

Programme

19 June 2023

9:30 - 10:00 Registration

10:00 - 10:20 Opening Talk

10:30 - 10:50 Keynote Speech by PCC David Lloyd: **From manifesto to delivery: reflections on 10 years of Police and Crime Commissioners.**

10:50 - 11:10 Keynote Speech by Jack Tracey: **Problem Solving Court.**

11:15 - 12:30 Panels 1 and 2

12:30 - 13:30 Lunch

13:30 - 14:45 Panels 3 and 4

14:45 - 16:00 Panels 5 and 6

16:00 - 16:30 Tea/Coffee

16:30 - 17:45 Panels 7 and 8

20 June 2023

9:30 - 9:50 Tea/Coffee

9:50 - 10:00 Round Up of Day 1 (in each room)

10:00 - 11:15 Panels 9 and 10

11:15 - 11:25 Tea/Coffee

11:25 - 12:30 Panels 11 and 12

End of the conference

June 19

Panel 1: [Sexual harassment, dark web and adverse childhood experiences](#)

Speaker: **Sophie King-Hill**

Title: **Sexual harassment in schools, a boys perspective. The impact of the manosphere and incel communities on masculinity and misogyny.**

Abstract: Sexual harassment in UK schools appears to be rising; the data on peer-on-peer abuse indicates that it is disproportionately carried out by boys/young men against girls/young women. Gaining accurate and robust data on this issue is complex due to inconsistencies in definitions, under-reporting and the complexities pertaining to data tracking. There appears to be a clear disproportion in the number of assaults on girls by boys, with 90% of rapes of 13-15 year olds being committed against girls.

However, the boys voice is largely lost in this conversation. Due to current issues with masculinity and extreme influencers such as Andrew Tate and Jordan Peterson gaining traction we can assume that as a society we have failed our young men and boys. The issues with masculinity Incel culture and the Manosphere will be unpacked alongside this – highlighting key issues and risk factors for young men and boys

This will be underpinned by research that has been carried out by Sophie King-Hill in how boys perceive boyhood/masculinity, how they receive relationships and sex education (RSE), why

they think sexual harassment is disproportionate across genders and how their voices can be represented to tackle this issue. Intersectionality with males and mental health will also be explored alongside gender expectations. This workshop aims to reframe the conversation for young men and boys to steer away from a detrimental blame culture – which harms all genders.

Speaker: **Benjamin Costello**

Title: **The online behaviour of users of child sexual abuse dark web fora: a descriptive analysis**

Abstract: The research aimed to explore and describe how users of dark web fora, primarily used by individuals with a sexual interest in children, behaved. Textual data were scraped from dark web fora for 198 users. This was imported into NVivo and a coding dictionary was developed to capture user behaviour. A descriptive analysis found that the behaviours displayed by the most users included: thanking other users, responding positively to child sexual abuse material (CSAM), self-reporting a sexual interest in children, providing CSAM, seeking information about particular CSAM, and requesting CSAM. Overarching descriptive categories of behaviour were identified, namely: (1) recognition, relationship-building, and reputation, (2) responding positively to CSAM, (3) network characteristics (e.g., self-reported sexual interests and likes of users), (4) the user as a consumer of CSAM, and (5) the user as a distributor/sharer of CSAM. These findings broaden our understanding of the online behaviours of users of the dark web, in particular how they build and maintain relationships online and how they share CSAM.

Speaker: **Anthony Murphy**

Title: **The nature and extent of adverse childhood experiences and their impact in adult risk taking behaviour among the population of the United Arab Emirates.**

Abstract: Adverse Childhood Experiences have been associated with poor health outcomes later in life. The objective of the study was to determine the relationship between ACEs, risky health behaviours, chronic diseases, and mental health among a large-scale sample from Abu Dhabi. A retrospective cross-sectional study was performed with 922 participants over the age of 18, living in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. The Adverse Childhood Experiences International Questionnaire (ACE-IQ) was used to assess ACEs, alongside a survey of adult health outcomes, mental health outcomes, and risk-taking behaviours. Logistic regression models examined the association between retrospective ACEs and these outcomes. Respondents reported an average of 1.74 ACEs. The most prevalent ACEs were household violence, parental death or divorce, and community violence. The accumulation of ACEs significantly predicts increases in the risk of a multitude of adult-onset health morbidities, all measured mental health morbidities, and all measured risk-taking behaviours, with evidence of thresholds of ace accumulation dictating risk. Baseline presence of ACEs among this Abu Dhabi sample, along with the associated risks of physical and mental health morbidities, and risk-taking behaviours play an important role in understanding the extent, nature, and associated sequelae of ACEs in this population. Additionally providing nuanced context for early intervention. Our findings will inform the planning and implementation of specific prevention and awareness raising programs while promoting safe environments where children are healthy and can thrive.

Panel 2: Violence against Women and Girls

Chair: John Child

Speaker: Amy Burrell

Title: Spiking prevalence and motivation: A literature review

Abstract: Spiking is the covert administration of substances (e.g., drugs, alcohol) to another person without their knowledge or consent. This can be an act on its own or be followed by another offence (e.g., rape or robbery). This presentation outlines the findings of a literature review on the prevalence of, and motivations for, spiking. Drawing on literature from around the world, 87 papers were identified and reviewed. The overarching finding was that prevalence rates vary from less than 1% to 66% with the explanation for the differences most likely due to the diversity of datasets. Papers were often framed from the perspective of the follow-on offence meaning that spiking where no follow-on offence occurs are often missing from studies and so prevalence could be under-reported. It was also found that, despite media attention on the topic, there was little reference to needle spiking as a method of administration. Thus, there is scope for additional research on spiking including how the act is committed. Motivations for spiking were mostly inferred from the follow-on offence but other motivations such as pranking and having fun were also identified. Additional findings identified contexts in which spiking occurs (e.g., night time economy, domestic, public transport), and that (perhaps surprisingly) so-called “date rape drugs” (such as GHB and Rohypnol) were rarely found in spiking cases. In fact, alcohol was the most commonly found substance indicating more attention needs to be paid to this type of spiking. Limitations centre on the caveats of datasets and testing (e.g., detection windows for drug tests) but also the complexities of making direct comparisons between papers. There is also an overarching issue of how to reliably disentangle voluntary consumption of substances by victims (of crime) with involuntary administration (i.e., spiking). If an offence occurs due to vulnerability associated with intoxication then, although still abhorrent, it would not be classed as a spiking incident. It is important we separate out perpetrators who use different modus operandi (i.e., targeting vulnerable people who are intoxicated versus proactive administration of substances) as different tactics might be needed to apprehend these offenders.

Speaker: Rowland Seymour

Title: Mapping Risk of Violence Against Women and Girls at Local Levels

Abstract: Identifying where women and girls are most at risk of violence is key to developing strategies to safeguard potential victims. However, often, there is a lack of high spatial resolution data to identify high risk areas. Comparative judgement models, such as the Bradley–Terry model, offer a promising solution. Leveraging local knowledge, elicited via comparisons of different areas’ risk. We develop a comparative judgment framework to map the risk of crimes and demonstrate it on two studies: forced marriage in Nottinghamshire and FGM/C in South Yorkshire.

Speaker: Emily Evans and Juste Abramovaite

Title: The WEPROTECT solution

Abstract: The WEPROTECT Victim Referral app enables police and front line service providers to refer a domestic abuse victim-survivors for legal support. We will present progress and findings to date from a study we are conducting with three UK police forces.

Panel 3: [Impact of Trauma on the mental health of Analyst](#)

Speaker: **Jessica Woodhams**

Title: **Impact of Work-Place Exposure to Traumatic Material in Analytical Staff**

Abstract: Professionals working in criminal justice and in social media companies are repeatedly exposed to traumatic experiences of other people. Incorporating relevant empirical research, this talk will explain a mechanism for post-trauma psychological distress, particularly PTSD-type reactions, in these roles.

Speaker: **Fazeelat Duran**

Title: **Mental health of analysts and secondary investigators in the criminal justice setting**

Abstract: In this talk, we will share the first international study findings where we have collected data from multiple national and international police and law enforcement organisations (the UK, Belgium, Spain, Netherlands, and Canada). Our main focus will be discussing the potential risk factors causing psychological distress and protective factors to lower their risk of psychological harm.

Speaker: **Stevie Voogt**

Title: **Moonshot analysts' mental health**

Abstract: Moonshot have always been aware that our staff's work to counter online harms, such as violent extremism, exposes them to disturbing content that risks their wellbeing. Moonshot has put in place a number of forms of support to mitigate these risks, however there was a limited evidence base concerning welfare risks to staff in our field or what forms of support were most effective. Thanks to an ESRC funded secondment, Dr Fazeelat Duran conducted research with Moonshot staff, which found evidence of psychological distress, though levels lower than those seen in comparable roles, such as law enforcement. The research also looked at risk factors and what support was effective, which is informing Moonshot's ongoing development of its welfare provision.

Speaker: **Jeffrey DeMarco**

Title: **Invisible risks: combating secondary trauma to safeguard children.**

Abstract: Jobs which involve exposure to harmful online content (e.g. depictions of violence, child sexual abuse material) can be highly stressful. Without proper management, these stressors can lead to lasting psychological effects in employees. Staff may start to exhibit symptoms of syndromes such as secondary traumatic stress, vicarious trauma and burnout, which can occur gradually and/or cumulatively and be hard to recognise or recover from once present. It is important that support is put in place to maintain employee wellbeing, and provision can be implemented both at an organisational and individual level. This study sought to better understand the various effects harmful online content may have on the workers who are exposed to it while considering how organisations can support employees to increase their resilience. A 'proof of concept' psychological self-service support tool was constructed and is being piloted with commercial content moderators.

Panel 4: [Radicalisation, War, Innovation and Workplace Violence](#)

Chair: **John Child**

Speaker: **Joanne Murphy**

Title: **Changing the Police in the context of contestation: What GB can learn from NI.**

Abstract: This session will look at the radical process of change NI policing post the Good Friday Agreement and the Patten Commission's reforms. It will explore the challenges in NI policing before and since and look at these in comparison to current difficulties in The Met and Police Scotland.

Speaker: Kateryna Myronchak

Title: 'Dissociation as a coping mechanism for Ukrainians during the war.'

Abstract: The speaker will partially touch on the topic of war crimes and how they can cause the appearance of dissociative symptoms in Ukrainians.

Speaker: Khadijah Alshawush

Title: Nurse Interns experience of workplace violence during internship transition programme period in Saudi Arabia: A convergent mix-method study

Abstract: Background: The nurse internship programme (NIP) was designed to ease the transition from educational to clinical practice for nurse interns (NIs) who finished their Bachelor of Nursing programme. Nurse interns face challenges adjusting to the work environment, and the internship programme supports them during this transition. As of today, it is unknown whether or not these programmes can support nurse interns who are experiencing workplace violence (WPV).

Aim: The overall aim of this study is to understand nurse interns' experiences of workplace violence during an internship programme and explore this programme's current role in supporting interns in dealing with workplace violence

Method: A convergent mixed-method study was conducted using a cross-sectional design for the quantitative phase and an exploratory design for the qualitative phase.

Data collection: Two Saudi universities participated in this study, and 123 NIs responded to the Massachusetts Nurse's Association (MNA) survey. Of those NIs, 20 participated in semi-structured interviews.

Data analysis: For the quantitative phase, a descriptive analysis was conducted using SPSS, and for the qualitative phase, a thematic analysis was performed using NVivo.

Results: Most of the NIs experienced different types of WPV, including physical and verbal acts. In most cases, patients and family members of patients committed these acts—nurses and doctors in senior staff positions verbally abused and threatened NIs. The results found that although NIP eased NIs' transition and improved their clinical skills, it failed to provide NIs with the necessary support they needed while experiencing WPV. Several factors contribute to this situation, including a lack of communication between universities and hospitals, a lack of education regarding WPV, and a lack of support. As a result, NIs become disempowered, normalize WPV incidents, and lose their voice.

Conclusion: A conceptual model was developed to help understand the gaps between universities and hospitals in guiding and delivering the NIP and NIs' WPV experience. This model highlights the need for improved communication, education, and increased support

for NIs to address WPV. Additionally, the models point to a need for increased awareness of the issue. This is to empower NIs to speak out and challenge WPV normalization. This model could help re-develop the NIP, ease NIs' transition into clinical practice, support them during WPV, and help them deal with WPV. There is a need for more research to investigate the macro-level reasons why WPV occurs during programme enrolment.

Panel 5: Music in Criminal Justice

Speaker: **Laura Caulfield**

Title: Measuring the impact of music on young people in contact with the criminal justice system

Abstract: In response to some of the criticisms of previous research into the arts in criminal justice, this article presents findings from research with a music programme run by Birmingham youth justice service (YJS). The results of two studies will be presented in this talk. In study one, data were collected on the attendance of 42 participants at YJS appointments – matched against a comparison group – and measures of change over time in musical development, attitudes and behaviour and well-being. Participants who completed the music programme were statistically more likely to attend YJS appointments than a comparison group. There were statistically significant improvements in participants' self-reported well-being and musical ability over the course of the project. Effect sizes reached the minimum important difference for quantitative measures. In study two, the research was extended to young people identified as 'at risk' of involvement with the criminal justice system. Quantitative data from 57 participants showed significant improvements in self-reported engagement with education, musical ability and well-being. To understand not just if, but how, any impact was achieved, and to ensure the voice of the young people was heard, the quantitative elements of the research were complemented and extended in both studies by in-depth interviews.

Speaker: **Dean J. Wilkinson**

Title: Creative Methodologies: capturing young peoples' experiences of the Youth Offending Services through lyric writing

Abstract: There is an established and complex history of the benefits of creative, arts-based activities in the Criminal Justice system – especially within the prison system. The use of creative methodologies in research is a more recent development. We utilised a professional lyricist to undertake virtual lyric writing sessions with young people connected to the Youth Offending Services (YOS), during the Covid19 lockdowns (2020-2021). This population frequently represent those from marginalised circumstances and are rarely given the opportunity to participate meaningfully in the services they are involved in. This project was designed to support the YOS in understanding the experiences of their young people during a time of adaptation and change, using a novel creative method to capture in a meaningful way, the reflections, perceptions and accounts of the young people that YOS were working with. The methodology and method therefore, were novel due to the creative mode of data collection (lyric writing) utilised for research purposes, as well as the implementation of technology to support this approach given the disruptions and restrictions on face to face activities during this time period, and yet the requirement to adhere to appropriate data requirements. The lyricist's artist developed a successful rapport with young people based on familiarity with, and passion for, music. He promoted their strengths, improving their confidence which was perceived to elicit more in-depth perspectives that might not have

otherwise been obtained using more traditional methods. As such, the method and methodology outlined developed the young people's social and communicative skills whilst producing meaningful feedback that can contribute to the YOS recovery plan and thus future of the service.

Speaker: Silke Marynissen

Title: Participatory music programmes in prison: How, why, for whom and under which circumstances do they work?

Abstract: There has been a growing research interest on participatory music programmes in prison. Previous research highlighted the benefits of these music programmes in prison for incarcerated participants. However, it is necessary to develop a deeper understanding into how, why, for whom and under which circumstances these music programmes work. Using the perspective of realist science, this research aims to develop an understanding in the effects of participatory music programmes and its' underlying mechanisms and contextual factors that trigger these effects. Based on preliminary findings from (1) a realist literature review and (2) theory-gleaning interviews with international stakeholders (i.e., music programme developers and academics), this presentation highlights the most important insight in what is known about the effects and the underlying processes of participatory music programmes in prison.

Panel 6: [Social policy, Policing and Gang and Violence](#)

Chair: John Child

Speaker: Apurba Shee

Title: Prototyping for greater innovation in social policy

Abstract: Social science researchers with a linear mindset are not paying enough attention to innovations that have the potential to radically solve the social and development issues confronting the global community. Design Thinking approaches are context- and practice-based and focus on a comprehensive picture through system thinking, which can help navigate the unknown in social issues. However, one of the biggest impediments to adopting design thinking practices in social policy is the absence of a methodological framework to rapidly test what works and what doesn't. I develop a systematic methodological framework to facilitate rapid early tests of what works for people so that the decision-makers either adapt the intervention or pivot to a different idea, minimising the risk of failure at the later stage of innovation. In this paper, I present how a prototype is developed to enable early and rapid testing of social policy with examples from social justice policies.

Speaker: Aidan Thompson

Title: Virtues in Policing: a mixed-methods research project with pre- and in-service police officers

Abstract: Drawing on insights from a study of pre- and in-service police officers from forces and universities throughout the U.K, this presentation aims to present understands of the moral character that sits behind the human agency in policing, where other studies concentrate more on the structure and culture which shapes police practice. The project from which the research is drawn has sought to capture pre-service and in-service police officers' ideas about the character qualities that are most important to them as professionals, those they see as exemplifying the 'ideal' police officer, how they respond to bespoke policing-specific moral quandaries, and motivations for entering the profession. Recommendations

from the first phase of the project informed the creation of a practical wisdom-focused teaching intervention that was piloted with police science students at five universities in England and Wales. The presentation will summarise findings from the pilot and consider the place of practical wisdom in the teaching of police ethics, as well as how a virtue-based approach to ethics interacts with the Police Code of Ethics and National Decision Model.

Speaker: **Stephanie Burnett Heyes**

Title: **Adolescent Risk-Taking and Decision Making: A Qualitative Investigation of a Virtual Reality Experience of Gangs and Violence**

Abstract: Gang involvement poses serious risks to young people, including antisocial and criminal behaviour, sexual and criminal exploitation, and mental health problems. There is a need for research-informed development of preventive interventions. To this end, we conducted a qualitative study of young people's responses to an educational virtual reality (VR) experience of an encounter with a gang, in order to address the overarching research question: What are young peoples' experiences of a VR encounter with a gang, in terms of decisions, emotions and consequences? Young people (N=24 aged 13-15, 11 female, 13 male) underwent the VR experience before participating in semi-structured focus group discussions. Questions focused on virtual decision-making (motivations, thoughts, feelings, consequences) and user experiences of taking part. Results analysed using Thematic Analysis show how participants' perceptions of the gang, themselves, and the context influenced virtual decisions. Social pressure from the gang competed with participants' wish to stand by their morals and establish individual identity. The VR setting, through its escalating events and plausible characters, created an 'illusion of reality' and sense of authentic decisions and emotions, yielding insights for real-life in a safe, virtual environment.

Findings shed light on processes influencing adolescent decision-making in a virtual context of risk-taking, peer pressure and contact with a gang. Particularly, they highlight the potential for using VR in interventions with young people, given its engaging and realistic nature.

Panel 7: [Interdisciplinary Counter-Terrorism Group](#)

Speaker: **Paul Betts**

Title: **Prevent 4.0: Rethinking Preventing Terrorism in Britain**

Abstract: Dr Betts will share experiences of leading Counter Terrorism Policing's delivery of His Majesty's Government's Prevent programme in the UK. The paper will reflect on Thomas' history of the Prevent programme, drawing themes that are identifiable as the programme has shifted in its discourse and practice in response to changes in the threat picture, terrorist attacks and incidents, an enhanced understanding of the operational environment, and public, political and media commentary since Prevent's inception. In the light of the Independent Review of Prevent by William Shawcross and an anticipated refresh of HMG's CONTEST strategy, Dr Betts offers a personal forward look at where Prevent might evolve in the next 5 years.

Speaker: **Marianne Wade**

Title - **Security without Context - Losing the Plot?**

Abstract: This paper examines the core features of UK counter-terrorism (CT) and its preventive features in particular. The logic of that system is contrasted with the setting in which particularly the PREVENT programme sits - e.g. dependent upon referrals from many professionals working in non-security focused areas - and problems identified.

With reference to the framing of a new study being undertaken within Birmingham Law School, this paper will explore the manner in which CT programmes may appear constructive, when viewed as standalone matters, but nevertheless - when viewed from a broader social perspective - require critical reflection with regards to their true utility for citizens. The manner in which even the slightest (perceived) injustice, may undermine the longer-term viability of such programmes will be examined with reference to a citizenship perspective.

Speaker: **Tara Lai Quinlan**

Title: **'The Politicisation of the UK's Prevent Programme & Recommendations for Recalibration'**

Abstract: Created in the shadow of the terrorist attacks of 9/11 and 7/7, the UK's community-focused Prevent counter-terrorism (CT) strategy has long been considered by many to be an innovative approach to engaging communities at risk of radicalisation. Yet as Prevent has evolved, fundamental 'British values' (FBV) has become a *de facto* litmus test for engagement and funding in the programme, but has predominantly been applied to Muslim communities rather than other pressing extremism threats including the Extreme Far Right. This evolution suggests a politicisation of Prevent, and highlights the ways its disproportionate focus on Muslim communities minimises attention paid to other growing forms of ideological sources of violence.

This paper recommends refocussing and rebranding Prevent to more effectively harness evidence-based research showing successes engaging a wide array of communities to address numerous pressing social issues, including gangs, guns, and drugs. Moreover, it recommends drawing on social work-focused, public health-driven models led by non-law enforcement agencies to increase wellness and mitigate risks of community violence across all political spectrums, not just in Muslim communities. By rebranding and refocusing Prevent, a broader array of risks of radicalisation and other pathways to violence can be tackled across a wider array of UK communities.

Panel 8: [Symposium on Interviewing Vulnerable and Intimidated Witnesses](#)

Speaker: **Laura M. Stevens**

Title: **Impact of Misinformation, Retention Interval and Repeated Interviews on Eyewitness Memory for Sexual Violence- a Partial Replication of Ebbesen and Reinick (1998)**

Abstract: Research has found that an immediate initial eyewitness interview, as well as repeated recall attempts, decreases the rate of memory forgetting in comparison to a delayed initial recall attempt. The present research extended these findings by investigating the impact of time to initial recall attempt and repeated recall attempts on memory loss when participants have been subjected to misleading post-event information. We used a 3 post-event information (consistent, misleading, and control) x 6 retention interval mixed methods design ($N = 180$) where we exposed participants to an implied sexual assault story and a misinformation narrative. Participants were asked to recall details regarding the story at varying retention intervals up to a one-week final recall. Repeated recall attempts, delay before initial recall and timing of misinformation presentation were manipulated. Measured variables include total memory details recalled (correct + incorrect), memory accuracy, and misinformation. We found that participants with early initial recall attempts and repeated recall attempts recall increased total details, correct details, and recall accuracy in comparison to participants who had one recall attempt at one week. All participants recalled the same

amount of misinformation at one-week. Recommendations and future directions will be discussed.

Speaker: **Renan Saraiva**

Title: **Improving the evaluation of eyewitness evidence in legal decision-making: Testing an active versus passive teaching aid.**

Abstract: Judges, jurors and other triers of fact often rely upon eyewitness evidence in criminal trials, but eyewitness memory is not always accurate and can sometimes be contaminated. The I-I-Eye is an evidence-based teaching aid designed to improve the evaluation of eyewitness evidence in legal settings. We aimed to further test the I-I-Eye and examine whether adding an active component to this teaching aid improves its effectiveness. Two experiments (N = 324 and N = 322) were conducted using a 2 (case strength: weak vs. strong) by 3 (teaching aid condition: control vs. passive vs. active) between-subjects design. Results of both experiments showed that the I-I-Eye can help jurors recognize strong eyewitness cases, although it was not particularly effective when the evidence was weak. It was also found that the active component did not further improve sensitivity. We discuss whether teaching aids such as the I-I-Eye may assist decision-makers in the evaluation of eyewitness evidence, while highlighting some of its main limitations found in our results.

Speaker: **Rumandeep K. Hayre**

Title: **Metacognition in Children Can be Used as a Tool for Assessing Memory Accuracy**

Abstract: At a global scale, children who are a witness or a victim of a crime are increasingly relied upon to provide memory evidence. It is vital for legal-decision makers to correctly assess the accuracy of child memory reports. An alternative tool for evaluating the accuracy of children's memory performance is to assess metacognition.

106 participants aged five to 11 years completed a cued recall memory task. Children watched video-clips and then responded to cued recall questions (e.g. "where did you see the *fizzy drink bottle*?"). Metacognition was measured by asking participants to rate their confidence after making a memory response and to choose if they wanted to show/hide their response from the experimenter. Each participant was video-recorded for gestures (behavioural & vocal) made during recall.

The results showed that Confidence ($\chi^2(1)=279.42, p<.001$), Age ($\chi^2(1)=30.06, p<.001$) and Box Sorting ($\chi^2(1)=189.27, p<.001$) predicted memory accuracy in five- to 11-year-olds. A Confidence x Age interaction ($\chi^2(1)=6.12, p=.013$) suggests the confidence-accuracy relationship improved with age. Children also displayed greater speech delays ($\chi^2(1)=73.18, p<.001$) and fewer head nods ($\chi^2(1)=8.25, p=.004$) for inaccurate responses compared to accurate responses.

The findings suggest that children are able to use both explicit (e.g. confidence) and implicit (e.g. gestures) measures of metacognition to inform about their memory accuracy. Children demonstrated a strong confidence-accuracy relationship; with older children being better at using confidence ratings to reflect their memory accuracy, relative to younger children. This could be useful to legal-decision makers in aiding them with assessing the accuracy of key statements made during a child interview and reducing age biases.

Speaker: **Madeleine Ingham**

Title: **Confidence and implicit measures of metacognition are informative of episodic memory accuracy in children.**

Abstract: Children are often witnesses of crime and are required to provide memory evidence in legal proceedings, yet there is no empirically based guidance available to judge the accuracy of children's memory evidence. We measured explicit (confidence) and implicit (e.g., response time, fillers, shrugs) metacognitive measures during a memory task to assess if children can monitor when their memories are accurate, and if measures could be used to assess accuracy. Children (n=73) aged 4-8 watched video-clips and completed a 40 two-alternative forced choice recognition memory task. Children rated their confidence for each response and decided whether to show or hide their response from the experimenter. Each participant was video-recorded, and their gestures (implicit measures) during responses were coded. Linear mixed modelling indicated that explicit (confidence), and some implicit (e.g., response time, show/hide answer, fillers, hedges) measures were predictive of memory accuracy. Confidence was more predictive of accuracy than age. Children aged 4-8 can monitor their memory accuracy and can indicate this through confidence and implicit measures, suggesting that children can be reliable witnesses. These metacognitive measures could aid legal decision-makers or practitioners assess the likely accuracy of child testimony.

Speaker: Sangyeon Yoon

Title: Possibilities and limitations of child statement assistance system based on multi-modal emotion recognition technology.

Abstract: In South Korea, child abuse cases have been a significant focus in recent years. South Korean investigators primarily follow the NICHD protocol for investigating such cases, but many investigators lack expertise in interviewing children as witnesses. Researchers are currently conducting a study commissioned by the National Police Agency to develop a child interview assistance system based on multi-modal emotion recognition technology that utilizes bio-signal and language analysis to better facilitate child interviews. The technology is targeted at children aged 3-6 years old and uses a two-way, non-face-to-face communication method. Using the latest emotion recognition technology, the system helps investigators by providing real-time confirmation of the child's emotional state, suggesting coping strategies and recommending appropriate questions. It also provides the child with a child-friendly process, which can reduce anxiety and increase the amount of statements. However, there are a number of challenges, including the ability to accurately analyze and respond to the complex psychological processes of children in special situations and the suitability of the technology for legal proceedings.

JUNE 20

Panel 9: Crime – Linkage, Different offenders, Diversion and Addition.

Speaker: Jessica Woodhams

Title: Linking multiple online identities

Abstract: Crime linkage is a method used to link offences to a common offender. We aimed to establish if it could be applied to online crime. Our data were 5 cases where the user had multiple usernames online and an additional 50 cases where data from a single username profile was split into two samples. Each case represented a linked pair of offences (i.e., two sets of textual data from the same user). Unlinked pairs were generated by pairing texts from different users. Similarity scores were calculated for each linked and unlinked pair using behavioural and linguistic features. As predicted, statistically significant differences between linked and unlinked pairs were found. Receiver operating characteristic analysis identified

that it is possible to distinguish between linked and linked pairs of text based on behavioural, linguistic, and a combination of behavioural and linguistic features. All analyses met the threshold for high predictive accuracy.

Speaker: Meritxell Pérez Ramírez, Andrea Giménez-Salinas Framis, Florencia Pozuelo & Sandra Chiclana

Title: Differences between economic offenders and common offenders in the Spanish context

Abstract: White-collar criminals have a different profile in terms of socioeconomic features and psychological variables than common criminals. The main goal of this communication is to see the differences in sociodemographic and criminal career profiles between economic and common offenders and to describe the psychological profile of economic offenders. We compared a prison sample of economic offenders (N=350) to a control group of common offenders (N=330) in several sociodemographic variables, risk factors and psychological measures (values, attitudes, personality, materialism, etc.). We found some differences in sociodemographic variables and risk factors: White-collar offenders are older, are nationals, show more stability in employment and family and have considerably less risk factors in childhood. In addition, economic offenders score higher in moral disengagement and the use of soft power compared to common offenders. The results of this study can help to better design the rehabilitation process of economic offenders in prison. Finally, the implications of these results for further research will be discussed.

Speaker: Paul Montgomery, Joht Chandan, Siddhartha Bandyopadhyay and Emily Evans

Title: Diversion from the criminal system: What works best in preventing violence among children and young people.

Abstract: There is a lack of evidence in the UK on what diversion programmes work best in preventing involvement in violence among 10-17 year olds. The UoB team is evaluating three trials in this area: Restorative mentoring, Music mentoring and 'Teachable moment' of being admitted to hospital as victims of assault and exploitation. This talk will touch on the challenges in the set up and running of these trials as well as the way they can transform the evidence base in what works in youth diversion programmes.

Speaker: Riley McNair, Mark Monaghan and Paul Montgomery

Title: Heroin assisted treatment for key health outcomes in people with chronic heroin addictions: a context-focused systematic review

Abstract:

Background and Aims: Randomised controlled trials in Europe and Canada have shown that supervised heroin assisted treatment (HAT) is an effective treatment option for people with long-term heroin addictions who fail to respond to standard opioid substitution treatments (OST). This review aims to evaluate the effectiveness of supervised HAT and analyse the significance of context and implementation in the design of successful HAT programmes. **Methods:** PubMed, CENTRAL, Embase, and Web of Science were searched to identify randomised controlled trials (RCT) and systematic reviews evaluating supervised HAT compared to any other OST. Studies were eligible for inclusion if they were published in English, evaluated a supervised form of HAT, and included illegal drug use and /or health as a primary outcome measure. There were no restrictions on publication date. The following

outcomes of the included studies were analysed using narrative synthesis and meta-analysis where possible: retention, street drug use, health, and social functioning. Results: Nine randomised controlled trials spanning eight studies (n = 2,331) and three systematic reviews met the inclusion criteria. Seven of the eight studies compared HAT to methadone maintenance treatment (MMT). One study compared HAT to injectable hydromorphone in a double-blind non-inferiority trial. Meta-analysis was performed on pooled results of retention across all included studies and found that HAT has a statistically significant effect on retention [$Z = 7.65$ ($P > 0.0001$)]. Five of the eight included studies found that supervised HAT reduces participants' use of illegal drugs more significantly than MMT. Evidence of improved health in participants receiving supervised HAT compared to other OSTs was inconsistent; positive effects were observed in three of the included studies (n = 1,626). Conclusion: When compared to methadone maintenance treatment (MMT), heroin assisted treatment (HAT) more consistently retains people with heroin addictions in treatment and reduces their consumption of illicit drugs.

Panel 10: [Chemsex as context: conceptualising a crime eco-system for policing and research](#)

Speakers: **Anthony Murphy, Ken Widinanalalage, Allen Davis, Richard Unwin.**

Panel 11: [Public health approach – violence and knife crime](#)

Speaker: **Nikita Simms-Williams:**

Title: **The breadth of morbidity associated with Gender-Based Violence and Violence against Children**

Abstract:

Aims: To describe the burden of disease in patients exposed to all forms GBV.

Population and data sources: All patients who contribute to CPRD GOLD, AURUM and linked HES admitted patient data between 1st January 2001 to 1st January 2022.

Exposure: All forms of gender-based violence (GBV) which includes intimate partner violence (IPV), physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, domestic violence, female genital mutilation (FGM), dating violence, and stalking.

Outcomes: The risk of developing a variety of conditions (those included in the Global Burdens of Disease e.g. HIV/AIDs, communicable diseases, maternal disorders, neonatal disorders, nutritional deficiencies & malnutrition, cancers, cardiovascular disease etc).

Study design: We propose to undertake a series of population based retrospective open cohort studies to explore the risk of such negative consequences following exposure to GBV and if the risk varies in certain sub-groups of those exposed. We will calculate the incidence rate of each outcome of interest and where suitable use a Cox proportional Hazard model to describe risk.

Intended benefits: Indicate the estimated associated health burden and identify particular conditions which could benefit from targeted preventive approaches in those exposed to GBV.

Speaker: **Illin Gani**

Title: **Adopting a public health approach to knife crime - an overview of my PhD**

Abstract: The escalating incidence of knife crime in the United Kingdom (UK) necessitates a more comprehensive approach to prevention and intervention. Not only has knife crime increased by 10% between March 2021 and March 2022, but its impact, extending from personal loss to societal costs, is profound. The economic burden alone is estimated at £29.9 billion annually. My PhD research aims to provide an in-depth exploration of knife crime as a public health issue. This approach considers knife crime akin to an infectious disease, identifying risk factors and implementing preventative measures to halt its 'spread'. Risk factors such as adverse childhood experiences, poor mental health, discrimination, economic inequality, and involvement with gangs and drugs have been identified. Though policing strategies have been stepped up, their effectiveness remains uncertain, and in some cases, such measures have unintentionally bred distrust within communities. Therefore, a public health approach, balancing prevention and law enforcement, is being proposed by many policymakers. This would involve defining and monitoring knife crime, identifying risk and protective factors, testing prevention strategies, and ensuring widespread adaptation of evidence-based interventions. Current preventative measures in the UK encompass primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention strategies, but the long-term health outcomes of knife crime victims, both physical and mental, are still inadequately understood. As such, a crucial aspect of my research will be investigating these outcomes to enhance resource allocation, intervention tailoring, and awareness-raising efforts. Understanding the full extent of the long-term health consequences of knife crime is vital for implementing an effective public health approach, which will form the cornerstone of my doctoral study.

Methods:

- Quantitative systematic review: Long-term health outcomes of knife crime victims
- Understanding characteristics associated with knife crime victims and perpetrators and their health outcomes: Case-control study (Data project)
- Understanding the health outcomes (Mental, physical and social) associated with knife crime victims: Retrospective cohort study (Data project)
- Types of schools associated with knife crime: a retrospective cohort study (Data Project)

Panel 12: [Vulnerable witnesses and eyewitness identification](#)

Speaker: Samantha Fairclough

Title: 'Dealing with power dynamics when advising vulnerable witnesses and defendants in criminal trials'.

*Abstract: Witnesses in criminal trials are compelled to testify and will typically do so in the witness box, in the courtroom, in front of the accused. If they are vulnerable or intimidated as per the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999, then they may give evidence differently, for example by live link, pre-recorded video, or from behind a screen. The witness' choice in this matter is important. Interviews with 25 criminal barristers highlight that, in the spirit of 'informed choice', counsel often discloses beliefs to prosecution witnesses about the negative effects that testifying by video-link can have on the presentation of their evidence before the jury. Such beliefs include that it appears less authentic, less impactful, and that it may negatively affect the outcome of the case. This paper seeks to explore the significance of the power dynamic at play between prosecution counsel and a vulnerable or intimidated witness in this exchange.

Speaker: **Melissa F. Colloff**

Title: **The critical distinction between mnemonic vs. perceptual unfairness in the evaluation of police lineups**

Abstract: Legal systems worldwide are concerned with preventing perceptual unfairness in lineups. Using a signal-detection interpretation of lineups, we propose that lineups are *mnemonically* unfair when an innocent suspect looks more like the witness's memory of the culprit than the fillers and lineups are only *perceptually* unfair when the suspect is distinct from the fillers, but the innocent suspect does not look more like the witness's memory of the culprit than the fillers. Across two experiments (manipulating distinctive features $N=1,463$ and lineup background $N=2,132$), leaving the suspect to stand out in a way that was consistent with the witness's memory of the culprit (i.e., mnemonic unfairness) impaired witness ability to discriminate innocent from guilty suspects and yielded high-confidence misidentifications. Perceptual unfairness did not impair witness discrimination accuracy and high-confidence identifications were highly accurate. This has important implications for how researchers and practitioners conceptualize fairness and interpret the reliability of identifications.

Speaker: **Jungwon Lee**

Title: **New signal detection theory-based framework for eyewitness performance in lineups.**

Abstract: The traditional signal detection theory (SDT) fits well for the measurement of eyewitness performance in a show-up (a detection task), but not in a lineup (a compound task of detection plus identification), because the application of the SDT measures to eyewitness identifications neglects the role of fillers. The present research introduces a new SDT based framework for eyewitness performance in lineups, Multi-d' model. The Multi-d' model demonstrates that the discriminability of a guilty suspect from an innocent suspect is a function of discriminability involving fillers and the differential filler siphoning effect, and that eyewitnesses' discrimination in lineups can be assessed at two levels—detection and identification levels. The Multi-d' model provides multiple discriminability measures which can be used as parameters to investigate eyewitness performance. We propose that the Multi-d' model is a useful tool to understand decision-makers' performance in a variety of compound decision tasks, as well as eyewitness identifications in lineups.

Speaker: **Amelia Kohl**

Title: **How much should we show? How only seeing half a face influences confidence in face recognition.**

Abstract: While the relationship between a witness's confidence in their identification and their likely accuracy has been the topic of much discussion in the eyewitness identification literature, there is still little consensus regarding the theoretical mechanisms that drive such judgements. These competing theoretical accounts are particularly relevant in the event that a witness viewed only part of a suspect's face (e.g., if the perpetrator was wearing a face mask at the time). While one prominent school of theory (i.e., inferential theories) would suggest that witnesses would experience overconfidence when identifying the suspect from a traditional police lineup, another would predict under-confidence in the same scenario (e.g., the doubt-scaling model). 60 participants completed a face recognition task, in which they were presented with a combination of both full and partial faces. For trials in which participants encoded half a face, confidence was highest when they were presented with half during the identification portion of the task (c.f., the full version of the same face). While this

finding has interesting theoretical implications, we also consider the ramifications of such knowledge on police lineup procedure.

Speaker: **Lee, Jang-Han**

Title: **Eyewitness Identification and The Advanced Technology**

Abstract: This presentation is organized to discuss the latest research trends and future directions in eyewitness identification. The most important research challenges in eyewitness identification are improving identification accuracy and ensuring ecological validity. Virtual Reality (VR) is a suitable alternative to achieve these research goals, and various studies utilizing VR for eyewitness identification are being conducted. Many previous studies support the idea that research with virtual environments can offer contexts similar to those in real environments. Furthermore, many ongoing studies utilize advanced devices beyond traditional VR technology. Researchers use 360-degree cameras to create VR environments based on real-world settings and study the use of these setups in eyewitness identification research. They also highlight the need to measure various contextual factors with this technology.