# Postgraduate Conference Programme

**Tuesday, 3\textsuperscript{rd} July 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>SESSION</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:30-11:00</td>
<td>Postgraduate Arrival and Registration Refreshments</td>
<td>Curzon Foyer C140b/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 – 11:30</td>
<td>Postgraduate Conference Welcome</td>
<td>C192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30 – 12:30</td>
<td>Keynote – David Wilson</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30 – 13:30</td>
<td>Postgraduate Lunch</td>
<td>C087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30 – 14:30</td>
<td>Masterclasses</td>
<td>C383</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:30 – 14:30</td>
<td>2. Preparing for VIVA – Simon Winlow and James Treadwell</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:30 – 14:30</td>
<td>3. Meet the Editors and Getting Published – Bill Davies and Stephanie Kewley</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:30 – 14:45</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:45 – 15:45</td>
<td>Postgraduate Parallel Sessions</td>
<td>Various rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:45 – 16:45</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:45 – 17:45</td>
<td>Masterclasses</td>
<td>C383</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:45 – 17:45</td>
<td>1. Applying for jobs - Emma Kelly and Simon Winlow</td>
<td>C383</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:45 – 17:45</td>
<td>2. Dealing with the Media – Donal McIntyre and John Simpson</td>
<td>C386</td>
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<tr>
<td>18:00 - Late</td>
<td>Postgraduate Social Event</td>
<td>Eagle and Ball</td>
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## Postgraduate Conference Programme
### Wednesday 4th July 2018

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08:00 – 09:00</td>
<td>Refreshments Registration</td>
<td>C140b/d Curzon Foyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:00 – 10:00</td>
<td>Keynote – Thomas Raymen</td>
<td>C192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15 – 11:15</td>
<td>Postgraduate Parallel Sessions</td>
<td>Various rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15 – 12:30</td>
<td>Lunch and close</td>
<td>C087</td>
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## Main Conference Programme
### Wednesday 4th July 2018

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>SESSION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00 – 12:30</td>
<td>Main conference registration</td>
<td>Curzon Foyer C087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 – 12:45</td>
<td>Main Conference Welcome</td>
<td>C192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:45 – 13:30</td>
<td>Keynote – Jeff Ferrell</td>
<td>C192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:45 – 15:00</td>
<td>Parallel Sessions</td>
<td>Various rooms</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:00 – 15:15</td>
<td>Refreshments</td>
<td>C140b/d</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:15 – 15:45</td>
<td>HMP Grendon Panel</td>
<td>C192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:45 – 16:15</td>
<td>Arts and Rehabilitation Panel</td>
<td>C192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:15 – 17:30</td>
<td>Parallel Sessions</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:30 – 19:00</td>
<td>Drinks Reception</td>
<td>C140a/b/c/d</td>
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# Main Conference Programme

## Thursday 5th July 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>SESSION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07:30 – 09:00</td>
<td>Registration Breakfast</td>
<td>Curzon Foyer C140b/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:00 – 09:45</td>
<td>Keynotes – Mike Levi</td>
<td>C192</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:45 – 11:00</td>
<td>Parallel Sessions</td>
<td>Various rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 – 11:15</td>
<td>Refreshments</td>
<td>C140b/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15 – 12:45</td>
<td>Keynotes – Ben Crewe and Yvonne Jewkes</td>
<td>C192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:45 – 13:45</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>C087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:45 – 15:00</td>
<td>Parallel Sessions</td>
<td>Various rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00 – 15:45</td>
<td>Keynote – Edmund Clarke</td>
<td>C192</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:45 – 16:15</td>
<td>Refreshments</td>
<td>C140b/d Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:15 – 17:30</td>
<td>Parallel Sessions</td>
<td>Various rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:30</td>
<td>Coaches to leave from Curzon</td>
<td>Outside Curzon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20:00</td>
<td>Conference dinner</td>
<td>Edgbaston Cricket Ground</td>
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# Main Conference Programme

## Friday 6th July 2018

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>SESSION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:30 – 10:30</td>
<td>Registration Refreshments</td>
<td>Curzon foyer C140b/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 – 11:45</td>
<td>Parallel Sessions</td>
<td>Various rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45 – 13:00</td>
<td>Packed lunch and close</td>
<td>C087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 – 13:45</td>
<td>Network meetings</td>
<td>Various rooms</td>
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# Postgraduate Conference Parallel Sessions

**Tuesday, 3rd July 2018**

**14:45 – 15:45**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SESSION A</th>
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| **Reflexivity, identity and crime,**  
**Room 383**  
**Chair: Luke Hubbard, University of Surrey** |

**Understanding Anti-LGBT Hate Crime**  
Luke Hubbard, University of Surrey

This paper is based upon a critical review of the literature related to the causes of anti-LGBT hate crime, and the researcher’s own experiences recruiting participants for his doctoral research. It will review the evidence base regarding perpetrators of anti-LGBT hate crime. In doing so, it will highlight that our understanding of this type of offending behaviour is limited, as it is heavily focused upon a particular form of offending ‘violent assault’ while failing to interrogate the individual offender’s perspective and motivations. It will then outline how we can improve our knowledge of this type of hate crime, including the numerous difficulties that need to be overcome to do so. In its latest hate crime action plan the government has reiterated its commitment to preventing anti-LGBT hate crime by challenging the beliefs and attitudes that underlie such crimes. But to tackle hate crime against the LGBT community, we need to know what motivates these perpetrators to commit such acts, as our current understanding provides a very partial picture. My research seeks to interview perpetrators of anti-LGBT hate crime to do just this. However, identifying and accessing such individuals has proved arduous, restricting my ability to research these offenders and understand the motivations behind their offence. In conclusion, this paper will outline several areas for further research and identify numerous barriers that researchers will have to overcome to improve our knowledge and understanding of anti-LGBT hate crime.

**Transforming Victim Engagement: Overcoming ethical, practical and interactive constraints to facilitate participation of disability hate crime victims**  
David Wilkin, University of Leicester

Hate crime, proportionally shapes only a small amount of criminological research. Disability hate crime, of the five UK-recognised hate crime strands, inspires the smallest quantity of that research. Whilst public transport is a recognised trigger-environment for hate attacks against disabled people, no dedicated research exists to understand these interactions or the experiences of victims. Perceived vulnerabilities or communication difficulties may prevent such ventures. Service
providers have a duty of care to protect all passengers; if not undertaken, passengers may risk victimisation. This paper explores victim’s experiences using flexible interactions to feed findings back to public transport authorities and providers aspiring to enable positive change. Methodologically, this research used telephone, face-to-face interviewing and focus groups to understand victimisation. Public transport staff were interviewed, and policy documents obtained revealing the capabilities of staff to deal with incidents and the determination of providers to adhere to their legal obligations under the Public-Sector Equality Duty. To enable interviewing of victims with physical or mental impairments specific ethical considerations, including mental capacity testing, were provided and diversely flexible communications were facilitated. The emergent findings expose varying levels of violence alongside long-term aversion to using public transport and social isolation. Many problems are triggered by occupancy of priority spaces or seats. Staff hold little awareness of the problem and little confidence to counter it. Providers have little understanding or capability of their responsibility. This implies that raising awareness and staff capability would reduce incidents thus encouraging public transport ridership.

**Starting Native: The problem of ignoring personal biography in methods**
Adam Scott, Liverpool John Moore University

This paper reflects upon a case study that began with the aim of testing the success of restorative justice within a youth justice organisation using statistical data and policies to measure outcomes and test restorative theory. However, early events in the field revealed that such ‘stand-off’ methods were not adequate to uncover the organisational mechanisms and cultures that drove practice. The realisation that attempts to draw upon rigorous and replicable methods had been a primary concern whilst any drive to uncover hidden truths had been a subsidiary focus. Jock Young (2011) suggested that criminology is at risk of focussing more upon measurement and abstract empiricism than upon the reality of human nature. In doing so, distancing itself from individuals as "...the tools of the trade become magically more important than reality itself, the telescope becomes of greater importance than the sky.". A researcher biography that includes being an ex-employee and co-worker to the researched was ignored and even concealed behind a veil of detached methodological empiricism. Ignoring those biographical links repressed personal biases that would inevitably impact upon the research and skew subsequent data. Providing a cloak hiding that the researcher had Started Native with an established emotional and professional involvement with the field and its participants. This paper discusses how a methodological enlightening became important in providing clarity not only for the study, but also for the researcher to contextualise himself within the landscape of the data for both the reader and acknowledging his own subjectivity.

**B**

**Domestic Violence: Narratives & lived experiences,**
(Room 385)
Chair: Natalie Christian, Liverpool John Moores University

'A Man’s Home is His Castle. And Mine is a Cage': Pathways to Remedy, Recovery and Security for Economic Abuse in Victoria
Madeleine Ulbrick, Monash University
Economic abuse is a form of family violence that commonly occurs alongside other forms of violence, including physical and psychological. It can broadly be defined as conduct that controls, coerces and traps a person, and undermines their independence and autonomy. Although rarely mentioned as a legal or policy consideration, economic abuse affects a significant number of women globally. Multiple legal problems also arise in the post-separation context, which cause serious financial hardship for women. Nevertheless, limited action can be taken by victims to recover from economic abuse, through either the traditional legal or non-legal avenues. Risk and trauma are associated with the legal process, and abuse of legal systems can be used by perpetrators as well, to inflict further harm and derail the undertaking of legal action.

Applying a feminist political economy analysis to relevant existing tenets of civil, criminal, and property law, this paper highlights the shortcomings of the law’s response to economic abuse. This paper draws on a series of extensive interviews conducted with law and human rights commissioners, judicial officers, legal practitioners and service providers (n=50) as well as with victim-survivors (n=16), across a range of metropolitan, regional and rural locations in Victoria. The interview data reveals the routes through which such abuse affects women – from experiences of insurmountable debt, property damage, malicious abuse of the legal and migration systems – to slavery-like conditions, and escalating, inescapable, and life-threatening forms of physical violence. The case studies provide a rich understanding of the impacts of economic abuse and demonstrate that denial of material security corresponds with denial of physical security.

The Repercussions of Domestic Abuse and Women’s Experiences of Desistance
Natalie Christian, Liverpool John Moores University

Previous research on women and crime has substantiated a link between domestic abuse and women’s offending (Roberts, 2015; Prison Reform Trust, 2017), however in contrast generally very little is known about desistance and women’s victimisation (Katz, 2000). Therefore, this research aims to transform the often male-centric field of desistance by considering the potential impact women's experiences of domestic abuse may have on their desistance journeys. To fully understand this dimension of desistance we must come to appreciate the value of women’s lived experiences over more measurable components, such as maturation, volition, social bonding, personal agency and cognitive transformation. In order to continue to progress and challenge what is currently known about women’s desistance, a post-structural feminist theoretical stance has been selected (Weedon, 1997). Much feminist theory explores the patriarchal structure of society and patriarchy is an important tool when considering domestic abuse; it frames violence against women as an issue of social structure and conditions, as opposed to individual attributes (Hunnicutt, 2009). Post-structural feminism in particular also allows for intersectionality and permits multiple ‘truths’. Criterion-based sampling techniques have been utilised to recruit female participants from across the Merseyside area to partake in a series of qualitative life-course narrative interviews. Whilst life-course interviews have been used within prior desistance studies, such research has not given consideration to gender and the fact women’s histories are very different when compared to those of men. Although this research is ongoing, initial findings from interviews completed before the conference are currently being explored and will be reflected on in this paper.
Individual Differences and the Impact of Punitive Judgements for Eyewitness Testimony of Domestic Violence
Emily Parrish, University of Huddersfield

Previous research has predominately focused on physical aspects of crimes that impact eyewitness testimony, such as: the influence of proximity (Price, Lee & Read, 2009), visibility (Green, 2013) and interviewing techniques (Memon, Christian & Fraser, 2010). There is a lack of research examining whether individual differences impact on how participants interpret a crime. To explore this, 590 participants were shown mock video footage depicting domestic violence scenarios comprising different condition combinations of clarity and perpetrator gender and were subsequently questioned about their perceptions of the case. The study focused on male and female perpetrators of domestic violence and examined the impact of clear and ambiguous incidents. This study explored how clarity and perpetrator gender influenced punitive judgements regarding the case. The study investigated how individual differences mediated the relationships between the various measures. Results revealed that individual differences impacted some punitive judgements in regard to the severity of the incident, perceived criminality of the incident, and reporting to police. The findings showed an unequal bias towards female victims of domestic violence compared with male victims, suggesting males were significantly less likely to be perceived as victims compared with females.

Linguistic Avoidance, Patriarchal Resistance and Image-Based Sexual Abuse: A Case of Semantic Misdirection
Chrissy Thompson, The University of Melbourne

Discourses on men’s violence against women have long been associated with ‘linguistic avoidance’ and other communicative strategies that obscure the responsibility of male perpetrators. Using passive voice, nominalisation, and other distancing strategies, violent assaults on women are regularly presented as ‘acts without agents’; offences without a clearly delineated offender. Linguistic avoidance need not only obscure the responsibility of male perpetrators, however. Such strategies may also serve to obscure the norms, attitudes and beliefs that underpin much of men’s violence against women. When employed in this way, such techniques, I argue, represent a form of what I term semantic misdirection: communicative strategies that draw attention away from the true causes or nature of an issue. To demonstrate semantic misdirection in action, in this article I conduct a feminist critical discourse analysis of Australian parliamentarians’ speech acts during the criminalisation of up skirting in the state of Victoria in 2007.
Objectives: As road trauma is the predominant cause of death and disability for young Australians, with greatest risk immediately after first licensure, there is a pressing need to understand why this age group offends. Current enforcement programs predominantly rely on policing via deterrence. However, being taught to drive necessarily involves a mentor who may be of more influence on the young person than police as well as a particular focus on all aspects of compliance with road traffic law Design: This qualitative exploration consists of interviews with parents, and mentors, of individuals with a history of traffic offending. These individuals were nominated by the offenders themselves, as being the significant figure in their driving education. Offenders were all drawn from the Blacktown Traffic Offender Program, operating in the Western suburbs of Sydney, Australia. Methods: Semi-structured interviews contained three phases; non-offending questions drawn from prior studies with compliant drivers, questions relating to offending behaviour, and survey items drawn from a quantitative exploration of these concepts across jurisdictions. Results: Results indicate that driving mentors have a significant influence over the developing young novice behaviour on the road. This mentoring relationship is underutilised in traditional policing methods. There is scope for more effective partnerships, particularly with driving mentors. Conclusion: This study suggests a partnership approach to policing young novice drivers may be effective in preventing traffic offending. Direct recommendations guiding intervention design for individuals with a history of offending are currently being designed for trial in 2018.

Understanding and Explaining Change in Neighbourhood Policing
Jack Greig-Midlane, University of Bristol

In studies of police institutional change, it has long been argued that institutions are embedded in and, to some extent, react to dynamic external contexts (e.g. Kelling and Moore 1988; Chan 1997). In England and Wales, there is still concern over how to preserve ‘Neighbourhood Policing’ in the era of austerity. Some police institutions are attempting to reconfigure their local policing models and organisational structures in order to cope with reductions in resources and deliver neighbourhood policing in new and effective ways. In this paper, I will explore how economic shocks act as trigger events for police institutional change processes, and more broadly aim to think about how we understand and explain change in police institutions. Drawing on fieldwork with West Midlands Police and Carstensen’s (2017) concept of institutional bricolage, I will consider how the financial crash created the conditions for particular ideational change for the delivery of neighbourhood policing, even if street-level operatives do not necessarily accept these ideas of reform. It is important to understand the relationship between the economic base of policing and neighbourhood policing delivery. Economic crises and funding cuts are not only bearers of potential material changes to the policing field, they also trigger new ways of speaking about challenges in policing and thus new organisational narratives and rhetoric.

Exploring police interpretations and attitudes toward community crime control initiatives: the case of citizen patrols
Sean Butcher, University of Leeds

Within contemporary academic discourses, the role of citizen or community-led policing has rarely commanded the degree of attention afforded to other state and non-state contributions. Little is
known, therefore, about the way community-based initiatives are held by public police organisations, and those who work within them. Following an exploratory exercise across three citizen patrol cases studies in the North of England, this paper utilises both observation and interview data to explore police interpretation of the objectives and operation of initiatives, along with views about the perceived merits and challenges attached to each. The findings suggest that whilst police knowledge of initiatives is mixed at both operational and strategic levels, officers and staff have come to view these forms of community action as increasingly important following the onset of fiscal restraint within policing. A key benefit of these supportive views was that they appeared to drive greater degrees of engagement, thus creating stronger links between police and those members of the community involved. Meanwhile, acknowledging the various risks attached to encouraging autonomous community action, police responded to this challenge by promoting the idea of greater regulation either by bringing initiatives into the formal remit of forces, or by seeking to influence their activities by other, indirect means. These attempts at ‘governing from a distance’ fed into broader efforts not only to professionalise the image and operation of initiatives, but to more clearly orient citizen patrol objectives towards the needs of police organisations themselves.

We lose all the good ones. I don’t know where they go to, but we lose them all.: Familiarity and continuity in neighbourhood policing
Carina O’Reilly, Anglia Ruskin University

Familiarity, visibility and accessibility were identified as crucial elements of public reassurance (Povey, 2001) and a central part of neighbourhood policing when it was rolled out a decade ago; officers and PCSOs were recommended to serve a minimum of two years in the neighbourhoods to which they were assigned (Casey, 2008). Neighbourhood policing is now under increasing pressure from several fronts; including shrinking budgets and the pressure of vulnerability and hidden harms. In addition, opportunities to exercise discretion and initiative, and the breadth of skills developed in neighbourhood policing, contribute to problems of retention as practitioners use it as a stepping stone for promotion (Higgins, 2018). In London, as in many large forces, maintaining continuity is a particular problem given the desire of officers to improve their career prospects and the variety of opportunities to do so. This research looked at the operation of ward panels in one London borough through eighteen months of interviews and observations. This presentation explores how familiarity and continuity were experienced by participants; how participants in the ward panels and other valued the presence of known and familiar local police officers; but also how the panels adapted to the inevitable turnover in neighbourhood officers and the way that continuity of ‘local knowledge’ was retained. References Casey, L., 2008., Engaging communities in fighting crime. London: Cabinet Office. Higgins, A. 2018. The Future of Neighbourhood Policing. London: The Police Foundation. Povey, K., 2001., Open All Hours: A Thematic Inspection Report on the Role of Police Visability and Accessibility in Public Reassurance. HMIC.
Sexual offending legislation prevention and technology, (Room 388)
Chair: Umamaheswari Shanmugam, TU Freiberg

Rape crimes could be prevented by compulsory paediatric related sex education protocol
Umamaheswari Shanmugam, TU Freiberg

Rape crimes allegedly committed by juveniles in recent years have a significant increase in number all over the world. Incident one-Germany-Oct 2016 / Maria Ladenburger (19 years) from Freiburg in Breisgau, Germany, was raped and drowned by underage refugee (Hussein Khavari). But shockingly Khavari(Juvenile) raped and murdered a girl already in Greece a year before he raped Maria. Khavari was sentenced and released after one and half years in prison due to a general amnesty for juvenile offenders initiated by the Greek government. Incident two-UK-Oct 2017 / A community in Livingston County is feeling defeated that a teenager once charged with 31 felonies - including 20 counts of sexual assaults after sentence only had to spend 45 days in a juvenile facility as part of a plea deal. Incident three-India-Dec 2012 / Nirbhaya case- was a juvenile and alleged for gang-rape and murder. Sentenced and released after three years by Indian judiciary. Incident four- USA-August 2012 / Steubenville rape case- when a high-school girl, incapacitated by alcohol, was publicly and repeatedly sexually assaulted, undressed, photographed. Mays and Richmond as juveniles were classified "Tier II" guilt. Both Juveniles released after two years. In all these cases, juveniles were free in few years with no change in behaviour. For this reason, paediatric sex education protocol should be introduced compulsory by the government to prevent juvenile sex offenses. Basically, paediatrician, who might be able to provide care for a child till being an adult, would have to further assess an individual to take necessary action based on the severity and tackle the root cause based on a psychological analysis. As a preventive strategy to control crimes by juveniles, though punishment seems to be not always the best option, we must craft medical (psychological) grounds to stop heinous juvenile crimes. Keywords? juvenile crimes, paediatric sex education protocol.

Sexual violence and digital ethics: the implications of researching online disclosures in the post-#MeToo era
Tully O'Neill, RMIT University, Melbourne

Hashtag movements such as #BeenRapedNeverReported, #NotOkay, and the currently omnipresent #MeToo have created a context that encourages victim-survivors to disclose experiences of sexual violence online. With this increase in online activism around sexual violence, there is likely to also be increased research by sexual violence scholars examining the ways victim-survivors use online platforms. Research into online spaces and practices typically involves methods such as digital ethnography, online recruitment and online interviewing. For sexual violence scholars, and criminologists working in areas where their research participants might be vulnerable or marginalised, this new digital turn brings with it significant ethical implications and concerns. For instance, ethical concerns of privacy, confidentiality and consent are heightened when conducting research with victim-survivors of sexual violence, and in a digital environment these concerns are, arguably, amplified. Further considerations should be made about what online...
platforms researchers themselves should use that ensure our ethical obligations are met. This paper draws from the author’s experiences researching how and why victim-survivors use digital platforms in the aftermath of sexual violence. The paper explores the ethical implications of examining the online disclosures of victim-survivors. It questions whether digital research ethics do enough to ensure that victim-survivors of sexual violence retain ownership and control over their disclosures. It also discusses the nuances and complexities of digital recruitment methods and digital research methods, examining if such practices should be tailored to suit the needs of vulnerable research groups.

'It could be rape... technically': Australian university students' understandings of sexual assault
Katherine Schofield, Monash University

There is a wealth of literature regarding university populations and sexual assault, and results from a 2017 report by the Australian Human Rights Commission indicated that sexual assault is an issue on Australian campuses. However, to date, no published study has investigated Australian university students' attitudes toward and understandings of sexual assault. Complicating matters are rape myths in which only physically violent, forced intercourse by a male stranger against a female victim is considered 'real rape', despite research showing that the majority of sexual assaults are committed by someone known to the victim and often involve circumstances in which the victim cannot express consent. Dominant ideas of rape also exclude perpetrators and victims that do not fall within the heterosexual paradigm. This study draws on these issues to explore how understandings of sexual consent relate to existing rape myths amongst undergraduate students in Melbourne, Australia. Semi-structured interviews were conducted around five vignettes depicting non-consensual sexual activity. Each vignette contained information associated with rape myths, to identify if participants drew on these myths when assigning responsibility. Qualitative data analysis revealed that participants could easily label acts as 'wrong', but were reluctant to state that such acts should be illegal due to the belief that consent is subjective and context-dependent. Furthermore, although participants attributed blame to perpetrators, they often did so after making reference to the victim's behaviour, implying that both parties shared responsibility for the outcome. Vignettes depicting situations that did not align with the common perception of male perpetrator / female victim revealed a belief that the subsequent emotional response by victims was dependent on the individual and not gender, although this predominantly applied to homosexual scenarios and not male victims of female-perpetrated rape. Future research should use these findings as a basis from which to conduct quantitative studies, to explore how pervasive these attitudes are within the wider university population.

E

Transforming Policing,
(Room 389)
Chair: Ashley Kilgallon, University of Leeds

It's picking your audience, it's knowing how to interact with your audience. Police Liaison Teams, Protest and the Role of Dialogue
Ashley Kilgallon, University of Leeds

BIRMINGHAM CITY University
Police response to large-scale public order events traditionally relied on more robust tactics - units of officers responding together in trained reactionary formations. But following the death of Ian Tomlinson in 2009, policing was placed under intense pressure to invest in more varied tactical responses. As such, the Police Liaison Teams (PLTs) were established to work with groups to facilitate large-scale events. Working in small teams of just two officers, the tactic's main ideological focus is to establish and maintain dialogue with different groups of people before, during and after an event. Utilising Goffman's dramaturgical framework, this paper will focus on the everyday, the micro-interactions that PLTs navigate during deployments at protest. It will explore how interaction is performed, co-ordinated and manipulated during the maintenance or re-establishment of order. Further, it will problematise our common understanding of teams and the co-production of order, exploring behaviours of the public and their wider impact on police action. This paper draws on ethnographic research, with long-term immersion into the Metropolitan Police Service's (MPS) public order unit, supported by over twenty interviews. Significant time was spent with PLTs, but in order to gain a holistic understanding to cultural changes within the organisation, time was also spent with Police Support Units (PSUs) and the Territorial Support Group (TSG). This ethnography is one of the first intensive studies into PLTs and provides vital insight into how dialogue is utilised and valued by officers, often during periods of intense pressure amongst groups with complex and competing demands.

The Lived Experience of Electronic Monitoring
Ryan Casey, University of Glasgow

As an increasingly utilised community sentence, electronic monitoring (EM) offers critical insight into the ways in which penal power is exercised in late modernity, as well as how innovation permeates the criminal justice system. In an effort to expand beyond much of the evaluative research that has been done on EM, this paper seeks to redirect traditional lines of enquiry by introducing a study into the lived experience of digital supervision, particularly on the socio-technical aspects of the monitoring network. Despite it being used in a penal context internationally for decades, EM remains vastly misunderstood in terms of the everyday user experience and what is distinctly punitive about tracking technology. Bringing together theoretical underpinnings from criminology, surveillance studies, and science and technology studies, this study seeks to broaden conceptualisations of EM beyond that of restriction and intrusion; to also account for the experience of obligatory, intense digital regulation for a duration of time. This paper will include an overview of EM with particular focus on its use in Scotland, where fieldwork will be conducted. Following that will be a critical reflection on theoretical underpinnings to the design of this research study, and how they have informed the research methods. Particular emphasis will be on the concept of 'digital nudging' and how EM can be conceptualised as a persuasive technology and social actor. Combined with counter-visual and ethnographic methods, this research study seeks to better understand the lived experience of EM and how penal technology creates a distinct network of connection.
Revamping India’s Counter Terrorism Approach with special reference to National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC)
Harshil Daivagnabhai Mehta, Pandit Deendayalpetroleum University

The scourge of terrorism has haunted Indian policy-makers since independence. The terrorism is now becoming a global challenge and threat. The terrorist attacks are imminent and more complex than ever. The world has been struggling with the menace of terrorism for almost 250 years and police forces have always been an important stakeholder in this struggle. Terrorism has claimed more lives in India than anywhere else in the world. India suffered from various hinterland terrorist attacks as well as cross border terrorist attacks from last many years. India is situated in a volatile and violent neighbourhood which has experienced insurgencies and terrorism for decades. Terrorism in India is looked at as one of the aspects of maintenance of law and order which is a subject matter of federal units under the Indian constitution. Hence the police departments of the states which are responsible for maintaining law and order deal with terrorism, which is not enough. Moreover, cross border terrorism has emerged as a real headache because no one could really prove the operations of terrorists that occur are indigenous or planned cross borders. India’s approach to combat terrorism is to maintain law & order in country. The central government recently seems to have changed the mindset and trying to confront the menace of terrorism by use of central forces. The paper talks about the proposed federal anti-terror agency to be created in India, modeled on the blue print of U.S.A. The proposal arose after the 2008 Mumbai attacks. 26/11attacks where failures revealed the need for a federal agency with real time intelligence inputs of actionable value specifically to counter terrorist acts against India.

Young men, gangs and desistance from crime,
(Room 502)
Chair: Samantha Burns, City University of Hong Kong

Localizing the youth participation debate in Hong Kong; how institutional spaces created for deviant youth allow for their own meanings of participation to be pursued
Samantha Burns, City University of Hong Kong

A commitment to ‘youth participation’ was explicitly stated by the new term Government in Hong Kong. This could be seen as a progressive democratic response, as it recognizes that young people have been a powerless social group in decision making processes. Ideas across literature around participation talk of transforming institutional spaces, although criticisms remain of formal invitations to participate being a sophisticated social control mechanism by the government. However, within the current crisis of democracy in Hong Kong, the normative claims for youth participation can too easily be challenged. This is because ‘deviant’ youth remain marginalized from formal spaces of decision making due to the discourse around their problematic behavior and poor
socioeconomic conditions. Their relationship to politics, power and the state are seen as fragile. This paper explores how young people, who transgress the hegemonic boundaries of socially acceptable youth trajectories in Hong Kong, claim their own meanings of participation. Based on preliminary ethnographic findings, locally generated interpretations of ‘youth participation’ have emerged within institutional spaces, where socially excluded young people attempt to temporarily dismiss themselves from the dominant mechanisms of social control in Hong Kong.

‘Who Works’: Youth justice supervision and the supervisory relationship
Alexandra Wigzell, University of Cambridge

The supervisory relationship is said to be the key territory in which children draw meaning and benefit from their community supervision experience. Yet the intricacies of the supervisory relationship and the nature of everyday supervision in which it transpires are little researched. It is therefore critical to deepening our understanding of supervision interactions if we are to identify what is and is not effective, and develop practices to best support desistance accordingly. This paper presents findings from my PhD research; an 18-month study in two youth offending services (YOSs), which comprised interviews with 26 children and 46 YOS professionals, participant observation and ‘following’ ten of the children for the duration of their community orders. Through the lens of the supervisory relationship, I examine the nature and meaning of youth justice supervision to the children and professionals involved. I argue that although there remains a strong philosophy of the importance of relationship-based working, the "broader social, ideological, economic, political and, importantly, organisational context" (Phoenix, 2016) militates against the development of relationships with transformational potential. In this regard, Robinson and McNeill’s (2008) distinction between formal and substantive compliance provides a useful lens through which to understand the way in which YOS professionals’ work, children’s engagement in supervision and the nature of supervisory relationships.

Bauchi State Orphans and Vulnerable Children Agency (BASOVCA): A panacea to juvenile delinquency
Sani Abdulwahab, Federal Polytechnic, Bauchi, Nigeria

The need for intervention of government and other relevant stakeholders into the menace of juvenile delinquency associated with vulnerability of the children due to neglect, leading to child labour; hawking, begging among others is a sources of concern in our modern societies. This poses serious challenges which require structural changes because family institution cannot handle it alone. Being part of the North-Eastern Nigeria affected by insurgency and surrounded with the culture encouraged by charity in the belief system, Bauchi State Orphans and Vulnerable Children Agency (BASOVCA) was introduced to assist children below 18 years of age by giving them the opportunity to realise their full potentials of becoming productive citizens through the provision of variety of services in education, legal protection, psycho-social support, health, shelter, food and nutrition. The vocational education offers an extensive programme of Junior and Leaving Certificate subjects with apprenticeship. It was observed that the program commenced with a cluster of 4 political wards in Bauchi namely: Birshi, Miri, Dan-kade and Liman-katagum; where a monthly allowances of 5,000 is given to selected care-givers for children welfare which would eventually enable the program to provide care for over 25000 children across the state. The study revealed
that juvenile delinquency is being minimised among the affected children and recommend that residual model of welfare provision should be avoided due to policy changes in governance so as to guarantee the sustainability of the program.

**Against the odds: why do some young men resist joining gangs?**

Michael Osei, Surrey University

Recent years have witnessed growing concern in British society about the existence of youth gangs and the engagement of their members in violent crimes including gun and knife crimes. Researchers in America have identified five main domains that increase the probability of a young person joining a gang. The five domains are: family, individual, education, peers and community. However, there are individuals who do not join gangs despite suffering adverse experiences in one or more of these domains, but their experiences are largely undocumented. By employing semi-structured interviews, this qualitative paper explores the mechanisms that have prevented potentially vulnerable young men (16 to 25 years) living in a socially deprived borough in London from gang membership. Early findings from the research data suggest that the fear of violent victimisation, attachment to school and association with positive peers are strong protective factors. Furthermore, social media also appears to be very influential although it works as both a risk and protective factor. Greater understanding of protective factors in regard to gang membership may contribute to current efforts to steer young people away from gang membership.

### G

**Criminal Justice and Welfare under Neo-Liberalism,**

**(Room 503)**

**Chair:** Emma Kelly, Birmingham City University

**Pakistani Women Living in the UK, and Their 'Journeys' Out of Domestic Abuse**

Ruby Iqbal, University of Cumbria

The honour tradition and the importance of kinship connection along with the patriarchy society, Pakistani women are vulnerable to particular forms of abuse which differ from the mainstream understandings of Domestic Abuse (DA); honour based violence, kinship abuse, transnational marriage abandonment, dowry abuse and force marriage (Pragna and Sundari, 2016). As a result, very little is known about the actual living experiences of Pakistani women in the UK and their journey out of DA (Metlo, 2012). The purpose of this study is to redress this shortfall by identifying and documenting the particular vulnerabilities women are faced with throughout their journey of abuse and once leaving the abusive relationship. Underpinned by a postcolonial feminist perspective, my study recognises the need for knowledge constructed from the perspective of the marginalized females whose voices have been muted in the knowledge production process (Kirkham and Anderson, 2002: 10). A qualitative, interpretative approach has been employed to
explore Pakistani women and their journey out of DA. Over the course of a year semi-structured interviews have been conducted with 9 women who identified themselves as victims and survivors of DA. The importance of this study is mainly related to the fact that Pakistan women and their experience of abuse is still under-researched both in Pakistan and in the UK. The finding will not only contribute towards the emerging literature on Pakistani women and DA, but it will also raise awareness and contributing to the policy developments and practices concerning the problem of DA amongst Pakistani women in the UK.

**Transforming Rehabilitation: The micro-physics of (market) power**
Matthew Tidmarsh, University of Leeds

This presentation explores the introduction of competition and profit to the probation service following the implementation of the Transforming Rehabilitation (TR) reforms. The paper adapts the ideas advanced by Foucault in his seminal Discipline and Punish to draw similarities between the characteristics of ‘disciplinary institutions’ and the micro-physics of (market) power in probation under TR. The paper diverges from Foucault’s general approach in that does not seek to present TR, nor its architects, as plotting a strategic course to evermore discipline and control. Rather, it utilises Foucault’s ‘instruments’ of disciplinary power, hierarchical observation, normalizing judgement, and the examination as lenses through which to highlight the unintended consequences of the installation of market mechanisms within the service. The paper discusses how the new ‘architecture’ of TR was constructed and why it remains dependent upon processes of target and audit, manifest in the disciplinary effects of ‘Payment by Results’ scheme through which private providers are paid. It thus argues that, contrary to the rhetoric of TR, the constraints peculiar to instilling decentralising market mechanisms that were intended to liberate practitioners and reduce reoffending have entrenched further the centralising tendencies that the reforms were supposed to displace.
Welfare Claimants experiences of marginalisation since the Welfare Reform Act (2012)
Emma Washbourn, Liverpool John Moores University

Abstract to the PG conference: The impact that austerity and neoliberal regime has had on society has been detrimental to the security and wellbeing of individuals due to major cuts to services including national health, local council funding, and the welfare system (Harvey, 2005; Cummings, 2018). In turn, more individuals have become vulnerable and marginalised. This research project explores the experiences of marginalisation of welfare claimants since the Welfare Reform Act (2012) was passed (Graham et al, 2013; Hall, 2017). With increasing work conditionality, and more stringent criteria on who receive social security, there appears to be a positive effect, including reducing levels of unemployment, and more people benefiting financially from this (Welshman, 2013). In contrast, alternative evidence suggests that reform has oppressed claimants further, with many experiencing problems with administration, awarding, and sanctioning, exacerbating financial insecurity further for the poorest in society (Ferragina and Arrigoni, 2016). Many claimants struggle to access the most basic of necessities including food, clothing, access to wellbeing services, and secure accommodation (Beatty and Fothergill, 2015), in breach of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Act (1948) (United Nations, 2018). Drawing on ongoing research, this paper will explore the impacts on claimant’s well-being of the welfare system, and media discourse on this issue, and the ways in which claimants have experienced marginalisation in the wake of the Welfare Reform Act (2012).

Perceptions of crime and criminal actions,
(Room 581)
Chair: Cristiana Viana Cardoso, Birmingham City University

Automotive insurance fraud: The role of auto repair workshops
Cristiana Viana Cardoso, Birmingham City University

This article analyses the role of auto repair workshops in insurance fraud in car accidents. More precisely, it shows whether and how auto repair workshops can help detect and mitigate this type of crime. The data collection method used was on-site semi-structured interviews through a convenience sample of twenty employees from different workshops in Oporto (Portugal). The results revealed that auto repair workshops employees facilitate insurance fraud by cooperating with the vehicles owners and by not reporting their fraudulent attempts or practices to the authorities or to the insurance company. However, as one of the actors involved in the dynamics of insurance fraud, they have the potential to prevent those crimes.

The Case for a Critical Criminology of State Crimes Against Democracy (SCADs)
Alexandra M Ubariu, University of Portsmouth

The status quo presents us with a context whereby it is increasingly apparent that the democratic utopia the world was striving for three decades ago is progressively eroded by political decision-making and action which is not only irrelevant for the common good, but habitually
counterproductive and harmful, ultimately leading to a dystopian decay of human, civil and political rights. It is in such a setting that it becomes apparent that the criminological tradition of servility to power does not only reinforce the kakistocratic order, but also refutes the intellectual responsibility of the academic as a moral agent to inform and engage the relevant publics in matters which are of significance to humanity. This paper calls for a critical criminological re-consideration of governmental incompetence which is no longer grounded within the political double standard imposed by the Cold War, where appropriate actors are certain designated 'bad guy' states, and offences are not regarded as such unless they constitute grave (and often physical) harms; and ii. a consideration of the public administration concept of State Crimes Against Democracy (SCADs). SCADs encompass all high-office manifestations of political action which threaten to circumvent the constitutional system of checks and balances, the rule of law and/or popular control of government; as well as inactions which leave unchanged a situation which results in in a social group’s incapacity to effectively participate in democratic politics, or in the deterioration of principles characteristic of, and fundamental to a democracy.

Looking: backward to see forward: a review of falling levels of crime in contrast to a record prison population
Roger De Berdt Hovell, University of Portsmouth

Consideration will be given to the definition of crime and deviance and why individuals commit crimes. The paper will reflect on the philosophy of punishment from blood feuds to restorative justice and the history of prisons. Prisons have changed from places of custody pending torture or execution to a regenerative role. A trend apparent in the etymology of the words jail (from Latin cavea - a cave) and prison (from Latin prehendere - lay hold of) to penitentiary and reformatory. In Victorian times there was an emphasis on the image of prisons and the passage of time, symbolised by the ubiquitous clock. Religion played its part with the Bible and contemplation while hard labour was used to install a spirit of contrition. The physical employment of prisoners included the reconstruction of Dartmoor prison by artisan convicts and the deportation of convicts to the new worlds. While recent times have seen a better understanding of crime, it will be debated that this has been tempered by a lack of resources and penal populism. This position has been re-enforced by the media and the political parties who do not wish to be perceived as 'soft on crime'. It will be suggested that with the additional vested interests in crime held by the security and insurance industries and the criminal justice system, the outlook for a reduction in recidivism and overall prison numbers is bleak.

Exploring the public's perceptions of perpetrators
Morag Kennedy and Ms Cristiana Viana Cardoso, Birmingham City University

This paper presents the findings of an investigation into the public's perceptions of six crimes in England and Wales: murder; rape; child sexual offences; robbery; fraud; and, phishing. Specific focus was given to establish an understanding of who is perceived as the 'typical offender' based on the characteristics of gender, race and age for each crime. The field research was conducted in two busy areas of Birmingham and the questionnaire sample consisted of 156 participants (53.8% male and 46.2% female). The findings of the research highlighted that the perceived typical...
perpetrator for all crimes enquired would be male, white (except for robbery) and aged between 25 and 34 years old (except child sex offenders and fraudsters who would be older).

| Masculinity, sports, and mental health in post-modern/neo-liberal order, (Room 589)  
| Chair: Wafuo Njonjo, Liverpool John Moores University 
| Mental Health and wellbeing for Men and Boys; A Societal Issue  
| Wafuo Njonjo, Liverpool John Moores University  

Submission for Post Graduate conference: Gender differences are among the most consistent patterns in criminal behaviour and mental health problems. High numbers of men, women and children in contact with criminal justice services experience mental illness, and liaison and diversion schemes can help facilitate access to mental health and other community services at an early stage. Currently, men make up 95% of the prison and 72% of male prisoners suffer from two or more mental disorders. Males predominate in externalizing behaviours, including substance abuse, delinquency, and aggression, which are more problematic for other people. Overall, females suffer more from internalizing symptoms, including depression and anxiety, which turn problematic feelings inward against the self. This research seeks to address this dichotomy. Addis and Mahalik (2003) suggest that these inconsistencies are partially due to the misguided categorisation of men and women into two homogenous and mutually exclusive biological groups. To remedy this, Mejia (2005) argues that male clients have been socialized in ways that suppress their abilities necessary for coping with trauma, therapy must first help the client redefine masculinity to free up and strengthen the client’s coping mechanisms. After this preliminary phase of stressing a revised masculinity and developing hope, resilience, and transcendence, effective therapy may move to a second phase in which the traumatic experience and its legacies are addressed. This paper will argue that socializing men not to talk about their feelings marginalizes their mental health and well being.

| Sporting Success: Critical Perspectives on the Marketisation of Education  
| Grace Gallacher, Plymouth University  

While claiming to foster a 'sporting habit for life' the legacy of the London 2012 Olympic games has been disputed (Widdop et al 2017). Rather than open the doors to sustained increases in participation, equality and health, the 2012 Olympics can be read as a catalyst for the marketisation and privatisation of Physical education (PE) and grassroots football. The 'creeping privatisation' (Sockett, 1984) within educational sectors (Smith, 2015) is giving rise to dual notion of inexpert teachers and expert coaches (Powell, 2015) resulting in the marketisation of education in and of itself (Evan and Davies, 2015). This paper will offer a critical examination of commodified forms of educational delivery, notably Premier League Primary Stars and Community Football by McDonalds, using a deviant leisure framework (see Smith and Raymen, 2016). This is an important new direction for criminology, as the range of harms identified here may be linked to long term negative impacts. Predominantly, these rather shallow educational market places expose the surface level knowledge of expert coaches (Smith, 2015) and highlight their inability to deliver NCPE
(National Curriculum Physical Education). At the same time, entire cohorts of young people are exposed to the negative effects of indirect advertising (Monaghan et al. 2008) and the saturation of competitiveness and individualism as a desirable personality trait (Vally and Motula, 2013), which critical criminologies are increasingly linking the cultivation of harmful subjectivities.

**Working Out Gender: Masculinity in Post-modern Gym Culture**  
Nick Gibbs, Northumbria University

This project explores post-modern masculine gym culture through life history interviews with an amateur aesthetics bodybuilder, and a three-month-long ethnography of a multi-purpose urban gym. The investigation sought to apply the concepts of gender capital, the male body project and hegemonic masculinity to the participants' experience of contemporary gym culture, and the importance of the male physique. Gender capital was found to be a helpful framework within which to understand the participants' relationship to fitness and gym work. Whilst the body project proved a valid concept for each of the participants, although its significance as a vehicle for masculine expression varied largely, in line with myriad individual constructions of masculinity. Hegemonic masculinity, whilst heavily critiqued, provided a means of understanding corporeal masculine ideals, and how these translated into the need to create a masculine physique. This understanding was contextualised within a wider socio-political system of consumer-driven neo-liberalism, and the increasingly competitive conditions of free-market capitalism. The inherent harms of this were discussed in line with the school of Deviant Leisure.

**Identity reconstruction and desistance within and beyond the prison gates,**  
*(Room 584)*  
*Chair: Shona Robinson-Edwards, Birmingham City University*

**Examining Prisoner Experience of an Equine Psychotherapy Based Intervention**  
Shona Robinson-Edwards and Laura Riley, Birmingham City University

By engaging in animal interventions, participants physical development, ability, and wellbeing, are known to improve. Yet little is understood of the role Equine Psychotherapy Based Interventions (EPBI) might play when supporting people incarcerated by the State. In response to this knowledge gap, this paper outlines the findings of a study which used an Interpretative Phenomenological Approach to explore the experiences of five incarcerated participants who engaged in a short structured EPBI. A total of 12 themes emerged from the analysis. However, for the sake of brevity and to retain focus upon that which may inspire and facilitate further research, we report on three in this paper. These are: The normalisation of substance use and its associated minimisation of harm; Mental health and Anxiety, the effects of EPBI on positive thinking; and how EPBI helps improve confidence, communication skills and emotional regulation. An understanding of the backgrounds and needs of those who utilise EPBI is essential for a comprehensive analysis of its effectiveness, hence the inclusion of the first theme. EPBI holds much value as it appears to help promote positive change; providing support networks, while also encouraging the development of positive coping strategies. Keywords: Narratives, Equine Psychotherapy Based Intervention, Therapeutic Communities, Mental Health, Substance Misuse.
Promoting Recovery through Engagement with Community Assets
Beth Collinson, Sheffield Hallam University

It is known that engagement in pro-social meaningful activities not only provides a platform for personal development and improvement through the promotion of positive health and wellbeing, but also has the ability to trigger a social contagion of positive behaviour. The evidence base for this however is somewhat limited. Through a two-stage data collection process, this research aims to provide a broader understanding of how recovery capital is accumulated overtime and how, if appropriate, approaches to community engagement must be tailored to the needs of specific sub-populations. The framework proposed offers a systematic approach to mapping community assets. Throughout this process, attention is paid to the interests of the individual, current levels of community engagement and barriers to community engagement. By doing so, the research aims to support empowerment and maximise human capital. While the project focuses on recovery from substance dependency, the underlying principles translate to other populations who face isolation, stigmatisation or marginalisation, such as ex-offenders, the elderly, physically disabled and those with mental health issues.
# Postgraduate Conference Parallel Sessions

**Wednesday, 4\textsuperscript{th} July 2018**

**10:15 – 11:15**

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| **Desistance through strength-based approaches and policy,**  
*Room 383*  
**Chair:** Dan Rusu, Birmingham City University |
| **Life after Life, beyond the gate: the reconstruction of identity among homicide offenders**  
Dan Rusu, Birmingham City University |
| The aim of this research is to explore the lived experience of mandatory life imprisoned individuals after release. In this sense, the thesis is committed to capturing specific factors in the identity reconstruction of this population but also to analyse the extent to which formal/informal surveillance mechanisms enables pro-social identities post-release. |
| **Silent child protectors: The voices of non-professionals who support those with sexual offending histories**  
Laura Riley, Birmingham City University |
| Academics and policy makers have long been concerned with what constitutes effective methods to promote desistance from sexual offending. However, the profound contribution made by friends and relatives of those with a history of sexually offending against children has been ignored. This research seeks to address this, utilising interviews with both those with convictions for sexually offending against children, and their friends and relatives, it will lend a voice to participants and allow their experience to be more widely understood. To explore this a Life History methodology will be utilised when considering their contributions. Practitioners will also be interviewed to contextualise this information and this data will be analysed using discourse analysis. The PhD utilises these research questions: ‘What are key difficulties in supporting those who have previously sexually offended against children’ ‘What are the principle motivators for desistance and protective factors against recidivism, in the experience of participants’ ‘Has anything been tried but been proved to be ineffectual’ ‘How do informal networks of support contribute to desistance’ ‘What do these offer that statutory services do not’ ‘Could this be replicated by statutory services or the third-sector so that those with no informal support network can also benefit’ Research undertaken thus far has sought to explore the social context for desistance. Issues considered include whether child sex abuse and the public reaction to those accused of it constitute a moral panic, the current understanding of desistance and the roles of family and friends, and what constitutes informal and formalised support. |
'In the shadow of prison': A critical ethnography into the implications of incarceration on prisoners' families within the prison Visits Centre.
Lauren Stevens, University of Portsmouth

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. Yet, these hardships are commonly neglected of this marginalised group in academia, social policy, criminal justice policy and the respective offender management establishments. To fully 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 prisoner’s families based at a UK prison visitors centre, this paper acknowledges and scrutinises the somewhat 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, perceived social exclusion and the continuous judgement from members of their communities. This paper 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.

Betwixt and between: Liminalities within desistance
David Honeywell, University of York

This paper is drawn from my recent PhD research, ‘ex-prisoners and the transformation of self through higher education’ which explores how education may cause ex-prisoners to re-evaluate their sense of self and provide them with new identities. 24 participants were asked to talk about their life experiences including their childhoods, offending, prison and the reasons behind why they chose to enter higher education. The participants experienced an existential crisis forced by the pains of imprisonment whereby they began to forge new identities. Prison provided time and space for personal transformations that were not possible in the outside world and allowed the participants to begin self-transformations. Beyond prison, they experienced a prolonged period of liminality where they became trapped in limbo between several social worlds caused by stigma, labelling and rejection. Their persistence, belief for a better future and hope eventually enabled them to transform their identities but this also included external factors such as others being prepared to give them a second chance. Some have remained in academe and some in other employment which was where they made their transitions into a ‘moral community’ but interestingly while most prefer to discount their past identities, it is these identities that link to the type of work they pursued. This also highlights the fact that many of those who offer them a lifeline, feel their old identities are useful for the benefit of others. Therefore, although the participants
have been able to make a transition from their liminal period, they also remain linked to their past selves but rather than being stigmatised for it, they become aspired to for it and celebrated. Liminality is often implicit in desistance research [mainly because research participants tend to be in the early stages of desistance] but it has not been widely researched or theorised.

B

Art emotion and narrative in prison and beyond,
(Room 385)
Chair: George Walters-Sleyon, School of Law University of Edinburgh

Prison Chaplains on the Beat: Caring for Ageing, Dying, and Dead Prisoners in US and UK Prisons
George Walters-Sleyon, School of Law University of Edinburgh

This presentation is a Theo-criminal justice comparative analysis of the roles of prison chaplains as religious workers in the prisons of the United States and the United Kingdom-Scotland, and England and Wales. It particularly explores their ministry to ageing, dying and dead prisoners. The presentation represents the empirical portion of a research that traces the turn to penal punitiveness in the US and the UK leading to the production of massive forms of imprisonment and various conditions of death. This is important in the sense that it highlights the increasing rates of death of prisoners in the US and the UK as 'situations' of theological and criminal justice concern. Furthermore, in exploring the unique roles of prison chaplains in their care to prisoners and the emphasis on incapacitation in these penal systems, the presentation highlights the undervalued roles of prison chaplains in the modern practice of prison management. In that light, it argues that the functions and presence of prison chaplains are also indispensable to the daily administration of prisons in the United States and the United Kingdom.

Improving post-prison re/integration through collaboration: a methodological reflection
Alejandro Rubio Arnal, University of Glasgow

The rise in the number of releases, since the beginning of the XXI century interest in what happens to prisoners after release has widely increased within political (Maruna et al. 2004) and academic circles (Maruna 2001; Petersilia 2003; LeBel & Maruna 2012), non-criminal justice agencies (Maguire 2007) and among the public (Ewald & Uggen 2012). In spite of this, we as a society, have been unable to significantly improve the life of not only those who are released (Padfield & Maruna 2006) but also of their families and communities. My PhD project uses an innovative and sophisticated methodology to study this ‘same old problem’ in a new way. I have formed and am facilitating and being a member of a heterogeneous research group, whose first purpose is to collaboratively gain a better understanding of post-prison re/integration. Departing from this enhanced understanding, the co-research group will try to fulfil its second aim: to propose ways of improving post-prison re/integration. This paper will explain the reasons behind the choice of this methodology. This will be done through the exploration of matters that are central to social sciences such as a) what is knowledge and how is it produced, b) the role of participants in a research and the reasons behind it or c) the communication dynamics that should be fostered during research.

The prison as a therapeutic music scene
Kjetil Hjørnevik, Nordoff Robbins Music Therapy/ Goldsmiths College

This paper is based on my work as a music therapy practitioner/researcher in Bjorgvin prison, Norway. Through the presentation of findings from an ethnographic study of musical life in the institution, I will explore the prison as a music scene supported by a music therapist, and show how musicking (Small, 1998) forms an important part of the prison’s ‘emotional geography’ (Crewe et al., 2014). In particular I will discuss how prisoners engage in ‘music as a technology of self’ (DeNora, 2000), affording forms of musical caring and the performance of musical identity. I will argue that supporting everyday musicking in the prison through music therapy fosters a therapeutic music scene, and that drawing on music as data in criminological research can contribute to more nuanced understandings of prisons.

Illegal objects across borders; realities and representation, (Room 386)
Chair: Paul Edwards, Liverpool John Moores University

Crime, Film and The War on Drugs: 'It Was All Just Cops and Robbers, But That Just Wasn't For Me'
Paul Edwards, Liverpool John Moores University

This paper offers a cultural criminological analysis of two acclaimed crime films: Layer Cake and Sicario. It will be argued here that these films, when read as cultural texts, present themselves as criminologically rich pieces that can aid and develop current theory. In this sense these representations offer significant insight into the mind of the criminal drug dealer and law enforcement officer on the front line of the drug war. Read in such a way, these films can challenge neoliberalism and the global war on drugs affecting societies around the world. As cultural manifestations of global drug policy debates, both films embody the real consequences of prohibition and criminalisation. Thus, the paper brings to the forefront the possibilities that can arise from researching popular culture and how it can help transform understandings of criminologically significant phenomena.

The Impact of Brexit on the Safeguarding of Victims of Human Trafficking in the UK
Guy Bolton, University of Leicester

This abstract falls within the broad research areas of Human Trafficking and Geopolitics within the European Union. My research question is as follows: How will the UK’s withdrawal from the European Union affect its ability to safeguard victims of human trafficking? My research aims are as follows: -To assess the impact of Geo-Political factors on the UK response to Human Trafficking from 2015-2020 -To assess how geo-politics and legislative change are shaping the perceptions of victims of human trafficking within the United Kingdom. Human Trafficking is a problem which is high on the policy agenda and a major human rights concern. Human Trafficking is a crime that feeds off turbulence and vulnerability. Refugees fleeing to Europe, a growing rich-poor divide, conflict, and changing borders are all factors that are currently combining to create the perfect...
storm for Organised Crime Groups to capitalise from Human Trafficking. It is important that we now consider what the possible impacts of Brexit will be, and we start forward planning for how we are going to deal with Human Trafficking policy following Brexit.

### National and International considerations of prison-based interventions, (Room 588)

**Chair:** Shelley Eder, Charles Darwin University

**Prison officials and administrative decision-making: an Australian perspective**

Shelley Eder, Charles Darwin University

This PhD research will endeavour to assess at an in-depth level how prison officials navigate the complex matrix of accountability pressures inherent in their work. A broad question to be addressed will be how prison officials, as institutional participants, understand their role in the decision-making process and the institutional dynamics that influence these understandings and resulting practices. The research aims to carry out an ethnographic study in an unidentified Australian prison, in which the researcher will shadow and observe prison officials and administrators during the course of their duties. Government action through administrative decision-making is a constant and pervasive reality in prison. The way officials respond to administrative pressures in their decision-making has a clear capacity to not only influence the experience of prison for inmates and officials, but to influence and impact perceptions of official authority well beyond the prison walls. This research will seek to thoroughly evaluate the dynamics of institutional decision-making with a particular focus on the application of sanctions in the prison. In this context, an analysis will be made of the influence of formal policies, redress frameworks and mechanisms for external oversight. The aim of the study will be to account for systemic practices within the institution, and provide a comprehensive overview of the day to day formal and informal decision-making practices.

### ‘You know what you know until you learn better’: Motivation to participate in a prison-based crime diversion programme

**Annie Bunce, University of Surrey**

The terms ‘what works’ and ‘evidence-based policy? have been prominent features of research into offender rehabilitation since the late-1980s, yet controversy surrounds the ways in which prison-based rehabilitation programmes can motivate offenders to change. Despite a growing body of research into the importance of offender’s motivation for programme uptake and outcomes, few studies have explored prisoners’ subjective accounts of their motivation to participate in programmes, and the role this plays in their rehabilitative journeys. Drawing upon self-determination theory (SDT) and qualitative interviews with prisoners engaged in a youth crime diversion scheme, this research considered prisoners’ initial decisions to participate, continued engagement, and post-release aspirations. Findings reveal that prisoners are motivated by a combination of intrinsic and extrinsic factors: giving back; reforming themselves; personal development; using time constructively and making their sentence bearable. Over time, aspects of the social context, such as relationships with programme staff, team dynamic and being in a
position of trust and responsibility, reinforced positive self-identities and fostered feelings of autonomy and relatedness. Being supported in this way, bolstered by extrinsic perks, maintained motivation to participate, and instilled optimism for post-release life. It is concluded that applying SDT to rehabilitation programmes by focusing on prisoner needs for competency, relatedness and autonomy may help motivate prisoners to participate, to maintain that motivation over time, and potentially support any early-stage intentions to desist.

| Mobilizing the ‘Perfect’ Legitimacy: Offender Reform as Social Control in Chinese Prison  
| Zhang Xiaoye, City University of Hong Kong |

It may be argued that across the spectrum of modern political systems, perceived legitimacy is sought after by all governing powers, regardless of how wildly its standards and mechanism may vary. The same occurs in prison societies: although its institution possesses legal legitimacy, its inside daily operation still shoulders this burden. Literature on prison management in democratic countries has debated the best way to organize so to achieve both desired order and perceived legitimacy, which will contribute to better relationships, trust, security, and public support. However, the inquiry has not been extended sufficiently into the field of Corrections, as rehabilitation is mostly conceived as separate from penal management. The Chinese prison system is no different in the pursuit of legitimacy and order, however, it has a distinct way of achieving them. This paper aims to present, using fieldwork and document analysis, how offender reform is not a separate business, but has always been an integral part of management in Chinese prisons. Conceptualizing Chinese prison as miniature realization of the ‘perfect’ party-state, the author argues that Mao Zedong’s famous Mass Line methodology of organization (qunzhong luxian) provides a constructive framework for a historically informed analysis. Literature on contemporary Chinese prisons is scant and almost exclusively quantitative, this qualitative paper contributes to our understanding of contemporary Chinese offender reform, and furthermore, theorize its institutional practice as a set of strategies for social control.

| Hate crime and harassment; critical reflections and considerations,  
| (Room 389)  
| Chair: Danielle Balach-Warman, Birmingham City University |

The ‘hidden’ experiences of new migrants and refugees in Leicester: Realities of pre and post Brexit life for new arrivals and the implications on social cohesion  

Amy Clarke, University of Leicester

The PhD researcher has worked with several different communities of new arrivals since 2014, understanding their everyday experiences of living in the multicultural city of Leicester. In particular, this research aims to understand experiences of racially motivated prejudice, hostility and hate crime and has been able to do so in a pre and post Brexit society. This paper will focus on the personal stories of participants, which help to provide a more comprehensive account of how and why these marginalised groups remain excluded and isolated. In doing so, the researcher will highlight how her qualitative, flexible and reflexive approach to researching new migrants and refugees was necessary to generate authentic and robust data that goes far beyond what would
have been gathered from more conventional and restrictive methods. Additionally, the paper will consider the implications of the data on traditional approaches to 'social cohesion' and the process by which new arrivals integrate in the UK.

### Transforming the Landscape of Hate: A Critical Analysis of 'Everyday' and 'Mundane' Transphobic Hate Crime

**Ben Colliver, Kingston University London**

Due to recent legislation aimed at policing transphobic hate crime and a rise in academic attention, transphobic hate crime has become a contemporary social, legal and political issue. In this presentation, I will frame my current research within existing hate crime paradigms, challenging the privilege afforded to extreme, violent and sensational incidents of hate crime which result in ‘everyday’ and ‘mundane’ experiences of hate crime being overshadowed. With a strong focus on intersectionality and the influence of multiple minority characteristics upon individual’s experiences of victimisation, I will present the findings from an online survey which sampled 396 transgender and non-binary participants from across the UK. The findings from the survey will be presented through an intersectional lens, in which similarities and differences between participants experiences will be explored considering all five monitored hate crime strands. The findings from the survey will then further be contextualised through the presentation of themes that emerged from 33 semi-structured interviews. I will present participants experiences of verbal abuse, harassment, damage to property and online trolling and the resulting impact upon participants everyday lives. I will explore within the presentation, ways in which participants censor themselves and adapt to different social situations to minimise the risk they experience. Furthermore, I will present the ways in which participants build resilience and coping strategies to these ‘everyday’ experiences. The presentation will conclude with an overall summary of the key findings from this research.

### The Night-Time Economy: Attitudes, perceptions and realities of violence, sexual harassment and sexual assault in nightclubs in Birmingham

**Danielle Balach-Warman, Birmingham City University**

Many young women and men participate in the night-time economy (NTE), and although there can be benefits, this leisurely activity can bring about a range of different complexities. This research project considers attitudes, perceptions and realities of violence, sexual harassment and sexual assault in the NTE in Birmingham. By considering the research conducted by Winlow and Hall (2006) and the subsequent publication of 'Violent Night', this research builds upon their findings and contributes towards the wider academic debate. Firstly, this research explores the problem of sexual violence in the NTE, its severity and the law, followed by a discussion of the current socio-economic and political context in which we live. Consumerism and identity are explored in detail, followed by an exploration of how social media contributes to the lives of young people in contemporary society and how it can significantly influence their experiences of the NTE. Throughout this discussion, the research primarily focuses on women's experiences and their sexually explicit encounters in order to build on the previous work around violence in the NTE. The research utilises primary methods with qualitative interview techniques to gather insights and
opinions surrounding the topic area. Key findings of the research suggest that a combination of physical attributes, social attributes, criminality, and women's experiences can contribute to young people's attitudes, perceptions and realities in the NTE. Future research should look at identifying intersectional attitudes, perceptions and realities for young people in the NTE.

F

Considering crime prevention geographically and critically, (Room 502)
Chair: David Belsham, Griffith University

Yarning with Indigenous Australians about Driver Licensing in Rural and Remote Queensland: Can Driving Simulators Assist in Situational Crime Prevention?
David Belsham, Griffith University

As road trauma is the predominant cause of death and disability for young Australians, with greatest risk immediately after first licensure, there is a pressing need to understand why this age group offends. Current enforcement programs predominantly rely on policing via deterrence. However, being taught to drive necessarily involves a mentor who may be of more influence on the young person than police as well as a particular focus on all aspects of compliance with road traffic law Design: This qualitative exploration consists of interviews with parents, and mentors, of individuals with a history of traffic offending. These individuals were nominated by the offenders themselves, as being the significant figure in their driving education. Offenders were all drawn from the Blacktown Traffic Offender Program, operating in the Western suburbs of Sydney, Australia. Methods: Semi-structured interviews contained three phases; non-offending questions drawn from prior studies with compliant drivers, questions relating to offending behaviour, and survey items drawn from a quantitative exploration of these concepts across jurisdictions. Results: Results indicate that driving mentors have a significant influence over the developing young novice behaviour on the road. This mentoring relationship is underutilised in traditional policing methods. There is scope for more effective partnerships, particularly with driving mentors. Conclusion: This study suggests a partnership approach to policing young novice drivers may be effective in preventing traffic offending. Direct recommendations guiding intervention design for individuals with a history of offending are currently being designed for trial in 2018.

Operation Pitchfork: the aspects of rural crime which set it apart from urban crime
Roger De Berdt Hovell, University of Portsmouth

Attention will be given to the under researched area of rural crime. The main reasons for the lack of research are political, logistical and the myth of the rural idyll. Research to date has been an extension of urban crime theories. While there are parallels with urban crime much of the crime of the countryside has its own characteristics. These are generally farm specific and range from the theft of machinery and fertilisers to poaching and hare coursing. Such crimes have been linked to organised crime gangs and the travelling community. Media attention has also highlighted food crime and fly tipping. Balancing farm security against a working environment is not easy. Situational Crime Prevention through CCTV, alarms and automatic lighting can provide a degree of security. Protection can be enhanced with the use of warning signs - semiotic synergy. Farmers are usually
portrayed as the victims of crime but may also be the perpetrators through pollution, damage to heritage sites and the overuse of antibiotics. Antibiotic resistant bacteria may pose a greater threat than climate change. Lapses in Health and Safety are further issues. Farming is a high-risk occupation with above average fatalities and serious accidents. Agro-terrorism is a further concern on a national scale. The closure of rural police stations adds to the challenges of combating rural crime. Challenges which underline the merit of increased academic study.

The role of problem-oriented policing in the burglary drop in England and Wales
Ferhat Tura, Nottingham Trent University

A bulk of research has documented that crime rates have plummeted in the Western countries since the mid-1990s. Many hypotheses have been proffered to explain the cause of the crime drop to date. Existing studies have largely investigated the effects of social, economic and environmental factors on the crime drop and neglected the possible relationship between problem-oriented policing, which is a widely used policing strategy in England and Wales, and the crime drop in England and Wales. Drawing upon a rich array of data: (a) problem-oriented projects submitted to the Goldstein and Tilley Award schemes, (b) problem-oriented projects as part of large-scale government supported crime reduction programs, (c) 12 sweeps of the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), (d) police recorded crime data, and (e) the UK Censuses, this paper presents an analysis of the role of problem-oriented policing in the burglary drop in England and Wales between 1995 and 2007/08. It first conducts a comparison analysis to assess whether burglary trends differ amongst the most similar police force areas in terms of socio-economic and demographic characteristics considering the level of commitment to problem-oriented policing between 1995 and 2007/08. Utilising multi-level negative binomial regression modelling, it then presents empirical evidence on the effects of the characteristics of households and police force areas on burglary rates.
Main Conference Parallel Sessions
Wednesday, 4th July 2018
13:45 – 15:00

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<td>Rights, Victimisation and Sex Work, (Room 383)</td>
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<td>Chair: Mary Laing, Northumbria University</td>
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<td>Caring for and controlling the subaltern body: Anti-trafficking politics, policy and practice in England and Wales</td>
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<td>Laura Connelly, University of Salford</td>
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As a social issue, sex trafficking has become enveloped in and conditioned by moral struggle, ideological debate and divergent political agendas. It perhaps come as little surprise then that the anti-trafficking policy domain has become a veritable battleground upon which an ever-increasing network of anti-trafficking actors tussle to exert power and influence over policy and practice. This paper focuses therefore on how trafficking victimhood has been taken up in the political manoeuvring of a range of state and non-state actors. Drawing upon data generated through semi-structured interviews with 24 NGO actors and 18 police officers, it examines how victim labels can be simultaneously over and under-applied by anti-trafficking actors within an industry predicated upon ‘rescuing’ women from commercial sex. Focusing on the complex interplay between care and control, I argue that while the rescue industry may be founded upon a well-intentioned desire to ‘save’ the subaltern woman, it consigns her to the role of (always and only) a victim. Cast in this role, intervention into the lives of migrant women become justified within a hegemonic power structure: their subaltern bodies are controlled and (Western) state borders protected.

Economics, Rights, and Policy in the Night-time and ‘Gig’ Economy
Belinda Brooks-Gordon, University of London

Globalisation and workplace digitalisation have increased the attention paid to the ‘gig’ economy, a pattern of employment blurring the distinction between organised employment and self-employment. In the gig economy workers get paid for the ‘gigs’ they do such as a taxi ride, or a parcel delivery. Depending on viewpoint, the gig economy is an environment that offers flexible hours and pay or a form of exploitation with little protection. It was ever thus for sex work, and scrutiny of gig economies aids understanding of the context of much sex work. As a commercial exchange, transactional sexual activity also subverts prevailing views about gender. For example, within a Fraserian conception of feminism there is an institutionalised separation of two kinds of activities: so-called ‘productive’ labour, usually associated with men and remunerated by wages, and ‘caring’ activities’ historically unpaid and still performed mainly by women (Fraser, 2009). Sex work subverts such notions as labour performed by people using caring/intimate behaviour(s) and
who collectively create a commercial landscape in which women generally earn more than their male counterparts. It has also been traditionally an area of commerce in which workers have struggled to get justice, workplace protection, representation, or to organize collectively. This paper, therefore, brings together findings from a study which evaluated the financial contribution of sex work to the economy, findings from a policy development project for a political party (using a rights-based, harm-reduction approach) and Employment and Appeal Court rulings where the rights of sex workers and other agents in the gig economy, have been tested. These are posed alongside preliminary findings on a universal basic income and proposals from the Taylor Review (2017) to explore how the intersection of these measures may illustrate the essential components for the creation of a coherent and transformative social justice framework for sex workers.

TransWhorephobia: intersectional violence in everyday life
Mary Laing and The TransActions Project, Northumbria University

Although debates about sex work in the UK and internationally have, especially over the last 10 years, become increasingly gender nuanced, the experiences of trans sex workers remain largely absent in research, policy and activism. TransActions is a collaborative and participatory research project seeking to address this invisibilization. This paper reports on the findings of a pilot research project involving a one day workshop with 14 trans sex workers and expert practitioners. Outlining the methodology and subsequent analysis, the paper will specifically focus on what we have coined ‘transwhorephobia’; a type of intersectional victimisation shaped by transphobic and whorephobic attitudes in spaces of the academy, activism, service delivery and the everyday. Taking an intersectional approach, the paper will first consider how this type of victimisation can be defined conceptually and the specific elements of whore-and-transphobia which contribute to its existence. Following this, an experiential account of transwhorephobia will be presented, and the material impact of this victimisation will be considered. Finally future directions of the project will be discussed.

Histories of violence: A comparison of fatal and non-fatal assaults on sex working women
Lucy Neville, University of Leicester

While previous research has shown that working as a sex worker is inherently risky in terms of exposure to violence, few studies to date have investigated if there are any factors which make sex working women particularly vulnerable to fatal violence; or, by extension, whether certain sex working victims are likely to under report non-fatal assaults. By comparing a UK sample of non-fatal assaults on female sex workers (n=237) to a sample of fatal assaults on female sex workers (n=93), this paper hopes to go some way to address these two questions. Additionally, I investigate if and how attack behaviours are similar in fatal and non-fatal assaults, and whether offenders who attack sex workers are similar to offenders who kill them. While a minority of cases demonstrate that the homicide of sex workers is the result of an escalation of violence against this victim group by certain individuals, the majority of offenders who assault sex workers are both criminally and demographically distinct from those who kill them.
**B**

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<td><strong>Critical Hate Studies: An International Network for Hate Studies (Panel), (Room 385)</strong></td>
<td>Chair: Zoë James, University of Plymouth</td>
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<td><strong>The Harms of Hate Against Gypsies, Travellers and Roma: Taking a Critical Turn</strong></td>
<td>Zoë James, University of Plymouth</td>
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The hate victimisation of Gypsies, Travellers and Roma has been increasingly evidenced in research and challenged by policy initiatives in the 21st century. However, little appears to have changed for Gypsy, Traveller and Roma communities, who continue to experience multiple social harms as a consequence of their identity (James and Smith, 2017). This paper considers how hate studies can provide an explanation for this and propose a way forward.

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<td><strong>Transnormativity and the Visual Hierarchies of Acceptance</strong></td>
<td>Katie McBride, University of Plymouth</td>
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This paper presents a critical analysis of the subjective, symbolic, and systemic harms experienced as hate by transgender individuals. An analysis of the lived experiences of transgender individuals in this way illustrates how neoliberal discourses create and sustain a hierarchy of acceptable forms of self-identity for transgender individuals that is transnormative.

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<td><strong>Police use of Emerging Technologies, (Room 386)</strong></td>
<td>Chair: Stuart Lister, University of Leeds</td>
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<td><strong>The impacts and implications of police use of Digital Mobile Technology: Connections and disconnections in the shifting social organisation and knowledge practices of police work</strong></td>
<td>Stuart Lister, University of Leeds</td>
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This paper explores themes to emerge from a recent empirical study of police use of Digital Mobile Technology (DMT). Conducted across four police forces, the study collected data from focus groups, an online survey, and force documentation to explore the attitudes, experiences and beliefs of uniformed police in their use of DMT, as well as the organisational climate surrounding its deployment. The paper outlines (a) the key drivers for the widespread roll-out of highly portable, digital mobile devices, (b) the depth and breadth of penetration of these devices within the knowledge practices of the police, and (c) the impacts of the technology on the social organisation of police work. In so doing, it argues that the key ‘implementation’ challenge of the technology lies less in fostering workforce compliance over its required use, but more in mediating the ‘disembedding’ effects of the technology on social relations.
Algorithmic justice
Jamie Grace, Sheffield Hallam University

Processes of intelligence analysis for public protection purposes highlights the need to make better decisions to enhance community safety and to better secure the rights of victims in a time of austerity. Big(ger) data and machine learning-based algorithms combine to produce opportunities for better intelligence-led management of offenders, but also creates regulatory risks and some threats to civil liberties - even though these can be mitigated. In constitutional and administrative law terms, the use of predictive intelligence analysis software or 'algorithmic justice' presents varying human rights and data protection problems based on the way the output of the tool concerned is deployed. But regardless of exact context, in all uses of algorithmic justice there are linking themes; of risks around potential fettering of discretion, unlawful bias, breaches of natural justice, and failures to take relevant information into account. The potential for 'data discrimination' in the growth of algorithmic justice is a real and pressing problem. In response to these issues, this paper offers up a regulatory model for algorithmic justice that has been developed with input from the national lead constabulary for technology in policing and a trio of universities. The model, known as 'ALGO-CARE', is being considered by the Home Office and the National Police Chiefs’ Council for potential national dissemination, and has been a subject of discussion in two Parliamentary inquiries to date.

Body worn video in two randomised controlled trials in the UK - analysis of post charge criminal justice outcomes
Catherine Owens, College of Policing

The use of body worn video cameras is increasing throughout the world of policing, with an increasing number of evaluations being conducted into the impact on immediate behaviours and outcomes such as arrest and charge. There is a recognised lack of research on the impact of body worn video post charge, including on court outcomes. This new piece of research being conducted by the UK’s College of Policing, involves using administrative data from the Police National Computer (PNC) and court’s data to assess the impact of body worn video on post charge criminal justice outcomes. This innovative piece of analysis uses data from the College’s two previously conducted randomised controlled trials (RCT), with Essex Police and the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), to identify cases to match to administrative data. Data have been obtained from the Ministry of Justice and involved the first linking of data between the PNC and court IT systems. Analysis will assess the impact of the availability of camera footage on a number of key outcomes: Guilty pleas, Convictions, Sentence (type - custodial/non-custodial) A mixture of primary and secondary outcomes will be explored including; initial plea at court, number of cracked trials (where a late guilty plea is submitted), convictions/acquittals, sentence type and length, sentence length, grant of bail/remand in custody, and time in court (including number of hearings between various stages of the court process, total hearing time, etc.). The research will explore suspect level outcomes, using the RCT design, comparing the outcomes for suspects of crimes that were reported or attended by treatment and control group officers. Particular crimes within the trial will be analysed in further detail to try and establish the impact of cameras and the footage captured (as the administrative data in the MPS records if the footage is evidential, was used in interview, the
officer thought it had impact and what the footage contains). The benefit of conducting the research is that it will enable exploration of the wider impact of body worn video once a case has been passed onto the courts. This allows for a more informed assessment of any advantages/disadvantages of police officers generating video footage that is made available to use as part of the trial/sentencing process. Findings will inform the evidence base in relation to body worn video and will be useful to any police forces currently using officer cameras or thinking of using them. Actual findings will only be presented if they have been published prior to the conference. In the event these have not been published, the paper will focus on the approach to analysis.

Police use of body-worn cameras: an ‘accountability syndrome’ in waiting?
Stuart Lister, University of Leeds

Over the last few years body-worn cameras have rapidly become a staple piece of equipment for British police officers. Despite the current era of financial austerity, significant levels of public funding have been invested in these highly portable and digitally-enabled cameras. The dramatic growth in police use of the cameras has been linked to a range of perceived benefits. These include inter alia fewer complaints against police, enhanced evidence for prosecution, increased safety for and greater accountability of police officers. This paper draws on an N8 Policing Research Partnership funded empirical study, which explored police officers’ views and experiences of using body-worn cameras at incidents of domestic abuse. It first explores why police interviewees were generally positive about the introduction of the cameras, suggesting they are seen by police officers to be a technology utilised primarily for ‘controlling crime’, not for ‘controlling cops’. It second reflects on normative debates on the crucial role of discretion in police use of body-worn cameras in the light of this finding.
What is the Future of Sex Work Research? (Roundtable), (Room 282)
Chair: Teela Sanders, University of Leicester
Debbie Jones, Swansea University
Barb Brents, University of Nevada
Belinda Brooks-Gordon, University of London

This discussion will flag up some of the recent and rapid changes happening in sex work research with a turn to the quantitative and data scrapping online becoming prevalent. We will discuss what value this has, where there are challenges and the tensions of non-sex work specialists from a range of disciplines conducting online research. What are the implications, in terms of ethics and the relationship between the academy and the sex work community? How can we make these quantitative methods work on the basis of participatory action research? What will the mixed methods / quant approach do for the availability of data and the processes through which data from the sex work community is collected? How can we harness opportunities and advancements from bringing skills from across disciplinary boundaries to understand more? How can we navigate reputational risk when researching the sex industry?

| Chair: Robert McLean, University West of Scotland |
| 'Internet Beef': Making sense of Social Media, Gangs and Youth Violence within West Midlands, England |
| Craig Pinkney, University College Birmingham |

Gang related violence has existed long before the establishment of social media platforms, and is well-documented within research on gangs (Horowitz and Schwartz, 1974; Decker, 1996; Hagedorn, 1998). Having said this, research has found a correlation between online activity on social media platforms and offline gang-related violence (Johnson and Schell-Busey, 2016). The internet appears to provide a platform for new conflicts, alongside intensifying old ones (Moule, Decker and Pyrooz, 2016). In 2010 social media users worldwide were estimated at just under one billion; by 2016, this has grown to almost two and a half billion - a figure that is projected to reach three billion by 2020 (Statista, 2016d). Gangs have used social media platform such as YouTube to promote gang music videos for decades (see Haut, 2014; Johnson and Schell-Busey, 2016). Currently, in the UK and the US, these videos typically sit within the music genres of 'drill' or 'trap-rap' (Densley, 2012a; Storrod and Densley, 2016; Irwin-Rogers and Pinkney, 2017). Rogers, Densey and Pinkney (2018), contend that there is limited research in the context of 'drill' or 'trap-rap' and its links to violence on social media platforms within a British context. The rise of gangs and youth violence within the West Midlands has given the county, for two consecutive years, the label of the
'gun crime capital' of the United Kingdom (Cannon, 2015). According to the Office for National Statistics, there have been 57 recorded firearm discharges in Birmingham and the West Midlands since April (ONS, 2017). Furthermore, my contribution to new knowledge would seek to answer the question - Is the spike in recent crime rates directly linked to young people's use of social media, and what are the appropriate interventions (if any) to address the problem. The aim of this PhD thesis is to generate insights into the role social media plays in relation to gangs and youth violence within the West Midlands, England. Aim(s) of this thesis is to; 'investigate the meaning and extent of gangs and youth violence within the context of social media; Identify the precursors of violence within gangs in the context of social media; Establish structural factors that facilitate social media and youth violence; To ascertain how and to what extent social media is meaningful within youth cultures and violence.

**Unveiling the mask beyond the General 28 and Twelve Koenie gang’s persona: a black criminologist’s journey with two prison gangs in a maximum South African correctional centre**  
Nontyatyambo Pearl Dastile, University of South Africa

Prison gang literature is replete with stories and accounts of violent conduct and behaviours, mostly of those who occupy higher rankings. Mostly these are males whose violence is often reduced to almost inhumane and barbaric ill-treatment of those within and outside of the gang subculture. Using narrative qualitative approaches, this paper exposes the use of in-depth personal interviews with two prison gang members. The aim was to allow to unmask the hyper-visibilised violent persona of both men as an avenue to understand their experiences and interpretations of their violent behaviour.

**Putting the 'Street' in Gang: Place and Space in the Organisation of Scotland’s Drug Selling Gangs**  
Robert McLean, University West of Scotland

Street gangs, by definition, enjoy a special relationship with the street. Prior research shows that some communities are synonymous with gangs and that turf holds a combination of expressive and instrumental value for gang members. As gangs evolve over time and through different levels of organization, however, gang’s relationship with the street changes. This shifting street dynamic is underexplored in prior research, thus, drawing on qualitative data from Scotland and Bourdieu’s theory of social field, the current study presents three cases of gangs at different stages of evolution and examines how levels of gang organization affect spatial relationships. As gangs accumulate sufficient street capital to evolve, we find territory is defined less physically and more relationally, with implications for gang research and practice.

**Experiences of direct/indirect victimisation**  
(Room 389)  
Chair: Mohammed Rahman, Birmingham City University

**Moving Justice: From the Interiors of Courtrooms to the Exteriors of the Fence**  
Dave McDonald, University of Melbourne
Walls and fences figure imaginatively and instrumentally as sites of demarcation, division and exclusion. Often harnessing populist anxieties against repudiated others, they enact visual and material obstacles according to the principle of protection. In this respect, they function as performative sites of denial, exclusion and protection. In this paper, I examine the concept of fences in the context of the Australian Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse. The regional Victorian town of Ballarat has a long and proudly rebellious history. It was the centre of the 19th century Gold Rush and Eureka Stockade that resisted intrusive colonial influence. Catholicism has also been at its core. While these characteristics endure, a dark cloud has continued to gather regarding its treatment of children. When the Royal Commission commenced its hearings into the Diocese of Ballarat, locals began attaching colourful ribbons to the fences of sites that were identified as places in which children had been abused. Intended as an act of solidarity for those who came forward to share their stories, it was also a visual gesture intended to break the silence that had protected abusers. Since then the 'Loud Fence' movement has become international and constitutes a practice of marking and memorialising harms that have been historically silenced. Drawing on observational fieldwork examining the Loud Fences of Ballarat, I examine the affective dimensions of the sights and sounds of ribbons that proliferate around now notorious sites of systematic child sex abuse.

| **Criminological (auto)ethnography: Narratives of violence, trauma and denial through a digital lens** |
| Mohammed Rahman, Birmingham City University |

This paper offers narratives of violent men based on several years of ethnographic investigations. It reveals how traditional facets of ethnography have been digitalized to produce rich narratives of street-level violence. The first half of this study charts the significance of ethnography within criminology, and then introduces a new technological approach that has been useful for a multifaceted understanding of violent subjects. Using a “criminological autopsy”, the second half illustrates how this novel approach helps strengthen the credibility of ethnographic research. It also highlights narratives of several violent men, and how stories were developed because of the pragmatics of the research method. Ultimately, I argue that technological methods for criminological scholarship should be encouraged, especially those retaining core conceptual values.

| **Women's experiences of child custody in the context of intimate partner violence and abuse** |
| Mia Scally, Middlesex University |

The aim of this paper was to explore women’s experiences of the child custody process where intimate partner violence and abuse (IPVA) was a factor. This exploratory study intended to build on knowledge within England and Wales, as there is currently limited research exploring how survivors feel about the process and outcomes of such cases. Background: Child custody in the context of IPVA can be a complicated and distressing situation, with professionals working within the courts often holding the belief that one should have little to do with the other (Saunders, Faller & Tolman, 2012). Research suggests that IPVA should be given full consideration for child custody because of the implications and consequences of a formal arrangement on both mother and child (Chesler, 2011; Mullender, 2002). Methods: This was a qualitative thematic analysis of online public
threads detailing female survivors? Experiences of the child custody process where IPVA has been present. Material was only considered if it was a direct source. Search terms (e.g. ‘child custody’ AND ‘domestic violence’), an inclusion criteria (e.g. male to female violence only) and data sources (e.g. Mumsnet, Google) were identified. A letter was then sent out to authors of materials detailing the opt-out procedure prior to analysis. Conclusions: Preliminary themes highlight the impact of the court process on both survivors and their children, including financial, behavioural and emotional consequences. Additional themes discuss how women in the study perceive the role of a father, and the perceived motivations behind the father seeking formal arrangements.

“I didn't realise how bad it was until it actually happened to us”: Families’ experiences of deaths after police contact in the United States
David Baker, Coventry University

This paper examines the issue of deaths after police contact (DAPC) in the United States using qualitative research undertaken with families who have lost loved ones after police contact. It considers central issues of legitimacy, consent, transparency and accountability in the context of policing democratic societies. It examines how DAPC post-Ferguson has raised increasingly vocal concerns about policing and the regulation of police activity in relation to the legitimate use of force by police in the US. The paper uses the concept of procedural justice to evaluate how cases of DAPC might affect the legitimacy of police and regulators. It examines the principle of belief in a just world (BJW) to understand the effects these deaths have on families’ views of justice and injustice in the US. Key findings are that families perceive the police and criminal justice system to lack legitimacy and accountability in cases of DAPC, that they are purveyors of injustice. This leads families to perceive of the world as fundamentally unjust. It is argued that this has significant ramifications for society in terms of legitimacy and consent for both policing and criminal justice institutions in the US.

Studies in Penology and Temporality
(Room 502)
Chair: Hannah Thurston, University of Brighton

The selling of the cell: Exploring the forms and functions of decommissioned prisons,
Hannah Thurston, University of Brighton

Decommissioned cells are increasingly being repurposed to perform functions far removed from confinement. You might be enjoying the theatre in Valparaiso, attending a wedding in Somerset, staying at the Four Seasons in Istanbul, or studying music in Normandy while also being in a former prison. From cocktail bars to boutique hotels, from 'Escape Rooms' to fine-dining restaurants; decommissioned prisons are prime real-estate. Within this context the cell becomes a storied space and for a brief time we (the 'free') become part of that story. In an era of mass incarceration, these attempts to capitalise on the sites and stories of former confinement may seem somewhat inconsequential. However, as this paper will illustrate, such developments are important for several reasons. Firstly, within these commercial spaces 'the cell' takes on a rather distinctive character; it has an appeal, an allure even, that we would rarely associate with prison. Secondly, these sites
provide a kind of dual reality; they offer the opportunity to both experience the cell and to visualise a life incarcerated. Thirdly, and maybe most importantly, they perform a somewhat disturbing function; they distance people from the pains of imprisonment. Rather than critically engaging with the practice of punishment, these sites often trivialise a life behind bars. Drawing on diverse examples, this paper will examine how decommissioned cells are being used, arguing that such commercial projects undermine the pains of imprisonment and distance the public from the practice of punishment.

"They haven’t done the course in becoming a prisoner yet": evaluating the induction experiences of neophyte older prisoners
Nichola Cadet, Sheffield Hallam University

Older prisoners constitute the fastest increasing prison population internationally and nationally, (Senior et al., 2013) thus, there is increased research interest in their needs and experiences despite a lack of national strategy (Prison and Probation Ombudsman, 2017). One cohort which accounts for the increase includes ‘neophyte’ older prisoners, (Crawley, 2005) those imprisoned for the first time, in later life. Nine qualitative interviews were conducted with serving prisoners aged 55 and over at HMP East Midlands, a category C training prison. Three themes emerged: (1) former identities, leaving the outside and bringing the outside in; (2) becoming a prisoner, changing identities and induction and (3) ageing well. Participants identified that effective transitions could only take place by enabling prisoners to tie up loose ends in the community, particularly around financial and family affairs. Furthermore, induction and transitions should not be seen as one-off, process driven events. Utilising an ‘active ageing’ framework and Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Prison Expectations identified that enhanced access to lifelong education, health and programmes improves the experiences of prisoners, and enhances the moral performance of the prison. Mapping international prison health drivers and active ageing policy frameworks to prisoners’ perceptions, it is possible to relate their experiences to effects on their well-being. Thus, synergies of partnership working between prisons and the local healthcare economy could benefit individuals, prisons and ultimately, the communities to which prisoners return.

The Link between Subjective Perceptions of Time in Prison and Objective Measures of Time Utilization
Mateja Vuk, University of West Georgia

The extant literature on inmate culture suggests that inmates’ experience of time in prisons is a by-product of institutional policies, availability of resources for leisure, and subjective experiences of an individual. For example, scholars argue that many inmates feel that time passes slowly in prison, and this constant consciousness about incarceration is perceived as hard time. Although these inmates perceive time as a burden, others see time as a resource. To alleviate the stress and idleness of the prison experience, these inmates mark their time by following a personal schedule of routines and activities. It is not clear, however, to what extent such subjective experiences of time use in prison are aligned with the actual utilization of time. Using original survey data collected from inmates in U.S. prisons, this study aims to explore the potential impact of inmates’ experience
of idleness, future orientation, and perceptions of readiness for release on the activities in which they engage.

**Sexual Violence, (Room 503)**
**Chair:** Alexandria Bradley, Sheffield Hallam University

**“And occasionally you can be reduced to tears”: Exploring how emotions taint impacts the work of rape barristers**
Clare Gunby, Department of Criminology, University of Leicester

Drawing on British Academy funded research this paper asks: how relevant is emotional taint to the work of barristers who prosecute and defend in rape cases and what impacts do clients burdensome emotions, feeling and behaviours have on barristers themselves? Drawing on interview data from 39 advocates we argue that their work is tainted on multiple dimensions with emotional dirt contributing substantially to the stigma of the profession. Barristers employ emotional labour in order to meet the expectations of their role and manage the contradictions stemming from it. That is, advocates must distance themselves from cases in order to maintain objectivity (and not allow difficult stories or feelings to influence) whilst simultaneously needing to invest in the emotion in order to summon the passion required to convince a jury. In these circumstances of contradiction, traditional mechanisms of humour, recalibration, refocusing and reframing are not enough to manage taint. Thus, barristers employ a form of ‘tempered indifference’, premised on strategically turning their emotions down. This enables advocates to do their work, feel good about it and create positive work identities in the tensions between contradictory identification points.

**Sex, Relationship Type, and Threats as Predictors of Non-Fatal Strangulation Use in Domestic Violence and Intimate Partner Violence**
Chelsea Leigh Mandes, University of Central Florida

A paucity of research regarding the use of non-fatal strangulation in intimate partner violence and its consequences remains despite increased research on the use of nonfatal strangulation and the long-term health consequences and risk of delayed death in victims. Analysis of law enforcement data allows researchers to more accurately identify factors that may predict the use of nonfatal strangulation; identifying these factors may then be used to create more efficient and effective multi-level interventions to decrease the occurrence of nonfatal strangulation. The present study analyzes quantitative law enforcement data consisting of coded domestic violence police reports to test the hypothesis that suspect sex, victim-suspect relationship type, and threats made by the suspect influence the likelihood that nonfatal strangulation is used. Results using binomial logistic regression show that suspect sex, victim-suspect relationship type, and presence of threats made by the suspect are significant in predicting use of nonfatal strangulation. Targeting interventions to
reduce occurrence of nonfatal strangulation requires a more complete picture of risk factors involved in the use of nonfatal strangulation in domestic violence and intimate partner relationship.

**Recognising Best Practice Approaches: A Case Study into Multi-Agency working with women and trauma survivors**  
Alexandria Bradley, Sheffield Hallam University

This paper will explore qualitative data collected with the staff and women accessing a women’s centre within the South West UK. This paper will feature theoretical and practical challenges of supporting survivors within victimology and desistance theory. This paper draws heavily on both the practical, philosophical and empowering organisational approach of this women’s service, to suggest that a one stop shop model of service delivery works effectively to support the desistance of trauma survivors. The complex manifestations of trauma within women are challenging to recognise and respond to (Covington, 2008). As such, a trauma survivor’s experience of services and multi-agency working should be considered. The narratives of staff and the women accessing their service suggest that this organisations approach to supporting trauma survivors is an example of best practice. This paper then turns to assess the trauma-informed approach adopted by this organisation to argue that their implementation of this has enabled a robust support system for both staff and trauma survivors. Therefore, this paper concludes with wider recommendations for women’s services and policy.

**Drugs and Desistance, (Room 581)**  
**Chair:** Melindy Brown, Birmingham City University

**Released prisoners’ experience of the support provided in the community, with a particular focus on alcohol-related offending**  
Melindy Brown, Birmingham City University

This paper provides an overview of the literature considering how effective probation companies and other agencies, particularly in Staffordshire and West Midlands, United Kingdom, are at supporting released offenders convicted of an alcohol-related offence. The key aims of the review were to gather information on: alcohol-related offending; how individuals desist from alcohol-related offending; how alcohol treatment is addressed in Staffordshire and West Midlands, UK, and the support available in the community for those who have committed an alcohol-related offence. ‘Alcohol expectancy theory’ and ‘alcohol-myopia theory’ emerged as key theoretical frameworks in relation to alcohol and crime, while age and intervening factors have been identified as two clear influences on a decision to desist from drinking. Various treatments for alcohol misuse are available in the community, from medication to therapy. Abstinence has become the dominant model of achievement and is used by Alcoholics Anonymous, the most recognised support service for problem drinkers. While companies such as the Staffordshire and West Midlands Community Rehabilitation Company provide support for most offenders in the community, alongside voluntary agencies, there appears to be an overreliance on charities and limited evidence-based information on the impact of such services.
In and Out of Prison: Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Options for African-American Drug Offenders
Anita Kalunta-Crumpton, Texas Southern University

Every year, disproportionate numbers of African-Americans go through the criminal justice system for a drug offense, and many receive incarceration as penalty. With the many years of discursive, drug policy and practice fixation on drug dealing activities in African-American communities, it has been untypical within and outside of the criminal justice system to intersect African-American drug offense with African-American drug use, and to therefore respond to African-American drug using offenders as victims of the drug problem in need of drug treatment and rehabilitation. Through the drug courts and the prison system, several drug treatment and rehabilitation programs are made available to drug-using offenders in order to break the cycle of criminality associated with drug use. Against this background, the purpose of this paper is twofold: it seeks to explore criminal justice conduits to drug treatment and rehabilitation for drug-using African-Americans charged with a drug offense; and it will examine the benefits and possible challenges of drug treatment and rehabilitation plans in breaking the drugs-crime cycle and effecting successful reintegration of African-American drug offenders.

Supporting transitions from prison: Recognising reintegrative ritual in everyday practices
Diana Johns, University of Melbourne

Release from prison is typically disorienting, disruptive, uncertain, and risky. Supporting peoples’ post-prison transitions towards (re)integration and lasting desistance requires skill, understanding and persistence. It often involves a gradual process of building hope and confidence, recognising - and capitalising on - opportunities for participation and acceptance. In this paper, I consider post-release support through the lens of liminality - the state of in-betweenness that characterises the experience of getting out, but not quite fitting in - of being neither here nor there. From this rites-of-passage perspective, the transition from prison to the community is a liminal phase that requires some form of symbolic ritual to bring it to a close and mark the beginning of the post-liminal phase of reintegration. Without reintegrative ritual, the liminal phase can become a state of sustained exclusion. So, what might function as reintegrative ritual? For whom? How might such ritual be experienced? And how might this understanding be used to more effectively support ex-prisoners in their efforts towards desistance and (re)integration? To explore these questions, I draw on research into men’s experience of release from prison in Victoria, Australia.

Women as Victims/Survivors of Pharmaceutical Harms
Helen Baker, Edge Hill University

Women as Victims/Survivors of Pharmaceutical Harms - Helen Baker Edge Hill University

The pharmaceutical industry is known to cause individual and collective social pharma-harms (Goldacre, 2013), due engaging in a range of unethical and illegal corporate practices and behaviours in the pursuit of profit (Braithwaite, 1984; Bakan, 2005). Significantly, neoliberal public health legislation and policies have eroded the welfare state worsening societal inequalities, whilst helping corporate interests by increasing market freedom. This has led to more opportunities for
private profit creation by pharmaceutical companies but also social harm perpetration; aided by ineffective state regulation (Harvey, 2005; Stiglitz, 2013; Stuckler and Basu, 2013; Dorling, 2014; Tombs and Whyte, 2015). Neoliberal public health discourses have also obscured structural factors which result in pharmaceutical social harms, whilst emphasising individual responsibility via a rhetoric of 'choice' (Harvey, 2005; Dorling, 2014). Individuals moreover experience social harms differently dependent upon their societal position (Slapper and Tombs, 1999:83-4). Specifically, women are known to disproportionately experience pharmaceutical harms due to their relative societal position in comparison to men (Finley, 1996). This paper critically examines how women who experience pharma-harms are viewed as responsible neoliberal subjects of health who are victims of their genetics, lifestyle causes or 'bad luck', rather than the socially harmful actions of pharmaceutical companies enabled by a neoliberal state (Polzer and Power, 2016). It will also explore how women are perceived problematically in relation to their reproductive and sexualised bodies, which results in the devaluation of their health and resultant harms caused to them (Claybrook, 1996).

Terrorism and Counter Terrorism,
(Room 583)
Chair: Lily Hamourtziadou, Birmingham City University

A new age of insecurity: state-building, threats and casualties post 9/11
Lily Hamourtziadou, Birmingham City University

Worlds and realities are constantly being constructed, where state violence appears reasonable and non-state violence does not, where good battles evil, where ‘War on Terror’ appears rational and imperative. The question of legitimacy and illegitimacy, when it comes to the use of force, is not one that has an easy answer. Everyone claims to be justified in using their forces and weapons and all sides kill civilians. The narrative of terror is the narrative of justifications, the narrative of explanations, the narrative of accusations. The process of inducing consent requires the construction of a new language, a kind of public narrative that requires the remaking of the world and the creation of a new and unquestionable reality where terrorism threatens to destroy everything ordinary people hold dear: their lives, their democracy, their freedom, their way of life, their civilisation. Yet as security is relational, interest-led, politically and socially conditioned; as threats are constructed through a process of ‘securitisation’; as the killing of civilians finds justification in all narratives, the question arises: Is the War on Terror (a) a clash of civilisations, (b) a case of imperialism by a hegemon, (c) a struggle for power, or (d) a fight of Good versus Evil.

Political violence, victims and justice. Reflections from the Italian case
Federica Rossi, London South Bank University

The political violence of the 1970s in Italy continues to be a contentious and sensitive issue for historical, political and judicial reasons. At that time, political violence and crimes were mainly dealt with by the adoption of emergency and anti-terrorism legislation that criminalised radical activism and violent behaviours (or speech) associated with it. Forty years later, the issue of 'justice for
victims' and 'punishment for terrorists' is still debated in a completely changed political and historical context. The centrality acquired by the figure of the victim, the 21st century terrorism emergency and the transformation of the Italian political landscape, contributed, among other factors, to increasingly punitive views on actors and acts of political violence of the 1970s. This punitive and criminalising discourse towards former activists and groups builds its legitimacy on the claim of rights for 'victims of terrorism', and thus inevitably links the concept of justice to the idea of punishment, the idea of victims' memory and respect to the marginalisation and stigmatisation of former perpetrators. This paper is grounded in the study of the Italian case, but aims to critically interrogate the constructed relationship between rights of victims and punishment of perpetrators, specifically in the context of political and social conflicts. It questions the evidence of justice, as understood purely in terms of criminalisation of acts, individuals and ideas, and shows how this can foreclose the possibility of a more comprehensive understanding of a complex period of collective violence.

Women and Children as Suicide Bombers: Shifting Pattern of Terrorism Attack in Indonesia
Heru Susetyo, Universitas Indonesia

The Surabaya City's terrorism attack to three churches on 13 May 2018 have shifted the terrorism pattern in Indonesia. These suicide bombing cases were conducted by a family which consisted of a father, mother and three of their kids. Prior to Surabaya case, most of terrorist attacks were operated by adult and males who have been brainwashed by a group of so called 'religious leaders'. These clerics tend to indoctrinate the recruits by mistakenly interpreting religious teaching. This shifting pattern is interesting and further studies need to be conducted, since Indonesia is a home to numerous terrorist attacks, particularly in the aftermath of Bali Bombing 2002. Among the research questions are how terrorists are created in Indonesia, why women and children take part in terrorism, how does the radicalization process take place, and how the society at large respond to this phenomenon. The research has shown that there are multiple factors which lead women and children to terrorism. Being as a recipient to misguided religious teaching and violence ideology as such, won't create suicide bombers.

An evaluation of police specialist’s assessment and management of Registered Sexual Offenders (RSO’s) in the community across England and Wales,
(Room 584)
Chair: Stephanie Kewley, Liverpool John Moores University

How well do police assessors determine the risk and need of Registered Sexual Offenders?
Stephanie Kewley and Saabirah Osman, Liverpool John Moores University and Birmingham City University

This study examined Active Risk Management System (ARMS) assessments (N=107) of police assessors from four police areas in England and Wales. ARMS guides criminal justice practitioners to use structured clinical judgment to assess and develop formal risk management plans based on the risks and strengths of individual clients convicted of sexual offending. The study aims to determine the quality and effectiveness of assessments by considering: a) the detail documented
by the assessor; b) the evidence provided by assessors to support the ratings given; c) the rationale used by assessors to determine the risk management plan required to reduce the risk or strengthen protective factors and d) identify any differences in assessment quality across the four police areas. Due to the subjective nature of the ARMS assessment, a coding framework was developed to analyse each assessment with two coders blind coding each assessment. Results were poor for each area including: limited explanation of each domain; limited evidence to support assessor rating; and insufficient risk management planning to address identified risks. These findings were consistent across all four police areas. This presentation provides a discussion of these findings, highlighting areas of both best practice and recommendations for future improvement.

The relationship between policy and practice of police officers conducting risk assessments using Active Risk Management System (ARMS) during the home visit process
Leona Mydlowski, Leeds Beckett University

This study examined police officer (N=50) perceptions of conducting risk assessments during a home visit to registered sex offenders (RSO) using the Active Risk Management System (ARMS). The Criminal Justice Act 2003 S.325 states that the Police are able to visit offenders for the purpose of monitoring their behaviour. This home visit also allows the Police to carry out a risk assessment of the RSO using ARMS and place them into the appropriate risk category. This study aims to determine: a) whether the training the officers receive to enable them to carry out the risk assessment is adequate and b) How effective the home visit process is, in allowing officers to correctly place the RSO into the correct risk category. This study aims to identify areas of good practice across three forces and identify differences and similarities between policy and practice in this area, together with areas for improvement. All data was coded using thematic analysis and results were consistent across each force, in that Police Officers feel that training needs to be further developed to allow officers to adequately assess risk of future recidivism of RSO’s and the home visit process requires further training for officers of all levels.

How can we better assess both the risks and strengths of women who committed a sexual offence?
Cristiana Viana Cardoso, Birmingham City University

Currently the ARMS tool is used for male sexual offenders only. However, in an effort to address a gap in the risk assessment provision of female sexual perpetrators, the ARMS tool has undergone a review and re-design. Police training of a pilot of the female version of the tool across England and Wales, is currently underway. While it is difficult to know for certain the number of women who commit sexual offences, the numbers of recidivists appear very low; understanding what might impact on sexual recidivism is thus limited. To develop a comprehensive and meaningful female version of the tool, a review of the broader female offending literature as well as the female sexual offending literature was needed. The following risk and strengths domains were identified: Nature of the initiative; Offence related beliefs; Access to potential victims; Emotional stability; Motivation to change; Integration in the society; Financial independency and; Social support. This presentation aims to walk through this pilot tool, providing a rationale for inclusion of each item.
By introducing this tool, the presentation outlines some of the challenges police assessors face when assessing and managing women in the community convicted of sexual offending.
Main Conference Parallel Sessions  
Wednesday, 4th July 2018

16:15 – 17:30

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<td>Sex Work in Context (film screening), (Room 383)</td>
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<td>Chair: Teela Sanders, University of Leicester</td>
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<td>Teela Sanders, University of Leicester</td>
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<td>Debbie Jones, Swansea University</td>
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<td>This session will present two films on sex work related themes which have been developed out of research project. Each film will be introduced by the researcher with a short Q&amp;A afterwards. Professor Teela Sanders: Online Sex Work in the 21st Century (12 minutes): This video (<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=th-J14CMWQ0&amp;t=63s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=th-J14CMWQ0&amp;t=63s</a>) showcases the stories of six current and former sex workers to highlight the working conditions of sex workers in the 21st century. This film was produced as part of the Beyond the Gaze research project. Beyond the Gaze is the largest study to date of UK online sex work, examining the working conditions, safety and policing of the industry by researchers from the Universities of Leicester and Strathclyde. Debbie Jones (University of Swansea) Student sex work/Fog of Sex (15 minutes): Beth, a PHD anthropology graduate, talks candidly about her experience as a lap dancer whilst studying at university in the UK <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Iv-rCoTz9Mo">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Iv-rCoTz9Mo</a></td>
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| **B** |  |
| REF 2021 Discussion (Roundtable), (Room 282) |  |
| Chair: Eamonn Carrabine, University of Essex |  |
| Nick Ellison, University of York |  |
| Joanne Conaghan, University of Bristol |  |
| Walby, Lancaster University |  |
| With preparations for the next Research Excellence Framework (REF) in the UK now well underway this session will offer an opportunity for Criminologists to contribute to the consultation process. As in the last REF, there is recognition that criminological research may be submitted to one of three sub-panels ('Law', 'Social Work and Social Policy' and 'Sociology') and arrangements are designed to ensure the equitable assessment of Criminology across them. Hence, all three relevant sub-panel Chairs, Joanne Conaghan (Law), Nick Ellison (Social Work and Social Policy) and Sylvia Walby (Sociology), together with Eamonn Carabine, will take part in the panel. The session will provide updates on the process so far, provide an opportunity for questions, and open a route to |  |
assist the consultation on the fine-tuning of the criteria that will take place from July to October this year.

### C

**New Challenges of Right-Wing Extremism in a Hyperpolarized Age**
*(Room 385)*

**Chair:** Laura Naegler, University of Liverpool

**A race to the future**
Matt Clement, University of Winchester

Recent developments in European politics have fundamentally undermined the neoliberal consensus that prevailed for the last thirty years. The ravages of austerity have generated massive social harms and led to important struggles over living standards in the short and longer term. This has also led to a wave of labelling and scapegoating of different groups and outbursts of hate crimes as the climate of uncertainty and precarious employment generates divisions. As a result, we are locked in a struggle between the extremes of the racist right and the radical left as each presents their alternative solution to the crisis. Gains for the far right in Austria, Germany, France and Italy amongst others point to some of the dangers and raise the spectre of the 1930s once more. But nationalist struggles of the left in Catalonia, and the prospect of a left government in the UK, show that there are alternatives on the left that are also capable of sparking wider struggles. This paper will assess the state of this ‘race to the future’

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**Lone Wolf Terrorists and Their Celebrity Firearm: The Rise of the 9mm Glock**
Mark S. Hamm, Indiana State University

This paper examines a significant shift in weaponry used by lone wolf terrorists since the historic attacks of 9/11. Whereas bombs were the lone wolf’s preferred weapon prior to 9/11, they have been replaced by a staggering range of high-velocity firearms. Of the 235 victims of US lone wolf terrorism during the first six years of the 2010s, 98% of them were killed or wounded by firearms. The most frequently used gun was the 9mm Glock semi-automatic pistol. The 9mm Glock has not only assumed a major role in the gun culture of lone wolf terrorism, it has attained a mystique consistent with famed historian Richard Hofstadter’s 1971 observation that a “celebrity” is often attached to certain firearms. The historical development of the 9mm Glock as a celebrity firearm is traced to a distinct warrior subculture among terrorists who commit highly-publicized mass murders. Norwegian gunman Anders Breivik, Los Angeles police sniper Christopher Dorner, and Omar Mateen, perpetrator of the Orlando massacre—all self-identified as soldiers even though
they came from different cultures, spoke different languages, and held different ideological beliefs. And all did their killing with a 9mm Glock.

**Far-right movements in the US: a case study of the ‘Unite the Right’ rally in Charlottesville, VA**
Laura Naegler, University of Liverpool

On August 11th and 12th 2017, around a thousand white supremacists gathered in Charlottesville, VA under the banner ‘Unite the Right’ for what became the largest public event of the far-right movement in the recent US history. The violence of the heavily armed contingent of “old” and “new” fascist groups escalated when a white supremacist intentionally drove his car into a march of counter-protestors, killing 32-years old Heather Heyer and injuring 19 others. Charlottesville received worldwide attention; the non-response of the police during the rally, president Trump’s hesitation to condemn white supremacists and his equivocation of Neo-Nazis and counter-protestors raising a controversy around the emboldening of the far right in the current political climate. This paper discusses what the events in Charlottesville tell about the newest far right movements in the US, their specific characteristics and politics, and their connection to ‘mainstream’ politics. Using a cultural criminological framework, the paper explores in particular the cultural politics of the movements; including their meta-politics orientation and the influence of internet ‘chan’ subcultures on symbolism, image production and modes of communication.

**Misogyny, Violence & Resistance: Feminist Criminology in Digital Society**
(Room 388)
Chair: Jo Smith, Surrey University

“I feel sometimes in a way I’m letting people down a bit by not engaging but I’m just so scared of...being subjected to the torrent of online abuse” Feminist women’s experiences of online misogyny
Jo Smith, Surrey University

Contemporary feminism has engaged with the internet as a space for activism, for the sharing of knowledge and experience, and for engagement in public debate, in doing so creating networked feminist publics. However, discourse has not always remained polite. Women’s participation in virtual spaces has been jeopardised by a form of online misogyny – aggressive, threatening or offensive communications and behaviours directed at women, and particularly at feminist women, who are engaging politically in online public spaces. Whilst the experiences of women who have received this abuse are documented in social and news media, there are another group of women whose experiences also demand attention: those who see online abuse happening and whose engagement with the online world is subsequently shaped by this. This paper will set out some of the findings of this qualitative, feminist research, which has examined the direct and indirect experiences of online abuse of feminist women. These findings situate women’s experiences as a form of violence against them in the digital space and as a form of hate crime. The findings also address how participants have experienced the different approaches to policing online spaces, and the ways in which their experiences in this virtual space might empower women and enhance feminist activism.
"I need community": examining the experiences of victim-survivors using reddit in the aftermath of sexual violence
Tully O’Neill, RMIT University

Victim-survivors often face difficulties in disclosing experiences of sexual violence. Frequently, fear of the consequences of disclosure or a perception that nothing will be done by authorities deters them from pursuing justice in a formal setting. However, emerging research suggests that survivors are accessing ‘informal’ justice through use of technologies. This ‘informal justice’ might include seeking support or having one’s story heard, and having that story recognised and believed. Digital platforms, technologies and social networking sites such as Reddit offer new ways for survivors to discuss experiences of sexual violence in anonymous and ‘safe’ online spaces. This paper explores the nature of victim-survivors’ posts on a rape survivor forum on reddit, and the motivations and implications that arise when victim-survivors share their narratives in this setting. Through content analysis of victim-survivor’s posts and qualitative interviews with victim-survivors who have accessed reddit, this research examines both how and why victim-survivors share their stories to online communities. It also questions the ways in which victim-survivors might act in accordance with norms and unwritten rules that permeate digital spaces.

Rape Culture in Digital Society
Anastasia Powell and Lisa Sugiura, RMIT University and University of Portsmouth

In October of 2017 hundreds of thousands of survivors took to social media to share their experiences using the hashtag #MeToo. These disclosures trended on Twitter globally and became a rallying point for a renewed fervour of feminist activism against sexual violence. Though emerging in response to harassment and abuse experienced by Hollywood starlets and celebrities at the hands of Harvey Weinstein and other powerful men, #MeToo rapidly evolved from consciousness-raising to collective action. It appears that #MeToo will be more than a mere flashpoint of ‘hashtag activism’; yet like many social justice movements, there is a much longer history and context that must be accounted for to fully understand both the development of the activist moment - and its potential future. This paper situates anti-sexual violence activism within a broader framework of both techno-feminist and digital criminologists. Drawing on recent case studies as well as key concepts such as 'rape culture' and 'digital society', we consider the tensions inherent in contemporary social justice activism which is always simultaneously online and offline.
E

The Use of Women and Children in Suicide Bombing by the Boko Haram Terrorist Group in Nigeria
(Roundtable)
(Room 503)

Chair: Macpherson Uchenna Nnam, Federal University Ndufu-Alike Ikwo
Macpherson Uchenna Nnam, Federal University Ndufu-Alike Ikwo
Mercy C Arua and Dr Mary S Otu, Federal University Ndufu-Alike Ikwo
Mary S Otu, Federal University Ndufu-Alike Ikwo

Terrorism has taken a new and frightening dimension in Nigeria. The manifestation is the incessant use of women and children in suicide bombing by the Boko Haram terrorist group. Examining this operational shift provides further impetus and insights into understanding the core of the problem. It brought to light the fact that Nigeria is a society where patriarchy holds sway, thus placing women and children on the receiving end. This was elucidated in the predictions of radical feminist theory, which explained why and how this particular group is now widely exploited in suicide missions. They are used in this act so as to beat security networks and carry out their operations with ease and huge success. Because women and children possess and demonstrate less suspicious behaviour and covert criminogenic tendencies, they stand to escape the scrutiny of security personnel. These natural characteristics confound security operatives and thereby prolonging the war on terrorism.

However, many women and children who indulge in terror campaigns do that out of ignorance and usually under extreme indoctrination, brainwashing and manipulations. To remedy the situation, effective intra and inter-border surveillance/patrol using state-of-the-art crime combating appurtenances, and acquisition of analytical skills in counterintelligence and counterterrorism, are highly recommended. Our cultural and national values should be revisited and overhauled by the government and significant others in society for enduring public safety.

F

Victim Experience
(Room 581)

Chair: Vicky Heap, Sheffield Hallam University

Anti-Social Behaviour Victims' Experiences of Activating the Community Trigger
Vicky Heap, Sheffield Hallam University

The Community Trigger was introduced in 2014 as a mechanism for victims of sustained anti-social behaviour (ASB) to request a review of their case when no action had been taken. For this to take place, the case must meet a locally determined threshold of complaints within a defined period of time. If the threshold is met, a multi-agency case review is held with recommendations and an action plan created to reduce the ASB. This paper reports the findings from a qualitative research project that investigated how victims of ASB experienced activating the Community Trigger. Semi-structured interviews explored whether the Community Trigger was perceived as effective at stopping severe, long-term ASB and how victims navigated the activation process. Attention was paid to whether the victims were satisfied with the response they received from the authorities and if they felt empowered by the legislation. The research provided an in-depth account of victims'
serious ASB cases and how the Community Trigger was utilised on a case by case basis. The results suggest that greater clarity and communication surrounding the Community Trigger process is required, as well as a more considered approach to managing victims' expectations of success.

### Increasing the Role of Third Parties: Separate Legal Representation for Sexual Assault Victims in Ireland

Mary Iliadis, Deakin University

Sexual assault cases have historically resulted in persistent victim dissatisfaction with, and alienation from, the prosecution process. As a result, some adversarial jurisdictions have moved somewhat contentiously towards integrating victim participation rights within the legal process to redress sexual assault victims’ procedural and substantive justice concerns. The introduction of s 34 of the Sex Offenders Act 2001 (IRE), which allows a victim to access state funded legal representation to oppose a defendant’s application for the introduction of their sexual history evidence in court, is one such example. Drawing from interviews conducted with high-level criminal justice professionals, legal stakeholders and victim support workers, and an analysis of primary source documents, including legislation, reports and formal guidelines, this paper argues that although s 34 has marked a unique response to victims’ rights, its various shortcomings may hinder its capacity to improve sexual assault victims’ procedural justice experiences in ways anticipated from its introduction.

### Victims and solidarity: a functionalist approach

Tom Daems, Leuven Institute of Criminology (LINC), KU Leuven

In this paper, which is based on one of the chapters of a forthcoming book on the sociology of victimisation, we will explore how victims of crime have come to play a functional role of integration in a fragmented society. It has been argued that expressions of sympathy for victims and revulsion toward (violent) victimization help create and reinforce a sense of community, shared identity and belonging. In this presentation we will discuss, and critically engage with, the work of Dutch criminologist Hans Boutellier. For Boutellier the victim is the glue that holds a fragmented and individualized society together: the victim is the hard core around which the construction of morality takes place. The organic solidarity of Durkheim has been replaced by a ‘victimalized morality’ or a ‘victim-oriented morality’, so he argues. We will challenge and elaborate these ideas by exploring inter alia how the work of René Girard has been used to think of victims as scapegoats (in particular by Ezzat Fattah and Jan van Dijk) as well as how sympathy with the plight of victims has come to be understood from the sociology of Norbert Elias (in particular in some recent work by Pieter Spierenburg).

### Understanding economic abuse through an intersectional lens: Financial abuse, control and exploitation of South Asian women’s labours of production and social reproduction

Sundari Anitha, University of Lincoln

Drawing upon life-history interviews with 41 women of South Asian origin from two separate studies in the UK and India, this paper takes an intersectional perspective to explore how gender,
migration status, race/ethnicity and class can help understand women’s experiences of economic abuse as a particular manifestation of domestic violence. Existing literature on what is termed as economic or financial abuse focuses on men’s control over money, goods, assets and over women’s education/work, thereby implicitly constructing economic activity as paid work. This paper focuses on these hitherto documented aspects of financial abuse as well as on exploitation and abuse connected to women’s domestic work. In doing so, it responds to ongoing under-recognition of men’s (and in the context of particular communities, their family’s) abuse of and control over women’s unpaid (domestic) labour and thereby extends the commonly used category of economic abuse.

Prison Staff
(Room 583)
Chair: Nicholas Carleton, Memorial University

Exploring the prevalence and shape of mental health injuries among correctional service employees in Canada
Dianne Groll, R. and Nicholas Carleton, Memorial University

The correctional workspace is shaped by the underlying potential for experiencing occupational stressors and trauma, intensified by the unpredictability and uncertainty associated with penal spaces. Such an environment impacts the health and wellbeing of those employed within and, thus, also those incarcerated. Yet, despite this recognition, few researchers have explicitly investigated the health and wellbeing of correctional officers (COs) in Canada. In response, we draw on qualitative and quantitative findings from a national prevalence study of public safety personnel, and look specifically at correctional workers and interview data with COs to quantify rates of mental disorders, suicidal ideation and other co-morbidities as well as to identify the impact of the realities of working in penal spaces on health and wellbeing. We found, for example, that among correctional workers (n=1308; 43.3% male) from across Canada that 88.7 percent of our participants reported being exposed to physical assault, 85.6 percent sudden violent death, 80.6 percent sudden accidental deaths, and 78.8 percent assault with a weapon (78.8%). When asked to identify their worst traumatic experience, 24.0 percent reported exposure to sudden violent death. Significant relationships were found between potentially traumatic event exposures and operational stress injuries (OSIs) such as PTSD, Major Depressive Disorder, anxiety disorders, and Alcohol Use Disorder. The most disturbing potential traumatic event exposures were related to violent death and physical assault. Given PTE exposure prevalence, and the association with OSIs, we recommend policy makers should ensure accessible evidence-based mental health resources are readily available for correctional workers. We discuss how identifying the factors associated with poorer mental health can lead to improving the mental health of correctional staff, which will also assist with improving staff commitment and retention, and sustaining said commitment. To that end, we also unpack the role of stigma and its impact on treatment seeking behaviours for correctional employees specifically and public safety personnel more generally.
Maximising Opportunities to Support Transformation (MOST) Training for Correctional Officers in Singapore
Cindy Toh Ser Hui, Singapore Prison Service

Singapore Prison Service (SPS) recognises that its staff are agents of change and are critical to the successful rehabilitation of offenders. The importance of its staff's role is emphasised in a Transformational Environment (TE) where correctional officers are appointed as Personal Supervisors (Casework; PSC) to engage high-risk offenders to increase their motivation to change, reinforce pro-social skills and thinking, countering anti-social thinking and behaviours, and to act as role models for pro-social living. The Maximising Opportunities to Support Transformation (MOST) training was developed by psychologists of SPS to train PSCs to effectively perform their rehabilitative roles. This paper describes the rationale for MOST training, highlights its key components, explains its development process and implementation, and the evaluation of both training and outcome effectiveness. Challenges faced and future directions will also be addressed.

Trauma-Informed Practice in UK Prisons: Exploring the needs of prisoners and prison staff
Alexandria Bradley, Sheffield Hallam University

This paper explores the purpose of a trauma informed prison service. A large proportion of individuals entering the criminal justice system, have experienced trauma or abuse (Prison Reform Trust, 2017). To support this need, in 2012, abuse became a recognised pathway out of offending. In 2015 Stephanie Covington began training leaders and senior decision makers across prisons, probation and third sector organisations. This filtered down to a selection of prison officers working within the female prison estate. In 2017, prison staff working within the Long-term high security male estate also began their trauma-informed training. The purpose of a trauma-informed approach within prisons is to reduce the likelihood of re-traumatising survivors of trauma. In doing so, this approach aims to provide an environment underpinned by safety, trustworthiness, collaboration, choice and empowerment (Kubaik, Covington and Hillier, 2017). This paper explores qualitative research findings from the narratives of former prisoners and prison staff, to investigate the potential of a trauma-informed prison estate and the subsequent implementation issues that have arisen. Findings suggest that the prison estate is re-traumatising for trauma survivors as well as physically and emotionally challenging for prison staff. From the qualitative interviews conducted, findings also indicate that both prison staff and former prisoners support the trauma-informed approach within prisons. Their narratives suggest that a trauma-informed prison estate could help to establish a more decent, compassionate, safe and empowering rehabilitation environment within our prison service. However, implementation issues from the data collected, suggest that there are areas that require additional scrutiny. This paper will explore the above to provide recommendations for future trauma-informed development across the UK prison service.

H

Narratives & Experiences,
(Room 584)
Chair: Olivia Smith, Anglia Ruskin University
**Rape trial narratives and gendered credibility**  
Olivia Smith, Anglia Ruskin University

Court observation research is underused but provides useful insight about the barriers to survivor justice in sexual violence trials. This paper will use findings from a 10-month observation of English rape and sexual assault trials to examine how gendered narratives undermine survivors and perpetuate myths about sexual violence in court. Key findings include that barristers created narratives about women as delusional ‘damaged goods’, deceitful ‘scorned women’, or untrustworthy ‘capricious princesses’, all of which drew on stereotypes of women as being emotional liars. This reveals the process by which rape myths were made convincing and juries were given ‘reasonable’ doubt. The input will then ask about the need for intersectional analysis and whether adversarial or inquisitorial approaches can influence narratives at trial.

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**Exploring adolescent experiences of intimate partner violence: Multiple vulnerabilities mediated by age?**  
Kirsty McGregor, University of Worcester

Through an intersectional lens, this paper explores seventeen female survivors’ experiences of adolescent intimate partner violence. The participants' narratives highlight significant levels of psychological, economic, sexual and physical violence during adolescence, in both same-sex and opposite-sex relationships. In addition, participants’ experiences were mediated by other intersecting factors, such as disability, socioeconomic status, familial exposure to intimate partner violence and previous intimate partner violence victimisation. Ultimately, this paper highlights the necessity to consider the magnitude of these multiplicative factors during adolescence, and other age groups, when determining vulnerability, designing preventative action and responding to intimate partner violence.

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**The Politics and Poetics of Protection in Women's Self-Defence**  
Francis Dodsworth, Kingston University London

The search for spatial justice (Soja 2010), for the right to move freely in the modern city, has been a central component of feminist action since the 'first wave' of feminism in the late nineteenth century. The ability of women to defend themselves was central to the independence of the New Woman of the 1870s and the suffragettes and feminists of the 1900s learned ju-jitsu to defend themselves against male violence (Godfrey 2012). The revival of feminism in its 'second wave' from the 1960s to the 1980s saw renewed and intensified emphasis on women’s self-defence, something that has continued into the contemporary 'third wave', and which has been given recent emphasis by the #MeToo movement. This subject has now been subject to a range of significant studies tracing its origins (Searles and Berger 1987), its effectiveness at preventing attack and empowering women (Hollander 2004, 2014, 2016; Thompson 2014), and its potential for transformative impact on the 'rape culture' (McCaughey 1997). This paper seeks to augment this work with an exploration of the relationship between the development of the women's self-defence movement from the 1970s to the 1990s and the wider changes in security culture of interest to criminologists, particularly the revival of interest in crime prevention (Gilling 1997), governmental emphasis on...
'responsibilisation' and the consumption of security (Garland 1996, 2001; Goold et al. 2010), and the idea of the 'de-civilising process' (Wacquant 2011). The paper uses humanities methods to conduct documentary analysis of women's self-defence training manuals and publicity materials to explore the politics of protection (Huysmans 2006) evident in the construction of expertise in the field and the textual and visual devices through which particular 'possible selves' (Markus and Nurius 1986) and identity roles (Stryker and Burke 2000) are configured.

Co-constructing Feminist Research: understanding the experiences of criminalised women
Nicola Harding, Leeds Trinity University

Traditional forms of knowledge production can serve to reproduce the power imbalances present within the social contexts that research and knowledge production occur. With that interests of the discipline of criminology so closely entwined with the criminal justice system, it is no surprise that crime, punishment, rehabilitation, and desistance have not been adequately examined from a gendered perspective. This paper examines a participatory action research (PAR) process conducted with criminalised women in the North West of England. By examining the feminist methodology within which this research is framed, discussions about meaningful collaboration offer insights in to the potential for creativity in research to become transformative. Using a range of creative qualitative research methods, specifically mapmaking, photovoice, and creative writing, this research attempts to prioritise subjugated knowledge. Charting the way in which this research prioritises the collaboration of criminalised women at all stages of the research process, this paper proposes that collaboration with holders of lived experience is essential if we are to fully understand the lives of some of the most marginalised in society. It is through using collaborative and creative research practices that those with lived experience of criminalisation can start to have a stake in the future transformation of criminology.

Education & Criminal Justice
(Room 585)
Chair: Abigail O'Connor, University of Liverpool

Truth as justice, truth as violence: a longitudinal narrative analysis into the competing accounts of the Hillsborough Disaster (1989)
Abigail O'Connor, University of Liverpool

The concept of truth is explored in this research as being constructed through competing versions, in relation to the Hillsborough Disaster (1989). The legitimacy given to certain narratives is argued as being reliant on power and marginalization simultaneously, with stigmatisation causing individuals and groups to be positioned as either deserving or undeserving victims, in line with the
interests of the powerful. Therefore, existing literature into the politics of class was explored to develop an understanding of knowledge production as being determined by: power relations; stigmatisation in relation to individuals; governing of place through territorial stigmatisation and the legitimacy of voices. Following media analysis of the immediate coverage after the disaster and narrative interviews with individuals involved, three distinct versions were formed: media, legal and resistance, which exemplify the competing accounts of the disaster. The findings from empirical research enabled analysis into the how powerful groups are able to determine accountability through oppressing certain individuals and collectives leading to the de-legitimisation of voices. Exploring such concepts provided the tools with which to study the aftermath of the Hillsborough Disaster (1989) in terms of competing narratives, in order to understand the prolonged fight for justice.

Running before you can walk? Organisational readiness for the Degree Holders Entry Programme

Jyoti Belur, University College London

The College of Policing has developed three entry routes into policing under the Police Educational Qualification Framework. One of these is the Degree Holders Entry Programme (DHEP), a graduate conversion course for those new recruits who hold, at minimum, a Bachelor’s degree. The research presented in this paper assesses organisational readiness of police forces in England and Wales to implement the new DHEP. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with Learning and Development (L &D) managers covering 17 police forces, which included both civilian staff and police officers, to understand their perspectives on how the organisation is preparing for the challenges ahead. Findings indicate that forces are ranged along a spectrum of preparedness for the challenges ahead, with some forces further along the process than others. Issues around working with Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in partnership to deliver the new curriculum appears to be of great concern. Other challenges in implementing the DHEP revolve around the requirements of upskilling of trainers, workforce planning between the three entry routes, and budgetary considerations which underpin all decision-making. Furthermore, there is some degree of uncertainty around how the graduate conversion entry route will affect diversity in recruitment. Policy implications for the implementation of the DHEP are discussed in the light of these findings.

The College of Policing Advanced Practitioner Pilot: evaluating the introduction of a lateral development opportunity for police constables

Chris Price and Jenny Kodz

The College of Policing published its review of police leadership in 2015 and since then has begun implementing the recommendations, one of which was to enable the development and recognition of knowledge, skills and expertise within policing, other than through rank progression. Working with seven pilot forces, the College of Policing launched the Advanced Practitioner Pilot in March 2017 to develop a model for lateral career progression for constables, recognising professional expertise, independent of seniority. As part of the pilot, the College of Policing is undertaking an evaluation to understand the implementation of the pilot in each force and to draw lessons that will inform both the pilot as it progresses and considerations on the suitability of establishing
advanced practitioners in policing later in 2018. This paper will discuss the evaluation approach and how it is feeding into the development of the advanced practitioner model.

**Media & Crime, (Room 481)**

*Chair: Liam Brolan, Birmingham City University*

**Benjamin's "Flâneur" and Serial Murder - an Ultra-Realist Literary Case Study of Levi Bellfield**

Craig Kelly and Adam Lynes, Birmingham City University

This paper seeks to develop criminological theory with the application of a literary device known as the "flâneur" - an individual described as a "stroller" - to serial murderer Levi Bellfield. With this application of the "flâneur" to the phenomenon of serial murder, this paper provides a fresh theoretical 'lens', and specifically sheds light on how particular serial murderers operate and evade detection in modern society. The importance of modernity to the phenomenon of serial murder is also considered utilising Ultra-Realist theory, resulting in both a micro and macro examination into how the modern urban landscape has subsequently created an environment in which both the serial killer operates and comes to fruition. This synthesis between the application of literary devices, criminological theory and socio-cultural concepts not only raises important and previously neglected questions pertaining to serial murder, but also assisted in forming the more sinister relative of the flâneur: the "dark flâneur".

**Policing's 'meme strategy': Understanding the lols of police legitimacy on social media**

Mark A. Wood, The University of Melbourne

In 2017, the New South Wales Police Department in Australia embarked on a bold new social media strategy: harnessing humorous Internet memes and cute images of police animals to grow its social media following. This ‘meme strategy’ was, at least in this respect, a success; NSW Police’s following on Facebook grew exponentially, and the department received much positive media coverage for the quality of their memes. More than just demonstrating the power of humour to build a social media following, NSW Police’s use of memes illustrates how humour may assist in fostering affective investments to organisations. Through analysing the content and rationale of NSW Police’s ‘meme strategy’, I examine how cuteness and humour may be deployed online as strategies of police legitimation. Bringing visual criminology into conversation with the new field of cute studies, I advance a cute animal theory of police legitimation that helps explain what the aesthetic category of cuteness offers police PR teams. I then end on a normative question: is NSW Police’s ‘meme strategy’ a laughing matter?

**Invisible imprisonment: Government legitimacy in television news representations of riots in Victoria's youth justice centres**

Catherine Treloar, The University of Melbourne

Prison riots are a form of resistance in which rioters demand to be seen, often physically tearing down the structures that make them invisible. On television, these resistive acts are
decontextualized, with the harms of the prison never entirely known to the public. Beginning from the notion that riots force a visibility upon the prison system, this research examines whether this visibility disrupts the politics of imprisonment. With a multimodal critical discourse analysis approach this research focuses on how television news representations of riots in Victoria’s youth justice centres represent government legitimacy. This paper argues that, despite riots being an exercise in visibility, reports render the prison and the prisoner invisible, implicitly legitimating the harms of punitive government policies. Riots are often constructed as a crisis of youth crime, and security, but are less often seen as a crisis of the penal system. While crises of crime and security delegitimate the government in the short term, they enable a subsequent legitimation through punitive policies. Although this paints a grim picture of the contemporary operation of penal populism, a recognition of prison as harmful rather than rehabilitative does emerge, highlighting, at least, conflicting discourses in youth justice policy and punishment practices.

The ‘Dilettante’ Hitman: Exploring the Consequences of Incompetency in the World of Contract Murder
Liam Brolan, Birmingham City University

The phenomenon of contract murder is one of the least understood, yet most intriguing areas of homicide. Until recently, there were fewer than five academic studies worldwide, which sought to understand this complex and often unseen type of murder. Described by Calhoun (2002:9), the hitman operates in a “secret world, an underworld, where they make business transactions with others wishing to conduct themselves ‘beyond the pale.’” It is for this reason, that the ‘hitman’ has seemingly been able to evade the attention of both criminologists and homicide researchers alike.

In stark contrast to this lack of scholarly attention, the hitman and the world in which he inhabits, has become a frequent feature in contemporary popular culture. Often portrayed as an occupation reserved only for those operating with high levels of competency and professionalism, the ‘shadowy world’ of contract murder has been depicted repeatedly in films, television shows and videogames.

In their pioneering, exploratory study, MacIntyre et al. (2014) offered the first major insight into the phenomenon of contract murder in a British context. Based on data collated from newspaper reports, MacIntyre et al. were able to present a typology of British Hitmen, although it should be noted that their sample did include one hitwoman. They suggest that British contract murderers can be categorised into: Novices; Dilettantes; Journeymen; and, Master Hitmen. Their study aimed to explore the extent to which the sensationalised media portrayal of the hitman reflected the reality of the phenomenon in a British context. Based on their findings, MacIntyre et al. suggest that the mechanics, methods and motivations behind contract murder are much more mundane than is suggested in the media.

This research explores in more depth, the dilettante hitman. He, perhaps more than any other type of hitman, departs most significantly from the professional, proficient and skilful assassin that is presented in the world of fiction. By drawing upon several case studies from within the sample
obtained by MacIntyre *et al.*, this research discusses the incompetency and disorganisation of the dilettante hitman and highlights the often severe, unforeseen consequences of their actions.

**K**

**Diversity and Motivation in Police Recruitment, (Room 483)**

Chair: Andrew Millie, Edge Hill University

**Police Officer perceptions of targets in the recruitment and selection of Black, Asian, Minority and Ethnic candidates in the police; A study of perceived organisational justice**

Gareth Stubbs, Canterbury Christ Church Police Research Centre

In 2015, representation of Black, Asian, Minority and Ethnic candidates (BAME) in UK policing represented 5.5% of the workforce. This research examined the effects of the use of targets in the recruitment of BAME candidates in two UK police constabularies. Previous research evidence indicates that the use of targets can impact negatively upon workplace motivation. Yet, the unintended consequences from using targets in the recruitment of BAME officers within the police service is a neglected area of study. Based on 17 interviews with police constables from both a metropolitan and non-metropolitan police force, this research explored police officers’ experiences and perceptions of targets in the workplace. Situated within a procedural justice framework, findings from this research illustrated a lack of organizational communication and mistrust of organizational process, which shaped assumptions of competence and credibility of the selected officers. Although numerical targets may be useful to shift the focus towards greater representation, this study reveals the strategy may do more harm than good. Police organizations need therefore to develop a greater understanding of the unintended consequences of processes designed to help create a diverse workforce.

**New recruits in the Police: A study of their attitudes, values and beliefs**

Andrew Millie, Edge Hill University

There has been very little research on the experiences of early-career police officers - notable exceptions include the work of Nigel Fielding (1988), Janet Chan (2003) and Sarah Charman (2017). This paper adds to this by reporting on a research project that investigated the attitudes, values and beliefs of new recruits. The research was funded by Lancashire Constabulary, yet was an independent study where 60 new recruits were interviewed during their initial police training. Six months later, 49 of these recruits were re-interviewed. By this time all had experience on division, including ten weeks on immediate response. The two rounds of interviews were completed in 2017 and provide new insights into motivations for joining the police, recruits’ views on the purpose of the police, their experiences of police culture(s) and the moral character required to be an effective police officer.
Women in police leadership: all change or business as usual?
Marisa Silvestri and Jenny Fleming, University of Kent

Drawing on a recent survey conducted with over 150 senior policewomen, we explore the concept of police reform in relation to gender. With recent scholarship indicating positive change to the organisational culture of policing, we reflect on this in relation to women’s own conceptualisations of police leadership culture and their participation within it. In documenting their experiences of being women police leaders, we emphasise the complexity and multiplicity of identities at play here and reflect upon the level and nature of organisational change.

“Safe & Well? Voices in Managing the Return of Repeatedly Missing People, in England and Wales”
Michael Harris, University of the West of England

The aim of this research was to examine the return process for people who are reported missing repeatedly (3 times or more). A ‘Safe & Well Check’ is usually carried out by a police officer to prove the missing person has returned and are not in immediate harm. A Return Home Interview (RHI) must then take place with a child within 72 hours, but no statutory responsibility exists for adults. This more in-depth interview seeks to find out where people went and why, in order to identify potential risks to their safety and whether they experienced harm while they were missing. The frequency of this interview, who does it, the content, and subsequent sharing, varies within Constabularies, and from force to force. This study explored the limited existing literature relating to missing people in the last 20 years. A mixed methods survey of nearly 2,000 Constables from England and Wales ran in January 2016, using quantitative and open qualitative questions. Key themes that emerged were frustration at repetition of missing cases, police negativity around usefulness of RHI’s, a challenge to involve third sector partners, and development areas in training. There was also variance in practice and difference in attitudes relating to gender, educational levels and experience. The study makes recommendations about best practice for the return process, advocating a more consistent, multi-agency approach to improve interventions.

State Crime
(Room 485)
Chair: James Heydon, University of Lincoln

Greening the Concept of State Crime
James Heydon, University of Lincoln

Green criminologists often deploy the notion of harm to capture patterns of environmental victimisation sitting outside the narrow and legalistic confines of environmental ‘crime’. In doing so, their analytical gaze is cast wide, resulting in a lack of focus on states and their specific obligations to protect citizens from such victimisation. The current article addresses this by using the dialectic conception of state crime to direct criminological attention towards these obligations. Using its constituent elements of human rights, deviance and legitimacy, the article examines the state duty to protect environmental human rights, the importance of involving opposition groups
in research on deviant state activity, and the challenges faced by scholars attempting to evidence the illegitimacy of such practice. In doing so, literature from state crime and green criminological scholarship is synthesised, resulting in a concept of state environmental crime that is of utility to both fields.

Africa’s last cigarette: Environmental crimes and the invisible apparatus of transnational ideology that sustains it.
Mwenda Kailemia, Keele University

Invoking the metaphor of the smoker, Zizek argues in ‘The courage of hopelessness’ that what sustains an ideology is that possibility of its own alternative, even when it is clear that this choice is an impossible one; I persist in my smoking, under the choice I think I have to perpetually make this 'my last one': On the contrary, the Real possibility of quitting is only possible when I become aware, and accept that, the last one is not going to do it; I have to continue smoking with no option of quitting. At the moment when choice is denied; the subject 'hopelessly' decides to act- and quit smoking. In the same vein, ecological violence- for example, the genocides and war crimes driven by Coltan mining in the Congo, to give but one example- are sustained by the 'last cigarette' of transnational ideology, rooted in environmental conventions, which promise a choice of dealing with these crimes, although through a system of international justice that merely targets the visible super-predators (who are arraigned at the International Criminal Court and so forth), but does little to disturb the structure of environmental violence in the apparatus of multinational corporations and privatized power they control. This metaphor will be the starting point of examining the rigged system which Africa needs to challenge in order to effectively deal with transnational environmental crimes. We shall provide examples of this rigged system, deploying Sloterdjick’s notion of cupolas, together with alternative ways of disappearing 'the last cigarette'.

Statelessness as a site of fear
Nicoletta Policek, University of Cumbria

The consequences of criminalization of migration are considered in this contribution through the experiences of stateless children. They present us with the opportunity to read identifiable challenges as global complexities, where being stateless is to experience wordlessness (Arendt, 1958). The scale of statelessness is difficult to calculate because estimate contrast and often fluctuate (UNHCR, 2013). Current discourses about statelessness rest at the intersection of national and international laws about displacement, migration, national security and citizenship. Predominantly, statelessness is the aftermath of factors such as political change, expulsion of people from a territory, discrimination, nationality based solely on descent, and laws regulating marriage and birth registration (Ahmed, 2010). Statelessness is interpreted in this contribution as the moment when the very structuring principle of society, the fundamental form of social pact, is called into question (Žižek,1991). For this reason, statelessness is interpreted by society a site of fear. Being statelessness is translated into being part of a threatening fragmented and dispersed multiplicity (Hardt and Negri, 2004) in turn legitimising the organisation of a (formal and informal) defence. Communities are turning into gated communities where the right to citizenship is always on a precarious level and where statelessness individuals are a uniform, genderless and
intimidating body. This contribution consequently highlights several concerns embedded in the hybrid nature of statelessness as experienced by children in several EU countries. They find themselves in a limbo of legal invisibility (Policek, 2016), facing too often the prospect of detention in the name of national and international security.

M

Theory and Research,
(Room 486)
Chair: Natalia Vibli, Liverpool Hope University

Rational Reconstruction in Sentencing Research
Natalia Vibli, Liverpool Hope University

Rational reconstruction is a method of enquiry aimed at reconstructing a phenomena and uncovering the underlying structure of moral and political values and principles, underpinning that phenomena. (MacCormick, 1986, 1997; Duff et al., 2014; Farmer, 2016). For example, MacCormick uses rational reconstruction in generating his institutional theory of law by reconstructing statements of legal doctrine through analysing statute law, case law, actual and hypothetical decisions and other authoritative material. Although rational reconstruction has predominantly been used in legal scholarship and normative theorising in particular, I have attempted to adopt the method in sentencing research. In addition to analysing legislation, case law and sentencing guidance, I added an empirical dimension to my study of sentencing decisions. A sentencing exercise consisting of 19 hypothetical scenarios was presented to 12 judges tasked to make sentencing decisions on those scenarios. In this paper I will present the application of rational reconstruction method in sentencing research and will argue its advantages and pitfalls, particularly in comparison to other methods used in sentencing scholarship. I will support the argument by providing an example of my study of sentencing decision making in the Swedish jurisdiction.

Theorising Penal Change: How Well Do the 'Penal Field' and 'Agonistic Framework' Travel?
Jamie Buchan, Edinburgh Napier University

In recent years, criminology and the sociology of punishment have become increasingly attentive to processes at the middle range of penal practice and policy-making, including in particular political conflicts at the jurisdictional level over imprisonment and prisons policy. This paper focuses on one such development, the Bourdieusian penal field developed by Page in his study of the prison labour union in California, and Goodman et al.'s subsequent development of an agonistic framework which emphasises largely hidden conflict in the penal field as a driver of penal change. Drawing on my research on recent community justice restructuring in Scotland, I argue that the penal field framework has substantial theoretical value and travels well for explaining penal change. The emphasis on porous boundaries and overlap with other fields, and its ability to bridge structure and culture, make it especially helpful for the study of contested and political structural change to an area which (in Scotland) sits at the intersection of various different fields. However, I argue that the emphasis on conflict that characterises the agonistic framework is problematic and limits this approach's ability to travel. By focusing on political conflict and contestation, we run the
risk of missing real consensus, which is also often hidden and discursively powerful. This emphasis on conflict also draws attention inexorably towards imprisonment as the highest-profile, most openly contested penal institution, at a time when criminological attention to less popular issues, hidden social control, the dispersal of discipline, and the growth of mass supervision, is urgently needed.

**Criminological Theory and the Problem of Causation**  
Jason Warr, De Montfort University

The problem of causation has been a notorious thorn in the side of philosophers as well as natural and social scientists for centuries. Countless scientific theories have fallen before its logic. The problem itself has given rise to a great deal of discussion in the philosophy of science but little in the social and criminological sciences. This paper, based upon an introductory book of the same title, explores some of the historical trials that the problem of causation has presented to core criminological theory. Aetiological reasoning contains a number of inherent logical pitfalls that can result in differing forms of theory failure. In this paper, I briefly outline these forms of reasoning error and highlight the problems that they create for criminology. I then go on to argue that attempting to resolve these issues has led to something of a paradigm shift, or drift, in the recent history of criminology. I show how the problem of causation has been a leading factor in the development of our field and conclude by showing how this has led to the development of sophisticated integrated theory.

**Social Media Representations (Room 487)**  
Chair: Saabirah Osman, Birmingham City University

**Digilante Disclosures: An Exploratory Online Ethnography of Paedophile Hunters**  
Andy Williams, Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, University of Portsmouth

This paper provides a critical review of themes being developed from my exploratory online ethnography of Paedophile Hunters: groups of cyber-activists who publicly disclose information about individuals who are alleged to have sexually groomed children. This paper will outline some of the initial findings from the research, including a review of the different types of groups that exist, their decoy operations, the public confrontations and subsequent naming and shaming on social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube. It will also discuss the public and criminal justice responses to these groups. All of this highly contentious cyber activism will be explored through the analytical lenses of nodal policing and governance, public as partner, vigilantism and labelling theory.

**The killer clown craze: A circus of horrors, a carnival of crime or a mediated moral panic for a social media world?**  
Saabirah Osman, Birmingham City University
This paper considers the recent reporting of the ‘Killer Clown craze’ of 2016. The researchers explore the pre-established theoretical teachings of moral panic, with the aim to understand the presentation of what is perceived ‘deviant’ behaviours associated with this craze. The historical portrayal of clown figures is studied and analysed to gain a greater understanding of contemporary issues within the mass media. This example has allowed the researchers to recognise the function of anxiety caused by social media in modern society, and how emergent criminological theory can essentially replace other and often outdated theorem. In turn, this becomes more applicable to current representation of crime in mass media and culture. In terms of methodology, the paper highlights the adversities faced within this type of research. This article had been able to identify the profound difficulties in providing scientifically sound methodology, when analysing crime representation in social media. The researchers discuss the possible differing approaches for this data collection; subsequently, thematic analysis was used however, this form of analysis was adjusted to accommodate the data set. Additionally, this approach was used to analyse a number of different platforms of social media and official statistics, of which allowed the paper to show a comparison and to demonstrate the sensationalism of the craze within the mass media. Finally, this article outlines the role that media and social media can play within our society. Moral panic in its historical context concentrated on those with influence who cause social anxiety, whilst contemporary issues are now exacerbated by the general public through the use of social media.

Visualising desistance dialogues through social media platforms and the benefits of imagined social capital for ‘offenders’ working at a resettlement scheme (RS).

Julie Parsons, University of Plymouth

In this paper, I consider whether the public dissemination of a small-scale social justice project has expanded the understanding of ‘offenders’ lives, following a funded Independent Social Research Foundation (ISRF) mid-career research fellowship (2016-17); “developing capitals through a Photographic electronic Narrative (PeN)* project at an ‘offender’ resettlement scheme (RS)”. The PeN project uses a ‘photo-dialogue’ approach drawing on participatory action research (PAR) and modified ‘photovoice’ techniques. There are two inter-related aims of the PeN project, to enable offenders to create a visual, self-reflexive narrative of their desistance journey and to engage the wider community with this journey. This was achieved through the development of an online blog and use of social media platforms, Facebook, Twitter and Instagram aimed at the 1500+ registered supporters of the RS and beyond. Offenders at the RS take photographs of their daily activities, which form the basis of discussion. These interviews are transcribed, a 600-word blog created and posted alongside a selection of photographs. All posts are checked and approved prior to publication. No identifying photographs are used, all participants have pseudonyms and the lead researcher is responsible for posts and access to social media. To date 54 blogs have been posted and the site has had 7,500 views from 60 countries and feedback posted on various platforms. In addition to examining the effectiveness of these methods, I draw on data from responses to an online supporters’ survey and over 55 in-depth interview transcripts from 21 offenders to highlight the benefits created by participating in symbolic and imagined social networks? (Quinn, 2010:142).
Main Conference Parallel Sessions

Thursday, 5th July 2018

09:45 – 11:00

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<td><strong>Cultural Criminology, Drugs and Police: Pasts and Futures (Panel)</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Room 383)&lt;br&gt;Chair: Nigel South, University of Essex</td>
<td><strong>Emotional Awareness in Criminological Research (Interactive workshop)</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Room 385)&lt;br&gt;Jennifer Sloan Rainbow, Sheffield Hallam University&lt;br&gt;Jaime Waters, Sheffield Hallam University</td>
<td><strong>Beyond Denial: Transforming Responses to Hate, Hostility and Harassment on University Campuses (Roundtable)</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Room 386)&lt;br&gt;Chair: Neil Chakraborti, University of Leicester</td>
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<td>Nigel South, University of Essex&lt;br&gt;Steve Wakeman, Liverpool John Moores University&lt;br&gt;Bill McClanahan, Eastern Kentucky University&lt;br&gt;Travis Linnemann, Eastern Kentucky University</td>
<td>Emotional awareness, emotional labour, and reflexive practices are becoming more and more important topics of conversation on the criminological research process. This interactive workshop encourages criminological researchers to reflect on emotional awareness during criminological research projects, looking at key emotional issues that emerge prior to, during, and after conducting empirical research, and techniques that can be used to minimise negative emotional labour, building on best practice. It is intended to be a supportive interactive workshop, allowing researchers (new and experienced!) to reflect on emotional wellbeing processes and to learn from each other.</td>
<td>Neil Chakraborti, University of Leicester&lt;br&gt;Stevie-Jade Hardy, University of Leicester&lt;br&gt;Chris Allen, University of Leicester</td>
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Recent research has revealed major discrepancies in the ways in which UK universities record and respond to issues of sexual harassment and hate crime. In the face of escalating levels of racist incidents, sexual assaults, verbal abuse and religiously motivated hostility as experienced by both students and staff, the need for improved recognition and acknowledgement of these problems has become an urgent priority across the sector. Drawing from a series of recent projects led by the presenters and funded by the Office for Students, this roundtable session is designed to encourage delegates to share suggestions and challenges in relation to tackling hate, hostility and harassment within university environments. In addition to highlighting initiatives that have been used to raise awareness, to improve reporting and to address student and staff safety, the session will have an extended participatory element whereby audience members will be given the space to express their ideas from within or beyond their own institutions as a way of generating shared solutions and improved practice.

D

Graduate training in policing: lessons learned from a multi-method evaluation project (Roundtable)
(Room 282)
Chair: Almuth McDowall, Birkbeck University of London
Almuth McDowall, Birkbeck, University of London
Jennifer Brown, London School of Economics
David Gamblin, London School of Economics
Tiggey May, London School of Economics
Gill Hunter, Birkbeck University of London
Jyoti Belur, University of Central London
Tompson, University of Central London

This submission will bring together multi-method research on a two-year project evaluating graduate entry leadership training in policing. The panel will comprise a) a summary of proposed changes to policing training in the new Qualifications and Education Framework leading to an overview of the setting for the present study (Police Now- modelled on teach first), b) a quantitative study tracking trainee motivations and view of evidence-based policing over time and c) a qualitative in depth study detailing "views from the shopfloor", and d) a summary of the research on graduate conversion as well as stakeholder views on the changing training landscape in policing. We conclude with implications for research, policy and practice, and audience discussion.

E

BSC Policing Network Panel: Experiences of procedural (in)justice (Room 388)
Chair: Sara Grace, University of Salford

Procedural justice in the night-time economy
Sara Grace, University of Salford

The existing, police-focused, research on procedural justice research is predominantly (quantitative) survey-based (see for example: Hough et al. 2013; Jackson et al. 2012; Tyler 2006).
with ‘in situ’ qualitative and experimental research focusing largely on procedural justice in the context of interactions between the police and young offenders (e.g. Saarikkom’ki 2018; Deuchar 2017; Hough 2013; Gau & Brunson 2010); with people with mental illness (e.g. Watson & Angell 2007); with regard to policing traffic offences (e.g. Mazzerole et al. 2013); and on the implementation of procedural justice principles through police training (e.g. Skogan et al. 2014; Wheller et al. 2013). This paper seeks to address some unanswered questions about the applicability of principles of procedural justice to people in group situations where several participants are intoxicated. Data from 130 hours observation of one police force policing the night-time economy in an English city centre are supplemented by qualitative comments made in a small number of surveys and interviews with people who received penalty notices for disorder for (alleged) offences in the NTE context. This mixed methods approach allows for consideration how ‘fairness’ (or, often, unfairness) is defined and experienced by patrons of the night-time economy in their interactions with the police. This paper examines how the various antecedents of procedurally fair, legitimate policing trustworthiness, respect, participation (or ‘voice’) and neutrality are (or are not) operationalised in the night-time economy setting and whether procedurally just policing has the predicted impact on citizens willingness to obey the police.

### Procedural justice in police non-emergency call centres

**Andrew Stafford, University of Gloucestershire**

Much of the contact experienced between the public and the police is handled by civilian operators working in a police control centre or call centre. As the primary recipients of reports of non-emergency crime, lost property and general enquiries, police call-handlers can speak to hundreds of members of the public each day. To explore the factors that can shape the contact experienced through this channel, interviews were conducted with 70 members of the public who contacted a police constabulary through its non-emergency call centre and with police call-handlers and officers who handled and responded to these calls. Many of the factors that were observed chimed with arguments pertaining to procedural justice. Callers were primarily concerned with how they were treated by call-handlers and noted that the most memorable and helpful components of their calls were the ways in which call-handlers conveyed empathy, understanding, interest, sensitivity and politeness. Having a call answered in under 40 seconds, one of the quantitative performance targets used to measure performance in the police call centre, appeared to be less important to callers. Call-handlers placed value on providing accurate information concerning response activity to those who called the police but could experience various challenges when attempting this. The findings identified here illustrate how non-emergency call-handlers, through both the emotional engagement that they offer the public and their contribution to the police’s provision of information, play a fundamental part in the delivery of core police business and are an invaluable part of 21st-century policing.

### Procedural justice in an age of automation

**Adam Snow, Liverpool John Moores University**

Procedural justice is perhaps the defining theory of justice for contemporary criminal justice practice. Future challenges to procedural justice come from an increasing reliance on automation...
and administrative procedures to deal with the ever-expanding numbers been found wanting by the law. Road traffic offending has, and continues, to grow due to the capacity of enforcement methods to capture ever more numbers of offenders. The frequent refrain from those caught within the system is that they lack the opportunity to state their case and to have it considered before a decision is made to impose a punishment. Given that the opportunity for ‘voice’ is an essential element of procedural justice it can be difficult to see how procedural justice can be achieved in highly routinized, automated and administrative systems. This paper will examine attempts to address citizen concerns about fairness, legitimacy and procedural justice with reference to road traffic enforcement, perhaps the most automated and routinized means of dealing with ‘offending’ in its very loosest sense. It will present findings from a study of the work of the Traffic Penalty Tribunal and its attempts to inject fairness and procedural justice into the system.

Influencing criminal justice policy and practice: The role of research (Room 389)
Chair: Loraine Gelsthorpe, University of Cambridge

Working with government: art, science and the politics of influence
Loraine Gelsthorpe, University of Cambridge

This paper reflects upon Loraine Gelsthorpe’s experience as an advisor on a number of government committees over the years she will reflect on some of the frustrations and challenges, as well as some of the positive gains. In particular she will make comment on the role of academics and ‘academic voices’ in the changing landscape of reform in relation to women, crime and criminal justice, focusing on the art, science and politics of influence.

Challenge and compromise: the art of being a critical friend
Anthea Hucklesby, University of Leeds

This paper reflects upon over a decade of work to influence the direction of electronic monitoring (EM) policy and the operation of EM in England and Wales, most recently as ESRC IAA funded Knowledge Exchange Fellow with the Ministry of Justice. It will explore the experience of working with both statutory and private sector organisations to promote the more appropriate use of EM and highlight some of the dilemmas, pitfalls and successes. It will also examine some of the unique advantages and tensions which arise as a result of private sector involvement in electronic monitoring.

Using academic research and expertise to influence policy and operational delivery: A perspective from within government
Robin Moore, HM Inspectorate of Probation

Robin Moore moved from academia (working on Government-commissioned projects) to central government some 13 years ago. His paper will consider his experiences of the differing ways in which academic expertise and research is utilised. Now working within HM Inspectorate of
Probation, it is clear that both research and inspection can have an impact at the individual practitioner, operational delivery or policy level. The impact can be immediate or longer-term, and it is not always visible. Many constraints apply to the research community as a whole, encompassing government social researchers, academic researchers and those working in other research institutions. The challenge is how best we can work together and maximise our skills and resources to continue to review, develop and promote the evidence-base.

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### Reproductive Justice,
*(Room 502)*

**Chair:** Emma Milne, Middlesex University

#### Failing mothers and the courts: Criminal justice responses to neonaticide

Emma Milne, Middlesex University

Women who kill their new-born children pose significant challenges to criminal justice - they have acted in a way that has led to the death of a child, and yet they often have substantial vulnerabilities that influenced their behaviour in the lead-up to the death. Analysis of court transcripts in such cases illustrates that concern of the courts lies not only in the killing of the child, but in the women’s failure to act as an appropriate mother and thus a suitable woman. These cases provide a lens through which to analyse the gendered assumptions that surround reproduction, including women's sexual activity and behaviour during pregnancy. This paper will explore the gendered experiences of these offenders and the criminal justice responses to their behaviour.

#### Enforced Mobility and Criminalisation of Women Accessing Abortion

Nicoletta Policek and Carolyne James, Kate Mukungu, Lula Mecinska, University of Cumbria

The partial and extensive criminalisation of abortion in various parts of Europe, forces women to travel to access abortion care. Those unable to meet the demands of enforced travel attempt to procure abortions medically by illicitly buying 'abortion pills' online (Jack, 2016), often risking lengthy prison sentences. This contribution explores the impact of restricted abortion access in Ireland, Poland, Italy and parts of the United Kingdom, highlighting how criminalisation disproportionately affects women with insufficient access to resources, support networks and the means to travel. We are particularly interested in exploring how increased mobilities and the making of diasporic subjectivities evoke notions of sameness and difference, repetition and change, distance and proximity with regard to women accessing abortion care. Our concern here is to ask what discursive, narrative and theoretical resources feminist scholars might draw on in framing the interstices between mobilities and reproductive justice. Addressing contexts and meanings pertaining to criminalisation of abortion our objective here is that, by challenging the way in which reproduction is theorised, we can feed into current policy debates in the reproductive continuum appears 'without women' (Arendt, 1958). This developing framing of criminalisation of abortion is our way of rethinking crime in a changing world, which continues a pressing challenge.
The Infanticide Act as a means readdress harms? Women who kill their infants and reproductive justice
Karen Brennan and Emma Milne, University of Essex and Middlesex University (respectively)

Women who kill their infants have long been recognised as a group of violent offenders who deserve sympathy and compassion from the courts. Such public sentiment was one of the key motivators prompting the creation of the Infanticide Act 1922. The criminal offence of infanticide has received significant criticism, partly due to the medical and psychological undertones of the statute. Numerous feminist scholars have pointed to the Infanticide Act as an example of legal paternalism, and of pathologising infanticidal women, labelling them as ‘mad’, and so masking the social and cultural pressures that may lead a woman to kill her baby. The social and cultural pressures that surround pregnancy and motherhood are numerous. Often overlooked and under-acknowledged, the demands on pregnant women and new mothers can be extensive. Reproductive justice, advocates that women and girls should have the economic, social and political powers and resources to make healthy decisions about their bodies and their families. Within a reproductive justice framework, pregnant and postpartum women and new mothers would receive significantly more support and care from society as a whole than women in the UK currently receive. Within this context, we argue that the Infanticide Act allows for a redress for women; compensating them for the social harms experienced as a result of their lack of reproductive justice. The offence of infanticide allows a rebalancing of the law in instances where lack of social support has resulted in women committing fatal acts of violence towards their children.

Policing reform and policy
(Room 503)
Chair: William De Soto, Texas State University

Trends in Policing Reform in Australia, Papua New Guinea, and the U.S.
William De Soto, Texas State University

Trends in Policing Reform in Australia, Papua New Guinea, and the U.S.: Abstract Policing has emerged as a racially charged and controversial subject in the United States in recent years. This paper explores similarities and differences in recent trends in three countries: Australia, Papua New Guinea, and the U.S. Criminologists and students of policing have produced valuable analysis of new developments in policing. New strategies include a focus on 'hot spots', community-oriented policing, 'broken windows' approaches, and problem-solving policing. This paper will explore these and other recent trends. It is beneficial, however, to explore these trends in a comparative context. Three countries promise to be especially useful as case studies. Each differs from the others in interesting ways. Australia, for example, has 9 police departments while the U.S. has more than 19,000 departments. How does this great diversity affect U.S. policing? Most police in the U.S. are employed by local governments. Australia has 6 state police departments, 2 territories, and one federal department. How does this organizational diversity affect American policing? Papua New Guinea differs from the other two countries in interesting ways. Although PNG was once a colony of Australia’s and is still influenced by Canberra, the country differs from the other countries examined in our paper. For one thing, its level of political integration and economic development...
are much lower than in Australia and the U.S. Papua New Guinea has just 65 police officers per 100,000 people while Australia has 202 and the U.S. has 284. This places PNG among the 5 lowest in the world. How do these realities affect police reform strategies?

**Whatever happened to 'Clare's Law'?**
Jamie Grace, Sheffield Hallam University

The Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS) has now been operated as a policy in 43 police force areas in England and Wales since 8th March 2014. It is not regularly placed in the highest-profile tiers of criminal justice policy, and has been little studied or inspected despite the difficult theoretical, policy and legal positioning it occupies in terms of its 'multi-level governance'. This paper first reviews the basic principles of the operation of the DVDS, and then contrasts these with the growth of other Domestic Abuse Disclosure Schemes (DADS) around the common law world. This paper then offers a review of what both national policy and regulatory bodies, and UK police forces, know about the DADS that they operate. This research synthesises publically available reports on the operation of the DVDS in England and Wales, enhanced by newly-available sources concerning DADS in the UK as a whole. Conclusions drawn out will point to a need for greater 'organisational learning' that is needed in relation to the DADS concerned, as well as the potential for particular regulatory reforms that could be adopted while the development of the latest Domestic Violence and Abuse Bill continues.

**Regulating Police Detention: Voices from behind closed doors**
John Kendall, Birmingham Law School

Regulation of police conduct in custody blocks is largely self-regulation. The only outsiders who regularly see detainees in their cells are custody visitors. The little-known statutory “Independent Custody Visiting Scheme” is however not an effective regulator of police conduct. The visitors make unannounced visits and meet the suspects to check on their welfare. But the suspects do not trust the visitors, and the police do not respect the visitors. The power of the police, and official policy, prevent the visitors from making independent and effective scrutiny. The police say the primary purpose of detention in custody is to make the suspect amenable to investigation. Detention can last up to 96 hours. While the suspect is entitled to legal advice and may receive the support of an appropriate adult, most of the time is spent in isolation and out of public view. Detainees run serious risks in custody, including losing their lives. The work done by the visitors could be a much more effective check on the conditions under which detainees are held in custody. The existence of the visiting scheme obscures the need for effective regulation of police conduct in custody blocks. The radical reforms that are needed to empower the visitors to be effective regulators could be achieved if the truth about custody visiting caught the attention of Parliament and the wider public. This paper is based on the speaker’s book Regulating Police Detention: Voices from behind closed doors, Policy Press 2018. The research centres on a case study in which one of several firsts is obtaining and publishing the views of suspects about custody visiting.
Anger, frustration and annoyance: the role of 'negative' emotions in probation practice
Andrew Fowler, Sheffield Hallam University

Anger, frustration and annoyance: the role of 'negative' emotions in probation practice. Whilst it might be argued that probation practice is an inherently emotional job, there is only small body of research examining the use of emotion in the field of probation. Moreover, where emotions are referred to in policy the focus is overwhelmingly on the positive use of emotions such as empathy or compassion. The use of such emotions is important in terms of developing good professional relationships and reducing reoffending. However, the research thus far has paid less attention to the existence of a role for so-called 'negative' emotions in probation practice such as frustration, anger, disappointment, guilt and shame. This chapter uses data generated through interviews with 24 probation officers in England to explore when and why probation officers experience negative emotion. We consider how practitioners cope with such feelings and examine the circumstances in which they are suppressed, displayed or displaced. We also consider the effects of having to manage these emotions on the well-being of the worker and reflect on where practitioners acquire the necessary skills to deal with these emotions and what this means for training and policy. In conclusion, we argue that so-called negative emotions play an important role in probation, both in terms of working effectively with some clients as well as in terms of allowing practitioners to cope with the emotional demands of the job. However, we would also argue that our findings highlight the need for a much greater level of acknowledgement of negative emotions and that some practitioners would benefit from more support in dealing with them appropriately and emotionally.

An apology from the unpunished or a transformation of the transaction? Rethinking 'piracy' through the practises and possibilities of informal restorative justice statements on the Steam video game distribution store review page
David Whitecross, Glasgow Caledonian University

Given the size, demographic diversity and communicative interconnectedness of its participants/perpetrators and its opposition it is probable that the illegal 'sharing' or 'piracy' of media is the most contested category of 'crime' in popular discourse. Criminological literature has largely focussed on the act and desistance themselves, producing qualitative etiological data or policy-orientated strategies for 'neutralisation' however there exists another radically different aspect of this phenomenon that has been left unstudied. This is the voluntary, informal, public act of utilising the Steam game distribution services review page to disclose directly to the producer(s) of the game that the user is making their purchase as an act of restitution for having previously illegally obtained it despite the possibility of legal retribution. This paper will attempt to situate and evaluate these statements within the theoretical framework of restorative justice principles as elaborated by Van Ness (2007) in that they explicitly attempt to address and redress the offended for criminalised harms without retributive punishments. It will perform this through conducting a
two-stage data gathering process drawing upon the available literature to conduct a theory-driven search to accumulate a substantial sample of statements. This will then be complimented by a follow up examination of the authors' review history to determine patterns and variations within this activity. This data will then be utilised to illustrate the myriad of legalistic, moralistic and economic conceptions of the act, the 'crime', its harms and its resolution providing alternate perspectives in the rethinking of 'piracy' as a criminological concept.

'MAPPA'- A criminal justice success story? An exploration of the value of Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) to Offender Managers
Rachel Morris, University of York

Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) established by the Criminal Justice Act 2003 are the statutory mechanism that guide agencies of criminal justice and others in the management of individuals who are viewed to pose a risk of serious harm to others. Integral to this framework is the overarching aim to protect the public from serious harm by sexual and violent offenders through partnership working and the sharing of information. Through a variety of functions and operations, MAPPA facilitates the assessment and management of risk. These arrangements have been embedded in local practice for over fifteen years and are arguably the best example of multi-agency working within the criminal justice system. Drawing upon qualitative data, this paper will explore the value of MAPPA to practitioners who are directly responsible for the management of sexual and/or violent offenders in the community. It will consider how practitioners from different agencies collaborate, share responsibility and manage being accountable for offenders who pose a risk of serious harm to others. The paper will provide a timely reflection on the value and implementation of MAPPA that accounts for major re-structures and fragmentation of public services, including those directly related to criminal justice. It will be argued that greater consideration needs to be given to measures that can help co-ordinate an increasingly complex and fragmented landscape.

Perceptions of Crime,
(Room 583)
Chair: David Churchill, University of Leeds

Rethinking Crime Control in Modern Society: Policing in the Age of the New Police
David Churchill, University of Leeds

The development of modern policing is usually understood in terms of a shift in responsibility for crime control from ordinary people to the state. In particular, the formation of 'new', professional police forces in the nineteenth century is widely seen as central to the state's monopolisation of crime control. This paper critically interrogates this standard narrative. Rather than quickly assuming responsibility for crime control, it suggests that the new police struggled to combat crime effectively, creating an enforcement gap between public expectations and actual experience. This encouraged ordinary people to continue to play a vital role in dealing with crime as part of their everyday lives, from locking doors and windows to chasing down suspects, from tracing stolen property to negotiating private settlements with criminals. All this suggests that the modern crime control might be characterised more by the persistence of a mixed economy of policing than by the growth of state control.
University students and their perceptions of crime: Awareness of risk, behaviour and preventative strategies.
Jill Jameson and Kate Strudwick, University of Lincoln

This paper discusses a small research project undertaken in partnership with the organisation Crime Stoppers and looks into university student’s perceptions of crime and their beliefs about what risk crimes present to them. The research strategy involved collaboration between staff and student researchers and aimed to identify whether existing crime prevention strategies at a UK University were effective as well as potentially developing other crime prevention strategies that could be advanced to protect students from becoming victims of crime. Previous research suggests that students are potentially more vulnerable to victimisation in relation to certain crimes in proportion to the general public, although this relationship is complex (McCreith and Parkinson, 2004), and that they are often unaware of institutional strategies designed to provide them with a secure environment (Barberet and Fisher, 2009). This is a problem given that knowledge about crime and the publicity of crime prevention efforts can act as an intervention in its own right (Bowers and Johnson 2003). A discussion of crime types is also likely to be an issue here, with more recent research looking beyond property crimes against students, towards hate crimes (Universities UK 2016; NUS 2010) and gender-based violence (Sundari, Anitha and Lewis 2018).

Hate Crime on Campus: Evaluating a forum theatre approach to student engagement
Jane Healy and James Palfreman-Kay, Bournemouth University

Hate Crime on university campus has attracted widespread attention in the media of late, with a spate of high profile incidents targeting BAME students in the UK. Despite increased awareness of it, it is estimated that hate crime is considerably under-reported by students (Universities UK, 2016; NUS, 2012). To address this, the objective of our HEFCE-funded project was to provide students with the knowledge of what a hate crime is, how to respond to it and where to seek support. This was achieved using a drama-based format called Forum Theatre (FT) which uses actors to share scenes of discrimination and hate crime (Dwyer, 2010; Hamel, 2015). FT has previously been used in promoting social change and critical thinking (Boal, 1974). The value of this approach was that it would enable students to try out courses of action which could be applicable to their everyday lives and provide a gateway for increasing reporting. Four actors created two scenes based on university campus, involving religious and homophobic hate crimes but also acknowledging other, intersecting elements of identity. This paper presents findings from an evaluation of Level 4 student participation in FT, with 85 social science degree students. Students were asked about their knowledge of hate crime before and after the FT event, and what impact it has had on them. The paper will present findings from the evaluation, including improved awareness of hate crime and an increase in reported incidents as a result.

Narrative Counter-Terror: Demystification, Deliverance, and Debilitation
Rafe McGregor, Leeds Trinity University
This paper argues for a rethinking of the value of narrative in crime reduction on the basis of the theory of narrative justice. Narrative justice exploits the link between the ethical framework of complex narratives and the ethical principles employed to justify ideologically-motivated crime. Specifically, I shall demonstrate how extremist recruitment strategies can be undermined by comparative narrative analysis. I begin with Ajit Maan’s deconstruction of the Stormfront and World Islamic Front recruitment narratives in Counter-Terrorism: Narrative Strategies (University Press of America, 2016). Maan identifies both the white supremacist and Muslim fundamentalist calls to violence as instantiations of a single victim master narrative. I then compare two more complex narratives, one from the white supremacist American Renaissance and the other from Islamic State’s English-language Rumiyah. I show that these examples not only confirm Maan’s claim about a single victim master narrative, but furthermore reveal white genocide and crusader as being at the conceptual core of the respective instantiations. I argue that these concepts are themselves two instantiations of the concept of deliverance and that this concept forms the basis of the victim master narrative. Finally, I discuss the practical implications of this analysis, explaining how the dual identity of narrative and concept can be employed to: (1) demystify and debilitate extremist recruitment; and (2) transform attempts to reduce global terrorism by providing a soft-power alternative to the unsuccessful hard-power strategies that have characterised twenty-first century counter-terror thus far.

**K Subcultural Interactions & Activities (Room 584)**

**Chair:** Kevin Hoffin, Birmingham City University

**Consumer Culture and the Online Interaction of Minors**

Christine Kennedy, Plymouth University

Consumer Culture and the Online Interaction of Minors: Where criminology has examined the online behaviours of children and young adults, it tends to focus on the prevalence of incidents, the criminalisation of young people and the impact of cyberbullying on young people’s mental health. Young people’s motivations for online engagement and the external pressures that shape their use of digital technology often goes ignored. This piece of research explains motivation within a social context, and outlines how competitive consumer culture drives these behaviours (Hall, Winlow & Ancrum, 2008). With its relentless cycle of production and consumption, capitalism encourages a culture of selfish individualism and self-advancement at the expense of others. The consumer culture that developed as a result promotes extrinsic goals such as social status and the acquisition of material goods over intrinsic goals such as valuing close relationships (Kasser 2002). This pervasive culture has further weakened the sense of community already diminished due to the increased demands of the labour market (Currie 1991). Consequently, parents spend less time helping their children develop emotional wellbeing (Gerhardt 2010), leaving them vulnerable to engage in or deal with harmful behaviours online, and unable to cope with the fall-out (Lasch 1979). This presentation explores the impact of the pressures bearing down on young people within contemporary society, and illustrates how political and economic processes underpin a range of harms. Qualitative data from pupils and schools critiques existing interventions, which fail to
address the neoliberal and cultural forces that shape young people's more harmful uses of digital technology.

An Altered State? Emergent Changes To Illicit Drug Markets And Distribution Networks In Scotland
Robert McLean, University West of Scotland

In recent decades, considerable effort has been undertaken to construct an overview of various aspects of illicit drug distribution in Britain. Yet given that national, regional, and local differences can be profound, this has proven difficult, to the extent that Scotland has been largely excluded from the conversation. In addition, the level of supply being examined, the drug type, and actors involved only adds to confusion and vast differences between some findings. The current study provides a more holistic account, as best as possible considering variations of illegal drug supply in illicit networks, by focusing in on a particular geographical context (Scotland) and addressing drug supply by classification level. It is informed by in-depth interviews with 5 practitioners, and 42 (ex) offenders involved in drug distribution from international to national/regional to local levels. Findings indicate Scotland’s importation and distribution is evolving owing to increasingly adaptive Risk Mitigation by importers and distributors and (b) market diversification of both product and demand. While a hierarchical model still dominates the market, the increasing demand not only for Class C drugs such as cannabis but also for anabolic steroids and psychoactive substances means that home growing, online purchasing, and street-level dealership is common. The findings have the capacity to further inform law enforcement and wider practitioners about the diverse and evolving nature of drug distribution in Scotland (with a particular focus on the west of the country), and to become more effective in improving the safety and wellbeing of people, places and communities.
Identity, shame and pride: Exploring desistance for ex-military personnel in custody in Scotland
Christine Haddow, Edinburgh Napier University

It has long been noted that ex-military personnel are over represented in custodial settings. While precise figures in Scotland remain unknown, 9% of respondents in the most recent prisoner survey self-identified as ex-military (Scottish Prison Service, 2016). The limited research in the area suggests that exposure to violence and trauma, problematic transitions from military life, alcohol misuse and mental health may be contributory factors, but substantial gaps remain in understanding both the pathways to offending and available mechanisms of support for this population. Less still is known about desistance from crime for ex-military personnel, a framework which has gained prominence in Scottish criminal justice (Scottish Government, 2015; Scottish Prison Service, 2013). Identity transformation to that of a ‘redeemed’ individual has been positioned as central in this process of the termination of offending (Maruna, 2001). This paper draws on data from a qualitative study involving biographical, semi-structured interviews with 13 ex-military personnel in custody in the Scottish Prison Service. It will be argued that military identity, which ‘emphasizes emotional suppression’, extols a virtue of toughness and grit and denounces behaviours that may appear to make individuals look vulnerable or weak? (Logan and Pare, 2017: 822), has a significant impact in shaping the process of desistance for veterans as they navigate between military, civilian and criminal justice areas. It will conclude by proposing that military identity can be capitalised on as a means of overcoming shame and reinstating lost pride.

Criminology and Criminal Justice: Profiling the state of British Criminology through the Society’s Journal (Roundtable)
(Room 585)
Chair: Sarah Armstrong, Co-Editor-in-Chief, Criminology and Criminal Justice
Susan Batchelor, University of Glasgow, Associate Editor, CCJ
Caitlin Gormley, University of Glasgow, Editorial Officer
Eamonn Carrabine University of Essex
Nigel South University of Essex
Anita Kalunta-Crumpton, Texas Southern University
Kate Gooch, University of Leicester

This panel will feature members of the Editorial Board and recently published BSC member authors of the society’s official journal, Criminology and Criminal Justice. The aim of the panel is to showcase the diverse range of the journal’s coverage as well as to share experiences of publishing
from submission of a paper through the entire review and production process. British criminology
has a proud history as influential, critical and inclusive, and this panel provides an opportunity to
consider, debate and work towards this legacy. It also creates an opportunity to learn more about
publishing, how to get involved reviewing and generally to feed in your views about the journal.

Critical Criminology
(Room 581)
Chair: Simon Winlow, Northumbria University

Empires of Graft and Enclaves of Pleasure: Sovereignty and Secession as Causa Sui among Serious
Fraudsters
Kate Tudor, Sunderland University

Those convicted of acquisitive criminality are often understood to be driven by greed, or to embody
dominant neoliberal value systems of self-interest. From such perspectives, acts of economic
predation are understood to be the result of exclusion from dominant value systems, or, to be
driven by a new form of ‘inverted’ morality. However, data gathered through conversations with
those convicted of serious fraud, indicates that acts of serious and sustained economic predation
were neither the outcome of moral deficit, nor of a reoriented, neoliberal form of morality. Rather,
 fraudsters were aware of the implications of their behaviours but viewed them rather
dispassionately. Such behaviours were considered as undesirable, but necessary as a means of
surviving within the world in its current form. Surviving, within this context, meant the avoidance
of symbolic annihilation, or the failure to exist. Following the Enlightenment and the collapse of
religious belief systems, the pursuit of immortality projects has become restricted to the realm of
earthly existence and, within the context of consumer and neoliberal cultures, has become
overwhelmingly focused upon engagement with financial rewards and consumer symbolism. Thus,
 fraudsters were deeply concerned with their identities as successful businessmen - self-made men
who had constructed empires of graft through their ability to navigate the risky world of business
with acts of monumental effort and Odyssean trickery. They were also deeply immersed in the need
to craft highly considered consumer identities which reflected their role as successful businessmen.
Their preoccupation with the need to achieve physical and symbolic separation from the herd
through their economic and consumer achievements represented the way in which their causa sui
was determined by notions of sovereignty and secession and, in turn, how criminality plays a pivotal
role in the avoidance of annihilation.

Brexit and the working class
Luke Telford, Teesside University

The Brexit vote in 2016 and its widespread support from the working class appeared to bewilder a
sizeable rump of academic, media and public commentators. Many analyses of the vote in
Academic circles and mainstream media outlets have viewed the working class ‘leave’ voters as intellectually deficient, unaware of their own economic interests and unthinking subjects’ duped by certain sections of the media and political elites. In this way, a unique and epochal issue has often been reduced to mere emotional states, which fails to take stock of the systemic and historical causes of the Brexit vote. In this presentation, I will challenge this reductionism through reporting on in-depth interviews (N=27) with ‘leave’ voters in the deindustrialized North East of England. I will briefly explore some of the popular statistical perspectives on the Brexit vote and analyse their utility. In doing so, I will offer a critique of abstracted empiricism. I will then posit the findings and argue that neoliberalism’s dismantling of working class life alongside what was perceived to be the political left’s acceptance of the neoliberal horizon has engendered an undercurrent of inarticulate dissatisfaction that temporarily irrupted in the Brexit vote. I will then conclude by briefly exploring whether the rise of nationalism signals the beginning of the end for neoliberalism or the continuation of its non-death.

**Harm at Work: Workplace bullying and special liberty in the retail sector**  
Anthony Lloyd, Teesside University

This paper draws upon a number of concepts from contemporary criminological theory to address bullying and violence in the workplace. Utilising empirical data from the UK service economy, the article argues that workplace violence can include verbal and emotional abuse and bullying. Examples such as management bullying, workplace cliques and the retail practice of ‘stealing sales’, within the organisational and political-economic context of targets, profitability, and competition, reflect cultural manifestations of economic imperatives and subjective motivations that can lead to harmful and problematic practice (Lloyd, 2018). In considering this evidence from an ultra-realist perspective (Hall and Winlow, 2015), the article suggests that some subjects believe themselves to possess the ‘special liberty’ (Hall, 2012) to rise above normative codes and rules, as well as ethical obligations to the other (Smith and Raymen, 2016), in order to maximise one’s own self-interest through harmful actions that have negative consequences for co-workers. The workplace ‘bailiff’ reflects the complex interplay between political economy, culture and subjective motivation to act in harmful ways within the workplace.

**Ultra-realism: Some notes for the uninitiated**  
Simon Winlow, Northumbria University

Let’s face facts: criminological theory has grown sterile and uninteresting. It has time and again failed to keep pace with emerging and mutating social problems and the rapidly changing world in which we live. Criminologists must abandon our discipline’s fetishistic attachment to outmoded liberal accounts of the crime problem and produce new theoretical models that are in keeping with the times. In this presentation I offer a basic guide to ultra-realism. Building on the successes of feminist criminology, victimology, left realism and the critical realism of Bhaskar and Archer, ultra-realism represents our best available means of moving beyond simple correlation to accurately identify the fundamental causes of contemporary social problems.
Main Conference Parallel Sessions
Thursday, 5th July 2018
13:45 – 15:00

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| **Women as Victim-Offenders: is there a Paradox to Negotiate? (Roundtable)** *(Room 282)* | Emma Milne, Middlesex University  
Charlotte Barlow, Lancaster University  
Susan Batchelor, University of Glasgow  
Karen Evans, University of Liverpool  
Loraine Gelsthorne, University of Cambridge |

For decades feminist criminologists have highlighted the need to consider women’s offending behaviour in the context of the vulnerabilities they faced, including victimisation. This was one of the key conclusions of the Corston Report in 2007, and has been one of the driving forces behind successive governments’ pledges to reduce the number of women in prison. In a recent conference hosted by the BSC Women, Crime and Criminal Justice Network, feminist scholars from all career stages came together to discuss how we negotiate the paradox of women offenders also being victims. Conclusions from the conference centred around exploration of the structural harms women experience from, not only, the criminal justice system, but also wider society; sites of discipline are structurally and socially diverse. One of the key questions being discussed was how we, as researchers and activists, move beyond silos, of seeing women as victims and offenders. Such consideration questions the notion of the paradox, as women’s positions as victims and offenders feeds in to each other. The challenge is considering how we get the system to appreciate this. How do we change a system that is built on the principle of putting people in to boxes - victim or offender? This roundtable will explore these key issues; thinking about where we go next for women involved in criminal justice.

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| **Surviving Mass Incarceration: Coping, Conversion and Liminality,** *(Room 383)*  
**Chair:** Yvonne Jewkes, University of Kent | Tammy Ayres, University of Leicester |

Drug use in prison is rife, with the majority of offenders also being drug users, and although the types of drugs being used varies across the prison estate via type of establishment and population, drugs fulfil similar functions for everyone who use them; whether on the inside or on the outside.
Drawing on the words of Jewkes (2005, p.44) this presentation examines drug use as a ‘prison coping strategy par excellence’. Drawing on Clemmer’s (1940) concept of prisonization and the importation and deprivation models, this presentation examines drug use among a group of male offenders identifying as both problematic (n=98) and non-problematic drug users (n=51) to show how drug use is implemented to not only cope with the pains of imprisonment, but also everyday life. Whether it is to ‘check out’ and ‘escape’ or for fun and recreation; drugs have become an integral part of surviving in contemporary society. Situating this analysis in the context of neoliberalism, this presentation will show how prison (sub)cultures and the convict code have been impacted by drugs and capitalism, including its inherent visceral cultures and harmful subjectivities.

**Righteous Guys: Inmate Leadership and the Prisoner De-Radicalization Movement**  
Mark S. Hamm, Indiana State University

Penologists have historically argued that inmate leaders arise from adaptations to the prison environment, thus deepening individual commitments to the convict code (expressed as “do your own time”). Those most committed to the code are known in prison argot as “right guys” and they often emerge as leaders of various inmate associations. Right guys characteristically display an almost blind acceptance of the deviant norms of prisoner subcultures. Right guys present hostile, anti-social attitudes toward guards. However, this model is largely the creation of research conducted prior to mass incarceration. Since then, the factors associated with confinement in U.S. prisons have changed dramatically, including a substantial rise in the popularity of Islam behind bars following the terrorist attacks of 9/11. Relying on previous research and interviews with prisoners and chaplains, this paper traces the development of an international prisoner de-radicalization movement—a pluralistic inmate-led effort to isolate and control the influence Islamic extremism behind bars. Leaders of these groups are known not for anti-social attitudes towards guards but for cooperation with them. Rather than rule violators, leaders are essential to institutional stability. They break the classic penological mold, suggesting a new paradigm of inmate leadership: The righteous guy. The righteous guy is devoted to rehabilitation, not the convict code.

**The Shelf Life of Justice: Lifers, Liminality, and Identity**  
Edward L.W. Green, Roosevelt University  
L. Sue Williams, Kansas State University

Justice reform demands top billing of bottom-line discourse these days. While the financial “burden” of Western gulags is elucidating an economic crisis, the social and human consequences of long-term mass incarceration have also been called to action. This paper pulls from an extended case study of 54 interviews with inmates serving life sentences in the Midwest of the United States. Reconsidering prison as a rite of passage, via cultural criminology, allows the theoretical reframing of identity transition and evidence toward a deeper understanding of the pains of imprisonment. Employing time-oriented demarcations of inmate enculturation this paper explores the topic of prisonization throughout the course of a life sentence. The transformation of a prisoner’s identity seems absolute in the initial process of social death or mortification rituals. But how long do inmates spend incarcerated before they recognize change in themselves and re-identification as a convict? In order to transform criminology, and specifically penal practice, we must understand the
human consequences of mass incarceration and the ever-widening net of control in contemporary societies.

| C Green Criminology: Preparing for the Environmental Apocalypse? (Room 385)  
Chair: Angus Nurse, Middlesex University  
Brexit and Environmental Crime in Europe: Challenges and Opportunities  
Matthew Hall, University of Lincoln  

This paper will offer a critical analysis of the potential implications the UK’s leaving the European Union in the sphere of environmental crime. In particular, it will focus on the future investigation, prosecution and sentencing of environmental crime both within that jurisdiction and across the EU27. In so doing, the paper will examine the operation of EU Council Directive 2008/99/EC on the protection of the environment through criminal law, which requires Member States to criminalise certain defined breaches of existing EU environmental law. Previously, Member States had the discretion to individually determine the appropriate sanction for breaches of such laws (criminal, civil or administrative) and the severity of any penalties or sanctions imposed, leading to a high degree of variability between countries. The advent of the Directive was thus heralded as signalling a Europe-wide acceptance that criminal law is the preferred mechanism for dealing with environmental transgressions. This paper will explore the question of whether the departure of the UK from the EU is likely to mean a return to greater variation between its approach to environmental regulation and those of the EU27, and the degree to which this might encourage 'forum shopping' amongst organised criminal groups responsible for major environmental crimes.

In so doing, however, the paper will also examine whether the Directive has in fact met its harmonisation aims in relation to sentencing and prosecution practices between jurisdictions in the first place. As such, the paper will also explore the degree to which Brexit might offer opportunities to pursue different means of addressing environmental crime in continued collaboration with mainland European partners and, in particular, the prospects for future initiatives to share information on prosecution and judicial practice which even under the Directive have so far proved somewhat lacking.

The coming 'climate apartheid' and new artificial spaces of division and exclusion  
Nigel South, University of Essex  

Mounting evidence of ecological deterioration and climate change should convey an urgent message that we must now consider the state of the environment and the planet in terms of how future 'social life' will unfold and how new global divisions might follow. This paper considers a 'future' that follows from the coming? Climate apartheid? (a term used by some nations of the global South to criticize the Paris Agreement as favouring the industrialized and polluting nations of the global North). The paper explores the kind of spatial and social developments that might follow, such as examples of the super-rich investing in 'technologies and ecological services' supporting construction of 'artificial environments' to provide protective and defensive responses to the ecological, military and political threats of the anthropocene (Marvin, 2016); Disneyfied
escapes from the realities of the state of the planet; and a new world of 'eco-shelters - the ecological variant of tax-havens for the elite.

**Green Criminology: Averting The Environmental Apocalypse**
Angus Nurse, Middlesex University

Criminologists have increasingly become involved and interested in environmental issues to the extent that the term 'Green Criminology' is now recognised as a distinct subgenre of the field. Within this unique area of scholarly activity, researchers consider not just harms to the environment, but also the links between green crimes and other forms of crime, including organised crime's movement into the illegal trade in wildlife or the links between domestic animal abuse, domestic violence and more 'serious' forms of offending such as serial killing. This paper argues that within the context of environmental disasters such as the Gulf Oil Spill, problems caused by climate change and associated pollution events that kill thousands of people each year, and the widespread illegal killing of wildlife, we are heading for an environmental apocalypse. Yet many environmental crimes are not the core focus of criminal justice systems and public concern about crime and safety despite having the potential to cause far wider social harm and a large number of deaths. This paper argues that large scale eco-global crimes are of significance not just because they are crimes that have a global reach and impact on both existing communities and future generations, but also because they affect and involve a range of nation states and different justice systems. By considering these issues, green criminology examines complex issues in criminological enquiry that extend beyond the narrow confines of individualistic crime which dominate criminological discourse and are the main focus of criminal justice policy.

**The Results are in: Could 'Fracking' in the UK Create Environmental Harm? Important Discussions for Green Criminologists.**
Jack Lampkin

In April 2018 Cuadrilla Resources successfully drilled the UK's first horizontal shale gas well in Lancashire, three years after the passing of the Infrastructure Act 2015 (a ground-breaking piece of legislation that effectively legalised the onshore production of hydrocarbons in the UK, subject to a series of safeguards, permits and environmental restrictions). The UK government and shale gas industry support the development of the UK's onshore shale gas resources largely for economic reasons in the era of North Sea demise. Conversely, many Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO?s) and 'Anti-Fracking' activists are opposed to fracking on numerous socio-environmental grounds. As a result, both economic and environmental issues regarding several aspects of unconventional hydraulic fracturing are highly contested within the UK context. This talk will present preliminary results of primary PhD research that has examined the potential environmental implications of fracking in the UK. This is based on 20 interviews with 'key-informants'; persons knowledgeable of fracking in the UK from a diversity of backgrounds including: Geologists, Academics, Oil and Gas Professionals, Regulatory Agencies, NGOs, Local Councillors, and Anti-Fracking Activists. This is the first piece of research (known to the author) to analyse a range of views on fracking in a UK context focussing specifically on environmental issues. Considering such
views is exceptionally important prior to the production of shale gas in the UK in-line with the precautionary principle of Environmental Law.

**Justice, Inequality and Gender-Based Violence (Roundtable)**

(Room 388)

Chair: Marianne Hester, University of Bristol
Marianne Hester, University of Bristol
Emma Williamson, University of Bristol
Sarah-Jane Walker, University of Bristol
Lis Bates, University of Bristol
Natasha Mulvihill, University of Bristol
Duncan McPhee, University of Bristol

The panel explores the way we 'do' justice and what we want the justice system to achieve. The panel looks at key findings from a large ESRC 'Justice Inequality and Gender Based violence' study (Universities of Bristol, Cardiff & West of England, 2015-17) which includes detailed analysis of trajectories and impact of inequalities in 1500 criminal justice cases, and interviews with 251 victim/survivors of gender based violence (GBV: domestic abuse, rape and 'honour-based' violence) regarding their experiences of formal and informal justice systems, and what they perceived justice is or should be. The four papers consider the different ways victim/survivors use the criminal and civil justice systems, as well as potential informal 'routes to justice' via e.g. faith based councils/mediation, and explores the extent to which any of these approaches provide what victim/survivors themselves see as 'justice'. While issues of trust and fairness were some of the aspects victim/survivors saw as key to their perception of justice, their means of obtaining these involved often novel constructions, negotiations and alternative routes, that should be considered in any redesign of justice systems. Paper One considers findings from the police data analysis, in particular the differential experiences and trajectories of rape and domestic abuse victims who are situated by mental health, age, gender and/or other inequalities and vulnerabilities. Paper Two considers use and application of protection orders, drawing on police data and interviews with victim/survivors, and explores increasing use of police bail with conditions, and restraining and harassment orders on conviction or acquittal from criminal charge. Paper Three presents data from the interviews with 251 victims/survivors of GBV, looking at their views and experiences of what justice, in relation to GBV, looks like. Paper Four explores the theme of 'alternative justice' using interviews with victims/survivors and practitioners engaging with faith based approaches in Muslim, Catholic and Jewish contexts.
| **Serious Games: Socially Engaged Art Practice within the Criminal Justice System**  
*Room 389*  
**Chair:** Steve Wakeman |
|---|
| **Exploring the journey from art to artivism**  
Emma Murray, Liverpool John Moores University  
Hwa Young Jung (artist) |
| Socially Engaged Art Practice encapsulates artist practices that address social and political issues and is often associated with activist strategies. The practice often employs participatory methodologies in the production of works, placing individuals and communities at the centre of the collaborative creative process. In this opening section we will explore the space between art and activism through the example of Probationary: The Game of Life on License (2017), which invites its audience to question the politics of play and participation, and the tensions between ethics and aesthetics when interactions between people are captured socio-materially. |
| **Acknowledging the rewards and challenges of collaboration and participation**  
Anne Hayes, Liverpool John Moores University |
| This model of practice asked the researcher to participate in the creative process. Drawing upon interviews with participants, the artist, and the creative producers, this section will consider capacity building, research ethics and the role of reflection. With a focus on the personal and professional benefits of engaging in the project, questions are raised about this partnership model to inform future working practices. |
| **Considering the methodological implications of the project**  
Steve Wakeman, Liverpool John Moores University |
| This section of the presentation will consider the project's methodological implications. The co-production of knowledge between artists, academics and participants is relatively unexplored by criminologists, and this is especially true with recourse to the development of an artwork which takes the form of a game. However, this process is important, and it is demonstrated here to have significant potentials in terms of how we learn, and tell, about our research subjects. The core idea here is that research through the collaborative and constructive medium of ‘play’ can reveal new and progressive ways of understanding criminologically significant phenomena. |
| **Exploring the journey from artivism to activism in penal reform campaigns**  
Will Jackson, Liverpool John Moores University  
Hwa Young Jung (artist) |
| The aim of this contribution is to explore the potential of this model of practice, both in relation to the future life of Probationary, and for further collaborations between criminologists and policy campaigners and developers. The pilot study raises interesting questions about the ways in which |
artistic practices within the context of the criminal justice system could shape future working practices through shared understandings and knowledge exchange activities, and this prompts us to critically examine the connections between socially engaged art practice and activism.

| Crime and Justice in Digital Society,  
| (Room 502)  
| Chair: Anastasia Powell, RMIT University  
| **Liminal Images: Criminality, Victimisation and Voyeurism**  
| Anastasia Powell, RMIT University  
| In this paper we explore the growing phenomenon of digitally recording and distributing criminal acts via social media, and the participation and involvement of perpetrators, bystanders and witnesses of crimes in the creation and distribution of such content. We argue that such digital images and recordings are liminal in that they exist on the indistinct line between criminality and legality. Through case studies on sexual assault and other crime ‘selfie’ images, we examine the use of digital images in the perpetration and aftermath of crimes, and focus on how these technosocial practices have become part of everyday social existence. The circulation of such images minimises the harms perpetrated against those depicted, perpetuates cultures of crime and deviance, and in many instances reinforces sexist, racist and other social norms of inequality. We consider the ways in which the digital distribution of crime victimisation images, in particular, results in collective harms.  
| **Networked Hate: Racism, Misogyny and Violence**  
| Robin Cameron, RMIT University  
| This paper explores the harm that occurs when digital mediation intersects with structures of inequality and discrimination. Reactionary world-views common to online communities are increasingly consequential in politics and public places, placing pressure on digital platforms to more effectively regulate their user content. This paper examines how specific acts of hate, understood as hate crimes and hate speech, increasingly occur through wider sociotechnical processes that normalise intolerance and bigotry. This can be seen in examples where traditional institutions of social control struggle to respond to harm and hate that proliferates through digital platforms, morphing and amplifying existing forms of prejudice. In drawing on such examples, digital hate can thus be understood as a co-productive interaction between informal networks, formal institutions and technological systems. The challenge lies in the inability of networks, institutions or systems to alone determine social norms or cause change. Reducing harm and preventing hate requires addressing all these elements of digital society.  
| **More than a Hashtag: Crime and Social Justice Activism**  
| Gregory Stratton, RMIT University  
| This paper examines the role of social media in contemporary activism,
resistance, and social movements. Exploring social movements such as Black Lives Matter provides particular insights into how technology is both a space and tool of collective action in a digital society. Although initially a hashtag on Twitter, Black Lives Matter evolved into protests around the United States focused on police and state-sanctioned violence experienced by minorities. The paper explores the emergence of new, and the re-configuration of old, methods of activism concerning key justice issues. Black Lives Matter and other movements provide examples of how activists adopting new technologies have moved beyond early concepts such as cyber-protest that supplement earlier social movement research. The success and tactics of these movements allow an understanding of digital technologies as central to the success of such movements, not simply extensions of them, by amplifying and focusing networks of activists towards common goals.

Data and the transformation of criminology, (Room 503)
Chair: Sylvia Walby, Lancaster University

New developments in data and their implications for criminology, in the UK and US

Sylvia Walby, Lancaster University
Jude Towers, Lancaster University
Brian Francis, Lancaster University

New developments in data and their implications for criminology, in the UK and US. What are the implications of biases in data collection and estimations for knowledge of the distribution of crime and thereby for criminological analysis? How different would criminological theory be if gender biases in data collection and the measurement framework were reduced and ended? What changes are afoot in US, UK and other national crime surveys? Big data, administrative data and survey data: What are the implications of the changing contribution of big data, survey data, and administrative data for the future of criminological knowledge? Is big data really better? Is survey data still the best data? Coherent consistent measurement framework: How far have we come in developing a measurement framework for violence against women and men that is fit for purpose? What would a comprehensive framework and indicators, relevant to all forms and sources of data, look like? Gender and data: What are the implications of improving data analysis and disaggregation of gender dimensions? In what ways are trends in crime different when gender disaggregation is addressed? In what ways do gendered trends change when we disaggregate by race and ethnicity, as well as gender?

Gendered Trends in Violent Victimization: Change over Time and Variation across Race and Ethnicity
Improving our understanding of gendered trends in violent victimization is key to understanding the form and nature violent crime.

Karen Heimer, University of Iowa
Janet Lauritsen, University of Iowa

Gendered Trends in Violent Victimization: Change over Time and Variation across Race and Ethnicity Improving our understanding of gendered trends in violent victimization is key to
understanding the form and nature violent crime. Previous research has reported a narrowing of
the gender gap in violence in the United States from 1973 to 2004, with discussion of how the gap
varies across categories of violent crime (Lauritsen and Heimer, 2008). The present study uses data
from 12 subsequent years of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) to show that the
narrowing of the gender gap in violence continued over time and that female rates of serious
violent victimization now exceed male rates. This is a striking finding regarding U.S. violence rates,
and has not heretofore been reported. Our study further unpacks these rates to examine how the
trends vary across crime type, race and ethnicity. The presentation concludes with a discussion of
the implications of these findings for further research and social policy.

Race, Ethnicity, Immigration, and Underreporting of Crimes in the United States

Official crime statistics in the United States are known to be prone to systematic errors due to the
underreporting of crimes by victims
Min Xie, University of Maryland

Race, Ethnicity, Immigration, and Underreporting of Crimes in the United States are known to be prone to systematic errors due to the underreporting of crimes by victims. The issue is believed to be serious among racial-ethnic minorities, but we have inadequate understanding of how race, ethnicity, and one’s neighborhood surroundings intersect to influence one’s reporting behavior. We have especially little information on residents residing in immigrant and minority neighborhoods. This study uses the National Crime Victim Survey (NCVS) in the US to examine victims’ reporting behavior by race, ethnicity, and different types of neighborhoods. The results inform our understanding of crime statistics in the US.

The changing contribution of big data, survey data, and administrative data for the future of
criminological knowledge
Jinney Smith, University of Maryland
James Lynch, University of Maryland

Traditionally, criminologists and other social scientists relied upon sample surveys as a major
source of data for empirical analysis, and this method is still a major source of data for these
disciplines. Recent changes in communication and the public’s response rate to surveys, as well as
the expansion of administrative record and open source data, has led to a substantial increase in
the use of these alternatives to survey data. This paper addresses the questions raised by the
changing contribution of big data, survey data, and administrative data for the future of
criminological knowledge. What are the advantages and disadvantages of these new sources of
data for building knowledge in the field? What new institutional arrangements must be built to
improve the feasibility and utility of these data sources for research? Can and should these new
data sources replace sample surveys as the major source of data in Criminology?
**African Criminology**  
*(Room 581)*  
Chair: Alex Antwi, Mountcrest University College

**Inmate Subculture and Criminal Recidivism in Ghana**  
Alex Antwi, Mountcrest University College

This study explains the nature of inmate subculture in relation to re-offending in Ghana. Differential association and subcultural theories were used as the frameworks for data analysis. The results indicate that re-offending in Ghana is significantly a function of social interaction among the inmates. Furthermore, there is a well-defined informal social structure in which inmate leaders supervise co-inmates and coordinate their activities and those of prison authorities. There are criminal justice systems in each cell which ensure social control. These inmate mechanisms and cultural practices provide statuses and roles to the inmates which give them recognition and respect by both inmates and prison authorities. There is an underground economy through which contraband commodities are smuggled into the prison. Thus, the data suggests that the criminal contacts and values, inmate customs, and folkways develop into criminal subcultures in the prison. These, as well as an apparent feeling of nostalgia to some extent lure former offenders back to the prison in the face of post-release social rejection in Ghana. These findings point to the need for a more effective pre-release rehabilitation programmes to help inmates develop life skills and pro-social attitudes that can counter the influence of inmate subculture. In addition, post-release social support for ex-convicts through their participation in conventional social activities would serve as a means of social inclusiveness to former prisoners. This would further help them better perform their pro-social roles, build new identities and contribute to reducing criminal recidivism in Ghana.

**Dynamics of Shifting Boundaries of Females in the Family: A Drift in the Sphere of Female Criminality in Nigeria**  
Chair:  
Ebobo Urowoli Christiana, National Open University of Nigeria

Studies have proved that, the higher the incident of poverty among females, the higher the incident of crime because most offenses committed by females are crimes that deliberately promote economic opportunity or that advance an individual’s socio-economic status. Likewise, in the recent times, studies have also shown that majority of the convicted female criminals in Nigeria are highly intelligent or qualified to be one but who are threatened and discouraged by socio-economic milieu; poverty, frustration, unstable marriage, get-rich-quick syndrome and unemployment. The questions that come to mind are; what could be the reason for the sudden drift from females traditionally harmless roles to heinous and highly sophisticated crimes? Could this be linked to the shift in the roles of females in the family or otherwise? This study therefore, examines the causes of this drift and types of female criminality in Nigeria. This study adopted the exploratory research design. Feminist theory will be adopted as the theoretical framework for this study. The population of study will be the general females in FCT. The sample size will be 200 randomly selected females in the major cities; Garki, Wuse, Utako, Kubwa and Maraba Local Government Areas in FCT. The simple frequency tables and percentages will be adopted for the data analysis. The anticipated conclusion of the study is that the shift in the role of females from being a help-meet to the bread
winners in the family is the major reason for female’s exposure and involvement in sophisticated crimes in Nigeria.

The Emerging Issues in Tramadol Substance Abuse among the Youths in Abuja, Nigeria
Clement Ahuruonye Chukwunka, National Open University of Nigeria

Tramadol otherwise known as Ultram is used as a painkiller medication. It belongs in a class of medications called opiate (narcotic) analgesics and comes as Tablets or Capsules. Narcotics are drugs which diminish the awareness of sensory impulses, especially pain, by the brain. This action makes for the relief of pain. This depressant action works to relieve pain and to induce sleep. Criminal behaviour has also been found to be associated with such drugs as cocaine, and opiates. On this note, the involvement of Youths in Tramadol substance abuse is the non-medical use of the substances. The drug helps modify one or more of human functions and may impair an individual ability to function effectively and delay premature ejaculation. This may result in social physical or emotional harm which is the order of the day in Nigeria. The paper therefore investigated the Emerging Issues in Tramadol Substance Abuse among the Youths in Nigeria. Structural Strain Theory was used for the Theoretical Framework. The simple random and cluster sampling techniques were used for the selection of four hundred respondents used as sample for the study. The In-depth Interview and focused group discussions were instruments of data collection. Analysis was done using the frequency and percentages. The results of the findings revealed that there was significance relationship between social factors and Tramadol Substance Abuse. Based on the findings, it is recommended that restorative justice and proactive steps must be taken to curb the excesses of the perpetrators of this evil act.

The causes and effect of drug and substance abuse among young female children in Bauchi State of Nigeria
Chair: Kabiru Abubakar Garba, Federal Polytechnic Bauchi, Nigeria
Kabiru Abubakar Garba, Federal Polytechnic Bauchi, Nigeria
Dalhatu A. Saidu, Federal Polytechnic Bauchi, Nigeria
Abdulwahab Sani, Federal Polytechnic Bauchi, Nigeria
Hussaini A. Hussain, Federal Polytechnic Bauchi, Nigeria

The paper examines the causes and effects of drug abuse among young female children. This is important because, the problem of drug and substance abuse among young female child has become increasingly a serious problem in the society. The research problem indicated that; Girls abandoning their schools, increase rate of divorce which contributed to the high rate of prostitution and subsequently increased the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. The objective of the research is to examine and identify the root cause of substance abuse among young female children in Bauchi state, also the research is to examine and identify the root cause of substance abuse among young female children in Bauchi state, also the research intend to balance the gap between male and female gender. Primary and secondary source of data collection were used to collect data from the respondent, analysis was made using simple mathematical percentage and chi-square analysis to tests the hypothesis. Literature was reviewed from relevant journals, magazines, and newspaper. Research finding indicated that young female children in
Bauchi engage in abusing drugs because of peer influence, this influence, this is so because most of the female children in Bauchi engage in abusing drugs because of peer influence this is so because most of the female children are adolescent. And the finding is supported by national drug law enforcement agency (1992), that adolescent and youth has been identify as most vulnerable group that abuse drugs. In conclusion, therefore, it is important to bear in mind that the vast majority of substance abusers and other delinquent members of the society daily suffers from incense feelings of emptiness, futility, depression, sorrow and emotional turmoil such as self-deprecation and misinterpretation of reality. This research is a contemporary social problem that needs urgent investigation and analysis by researchers and academician to be able to know the strength of which the menace is going through for possible action.

Does the Drug-Recidivism Nexus Exists in Nigeria: A Sociological Criminology Perspective
Macpherson Uchenna Nnam, Federal University
Mary Sorochi Out, Federal University

The vast majority of studies that examine the drug-recidivism nexus are generally found in the Western literature while the scholarship has received comparatively far less attention in Nigeria, despite its prevalence. This gap in research/knowledge necessitated interrogating the existence of the interplay between substance abuse and criminal recidivism in Nigeria using sociological criminology perspective. The application of this approach provided the basis for a robust interdisciplinary scholarship (i.e. an integration of psychosocial, sociological and criminological thoughts, concepts, variables, constructs, models, and theories) that established a clear delineation and elucidation of their symbiotic relationship for practical policy development and interventions. Substance abuse inhibits the pathways of criminal desistance or aging out and heightens the trajectories to criminal persistence. Its use or misuse amplifies the tendency to take a long career in crime. While, on the other hand, individuals persists in criminal activities to get money to sustain their drug habits. The conclusion was reached that the outcome of drugs-recidivism interactions is mixed-productive; it is characterised by ambiguity in terms of a particular variable that significantly influence the occurrence of the other. Against this backdrop, we suggest that further studies should focus on developing sophisticated survey instruments for generating large quantitative or qualitative data, or a combination of both methods. The idea is to achieve a more analytical, scientific observation and comparison of the two overlapping variables which will lead to accurate and specific generalisation.

Public Criminology,
(Room 583)
Chair: Ferya Tas-Cifci, University of Hertfordshire

The Broken Relationship Between the LGBTs and the Police: The Case of Turkey
Ferya Tas-Cifci, University of Hertfordshire
LGBTs have remained as a disadvantaged minority group in Turkey. The State has been addressing being an LGBT as a "biological disorder or disease" and referring it as "behaviour outside the bounds of normality." Discrimination against the LGBTs in Turkey has been alarming in every aspect of life. This includes discrimination against them in the Criminal Justice System as a result of the State's gendered and even sometimes homophobic approach to them. Thus, this paper seeks to analyse the approach of the police against the LGBTs within Criminal Justice System. 20 semi-structured interviews were conducted in Turkey with the LGBTs about their experience with the police forces and how they feel about their attitudes. The results show that LGBTs in Turkey experience different levels of discrimination applied by the police; police's attitudes are generally homophobic and transphobic and hinder access to justice. The majority of the participants feel that the police would not consider their complaints seriously, would blame them for their victimisation, would consider them as criminals in the first place, would harass and even torture them when they are at the police station. The research also reveals that the level of discrimination and harassment differ depending on the gender identity of the participants. While transgender people are the most vulnerable group, bisexuals remain the least, as a result of being able to keep their identities secret in the public sphere.

**Bonding, Bridging and Linking? Social Capital and the 2011 English Riots**
Deborah Platts-Fowler, Victoria University of Wellington

Those who participated in the 2011 English Riots were associated with a 'feral underclass. Events were framed by concerns over moral decline and a lack of self-restraint. The Prime Minister concluded that pockets of society were not just broken, but frankly sick. In the aftermath of the 2001 disturbances, responses similarly focused on dysfunctional community; although these events were attributed to the self-segregation of South Asians, who lacked exposure to traditional British values. The public enquiry identified too much bonding as the problem and bridging social capital as the solution. Based on a case study of two English cities, this paper revisits the community cohesion agenda in the context of the 2011 riots. Findings suggest that although bridging social capital has the potential to prevent race riots, it may actually promote commodity riots. David Starkey's provocative comment that "the whites have become black" may contain an element of truth if it were a metaphor for community cohesion. In 2011, the lack of bridging social capital between racial groups was much less the problem than the lack of bridging social capital between classes. The study also suggests that communities with the least social capital - bonding and bridging - are least likely to riot. This appears to contradict social disorganization theory; or perhaps highlights the distinct nature of rioting as a form of criminality. The study concludes that investing in linking social capital offers the best chance of preventing urban unrest.

**The Myopia of Public Criminology and the need for a (re)Politiced Criminology Education**
Marc Jacobs, University of Portsmouth

Those espousing a public criminology express concerns that, whilst there has been an expansion and entrenching of criminology within the academy, it is flagging in terms of engaging with a wider audience. This paper will argue that a myopia exists within the academy, one that has meant that a valuable and increasingly sizable audience within the academy has been overlooked. This
audience are the tens of thousands of students studying criminology at higher education institutions. It will be argued that public criminology should take more seriously the potential for activating students as the agents of social change. Students, not only as civically and politically engaged citizens, but as potential practitioners within the field might contribute to a transformative spirit that challenges and resists authoritarian, bureaucratised and securitised cultures that pervades current crime and penal policies. Freire, and more recently, Giroux argue that critical pedagogy has the potential for a transformative agenda based upon true democratic principles whereby students can develop skills in critical literacy allowing them to more confidently challenge injustice and contribute towards social transformation and the public good. It will therefore be argued that the impact we have in our capacity as educators within higher education intuitions, should be more highly acknowledged and be recognised as an important means for expanding a public criminology.

**Public Criminology in the post-broadcast era**
Mary Iliadis, Deakin University
Mark Wood, University of Melbourne
Imogen Richards, Deakin University

The advent and proliferation of social media in what has been termed 'the post-broadcast era' has had a profound impact on public and community engagement with criminological scholarship. Social media has created new avenues through which criminologists can promote emerging research, network with academic and non-academic audiences, and facilitate stakeholder involvement in discourse and debate on criminological issues. Likewise, engagement with matters of crime and criminology on the part of social media publics has led to accusations that discussion of these matters can become, at times, reductive, polarised, and sensational. To this point, the positive and problematic impacts of social media on criminology, and the influence of the discipline vice versa, have not been explored in rigorous detail. Drawing from an empirical dataset of over 1,400 survey responses with criminologists from nine countries, and preliminary findings from 21 interviews conducted with early career to professoriate-level criminologists in Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, in this presentation, we present initial insights of political, ethical, and logistical issues raised by research participant responses. These issues include the democratising potential of social media in criminological research, and its ability to provide representation for historically marginalised populations. We also pertain to the question of 'newsmaking criminology', and the wider performance of 'public criminology'.

**Changing Police Roles, (Room 584)**
Chair: Laura Hammond, Birmingham City University

**Police Use of Twitter for Public Appeals in Missing Child Incidents**
Laura Hammond, Birmingham City University
Lucy Campbell, Birmingham City University
Craig Jackson, Birmingham City University
Increasingly, police services are utilising social media platforms, such as Twitter, in appealing to the public for information shortly after the child is reported missing. The present study explores the potential efficacy of such approaches in relation to alerts regarding missing children. Data on missing child alerts posted on Twitter by UK police services was collected for a one-month period. The content and nature of the alerts was recorded, as well as the number of ‘likes’ and ‘retweets’ each alert received and the outcomes of each of the incidents. In addition, data was collected from 180 participants (143 females and 37 males from the general public, aged 18-57), via a questionnaire regarding an example Twitter alert of a missing child. Respondents rated how likely they would be to retweet the post and which factors would influence retweet behaviours. Control comparison groups of absconded criminal alerts were utilised, and the number of likes, retweets, influences and outcomes for the two alert types were subsequently compared. Missing child alerts were liked significantly more frequently than alerts relating to absconded criminals (mean = 30.45 and 9.00, respectively; p < 0.001), and were also more likely to be retweeted (mean = 232.39 and 48.68, respectively; p < 0.001); however, the number of likes and retweets an alert received was not found to influence incident outcome. Respondents were significantly more likely to retweet missing child alerts than alerts pertaining to absconded criminals ($\chi^2 = 44.804$; p<.001). Further, participants were significantly more likely to retweet alerts when the appeal related to their own area of residence ($\chi^2 =5.464$; p = .019), and when they believed their retweeting of the post would have a positive influence on the likelihood of a successful outcome ($\chi^2 = 30.867$; p<.001).

Implications for the investigative use of such methods and future research are discussed, and practical recommendations are made.

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**Digital Civilian Policing and Democratic Norms: The Case of Self-Styled Paedophile Hunters**

Kat Hadjimatheou, University of Warwick

Citizen involvement in the provision of security is often presented as a win-win way to relieve pressure on police resources while building stronger, more responsible and democratically engaged communities. Acting on this view, governments in countries such as the UK and the Netherlands have been adopting a 'strategy of responsibilisation' designed to encourage, enable, and support citizens to take on tasks otherwise left for police. Yet this strategy conspicuously ignores the growing number of citizen-led policing initiatives that are springing up spontaneously and which operate independently, without the encouragement, guidance or even the knowledge of the police. This paper analyses the implications for policing of this trend, focusing on the activities of self-styled paedophile hunters in the UK as a case study. The discussion draws on the literature on plural policing to make comparisons between such initiatives and other, relatively well-theorised informal security providers, such as vigilante groups and citizen patrols. It argues that, like such groups, digital civilian policing often challenges democratic principles of transparency, accountability and the rule of law. Yet, unlike such groups, they often rely for their success on the presence of strong and legitimate institutions of justice, to which they ultimately defer. These characteristics present a discreet set of opportunities and challenges for contemporary policing, which this paper argues can only be addressed by strategic police engagement with digital civilian policing groups.
The Special Constable
Pauline Ramshaw, Northumbria University
Faye Cosgrove, Northumbria University

Despite efforts to increase the recruitment of Special Constables such endeavours are being hampered by consistent attrition. The growing body of work on volunteers in the police service draw attention to long standing issues affecting the retention of Special Constables, including the fact that many leave to make the transition to Police Officer. This paper expands upon these issues by drawing on findings generated from a small-scale pilot study that considers the motivations and situated occupational experiences of Special Constables, and their bearing upon satisfaction and commitment to the role. In a climate of diminishing resources, securing a prolonged commitment to volunteer from special constables is an aspirational goal for police organizations. The paper presents a case for moving beyond traditional egoistic and altruistic standpoints that draw people into this unpaid role, demonstrating instead the need to consider ongoing decision-making processes that occur in post and can shape a long term career path as an unpaid volunteer special constable.

Watch Groups, Surveillance and Doing It for Themselves
Keith Spiller, Birmingham City University
Xavier L Hoiry, Birmingham City University

This paper examines surveillant relations between police and citizens. We consider how technologies enable the public to support the task of policing, as well as empower the public to work without and beyond the police. Community supported policing interventions are not new (see Burgess et al. 1937), however more recently mobile and accessible technologies have promoted and enabled a DIY (Do-It-Yourself) culture to policing. Indeed, it is now commonplace for the police to request footage captured by citizens in the wake of both high-profile terrorism incidents as well as fairly mundane instances of disorder. They may also liaise with and support organisations such as neighbourhood watch or community groups in the ‘fight’ against crime. The focus of the paper is ‘watch groups’ or those who task themselves with DIY policing. These are self-responsibilized groups that perform roles of monitoring suspicious or actual behaviours. We consider two empirical examples; first, a community ‘alert’ group mediated through social media. Second, a group of businesses that circulate, via a website, CCTV images of (alleged) wrong-doing in their premises. We argue that citizens are establishing new surveillant relations that are pushing policing in new and evolving directions that are beneficial, but also unregulated.

Technology and offending, (Room 505)
Chair: Philip Wane, Nottingham Trent University

Breaking the dark net: Why the police share abuse pics to save children
Håkon Høydal, Investigative journalist
Einar Otto Stangvik, Investigative journalist
September 2017, the Australian police unit Task Force Argos closed the child abuse website ‘ChildsPlay’ after running it undercover for 11 months. In 8 of these months, the operation was followed closely by us - Norwegian journalists Einar Otto Stangvik and H’kon F. H’ydal. While doing so, we analysed 8 gigabytes of text written by the members of these abuse forums. We uncovered the methods police are using in their effort to stop online child abuse, methods that some may say are ethical problematic: is it ok to share abuse images and write messages encouraging abuse to catch criminals? Our research also gave us insight into what drives men to download or be active on child abuse forums. We have case studies of two young men who ran the abuse forum. As teenagers they searched for help but when they were denied it, so they went online. Five years after their first visit to the dark net, they had become the leaders of the largest child abuse community online. They are now sentenced to life in prison at the age 27 years old. We will tell the story about the police investigation, and how these two men became child abusers. We will discuss the ethical implications of what the police did and discuss what can be done to prevent young men from becoming child abusers.

Link to the main documentary: http://www.vg.no/spesial/2017/undercover-darkweb/?lang=en

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<th>Sky-High Crime Rates: From the Metaphorical to the Literal</th>
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This paper will consider some of the key criminological concerns created by police and criminal adoption of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) which are better known as drones. Drones are a disruptive yet seductive technology holding a powerful appeal to both criminals and law enforcement agencies. For police forces they offer both a means to conduct current tasks at a lower cost and to introduce new policing capabilities. For criminals they open-up opportunities for enhancing and extending established criminal activities including; the penetration of prisons, the breaking of border security and the deployment of drones to monitor and thwart police operations. Sensor rich drones also pose serious challenges to prevailing notions of privacy especially when seen in the context of an increasingly surveillance centric society. Drones are also a high profile physical manifestation of the many digital technologies distributed throughout societies which are often intangible and ethereal to all but specialists. Formerly discrete digital technologies are increasingly being combined for current or near future deployment by both criminals and police forces including artificial Intelligence (AI), facial recognition, data from the Internet of Things (IOT) and drones. This paper will demonstrate that discussions about drones offers opportunities for developing debates about emerging threats emanating from the convergence of criminological concerns and technology.

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<th>Policing Digital Drift</th>
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<td>Andrew Goldsmith, Flinders University</td>
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Over the past several decades, criminological scholarship has increasingly focused on the problem of cybercrime including technology-enabled offending. Theoretical developments that account for these offences have not grown in tandem, leading to questions as to the nature of cybercriminality relative to traditional forms of offending. Recently, Goldsmith and Brewer proposed the conceptual framework of digital drift, extending elements of Matza’s original theories to the virtual
environment. While making a useful contribution to the theorization of cybercrime, we argue that further elements of Matza's original work also warrant consideration. In particular, we acknowledge the role of policing and the criminal justice system in affecting offender perceptions and decision-making. As such, this paper extends the theorizing around digital drift to incorporate the ways that offender views are shaped in reaction to the law enforcement and industry responses to cybercrime. The implications of this extension are discussed in depth.

### Teaching and Learning Panel: Learning journeys - Meeting the challenges (Roundtable)
**Room 481**

**Chair:** Kate Strudwick, University of Lincoln

Kate Strudwick, University of Lincoln  
Suzanne Young, University of Lincoln  
Nicola Cadet, University of Lincoln  
Natacha Harding, University of Lincoln

This Teaching and Learning panel explores different responses to the question ‘Learning Journey—meeting the challenges’ discussing initiatives from 4 different institutions on embedding employability and pedagogical approaches to overcome some of the challenges facing us in higher education. The panel consists of four members of the BSC Learning and Teaching Network and will include short presentations addressing ‘applied’ vs ‘theoretical’ approaches of learning, and whether they are diametrically opposed? A critical reflection on the impact and increasing issues of the ‘disciplinary content’ and how this fits with teaching ‘skills’, and problematising the different initiatives we apply to support students on employability. Whether students are looking towards the Criminal, Social, Youth or ‘Justice’ sector, this discussion debates whether this means criminology graduates can be identified as a ‘jack of all trades master of none’ (or many). In effect, the panel through dialogue and discussion will engage to answer the core question- What does a criminologist do?
Main Conference Parallel Sessions
Thursday, 5th July 2018
16:15 – 17:30

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<td><strong>Probationary: The Game of Life on Licence (Interactive board game session), (Room 383)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Chair:</strong> Emma Murray, Liverpool John Moores University</td>
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<td>Anne Hayes, Liverpool John Moores University</td>
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<td>Hwa Young Jung, (artist)</td>
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Produced through workshops with men on license, ‘Probationary: The Game of Life on License’ explores the lived experience of being on probation. Taking the form of a board game, Probationary takes its players on a journey through the eyes of four playable characters as they negotiate the complexities of the probation process. Board games, from Monopoly to the Game of Life, contain within them the structures and values of the society in which they are produced, presenting back to us the world in which we live. Taking this as a starting point, Probationary reflects real experiences of being subject to the criminal justice system and presents us with an opportunity to collectively play, understand and discuss such systems within our contemporary society. Only a maximum of eight people can play at one time (four characters, with two people playing each in a team) but conference delegates will get the opportunity to play this game at a number of points across the event.

| **B** |  |
| **The Peace Education Programme (PEP): An Innovation in Offender Rehabilitation (screening), (Room 385)** |  |
| **Chair:** Tony McLean, Volunteer Manager - The Prem Rawat Foundation - Peace Education Programme |  |

The Peace Education Programme or 'PEP' was developed in 2012 and is now offered in 81 countries. To date it has been facilitated in over 800 correctional facilities as listed here: http://www.tprf.org/programs/peace-education-program/correctional-facilities-listings/ It is non-religious and is facilitated by volunteers and/or prison staff if available. In this country the PEP started at HMP Thameside in May 2015 and is currently running in 8 UK prisons. The course centres on 10 themes: Peace, Appreciation, Inner Strength, Self-Awareness, Clarity, Understanding, Dignity, Choice, Hope and Contentment. Participants learn to access these basic human qualities within...
themselves and use them as tools in their own rehabilitation. 95% of attendees have shown a noticeable improvement in demeanour and self-esteem within the first ten classes. John Biggin, OBE & Former Director of HMP Thameside said of this intervention "The test for me of the effectiveness of this programme is in talking to the participants afterwards - not just in the classroom but back on the wing where they are putting it into practice." The impact of the programme is documented anecdotally at https://www.tprf.org/programs/peace-education-program/pep-endorsements/ and in this evaluation https://www.tprf.org/pep-evaluations/ As a further development, screenings of the multi award-winning documentary 'Inside Peace' are planned in the criminology departments of several UK universities for Autumn 2018. Following these events, students in these departments will have the opportunity to volunteer in helping to facilitate the programme in local prisons. This will provide valuable personal development and work experience. Film trailer: http://insidepeacemovie.com/#trailer PEP: http://www.tprf.org/programs/peace-education-program/ https://www.tprf.org/tprf-and-the-tutu-foundation-uk-partner-to-tackle-challenge-of-breaking-the-cycle-of-crime/

Coercive Control
(Room 386)
Chair: Sandra Walklate, University of Liverpool

The Coercive Control Offence and Implications for the Policing of Domestic Abuse
Charlotte Barlow, Lancaster University
Kelly Johnson, Lancaster University
Sandra Walklate, University of Liverpool

Coercive and controlling behaviours were criminalised in England and Wales as part of Section 76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015. There has been consequent growing academic interest and critique of coercive control as a legislative concept (Walklate, Fitzgibbon & McCulloch, 2018; Walby & Towers, 2018). This paper aims to extend this discussion by exploring police responses to coercive control, informed by empirical data from the author’s N8 Catalyst funded project. The paper will consider how the idea of coercive control is utilised and understood in practice by police officers. Police responses to coercive control will be compared to violence against the person with injury cases, in particular ABH, to consider the similarities and differences. Most of the coercive control cases in the data-set analysed featured physical violence. The implications of this, both in terms masking actual levels of violence and the problems and possibilities of coercive control as a legal concept will be discussed.

Coercive Control: A clinical or a legal concept? Problems and possibilities
Sandra Walklate, University of Liverpool
Kate Fitzgibbon, Monash University

This paper considers the efficacy of coercive control as a conceptual device for improving access to law and justice outcomes for women as ‘victims’ of intimate partner violence. Elsewhere we have considered the problems and possibilities of translating a concept generated from clinical practice into legal practice alongside an exploration of the potential unintended consequences of creating
an offence from such a legacy (See Walklate, Fitz-Gibbon and McCulloch 2018). In that paper we concluded that in order to appreciate the gendered nature of intimate partner violence in the increasingly different ways in which this is manifested, more law was not the answer. Here we wish to explore further the conceptual/legal dilemmas posed by the introduction of coercive control as an offence in England and Wales. This demands a further critical excavation of the conceptual legacy of coercion from a legal perspective (as opposed to its clinical value) a result of which is to cast further light on the operational dilemmas posed by this legislation. Such an excavation ultimately directs attention towards the question of who the subjects of law are, posed some time ago by Naffine (1990, 2003). This excavation adds further weight to the view that more law is not the answer.

**Pilot of revised risk assessment tool for frontline police officers**
Julia Wire, College of Policing
Andy Myhill, College of Policing

This paper presents findings from the evaluation of a risk assessment tool for first response officers attending incidents of domestic violence. The DASH risk model for domestic abuse is used by the majority of police forces in England and Wales, but was not independently evaluated after it was adopted by National Policing Leads in 2009. In 2016, research commissioned through the What Works Centre for Crime Reduction and conducted by Cardiff University and the College of Policing looked in-depth at how the DASH model currently operates. A key implication of the research findings was that an understanding of coercive control needs to be embedded in risk assessment. In an attempt to overcome some of the operational shortcomings of DASH and to improve recognition of coercive and controlling behaviours, the College has developed a revised risk assessment tool for frontline police officers. This presentation will discuss the design, piloting and evaluation of the revised risk tool. Findings suggest the revised risk tool improved police officers' identification of coercive control, and their subsequent assessments of risk.
Kevin Hoffin, Birmingham City University

The paper consists of part of a larger project that considers whether a comic book created by criminologists can provide a unique and effective method of teaching criminological theories. By using such visual criminology, the researchers hope to modernise pedagogy by bringing teaching in line with a culture that has moved towards information being transmitted through images. The paper will provide a brief overview of the intentions of the project. There will be a number of panels from the initial upcoming ashcan version available for perusal during the conference.

Experiential Learning by Criminology Students in a Prison Setting
Fairleigh Evelyn Gilmour, University of Otago

Volunteering and field visits are often key parts of academic learning, but what or how students learn in these settings is sometimes less clear. This paper will examine the pedagogical impacts of volunteering at a prison on a group of undergraduate criminology students. Does their time volunteering at a prison help develop their critical learning? Does their time studying in a critical criminology course help prepare them for their practical prison experience? Drawing from qualitative research from a New Zealand study, this paper explores both questions in order to address an overarching one: How best as educators do we transform our students? potential for a critical criminological imagination?

Transforming Criminology Teaching Through Active Learning
Gina Fox and Sam King, University of Leicester

Lecture-oriented teaching is the main pedagogical approach in colleges and universities across the nation and beyond (Ivkovic and Reichel, 2017). This has been the case since the beginning of the industrial age even though many researchers, such as Stice (1987), find that on average, students retain 20% of what they hear in lectures. In the last two decades, there has been a move towards more active learning methods as findings highlight the overwhelming benefits of such an approach, i.e. the possibility of students retaining 90% of what is being said whilst doing something (Stice, 1987; Ahmadov, 2012). This presentation will discuss ways in which a module team introduced active or problem-based learning techniques into the classroom to provide students with a deeper understanding of the criminal justice process, to enhance research skills and critical and analytical abilities and to improve presentation, debating and public speaking skills.

Alexandra Hall, Northumbria University
Joanna Large, University of Bristol
Georgios A. Antonopoulos, Teesside University
Anqi Shen, Northumbria University
The trade in counterfeit and pirated goods is arguably one of the fastest-growing businesses in the world. The World Trade Organization estimates that 7% of all global commerce is counterfeit. The World Economic Forum goes further, suggesting that counterfeiting and piracy equate to 10% of the global trade in merchandise, costing the global economy US$1.77 trillion. Product counterfeiting takes place in a number of dimensions, which include safety-critical and non-safety-critical goods, deceptive and non-deceptive counterfeits, and high- and low-quality fakes. The scope of product counterfeiting covers virtually every type of commodity. Therefore, despite the usual caveats, it is reasonably safe to accept that the trade in counterfeit and pirated goods is now one of the world’s most profitable illicit markets. Academic research on counterfeiting is slowly beginning to emerge. In recognition of the sheer volume of fake goods permeating various markets, regulatory and law enforcement agencies are also paying increasing attention to product counterfeiting. However, outside of studies associating the revenue streams of counterfeit markets with the activities of violent groups in conflict, little is known about the everyday financial management of the counterfeit trade. While flows of counterfeit goods involved in the trade have been placed under academic and popular scrutiny, the financial mechanisms that enable these flows have largely escaped attention. This paper, drawing on a multi-method exploratory study in the UK and China, investigates techniques of financial management in the counterfeit trade. In doing so, it will suggest that the transnational counterfeit trade is not some ‘other economy’ run by a separate class of criminal actors, but rather intimately tied to ordinary trade, local criminal entrepreneurs and congeries of actors finding arbitrage opportunities created by shifting goods across consumer markets.

Rethinking Cryptomarkets- An ethnography of the changing nature of Organised Crime and Drug Trafficking in the United Kingdom
Craig Kelly, Birmingham City University

Much academic literature focusing upon the rise of cryptomarkets such as Silk Road have alluded to the possibility that retail dealers within the United Kingdom may have begun sourcing illicit substances using such websites. Whilst the quantitative evidence is compelling, researchers have failed to provide any qualitative evidence of such trends. This paper aims to highlight the importance of further criminological analysis into the phenomena to garner an enhanced insight into both cryptomarkets and the manner in which they are changing traditional drug trafficking scripts. It is from this position that the following paper aims to offer an insight into this area, utilising data garnered during a year-long qualitative investigation with an active drug dealer whom sourced his product from cryptomarkets.

Mafias, Mobiles, Mamba and the Mandem: Understanding Organised Crime and Prisons in England
James Treadwell, Staffordshire University
Kate Gooch, University of Leicester

While it is common to see statutory recognition of the fact that ‘organised criminals have a global reach and a local presence’ (Home Office, 2011) all too often, as Matthews has noted, a strange
One of the greatest myths surrounding prisons is that those incarcerated are incapacitated and hence no longer criminal. While the notion that crime stops at the prison gates has always been deeply problematic, a renewed recent focus on criminality in prison has begun to highlight the malign role of organised crime plays in prisons. There is a growing acknowledgement that criminality, including the most serious and organised forms of crime harming both prison and in external actors alike. Prisons are an ideal ‘captive’ market to sell illicit commodities such as drugs and other prohibited items, while technological changes mean that many ways we traditionally conceived and understood imprisonment require rethinking. This paper suggests that a necessary transformation in academic criminology and penology is to bring the often-disconnected academic spheres of organised crime and prisons studies together, and we seek to begin to do this using qualitative research generated by the authors in recent empirical projects in several prison establishments in England to consider the state and place of crime and organised crime in prison.

**Understanding 'trafficking vulnerabilities' among children: the responses linking to child protection issues in Nepal**
Shovita Dhakal Adhikari, University of Essex

Drawing on social constructionism, this paper investigates trafficking vulnerabilities as a broader child protection issue in Nepal. The paper relies both on document analysis and 60 semi-structured interviews with donor agencies, government and I/NGO officials, independent consultants, lawyers and human rights activists in Nepal. In the absence of research focusing on children’s vulnerabilities more broadly, the consequences of migration, urbanisation/globalisation and gender/ethnic inequalities are discussed. Suggestions are offered for why there is a need for a more nuanced understanding of trafficking vulnerabilities as part of a continuum of migration, gender roles and other protection issues, rather than a distinct event, for a better response. We use evidence presented here to call for a more holistic approach in that the policies and programmes must be integrated within broader issues of child protection (birth registration, health, education, protection from exploitative working conditions and harmful practices, among others). This draws attention to the need for a more in-depth examination of the existing national children policies and mechanisms in addressing trafficking vulnerabilities in Nepal.

**G**

**Violence, (Room 503)**
**Chair:** Travis Linnemann, Eastern Kentucky University

**Black sites, 'dark sides': War power, police power, and the violence of the (un)known**
Corina Medley, Eastern Kentucky University
Travis Linnemann, Eastern Kentucky University

The US Senate Intelligence Committee report on CIA torture and the Guardian's expose of the Chicago Police Department’s "off-the-books interrogation compound" at Homan Square have again thrust torture into debates concerning the nature and limits of state and police violence.
Following a longstanding pattern, key actors framed both cases as revelatory and exceptional and used them as fodder for public condemnation and calls for reform. In order to confront and contest similar patterns of facile outrage, we theorize a cultural-cognitive process of disavowal, whereby the inherent violence of the US state is wilfully situated by its subjects in politically and culturally redacted black spaces. Here, black spaces allow political subjects to disavow the many horrors - rendition, torture, murder - committed on their behalf and in the name of security. We argue here that these are not simply metaphorical, imaginary spaces, but rather material landscapes linking the certainties of US imperial violence to routine and uncontested acts of police violence and the interrogation rooms, jail cells, and prisons of an intensely racialized, yet largely disowned mass-carceral regime. Our aim here, then, is to map the state's black spaces in order to demonstrate the reciprocities between war and police and to situate the politics of redaction within broader systems of violence and dispossession.

Understanding Parricide
Caroline Miles, University of Manchester
Rachel Condry, University of Oxford

Parricide is a gendered form of violence that has received scarce attention from criminologists in the UK. Despite being relatively rare, the parricide rate has remained stable for many years, even throughout a recent decline in aggregate homicide numbers across England and Wales. In this paper, we present initial findings from a research project examining serious and fatal violence towards parents in the UK, which aims to understand the contours of this phenomenon (and how these sit with parricide across other parts of the world) and consider its place within the broader domains of violence against women, child to parent violence and domestic homicide. We draw upon Homicide Index data for the period 2003-2017 and present the perspectives of professionals working in this area, in order to begin to understand the nature of the problem and how it might be conceptualized. We consider the extent to which the theoretical framework surrounding parricide that has been developed in the US is useful to help us to understand parricide in England and Wales.

Culture-Violence Link: The Role of Cultural Moral Imperatives endorsing Vigilante Violence
Muhammad Asif, University of Amsterdam
Don Weenink, University of Amsterdam

This paper proposes a conceptual model to advance research on vigilante violence. The focus of earlier studies in this domain has been on police legitimacy and effective policing as a mitigating factor for vigilante violence to occur. However, these studies have ignored the cultural aspects related to vigilante violence. This paper claims that, while cultural values do not predict behavior directly, violations of what we call cultural moral imperatives ‘values that people feel as essential to their cultural identity’ can arouse righteous anger. However, for such righteous anger to turn into violent vigilante action, outraged individuals must mobilize like-minded individuals to channel their anger into vigilante lines of action. Such lines of action are provided by cultural repertoires that indicate what is deemed appropriate behavior in certain situations. We argue that vigilante violence as a line of action is further conditioned by structural factors: an exposure to violence;
authorities? Encouragement of (violent) self-help; the relational distance and social status differences between the offender and the ones who feel offended; and finally, legal legitimacy. In the remainder of the paper, we consider empirical cases of vigilant violence to evaluate our model and we explore alleged essential values of culture or ‘cultural moral imperatives’ (i.e. blasphemy, child sexual abuse, robbery/theft, rape, and murder) that may result in the arousal of righteous anger and that, in some cultures, are connected to individual’s inclination to take the law into their own hands.

Assault as a Socially Acceptable and even Encouraged Practice amongst Subcultural Gangs in Scotland
Robert McLean, University of West of Scotland

This study contributes to a gap in our knowledge about mentalities associated with violent assault perpetrated by young working-class men in peer groups in Scotland. While a number of studies analyse Scotland’s street gangs in relation to consequential behaviour, there remains a gap in research focussed upon understanding how group dynamics orientate cognitive scripts in particular trajectories such that assault violence becomes valorised as an acceptable means of social bonding. Existing accounts of consequential group behaviour neglect internalised group dynamics which it is suggested are preferable for understanding this collective subcultural behaviour. Drawing upon insights from in-depth life history interviews with (ex) offenders in Scotland, collective violent practice was found to have a strategic logic rather than being random. It demonstrated a calculated cognitive understanding harbouring complex psychosocial properties. The latter are embedded in an amalgam of peer recognition, peer pressure, masculine identity, and even the alleviation of posttraumatic stress. The research study offers further insight into understanding environmental influence upon groups in urban contexts, while as a corollary illuminating embedded gang culture whose agency disrupts and distorts how mainstream norms are conceptualised.

Perspective on Sentencing,
(Room 581)
Chair: Tom Daems, Leuven Institute of Criminology (LINC), KU Leuven

Penal policy transfer in a small country: understanding the introduction and development of electronic monitoring in Belgium
Tom Daems, Leuven Institute of Criminology (LINC), KU Leuven
Danique Gudders, Leuven Institute of Criminology (LINC), KU Leuven

In this paper we will present and discuss the findings from an empirical study on penal policy transfer in Belgium, focusing on the case of electronic monitoring (EM). EM was introduced in the late 1990s in the Belgian criminal justice system, initially as a small-scale experiment organised from within the prison of St. Gilles. The use of EM gradually expanded throughout the 21st century and it is nowadays an integral part of the criminal justice system. But where does EM come from and to what extent has policy transfer played a role in its introduction and further development in
Belgium? This paper draws upon documentary evidence (policy papers, literature, legal documents) as well as a series of interviews with policy makers, politicians, civil servants, academics and others who have either directly played a role in introducing EM in Belgium or who have witnessed it becoming a part of the Belgian criminal justice system.

Have the Guidelines Increased Sentencing Severity? New Evidence Based on all Disposal Types and a Random Sample of Twenty Major Offences
Jose Pina-Sanchez, University of Leeds

The prison population in England and Wales has grown steadily over the last decade while crime rates were moving on the opposite direction. This phenomenon is due to the more common use of custodial sentences and the extended duration of those sentences. The coincidence in time of this increase in severity with the development of new sentencing guidelines has raised question regarding the existence of a causal link between the two. However, most of the criticism has been based on simple plots depicting trends of the higher proportion of custodial sentences and their longer duration. These exploratory analyses do not take into account the relative severity of non-custodial disposal types (92% of the cases processed in England and Wales), nor the possibility that observed changes in severity could be due to a long run trend unrelated to the introduction of new guidelines. To account for these issues the Sentencing Council has produced resource assessments for some of their guidelines based on time-series analyses and a scale of severity ranking the main sentence types. Here we replicate the work undertaken by the Council improving it in two key ways. We use a new scale of severity based on Thurstone's pair comparisons to study a random sample of twenty different types of offences. As such this paper provides the most robust evidence regarding the alleged effect of the sentencing guidelines in the increased prison population.

Wildlife Crime
(Room 583)
Chair: Ruth Mckie, De Montfort University

Where are all the Songbirds? A Green Criminological Examination of the Songbird Poaching Epidemic and Pathways to Conservation in Cyprus
Ruth Mckie, De Montfort University

This presentation sets the foundation for a research project exploring the bird poaching phenomenon in Cyprus. I dissect the rise in poaching of Ambelopoulia, or more commonly known as Song Birds in Cyprus and surrounding Mediterranean islands adopting a species-based approach. Thus, I emphasise the importance of an alternative world view within criminological theory and the examination of criminal and harmful behaviours. I explore the diverse range of factors that may be driving this epidemic. I combine green criminological and conservation theories such as cultural criminology, political economy, and strain theory. I then discuss the current conservation efforts. To do this, I outline the traditional crime prevention methods explored within criminology such as situational crime prevention and the CRAVED model, to assess how they are and could be transformed and utilized to aid to help protect this species from further decline.
Mapping the policing of wildlife crimes in England
Nicoletta Policek, University of Cumbria
Francis Simpson, University of Cumbria

This contribution intends to explore different trajectories and reciprocal or opposing relationships between urban and rural in the context of policing. The aim here is not to hit on a univocal definition of what exactly is rural, but rather, to support the claim of the fluidity of the meaning of rur’ality (Policek, 2017), whereby the mapping of the policing of wildlife crimes, constitutes a stepping stone towards an in-depth analysis of the multiple (often contradictory) academic discourses all capturing the idea that rural regions are inherently exposed to high levels of risk of wildlife crimes but present significant constraints on their ability to mitigate it. Although we suggest that many rural regions may remain vulnerable, despite efforts to mitigate risk and buffer its impacts, we argue that for rural communities, developing a way to achieve greater resilience is both crucial and difficult. We propose an exploration of current and possible crime prevention strategies where resilience has much in common with the concept of risk management, which is pervasive in economics. In particular, we have looked at how farmers and other people living in rural communities in a specific Constabulary in England have supported the creation of a network of diverse interested stakeholders with the aim of sharing crime prevention advice and strategies.

What to do about livestock worrying: An urgent, unsolved problem
Bethan Poyser, Nottingham Trent University
Sam Poyser, Nottingham Trent University

The last two years have, according to the National Farmers’ Union, seen a 67% rise in attacks on livestock, including sheep, cattle and other farm animals (NFU, 2018), causing huge financial, and for some, emotional impact. This has led the National Police Chief’s Council (2018) to call for police forces to begin to formally record such incidents and to propose extensive changes to legislation and punishment surrounding this offence. This paper presents a critical analysis of recent official and unofficial responses to the problem of livestock attacks in England and Wales, a problem which is clouded by unclear or non-existent data and in some circles, uninformed assumption. It concludes with an urgent call, as recommended by the All-Party Parliamentary Group for Animal Welfare (2017), for further empirical research in order to comprehensively understand the problem.

Mental Health and Criminal Justice,
(Room 584)
Chair: Katherine Doolin, University of Auckland, New Zealand
### Going Inside: the potentialities and pitfalls of restorative justice encounters in prison from the perspective of victims-survivors

Katherine Doolin, University of Auckland, New Zealand

The Ministry of Justice in Prison Safety and Reform (November 2016) re-affirmed its commitment to widen the use of restorative justice within custody in England and Wales. While a potentially welcome development, the focus is on the benefits of doing so for inmates and prison staff. There is insufficient consideration given to victims who take part in restorative encounters with their offenders in prison. With this in mind, the paper presents findings from a case study with a victim of serious crime who took part in a restorative justice meeting in prison. Her words are one woman’s story, however, they provide an opportunity to explore the motivations of, the gains and risks for, and the impact on, victims who meet with their offenders in prison. Her words help us to consider the ways in which the restorativeness of such encounters is affected by the setting and space of the prison. The paper places this case study within the larger debate about the appropriateness and desirability of restorative detention, particularly from the perspective of the victim. Questions remain as to whether notions of voluntariness, participation, collaboration, and restoration can be reconciled with notions of coercion, confinement and punishment. The paper suggests that, while there may be a risk of further victimisation and that maintaining safety is imperative, victims deserve an offer/ an opportunity, where desired - to meet their offender in prison. There is empowerment in victims knowing that ‘what you have to say is worth telling’, ‘you will be heard’.

### Exoborders and Endoborders: the Harms of Bureaucratic Controls in British, Danish and Swedish Asylum Systems

Victoria Canning, The Open University

How borders are enacted differ across countries and regions. Using case study analyses from empirical research in Britain, Denmark and Sweden, this paper demonstrates such differences, whilst contending that the outcome is generally similar. That is that spatial segregation (including but not limited to immigration detention), banalization and destitution have become the modus operandi for facilitating the removal of unwanted migrant bodies (Hasselberg, 2016; Khosravi, 2016; Webber, 2012). The externalisation of controls through physical barriers walls, wires and border policing is increasingly supplemented with more banal and bureaucratic internal constrictions which work to encourage immigrants to leave. Across the three case study countries, the expansion of border controls has taken various turns. In Denmark and Sweden, this can be seen in the proliferation of external controls restricting internal entry, particularly since 2015 (Barker, 2018). After 2015, as research participants often referred, the borders expanded internally, mirroring strategies already incorporated into bureaucratic agendas for control in the United Kingdom. This paper highlights micro-level uses of coercive control in the lives of people seeking asylum, with a specific focus on women survivors of violence. It draws from interviews with immigration detention staff, psychologists and activists, oral histories with women seeking asylum, as well as reflections from ethnographic research (Danish asylcenters) and activist participation (in Merseyside, Britain). Overall it outlines two concepts: exoborders and endoborders (Canning,
2018), and highlights the banalization of harms in the lives of people seeking asylum generally, and women survivors of violence specifically.

Social Enterprise in Prison: Exploring desistance, employment opportunities and culture change
Jane Gibbon, Newcastle University
Natalie Watson, Newcastle University

This study of social enterprise (SE) activity within a prison explores desistance, successful resettlement and the facilitation of possible future employment. The promotion of desistance in prison is likely to be successful when informed through understandings of crime and rehabilitation. The high prison population demonstrates the importance of understanding how service users (SUs) experience the process of desistance. Imprisonment for some SUs offers a period of reflection on past attitudes and values (Healy, 2012). We argue that the defining features of a SE model based on values can support this change for individuals through engagement and practical understanding. Social innovations provide opportunities to build relationships between individuals and organisations. This enables realisation of the potential for SE within a prison and the opportunities to drive innovative practices, promote successful resettlement, facilitate possible employment and support in the process of desistance. We consider the organisational and societal culture change through the SE pilots developed within HMP Kirklevington Grange. These provided possible employment for those involved, through skill development and challenged the current prison regime to develop successful and meaningful employment opportunities. The regional working relationships across the North East prison estate have also enabled developments of SE activities. The wider culture change demonstrates a move away from the punitive values and aims of imprisonment, recognised as having negative consequences for SUs. Our evidence suggests SE can support positive relationships ‘at the heart’ of prison life (Liebling, 2011) and facilitate integration into wider society through employment, promoting successful resettlement and desistance.

Criminal Justice,
(Room 585)
Chair: Susie Atherton, University of Northampton

Examining the Transformation of Community through Criminal Justice Processes: Voices from Practitioners
Susie Atherton, University of Northampton

This paper examines the claims of community justice initiatives to transform the lives of offenders through problem solving approaches, to engage local citizens and bring about social cohesion and collective efficacy. My research used interviews with practitioners working in Middlesbrough, as part of a case study approach, which embraced Layder’s (2006) Social Domain Theory. Middlesbrough was chosen as a place where the community court model was tested and also as a place which continues to suffer from the legacy of de-industrialisation. My research aimed to examine how these structural changes impact the lives of those seeking to implement community justice initiatives. The practitioners interviewed referred to the value they placed on problem solving and restorative approaches, and the need to find ways to get local residents to accept this
as a form of justice. This presented one of the challenges to such initiatives, along with instability occurring through staff turnover, changing priorities of senior managers and civil servants and broader changes to the community which affected residents’ feelings of safety. This latter issue was particularly important for practitioners attempting to introduce community justice initiatives, in that they needed to offer the same sense of justice as a day in court and would guarantee safety, usually through removal of the problem. These perspectives offer useful insight and align with social domain theory (Layder, 2006), which requires social life to be examined from individual ‘psycho-biographical’ experiences, in various settings, and in the context of broader structural socio-economic conditions.

Applying DEMATEL to Investigate the Relationship between Factors Affecting Counsels: Decision-Making in Taiwan
Shuping Tzeng, Cheng University, Taiwan

The parole rejection/approval of inmates is subject to the decision-making of parole board members of respective prisons. The extant studies regarding parole are mainly focusing on parole board members. However, after inspecting into the actual practices of parole in Taiwan, it can be found that the counsels in prisons play a very significant role in the parole process. But, the role counsels play in the parole process and the factors they consider in the parole decision are lack of empirical examination. In order to investigate the factors affecting parole decision making in a more complete and systematic way, this study introduces Decision Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory (DEMATEL), which is commonly used in commercial and industrial fields, to further explore the relationship between the subjective factors the counsels consider when deciding on parole. Also, this study further investigates the possible differences in parole decision-making process, such as gender, types of prison, and experiences in years of being correctional officers. This study surveyed 60 counsels of different prisons in Taiwan. By using DEMATEL, this study attempts to examine whether the major factors considered by counsels in Taiwan meet the original purpose of the parole system and correction. Moreover, this study expects to facilitate the interdisciplinary cooperation necessary to pursue future innovative studies of parole decision-making.

“It’s the man that can gammon the chaplain best – he gets the ticket of leave”: Public perceptions of early release licensing systems in England 1853-2018
David J. Cox, University of Wolverhampton
Mr Joseph Hale, University of Wolverhampton

On 28 June 1854 The Times reported that two convicts who had been released early from their respective sentences of penal servitude had been recommitted to Dartmoor Convict Prison as a result of their breaching the terms of their ‘ticket-of-leave’ – a licence to be at large. The newspaper reported that this was the first recorded reconviction of ‘ticket-of-leave’ convicts following the recent introduction of the system in the preceding year by Lieutenant Colonel Joshua Jebb, Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons. This small news item, only a few column inches long, was quickly followed by a flurry of correspondence from members of the public, concerned by the presence of serious offenders on the streets of Britain. Over the intervening one-and-a-half
centuries, such debate over the rights and wrongs of early-release mechanisms has never really gone away. On the 50th anniversary of the Parole Board (which has been recently itself in the news over its decision to release the ‘Black Cab Rapist’, John Worboys) this paper investigates historical and contemporary public perceptions to the system of parole in England and Wales, first introduced as a result of the Penal Servitude Act 1853.
Main Conference Parallel Sessions
Friday 6th July 2018
10:30 – 11:45

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<td>The Challenges of Prison Researching (Interactive workshop), (Room 383) Jennifer Sloan Rainbow and Jaime Waters, Sheffield Hallam University</td>
<td>Inside Peace (Screening and Q&amp;A), (Room 386) Chair: Tony Mclean, Volunteer Manager- The Prem Rawat Foundation- Peace Education Programme</td>
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Prison research is a challenging process, and requires researchers to think differently about practical, emotional and academic challenges associated with the carceral sphere. This interactive workshop is intended to explore such experiences (and potential concerns) regarding undertaking prison research, building on best practice and experiential reflexivity to discuss how best to manage the challenges that can emerge within the carceral estate. It is intended to be a supportive interactive workshop, allowing prison researchers (new and experienced!) to reflect on the prison research process and to learn from each other.

This film has won acclaim internationally and was first screened in the UK at the British Film Institute https://vimeo.com/183211024 Four years in the making, Inside Peace is a multi-award-winning documentary focusing on six men incarcerated at a State Jail in Texas, who embark on a journey of self-discovery. They attend a 'peace class' and begin the struggle to discover their humanity and rebuild their lives from the inside out. On release, they face the world on the outside filled with conflict, rejection and hostility. Running into familiar roadblocks, they fight the same temptations that led them to failure and jail in the first place. Ultimately, they find success by changing their belief systems that have negated their value as human beings all their lives. They now have a stronger chance of moving forward towards better lives beyond prison. The peace class referred to in this film is the Peace Education Programme (PEP), which has been facilitated by volunteers in 852 correctional facilities worldwide since 2012, and is now running in 8 UK prisons. As a further development, screenings of the film are planned in criminology departments of several UK universities in Autumn 2018. Following these events, students will have the opportunity to volunteer helping to facilitate the programme in their local prisons. This will provide valuable
personal development and work experience. Film trailer: http://insidepeacemovie.com/#trailer

C

Probationary: The Game of Life on Licence interactive board game session), (Room 388)
Chair: Emma Murray, Liverpool John Moores University
Steve Wakeman, Liverpool John Moores University
Will Jackson, Liverpool John Moores University
Anne Hayes, Liverpool John Moores University
Hwa Young Jung, (artist)

Produced through workshops with men on license, Probationary: The Game of Life on License explores the lived experience of being on probation. Taking the form of a board game, Probationary takes its players on a journey through the eyes of four playable characters as they negotiate the complexities of the probation process. Board games, from Monopoly to the Game of Life, contain within them the structures and values of the society in which they are produced, presenting back to us the world in which we live. Taking this as a starting point, Probationary reflects real experiences of being subject to the criminal justice system and presents us with an opportunity to collectively play, understand and discuss such systems within our contemporary society. Only a maximum of eight people can play at one time (four characters, with two people playing each in a team) but conference delegates will get the opportunity to play this game at a number of points across the event.

D

Crime prevention / sexual violence and domestic violence (Panel), (Room 389)
Chair: Catherine Donovan, University of Sunderland

Positioning Universities as a source of Help when Gender Based Violence, Harassment and/or Hate Are Experienced by Students
Catherine Donovan, University of Sunderland

This paper reports on an online survey, which all current students at a university in the North of England, were invited to complete at the end of the academic year 2015/16 (response rate =10%). Whilst students rate the university positively in terms of their perceptions of safety: 73% give the University a score of at least 8 out of 10, 39% of the sample report experiencing at least one type of violence or abuse (verbal abuse/bullying, physical, sexual or stalking) during their time as a
student. Qualitative data in the survey suggests that the majority of violence/abuse experienced did not take place on campus nor was it necessarily from other students or staff. In addition, when asked whether they had used any of the available University resources in relation to the violence/abuse they had experienced most indicated that they 'Did not know service was available'. Notable exceptions were Academic Staff and Students' Union. Taken together, these findings suggest that students do not know that their University can offer support for violence/abuse experienced on or off-campus during their time as a student. This is worrying given many students are in an 'at risk' age group for violent victimisation. The paper concludes with a discussion, within the context of the UUK Taskforce Report (2016), and drawing on Liang et al's (2005) concept of help-seeking processes to consider how Universities can better communicate the existence of its support services for students victimised by interpersonal violence/abuse.

Be the Difference: Findings from a pilot study promoting students as active bystanders
Catherine Donovan, University of Sunderland

The UUK (2016) report on violence against women, hate and harassment in further and higher education in the UK recommended a range of activities that HE institutions should consider implementing in order to improve student safety. In 2017 the University of Sunderland, with matched funding from the HEFCE Catalyst Fund, launched a pilot project providing 90 minute workshops to 300 first year students, encouraging them to become active bystanders in the University Community and beyond. The pilot, Be the Difference, was developed in partnership between academics and student services and was based on the University of the West of England’s Bystander Initiative and a University-wide survey of student safety during their life as a student (The Emerald Project). This paper reports on the findings from the before/after evaluation of the 90 minute workshops which show that students, in the main, not only rated the workshops either good or excellent but also showed significant positive changes in their knowledge and understanding of what being an active bystander is, the impacts on those victimised of interpersonal violence and abuse, and the help providing services offered by the university. There was also evidence of a shift in the social norms to support active bystander behaviours. The qualitative data on the most important aspects of the workshop that students took away with them reveal key theme: understanding how to become an active bystander and the impacts on their understanding of hearing about findings from the Emerald Project. Conclusions focus on the heterogeneity of universities and student populations and the importance of making such projects relevant to the student body.

Agency, resistance and the non-ideal victim: how women respond to everyday sexual violence
Kate Tudor on behalf of Nicola Roberts, University of Sunderland

In 2016, the Emerald Project administered a university-wide online survey asking male and female students about their experiences, during their time as a student, of a range of types of interpersonal violence and abuse: verbal abuse or bullying; physical violence or abuse; sexual violence or abuse; stalking or online harassment, at a Northern University in England. Both quantitative and qualitative data shows that women are more likely to experience sexual violence compared to men. Sexual harassment/assault is pervasive in women’s everyday lives. Whilst many everyday acts of
sexual violence reported to the project did not meet the legal threshold of a crime, it was in the night-time economy where many criminal acts of sexual assault were documented. Critiquing Christie's (1986) concept of the 'ideal victim' as weak, and without agency, and drawing more on the work of Kelly (1988), Jagervi (2014) and others, we present the accounts of how women resist men's sexual violence, often alone - much of the sexual violence was not reported - and often with good effect. Whilst women's accounts of resistance are viewed as positive strategies to deal with sexual violence, they illustrate oppressive strategies because women continually check and change their behaviour as a result of sexual violence. As such, strategies that recognise both i) the impact of sexual violence on women and ii) women as agentic victims of sexual violence are needed to foster a widespread zero tolerance approach to sexual violence against women. This should include challenging dominant discourses of masculinity.

**Police Operations, (Room 502)**

*Chair:* Xavier L’Hoiry, University of Sheffield

**An Exploration of the role of Public Protection Officer within Policing**

Rachel Morris, University of York

Police officers within England and Wales have increasingly seen their role diversify and change over the past twenty years. The 'police officer' now has significant roles in areas such as disaster manager, school worker, steward/event security (Millie, 2013) as well as undertaking a substantial role in community offender management. Working between the lines of what is seen as traditional police work and what is more akin to the work of the probation officer, the public protection officer is a unique role within English and Welsh policing. The main element of this role is the community management of sexual offenders as a result of responsibilities given to the police under the Sex Offenders Act 1997. This paper will discuss the findings arising from a small study which explored the value of multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) to practitioners who are responsible for supervising sexual and/or violent offenders. It will explore how public protection officers view their role, their perception of their 'place' within policing and how they cope with undertaking 'dirty work' (Ashforth and Kreiner, 1999).

**'Playing nicely together'- The opportunities and challenges of cross-force police collaborations**

Xavier L’Hoiry, University of Sheffield

Collaborative working between police forces in England and Wales is increasingly being recognised as an area of untapped potential for the police in a contemporary age of austerity. Benefits of cross-force collaborative units are thought to centre around financial savings, shared expertise and greater capacity to deliver a myriad of policing services to the public. But despite the widely acknowledged benefits of working in cross-force collaborations, recent reports from HMIC, NPCC and others suggest that there remain many obstacles to effective collaborative endeavours between forces, with existing police collaborations receiving considerable criticism. This paper presents the findings of 17 in-depth interviews conducted with a diverse range of police officers and staff involved in different stages of collaborative working across seven police forces in England.
and Wales. The research's participants encompass a vast range of experiences, having been involved in the design, implementation and operational management of existing large and small inter-force collaborations. The paper reflects on the lessons learned by participants and explores the challenges of cross-force collaborative working as well as offering possible recommendations to overcome these challenges (where they exist).

**Dispositive of Risk and Routine in a Police Force Control Room in England: An Ethnography of Call Handlers, Dispatchers and Officers Responses to Domestic Calls**

Alex Black, Sheffield Hallam University

This paper draws on data collected via ethnographic fieldwork and focus groups in a police force control room in England. It seeks to explore the routine ‘risk work’ (Power, 2016) engaged in by call handlers, dispatchers and response officers in the control room in a post-austerity context. The paper will focus on how risk is embodied at the individual level in officer and staff everyday practices. This embodiment occurs despite national policy discussions of the need to reduce officers, ‘risk aversion’ and the additional bureaucracy which accompanies it (Flanagan, 2008). The findings of the research focus on the organizational technologies of risk which guide staff actions and decisions (i.e. DASH and the priority grading of calls); the risk work engaged in to mitigate and manage risk to victims and public; and risk work relating to the professional decision-making of staff (i.e. ‘cautionary tales’ and ‘covering your arse’). The paper will argue that in addition to bringing the tools ‘into being’ through their (inter-)actions, for staff, these ‘technologies of control’ are a ‘safety net’ to justify practices in a post-austerity policing landscape. These narratives of risk also erode opportunities for officer discretion, particularly in relation to their responses to domestic incidents. The responses of staff can also be understood as a form of emotion work and collective resistance to the risk dispositive (Foucault 1977).

**Homicide, (Room 503)**

Chair: Liam Brolan, Birmingham City University

**Defending young killers: developmental immaturity**

Brenda Midson, University of Waikato

Moral responsibility is necessary for criminal liability and for this reason legal systems generally treat young defendants differently than adult defendants. This paper considers how the criminal justice system ought to deal with children and young people who kill, considering current research which shows that the brain is not fully developed until at least the early 20s. This research has particular implications in the context of murder because of the specific men’s rea requirements that must be proved. This paper will suggest that the criminal justice system can adapt to recent advances in neuroscience by using it to support a specific defence of diminished capacity. Rather than relying upon absence of men’s rea arguments, an affirmative defence based upon a young defendant’s neurological development is preferable and, building on the work of others, this paper outlines a suggested affirmative defence of developmental immaturity?: a defendant will not be criminally responsible for conduct (which otherwise would be an offence) and must be acquitted.
if, due to developmental immaturity: (a) they did not fully understand the nature of their conduct, or that it was wrong, or its legal or physical consequences; and/or (b) they were substantially impaired in exercising rational control over their conduct and/or refraining from carrying it out. Where a defendant is found not guilty of an offence under (a) or (b), a court may consider whether the prosecution has met its burden of proof with respect to any lesser offences. The proposal relies upon the causal role ‘developmental immaturity’ plays in the responsibility of young defendants but argues that the focus of the defence should be on the fact of understanding not on the capacity for it. Utilising developmental neuroscience in this way provides realistic options for holding young people accountable for their fatal actions while recognising that their actions may not accurately reflect their moral blameworthiness.

**Intimate Partner Homicide: An eight stage temporal sequence**
Jane Monckton Smith, University of Gloucestershire

Intimate Partner Homicide (IPH) is a serious social, criminal justice, and public health issue, disproportionately affecting women and significantly linked to domestic abuse. Recent research and theory have taken us forward in understanding the dynamics of domestic abuse, but more work in understanding domestic homicide specifically, is important. Using temporal sequencing, an eight-stage model is presented for exploring the offender journey to IPH. The sequence and its theoretical and empirical supports suggest that IPH, in the majority of cases, has predictable patterns and identifiable stages, all of which give opportunities for intervention to stop the homicide happening.

**Making Sense of Holiday Homicide: A study into the impact, Extent and Law Enforcement Implications of Britons Murdered Abroad**
Liam Brolan, Birmingham City University

My current research entitled "Making Sense of Holiday Homicide" is a study into the impact, extent and law enforcement implications of Britons murdered abroad. It seeks to identify and explore a number of cases whereby British tourists have fallen victim to homicide whilst on holiday in a foreign country. Quite apart from attempting to establish the prevalence of this phenomenon, the study aims to present a comprehensive insight into the experiences of those who have been bereaved as a result of the murder or manslaughter of a loved one abroad. There exists a significant body of literature which focuses on tourists as the victims of criminal activity. However, the vast majority of this literature tends to focus on the incidence of non-violent or acquisitive crimes such as theft and burglary. There is comparatively little academic literature available on the victimisation of tourists in relation to violent crimes and even less which focuses specifically on tourists as the victim of homicide. Therefore, this research has the potential to act as an epistemological bridge between the academic disciplines of tourism studies and criminology where tourism and homicide intersect. Through conducting semi-structured interviews, the study hopes to gain an understanding of the issues and difficulties that families may face when, for example, dealing with issues such as repatriation; liaising with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and dealing with both foreign and domestic support services, criminal justice systems, and law enforcement.
agencies. It is hoped that this research will offer a valuable contribution to the theoretical discussion and practical application of knowledge in this seemingly neglected area of academia.

### Alternative Perspectives to crime prevention and control, (Room 581)
**Chair:** Lystra Hagley-Dickinson, Plymouth Marjon University

#### The intersectionality of criminal justice and an example in the legitimacy of substance tolerant accommodation
Lystra Hagley-Dickinson, Plymouth Marjon University

The concept of intersectionality has long been allied with race and feminist research to analyse systems of oppression and social constructions of race class and gender. In our paper we empirically examine the role of intersectionality to describe a Substance-Tolerant-Supported (S-T-S) accommodation facility as a model that is 'Transforming Criminology'. This model of accommodation offers tenancy to persons who are still using and abusing drugs and illegal substances all of whom will be homeless in the more common legitimate housing provisions currently on offer to homeless persons. The current term of a 'wet house' appears to be more commonly known as a definition for our facility. However, according to The Misuse of Drugs Act (1971-section 8), A person commits an offence if, being the occupier or concerned in the management of any premises, he knowingly permits or suffers any of the following activities to take place on those premise. The law term knowingly is the challenge on legitimacy that such a facility as we present. Our aim is to argue for an exploration of the legitimacy of substance tolerant accommodation for homeless people and contextualise our motivation by responding to the issue identified by Neale (2001) that qualitative information about the “dual jeopardy” of homeless and drug user is limited and strategies for dealing with the issue unstipulated. We seek to offer a more accurate recommendation for the description of such a provision. The result will be a theoretical heuristic model of S-T-S accommodation where transformation and desistence coexist as motivation rather than goal within the decriminalisation of drug use.

#### The case for an omnicultural and trauma-informed approach in youth justice
Iman Haji, Khulisa

As the number of first time entrants in the youth justice system and the number of children in the youth custodial estate continues to fall, there remains a core group of socially excluded young people who confound initiatives aimed at reducing (re)offending and social exclusion. These young people are the focus of this paper. Drawing upon a social exclusion framework and the schism between the Risk-Need-Responsivity and Good Lives Models of rehabilitation, this paper aims to advance the case for the employment of therapeutic, psycho-social, trauma-informed interventions and the mainstreaming of a new youth justice culture as the first steps in the journey to preventing and reducing social exclusion and reoffending. Current models focus on the development of hard skills, positing social exclusion as a socio-economic concept. We argue that the efficacy of these initiatives is eroded in the absence of a strengths-based foundation based on
the development of self-esteem, confidence, agency and general social and emotional well-being. Advocating for a stronger focus on the development of these soft skills as the foundation to progress to other interventions and productive next steps, we present practical examples to support this argument. We conclude by calling for a cultural shift - from multicultural to omni-cultural and from management to personal agency - in how we tackle social exclusion; one tailored to the needs of young people today. If we are to effectively reduce the perception of difference, we must help them with self-regulation and resilience to succeed in society.

**Is Addiction a state of mind issue rather than a disease issue?**
Jacqueline Hollows, Beyond Recovery CIC

Statement of the Problem: Addiction is prolific in the UK Criminal Justice System with 64% of prisoners having used Class A drugs at some point in their life and 22% having drunk alcohol every day in the four weeks before they were admitted to custody. Substance misuse continues whilst people are residing in custody leading to increased violence, debt, family breakdowns and chaotic lifestyles. Mental health issues are closely linked to these problems and people classed as dual diagnosis can often find it difficult to obtain help as many interventions aim to assist one or the other rather than both. Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: Using a new approach, founded by a philosopher called Sydney Banks and known as the Three Principles, Beyond Recovery designed a study comparing participants receiving the new approach to participants receiving all other interventions but not the new approach. This comprised of one 3-hour session per week for 10 weeks; six separate programmes were run. 75 prisoners started, and 53 completed the full course the others dropped out, were transferred to other prisons or were released. Findings: prisoners who participated in the programme had significant increases in all of the four key factors measured: thought recognition, innate health via a clear mind, well-being; and purpose; significant decreases in three of the further tests measuring anxiety, anger and depression (with depression being the only one with no significant improvement). Dramatically improved behaviour was also recorded by prison staff. Conclusion & Significance: The conclusion of this study is that the approach used by Beyond Recovery is effective in a prison setting, resulting in improved well-being and behaviour. Although this is not a perfect research study (very few are, particularly in prison) it is well-designed using impartial and well-respected psychological measures and supports the view that the Three Principles approach can be effective in prison settings.

**Police Occupational Hazards,**
*(Room 583)*
**Chair:** Sarah Charman, University of Portsmouth

**Making Sense of Policing Identities: The deserving and the undeserving in policing accounts of victimisation.**
Sarah Charman, University of Portsmouth

New recruits to a policing organisation are involved in a process of negotiating and creating meaning within their newly shaped identities. Within this identity formation, members engage in both categorisation and comparison in an attempt to sustain the group and to enhance the self-
image of the group member. The benefits of inclusion and enhanced group identity however must be analysed alongside the inevitable exclusion and 'othering' that also occur. Using the framework of social identity theories and their consideration of identity formation through categorisation and comparison, this paper seeks to consider new police recruits in England and their perceptions of, and attitudes towards, victims and potential victims of crime. It does this through an analysis of qualitative data obtained through a longitudinal piece of ethnographic research which focussed upon new police recruits to an English police force. The research closely followed the police recruits for four years and in doing so, produced a holistic description of their developing cultures.

‘You feel dirty a lot of the time’: Contamination and ‘dirty work’ in policing
Camilla De Camargo, Kingston University

Drawing on established considerations of ‘dirty work’ and designations of contamination, this paper contributes to the debates surrounding physical and symbolic taint. The paper builds on and adds to these discussions and argues that, for police officers, cleansing rituals undertaken by officers are personal and subjective. Police officers, in a relatively high prestige occupation, occupy a unique position (along with others in similar front-line jobs), in that they are protected by a status shield, particularly detectives. Reflections from this ethnographic study suggest that clothes can be used as a vehicle for contamination and staff employ intriguing modes of purification to rid themselves of tangible and non-tangible taint.

Coping with Occupational Stress: Insights From Public Safety Personnel in Canada
Sulaimon Giwa, R. Nicholas Carleton, Memorial University of Newfoundland and University of Regina

Canadian public safety personnel (PSP) include correctional workers, dispatchers, firefighters, paramedics, police officers and other professionals. PSP work in high-stress, traumatic, and demanding jobs. Their work can expose them to a disproportionate number of stressors relative to the general population, leaving them more susceptible to poor physical and mental health. Little is known, however, about the effects of high levels of occupational stress on PSP's social health, including how they cope with the stress. Drawing on data from a national survey assessing PSP mental health, the authors investigated the coping strategies that PSP reported using. The survey received approval from the University of Regina Institutional Research Ethics Board. Participants were recruited from public safety via public service announcements, social media, organizational websites, union notifications, and organizational listservs. Of the nearly 9,000 PSP that completed the online survey, 828 chose to provide comments in an open-ended text space at the end of the survey. Coping with stress was a predominant topic. Participants managed occupational stress using four coping strategies: education, peer support, social support, and treatment. PSP described education as helpful in creating understanding, and for responding to their internalized stigma and mental disorders they said had been acquired through their work experiences. For example, learning about how stress impacts the brain helped some PSP feel better about themselves and reengage socially, after periods of isolation due to being mentally unwell. Others said that peer support and social support from family, friends, medical professionals, pets, and hobbies were essential to no longer feeling alone in their suffering. The PSP also described 'doing better' after
treatment, such as seeking help from a clinician, or using recreational or prescribed medications. The PSP in the survey used various coping strategies to deal with occupational stress, but they also indicated wanting their employers to take more interest in their health. Changing the workplace culture could help to dispel the misconception that stress reactions are somehow individual failings.

Problems with conviction and life in prison, (Room 584)
Chair: John Moore, Newman University Birmingham

The pains of confinement: life and death in nineteenth century Birmingham Borough Prison
John Moore, Newman University Birmingham

In 1845 The Recorder of Birmingham, Matthew Davenport Hill, declared his hopes that Birmingham Borough Prison, then being built, would become a ‘moral hospital’ for ‘the reformation of the offender’. Four years after the prison opened, in 1853, a Royal Commission was convened to examine allegations of abuse and illegal punishments. The records of the Commission, and in particular the evidence of prisoners and guards, give us a glimpse into the daily life of the newly opened prison. This paper uses this evidence to recreate the reality of life and death in the Borough prison, highlighting the difference between this painful reality and the reformative rhetoric of official discourse.

Re-interviewing death row prisoners twenty years on
Sandy McGunigall-Smith and Elizabeth Snyder, Utah Valley University

The majority of condemned individuals in the USA are housed in supermax units (solitary confinement) with little out of cell time and extremely limited privileges. This paper focuses on the findings of a longitudinal, ethnographic study of the experiences of death row prisoners in a supermax unit in a US prison. In 1997 seven condemned men were interviewed. They were questioned on several issues including the pains of imprisonment, sense of self and fear of deterioration, and coping techniques. In 2017 three of the seven men were re-interviewed to examine what, if anything, with the passing of twenty years had changed in their lives (the total number of years on death row for each at that time ranged from twenty-three to thirty years). The findings have therefore provided a rare opportunity to discuss ‘then’ and ‘now’. All interviews, then and now, have been respondent validated. The paper describes how life on death for such inordinate periods of time for three condemned men has affected them. Of interest is whether they have had the opportunity and resources to build meaningful lives for themselves in the only world they are ever likely to know. Given the conditions of supermax housing it is difficult to imagine how this would be achievable and how the instinct to survive manifests itself in the grim prison conditions of a US supermax prison.

The politics of wrongful conviction in China
Lena Y. Zhong, City University of Hong Kong
Recently a series of high-profile wrongful convictions in China have undermined public confidence with the criminal justice system and the official stress on ‘rule the country by law’. This study aims to further the scholarship on wrongful convictions in China by investigating the characteristics of 141 erroneous convictions (206 defendants) in which the defendants are declared factually innocent by a court. These cases allow an examination of the direct contributing factors (such as mistaken eyewitness identification and forensic errors) and underlying political factors (such as the form of political-legal work as led by the Party/State and political importance to maintaining social stability) for wrongful conviction in China. The analysis enables us to develop more effective countermeasures against wrongful conviction in the Chinese context.

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**Gendered Violence in Old Age: Is a life-course approach to crime and victimisation the answer?**
Hannah Bows and Pamela Davies, Northumbria University

Despite a growing interest in abuse against older people, criminology has largely neglected the non-youthful in their analysis of violent offending and victimization. Indeed, the absence of old age, across criminological inquiry has led some to describe the discipline as age-limited (see Cullen, 2011 for a discussion). There is growing awareness of the abuse of older adults by children and other family members but, often referred to as elder abuse, this topic is dominated by health and social care scholarship, despite a range of criminal offences being subsumed within it. Current understandings of violent crime are narrowly constructed around younger victims and offenders, limiting a comprehensive evaluation of the causes and risk factors to victimization which impedes effective interventions. Drawing on empirical research examining violent and sexual victimization of older people, this paper will consider the utility of a new theoretical perspective for understanding victimization across the life course, focusing on the important of gender and age to address the critical gaps in knowledge in this area.

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<th>How will ex-offenders cope with old age?</th>
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Over the past decade, the UK’s government has recognized that the share of men aging inside prisons has been growing rapidly, and that ex-offenders who are outside prison face distinct challenges if they happen to be old, particularly in terms of how past incarceration affects people’s pensions (Age UK 2011 and Prison Reform Trust 2006). A similar interest in the nexus between old age outcomes and incarceration has begun to emerge in the United States (ACLU 2012, for example). My paper focuses on men who are no longer imprisoned but who were part of the prison boom that the US experienced from the 1980s through the early 2000s. It assesses their likely prospects during old age, by examining (a) their wealth accumulation; (b) their likelihood of having private, employer-provided pensions; and (c) the degree to which prior incarceration may have jeopardized their eligibility for the nation’s public pension system (the Social Security Program). The empirical research is based primarily on data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). The NLSY is a nationally representative dataset that surveyed over 12,000 individuals born.
between the years 1957 and 1964 in 1979. The survey has followed its respondents since 1979. My research draws data from the 2012 wave. The goal of the research to understand the degree to whether or not ex-offenders are likely to have sufficient resources to rely upon when they are old. We find evidence to suggest that many may not. There are some interesting differences by race.

Rethinking imprisonment for older male prisoners
Louise Ridley and Paul Biddle, Northumbria University

The number of older male prisoners has increased substantially in recent years. Prisons, historically focused on managing incarcerated younger men, have struggled to respond to the health, social care and regime needs of older prisoners, potentially undermining the rehabilitation opportunities of this older group of prisoners. Worse still, current approaches are potentially generating a cohort of older men who cannot be successfully integrated back into society. The presentation will draw on findings that highlight the impact of the prison experience on the ageing prison population by drawing on a case study research project conducted in 2016-17 at a male category C training prison, which attempted to rethink imprisonment for the older prisoner. Set against the backdrop of no national strategy to deal with ageing prisoners, the work will identify elements of good practice employed by the prison, working collaboratively with third sector organisations, in order to provide a more positive prison experience for older men. The presentation will argue that this localised response to meeting the needs of older prisoners, can be replicated easily in other regions and can be used to inform forthcoming national strategy from HMPPS. In addition, the presentation will examine conceptions and definitions of the older prisoner, how individual prisoners embody old age and the wider policy context for informing good practice.

Criminology and Technology,
(Room 481)
Chair: Em Temple-Malt, Staffordshire University

Exploring Novel Psychoactive Substances (NPS) and Police Custody
Kelly Stockdale, York St John University

This paper explores the experiences of staff working with (potential) NPS users in a police custody suite and question what can, and should, be done when a person is severely intoxicated with unknown substances, and who is responsible for their care. The custody environment and the role of police staff working within it is unlike any other. Staff handle some of the most volatile, vulnerable, and demanding members of society - unlike other police positions their key role is the welfare of these people as they either enter into the criminal justice system or are released back into the community. This paper explores the additional stress and strains on staff caused by NPS.
users within a police custody suite. Whilst staff are well-experienced with dealing with people who have consumed alcohol and drugs the unknown effects of NPS - the way in which the chemical compounds and strength of the drug are so variable, and the extreme and intense nature of the behaviour that can cause the user to oscillate between behaviours can be incredibly resource-intensive and stressful for those providing care. Users require constant monitoring and frequent checks, and often have to be restrained to prevent injury to themselves or others. This research (funded by the N8 policing research partnership) explored the impact of NPS on a police custody setting. Fieldwork took place June - Sept 2016 and involved semi-structured interviews with 25 users of NPS and 15 police staff working within a custody suite in the North East of England.

Innovative research and pedagogy design in the context of improving drug service delivery for NPS users using World CAFs
Sarah Page and Em Temple-Malt, Staffordshire University

This presentation will introduce the creative research methodology of World CAF in the context of our primary research on NPS drug understanding levels and usage within the youth and homeless population. This paper offers new pedagogical insight for research methods inclusive of using undergraduate students within the research team. The World CAF is a conversational methodology that enables participants and researchers to get a ‘world’ view of issues and it also lends itself for discussions pertaining to innovation solutions (refer to Brown with Isaacs, 2005). Conversations enable knowledge sharing, as well as the formation of new knowledge and understanding. World CAF enables participants to give voice to thoughts with lots of others, that Brown et al (2005: 38), claims, creates conditions for the germination of action. Participants are facilitated to move around and engage in discussions with different groups of people and it functions like multiple focus groups, all at the same time, in the same venue. However, the difference is in the creative way that the data is collected through words and images. The role of the facilitator is to encourage participants to become active research assistants, rather than being privy to every discussion. So, a world CAF has the potential to be led by the participants and not the researcher. Participants will be given questions to work through at their discussion table for a specified time and are free to focus on what is important to them. Such an approach comes with merits and limitations which we will discuss from our first-hand experience of using this methodology to gather data in the field of drugs. Our findings have been shared with professionals using World CAF to generate sign up to the transformation of service provision.

My inner reprobate buzzes from it: Motivations and career pathways amongst darknet drug dealers
James Martin and Rasmus Munksgaard, Swinburne University

Drug dealing on the anonymous ‘darknet’ has expanded significantly since the launch of the first large-scale crypto-market, Silk Road, in 2011, and is now estimated to be valued in the hundreds of millions of dollars per year. Despite the massive growth in this new type of drug distribution, very little is known about people who choose to sell drugs on the darknet, with only a small handful of studies based on a limited number qualitative interviews with online dealers published so far. This research is the first of a series of papers from the world’s largest study of online drug dealers.
conducted to date. Data from more than 20 interviews with online drug dealers is analysed to
explore the career pathways and motivations of this new and little understood cohort of offenders.
Results suggest that online dealers base their decisions to commence dealing online on a variety of
factors, including the potential for much greater profit than is typically available in conventional
‘street’ dealing, and perceptions of reduced risk from both law enforcement and other offenders.
Non-material motivations, including the various emotional ‘seductions’ of crime associated with
online dealing are also explored.

Subcultural Observations,
(Room 483)
Chair: Eleanor Peters, Edge Hill University

The construction of ‘deviant’ music and its role in crime and harms
Eleanor Peters, Edge Hill University

Music has often been perceived as deviant and harmful by the powerful, for example, the origins
and development of rock and roll were closely aligned with perceptions of immorality, violence and
deviance. This paper will consider depictions of music from a critical criminological perspective; a
highly relevant area to study, because the management of music highlights who has the power to
designate music as being dangerous. Criminology has much to contribute to the examination of
how powerful influencers may define some music and musicians as harmful, deviant, and
undesirable. When subjected, at state or corporate level, to suppression or restraint on its
production or performance, so-called deviant music takes on a distinctly political dimension, where
the powerful are able to outlaw, prosecute and persecute. In this paper I want to explore how links
have been made between certain types of music and physical harms. Focusing on “dangerous”
music in terms of murder, self-harm, suicide and violence, the paper will look at the harms that can
be perpetrated when certain genres of music, or individual musicians are seen as a threat (mostly
constructed as threats to the morals or the health and wellbeing of young people). The paper will
specifically focus on the alleged links between suicide and self-harm and certain genres of music,
and the perceptions that some types of music are incitements to violence. The paper will conclude
by considering the impact that negative portrayals of music genres has on artists and their fans.

Emotional Edgework and Hidden Ethnography Observing Steroid Users in Gym Environments in
South-West England
Luke Anthony Turnock, British Sociological Association

Researcher positionality is of great significance in ethnography, and the need for researchers to
position themselves within their work, and acknowledge their subjectivity reflexively, is
increasingly apparent. In the field of drugs research, particularly ethnographies of drug-using
subcultures, this reflexivity encourages not only considerations of subjectivity and biases but, can
also help the researcher to explore the ‘live sociology’ of emotional edgework, and account for
what Blackman (2007) terms ‘the hidden ethnography’. This paper shall discuss explore the
methodological significance of these features of ethnography through a reflection on research
conducted into image and performance-enhancing drug using subcultures, conducted in a range of
gyms in South-West England. This exploration shall examine the researcher’s positionality as a member of one such subculture, and the importance of this in attempting to construct an ‘objective’ analysis of findings. It shall discuss the ‘emotional edgework’ involved in dealing with drug suppliers who make credible threats of violence, as well as the emotional involvement in being seen as a source for advice by those wishing to participate in drug use. Finally, there shall be an exploration of the ‘hidden ethnography’, and the difficulties faced by a male researcher in accessing females in a heavily masculine space, and the significance this can have on data collection, and subsequent findings.

**The Impact of current legislation upon indoor sex workers involved in prostitution in English cities**

Billie McNeil, University of Hull

This paper focuses on the health and safety of independent indoor sex workers in England. This is an underdeveloped area of academic research and stems from the recent call by the UK Home Affairs Select Committee who requested, as part of their ongoing review into the regulation of sex work, that urgent research was needed in relation to indoor sex workers experiences under the current legislative regime in the UK and consideration of the potential effects of decriminalising sex work/prostitution as per the model adopted in New Zealand in 2003. In the UK, whilst sex work itself is a perfectly legal activity, the activities surrounding it (e.g. solicitation and brothel keeping) means that sex work is quasi-criminalised. Hence, it is very difficult for sex workers to operate without breaking one or more laws in their efforts to work safely and securely. Through working closely with indoor workers, this paper highlights sex workers experiences and attitudes of working under the current legislative regime as well as their preferred changes to the law. In short, the regulatory changes preferred by sex workers resonate with Pitcher and Weijer’s (2014) argument that the decriminalisation of sex work alone may not necessarily offer a definitive solution to the current issues sex workers face. In summary, this paper represents a form of ‘action/activist research’ that seeks to demystify and destigmatise sex work by giving voice and providing a rapid evidence based on the lived experiences of sex workers.

**Rehabilitation**

(Room 485)

Chair: Alex Antwi, Mountcrest University College

**Inmate Sub-Culture and Criminal Recidivism in Ghana**

Alex Antwi, Mountcrest University College

This study explains the nature of inmate subculture in relation to re-offending in Ghana. Differential association and subcultural theories were used as the frameworks for data analysis. The results indicate that re-offending in Ghana is significantly a function of social interaction among the inmates. Furthermore, there is a well-defined informal social structure in which inmate leaders supervise co-inmates and coordinate their activities and those of prison authorities. There are criminal justice systems in each cell which ensure social control. These inmate mechanisms and cultural practices provide statuses and roles to the inmates which give them recognition and respect by both inmates and prison authorities. There is an underground economy through which
Contraband commodities are smuggled into the prison. Thus, the data suggests that the criminal contacts and values, inmate customs, and folkways develop into criminal subcultures in the prison. These, as well as an apparent feeling of nostalgia to some extent lure former offenders back to the prison in the face of post-release social rejection in Ghana. These findings point to the need for more effective pre-release rehabilitation programmes to help inmates develop life skills and pro-social attitudes that can counter the influence of inmate subculture. In addition, post-release social support for ex-convicts through their participation in conventional social activities would serve as a means of social inclusiveness to former prisoners. This would further help them better perform their pro-social roles, build new identities and contribute to reducing criminal recidivism in Ghana.

Transforming Rehabilitation: The micro-physics of (market) power
Matthew Tidmarsh, University of Leeds

This presentation explores the introduction of competition and profit to the probation service following the implementation of the Transforming Rehabilitation (TR) reforms. The paper adapts the ideas advanced by Foucault in his seminal Discipline and Punish to draw similarities between the characteristics of ‘disciplinary institutions’ and the micro-physics of (market) power in probation under TR. The paper diverges from Foucault’s general approach in that does not seek to present TR, nor its architects, as plotting a strategic course to evermore discipline and control. Rather, it utilises Foucault’s ‘instruments’ of disciplinary power, hierarchical observation, normalizing judgement, and the examination as lenses through which to highlight the unintended consequences of the installation of market mechanisms within the service. The paper discusses how the new ‘architecture’ of TR was constructed and why it remains dependent upon processes of target and audit, manifest in the disciplinary effects of ‘Payment by Results’ scheme through which private providers are paid. It thus argues that, contrary to the rhetoric of TR, the constraints peculiar to instilling decentralising market mechanisms that were intended to liberate practitioners and reduce reoffending have entrenched further the centralising tendencies that the reforms were supposed to displace.

The Social Components of Recovery and Desistance
Lauren Hall, Sheffield Hallam University

Desistance and recovery have begun to grow in parallels as areas of research, with both spheres moving increasingly towards strengths-based support with a growing emphasis on the importance of accepting and productive pro-social relationships in encouraging and maintaining change (Weaver, 2014). The similarities between recovery and desistance research are still under-theorised despite processes of both desistance and recovery often being experienced by one individual either concurrently or consecutively. Desisters and individuals in recovery are also frequently supported in the same physical spaces by both professionals and by one another. Criminological theory could better support this blend of groups in practice by appropriately researching theories and methods of support that can be applied across recovery and desistance paradigms (Best, Irving and Albertson, 2016). The term ‘social components’ is all-encompassing, referring to several elements of socially-based factors that have been repeatedly identified by research as having the capacity to contribute to, or negate from, the processes of recovery and
desistance. The components chosen for focus within this study have been selected for this reason; when reviewing the literature each component was evident singularly and in combination with others as playing significant roles in the processes of desistance and recovery. These social components consist of: relationships; social capital and cohesion; social identity and group membership; social bonds; and finally, social networks. Each of these components has been found to play varied and important roles in effecting and affecting desistance and recovery, and this research is exploring the interaction of these components in relation to these processes in supportive group-based settings, using transformative mixed methods.

Globalisation and Political Economy (Room 486)
Chair: David Pritchard, University of Plymouth

Globalization and forced eviction: An exploration of an obscure crime of the powerful
Anamika Twyman-Ghoshal, Stonehill College

This presentation contributes to the catalogue of crimes of the powerful by exploring the largely hidden crime of forced eviction (FE). The aim of the presentation will be to expose the systematic forced relocations of indigenous people that has largely escaped media attention and the scrutiny of criminologists. The presentation begins with definitions and identifying various forms of forced resettlements. This includes contrasting forced eviction with more recent and conspicuous forced displacements of peoples around the globe. The focus then shifts to enumerate some of the FE cases around the world, spotlighting the situation of the Chagossians and the British Indian Ocean Territory. The discussion identifies commonalities between different FE cases around the world, identifying them as externalized costs of post-colonialism and neoliberal globalization. Underlying themes include the selective application of international and national laws/standards; capture or manipulation of international organizations; frequent ?legitimation? of serious misconduct and unethical practices; grave victimization of innocent parties; lack of journalistic scrutiny (leaving serious crimes out of the headlines); impunity of guilty parties (often coupled with rewards for misconduct); growing inequalities and disparity between legality and legitimacy; all resulting in weakened legitimacy of global norms.

Money Laundering Risks of the Use of Cryptocurrencies in the UK Real Estate Market
Ilaria Zavoli, University of Leeds

In December 2017, for the first time in the history of the UK real estate market, residential properties were sold using Bitcoins. This event has spawned a debate on the risks of the use of cryptocurrencies for property transactions. Some think that cryptocurrencies have revolutionary effects on national economies, and they might bring benefits to the real estate market. However, the use of cryptocurrencies raises concerns for their compatibility with the existing UK anti-money laundering legislation. Cryptocurrencies transactions can create issues concerning the customer due diligence checks that the 2017 Anti-Money Laundering Regulations impose on real estate market professionals. This paper addresses these issues and concerns, examining critically the relationship between the use of cryptocurrencies in the UK real estate market and anti-money laundering legislation. Through a detailed examination of the current literature and with reference to the author’s empirical research findings, the paper proposes some important improvements to
Welcome to Hell Protest event in contemporary democracies
David Pritchard, University of Plymouth

The G20 was recalibrated in 2008 as an economic forum which sought to address the financial crisis and the ensuing Great Recession. Initially, G20 members adopted pseudo-Keynesian measures but after the passing of the initial stages of the crisis, many members reverted back to neoclassical orthodoxies. The G20 summit in July 2017 took place in Hamburg, Germany. Anti-capitalist and anti-globalization protests were a feature of the summit with police and protesters fighting each other outside of the security area. Infamously, the 12,000 strong ‘Welcome to Hell’ march was blocked by police and it quickly descended into violence. Protesters were stopped by police but were met with volleys of stones, bottles, and fireworks. Violent protests continued for the duration of the summit. With recent forms of contestation in mind, this paper examines data on protest events and dimensions of contemporary democracies across advanced industrialised countries. Employing a direct measure of protest events in terms of frequency of riots, demonstrations, general strikes, political assassinations, and attempted revolutions, the paper considers the relationships between protest events and important dimensions of capitalist democracies such as competing models of market-based economies, political systems and ideologies, fiscal states, and the march of globalization. Using longitudinal data, the paper considers whether different economic, social and political arrangements within contemporary democracies bring about social order or produce the conditions for social unrest. It is hypothesised that countries with liberal market economies and those that have greater exposure to globalization experience greater levels of social unrest.
gathered intelligence with Forward Intelligence Teams (FIT) accused of gathering and retaining data improperly (HAC, 2009), as well as emerging scandals of undercover officers amongst environmental and social justice campaigns (BBC, 2012a). These controversies led the police to innovate new methods of communication with protesters including liaison officers to mix in the crowd and explain police tactics for the day. This research investigated how the MPS deployed its different tactics which were grouped under the strategies of force, surveillance and negotiated management. Several interesting insights from the data emerged to be discussed in the presentation.

'Don't be the same, be better': An exploratory study on police mobile technology training
Noorhan Abbas, University of Cumbria
Nicoletta Policek, University of Cumbria

The total annual spending on police ICT is estimated at around £1.5 billion per year (National Audit Office, 2016). Between 2008 - 2010, the Home Office distributed £71 million to police forces to fund the Mobile Information Programme and a further £9 million to the NPIA (National Policing Improving Agency) to deliver the management of the programme (House of Commons Report, 2012). This programme had enabled the roll-out of 41,000 mobile devices to police officers, allowing them to spend a greater percentage of their working time out of police stations. The main objectives of this programme were to increase visibility of police officers, increase efficiency and effectiveness of the Police service and to reduce bureaucracy (House of Commons Report, 2012).

In 2012, the NPIA's evaluation of the increase in police officers' visibility showed that on average, officers spent around 18 minutes extra per shift out of the station using mobile devices. This contribution stems from the acknowledgment that the post-adoptive users’ behaviour and utilisation of the mobile technology implemented in police forces has not yet been studied. To overcome the paucity of available data, a pilot study adopting a multi-methods approach was conducted in a medium-sized constabulary in the UK, exploring officers’ main reasons for post adoptive resistance to using the mobile devices, its impact on the quality of police data recorded and innovative ways of enhancing police mobile technology training. The results of the pilot study will consequently paint a clearer picture of the appropriate training needed to overcome the current resistance.

Tracking people: controversies and challenges
Anthea Hucklesby, University of Leeds

Tracking technologies have been used in the UK criminal justice systems for several decades and their use continues to expand in terms of numbers and geography across the world. More recently, they have been deployed in other areas of public policy including new areas of criminal justice (e.g. domestic abuse, alcohol abstinence requirements), healthcare, youth services, terrorism and immigration. Despite high levels of concerns about their use, governance and regulatory structures lag the capabilities and applications of these technologies. This paper draws on discussions during a series of events organised to launch the Arts and Humanities Research Council funded interdisciplinary network ‘Tracking people’ (http://trackingpeople.leeds.ac.uk). The paper will
consider the legal, ethical and societal challenges raised by current and future use of tracking devices, with focus on criminal justice uses. These include privacy, data protection, efficiency, effectiveness, the efficacy and suitability of the equipment design, the involvement of the private sector as providers and operators as well as the potential for discriminatory use. The paper will also highlight concerns for the future and gaps in research, including the impact of machine learning on user behaviour and the benefits and challenges of employing nudging as an approach to desired behaviour modification.

| Youth Offending  
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**Childhood maltreatment as predictor of delinquent behaviours among prisoners**  
Razia Anjum, Government College Women University  
Zaqia Bano, University of Gujrat  
Asif Hussain, Higher Education Commission

Main goal of study was to explore the predictive relationship of childhood Maltreatment towards the involvement in delinquent behaviors in their later life and to create an overview of the different forms of childhood abuse. Another significant that will be figure out is to explore the most significant form of childhood abuse that resulted in different forms of criminal activities. Total sample of 517 was gathered from prisoners with age range of 18 to 50 years. Data was collected through the purposive sampling technique by using the cross-sectional research design. Only those prisoners were the part of study that experienced childhood maltreatment before the age 18 years in any form of abuse including Physical, Psychological, sexual or neglect. Childhood Maltreatment was measured through the adapted version of Child Abuse Self Report Scale (Khani, 2013). It was comprised on 41 items with four subscales of Psychological, Neglect, Physical and Sexual Abuse. Delinquent behaviors were measured through 27 items, Self-Reported Delinquency Scale (Naqvi, 2007). Findings revealed the childhood maltreatment as strong predictor of delinquent behaviors further it was explored that the prisoners who experienced the sexual abuse or neglect were more involved in delinquent behaviors in their later life as compare to physical or psychological abuse. The findings of the study are discussed in the light of current situation and its future implications.

**Criminal spin, self-control and desistance from crime among juvenile delinquents: Determinism versus free will in a qualitative perspective**  
Ofer Zemel, Haifa University

The current research is a qualitative examination of the relations between self-control and deterministic/non-deterministic perceptions of life events and the drifts into or desistance from a criminal spin among juvenile delinquents. Based on in-depth semi-structured interviews with 21 adolescents (11 active delinquents and 10 desisters), we found that both the intensification of criminal behaviour and the desistance from criminal activity are gradual and connected to the
reduction or acquisition, respectively, of self-control and the offenders’ belief in their self-control. Criminal behaviour and self-control were found to be associated with deterministic or non-deterministic perceptions of life events: the former combined with low self-control are associated with a delinquent lifestyle; the latter combined with high self-control promote the likelihood that young offenders will modify their behaviour and desist from criminal behaviour. The study may provide better understanding of the role of the criminal spin in the engagement or desistance from criminal behaviour.

Interrogating the male youth worker as role model and surrogate father
Pete Harris, Newman University

This paper seeks to critically examine a rhetorical trope that has come to dominate professional, policy and public discourse surrounding young people and youth work: the male youth worker as a 'role-model' and 'surrogate' father for young men involved in violence. It suggests that these professional subject positions are often offered as self-evident solutions to youth violence and that this obscures important generational and psychodynamic factors at play within youth work relationships. Beginning with a discursive tour of structural, post structural and psychosocial perspectives on masculine subjectivities, I show how these interweave with accounts of black masculinity and father absence and highlight implications for our understanding of contemporary relationships between youth workers and young men involved in violence. I then present a pen portrait of a young, black man and how he perceives his relationship with an older, male, white youth worker. I show how the young man’s gendered investment in the worker as a father figure, combined with the worker’s use of humour and steadfast offer of support to his mother, seems to have played a significant part in the young man’s desistance. I argue that youth workers can meet the needs for fathering expressed by young men. However, in order to maximise the desistance promoting potential of their practice, they need to develop a deep reflexivity around their own and young men’s defensive, gendered and racialized identity constructions within contemporary subcultural spaces.

Green and environmental justice
(Room 489)
Chair: James Heydon, University of Lincoln

Sensitising Green Criminology to Procedural Environmental Justice
James Heydon, University of Lincoln

Procedural environmental justice refers to fairness in processes of decision-making. It recognises that environmental victimisation, while an injustice in and of itself, is usually underpinned by unjust deliberation procedures. Although green criminology tends to focus on the former, distributional dimension of environmental justice, this paper draws attention to its procedural counterpart. In doing so, it demonstrates how the notions of justice-as-recognition and justice-as-participation are jointly manifest within its conceptual boundaries. This is done by drawing on different case studies of ‘non-elite’ environmental victimisation, illustrating how these experiences are determined in no small part by prior processes of consultation that have served to marginalise and misrecognise
participants. Ultimately, in seeking to understand the procedural determinants of distributional environmental injustice, the paper aims to encourage broader green criminological scholarship to do the same.

**Illegal wildlife trade as crime against humanity**
Nicoletta Policek, University of Cumbria
Luisa Ravagnani, University of Brescia

The harmful effects of the wildlife trade are addressed in this contribution by taking a cue from Sudan's death, the last specimen of the northern white rhino. Poaching for the purpose of illegal trafficking of endangered animals attracts a market most vulnerable to corruption, which can take place at various points along the distribution chain (from poachers to customs officers and the false documents shown to buyers, to tax evasion and money laundering). The authors focus on the illegal trade of the rhino horns, at the base of the wild poaching that puts the species in great difficulty of survival, to highlight the need to revisit the concepts of ecological justice, species justice, and environmental justice (White, 2011). We propose a discussion on the harmful effects of the wildlife trade attempting to open a space to consider how, precisely, species justice relates to individual rights and individual justice. We query whether species justice can or should - in terms of species survival - be prioritised over the individual rights of those belonging to the species. Or, on the other hand, we ask whether species justice can only be accomplished if the individual members of a species are not mistreated, exploited, and killed. The concluding part of this contribution addresses the broad question whether environmental rights - understood as rights of the environment - are an extension of human rights and thus should be equally distributed to human and nonhuman species.

**On fire: a novel approach to understanding arson**
Faye Kathryn Horsley, Newcastle University & Durham University

Literature on adult fire setting is limited. A purely psychological approach has been adopted in recent empirical work, focusing only on convicted samples, which is restrictive. This presentation will argue that to better understand arson, a cross-disciplinary approach, focusing on desistance is needed, which extends beyond the identification of risk factors. The research question for this study was: How do non-convicted adults experience fire use? Methodology A qualitative design was employed. 12 adults with experience of using fire legitimately participated. The sample included fire performers and those using fire for religious purposes. Semi-structured interviews were undertaken. Grounded Theory (GT) was used to analyse the data. Results Analysis identified four super-ordinate categories, organised into a model, which related to the psychological benefits of legitimate fire use. These were: Immediate Gratification; Inspiration; Sense of Self, and; Emotional Security. Conclusions The findings provide an insight into legitimate fire use, which the author argues can inform our understanding of arson. The findings make a valuable contribution to the desistance literature. In the current phase of this PhD, the model is being tested on a convicted sample to establish similarities and differences.