

Schedule of presentations

CCJP Annual Conference – 14th June

Please find below the schedule for the day. Seven symposiums will be running (some of the sessions are running concurrently; please see details overleaf), and posters will be displayed in the atrium throughout the day.

09.00-09.30:	Registration/coffee	ATRIUM
09.30-09.45:	Welcome	ROOM 1
09.45-10.30:	Keynote speech 1	ROOM 1
10.30-12.00:	Symposium 1	ROOM 1
10.30-12.00:	Symposium 2	ROOM 2
12.00-12.45:	Lunch	ATRIUM
12.45-13.30:	Keynote speech 2	ROOM 1
13.30-15.00:	Symposium 3	ROOM 1
13.30-15.00:	Symposium 4	ROOM 2
13.30-15.00:	Symposium 5	ROOM 3
15.00-15.15:	Tea & coffee	ATRIUM
15.15-15.45:	Keynote speech 3	ROOM 1
15.45-17.15:	Symposium 6	ROOM 1
15.45-17.15:	Symposium 7	ROOM 2
17.15-17.30:	Thanks & questions	ROOM 1

Below are the titles of each talk, as well as a short summary (where available). Please note that symposiums 1 & 2 run concurrently, as do symposiums 3, 4, & 5, and 6 & 7.

Keynote speech 1

Dr. Rachel Lovell (Case Western Reserve University) – *Offending histories and typologies of sexual offenders identified via untested sexual assault kits*

In the U.S., hundreds of thousands of sexual assault kits, also known as rape kits, have languished for decades, untested, in evidence storage facilities. A rape kit is a set of items used by medical professionals for collecting and preserving evidence from victims of sexual assault for investigation and prosecution. In 2013, the Cuyahoga County (Cleveland, Ohio, USA) SAK Task Force began following up via investigation and prosecution of nearly 7,000 previously untested SAKs from 1993 through 2009. In early 2015, our research team began an action research project to examine the case files of these now-tested SAKs. In this presentation, we present findings that detail the criminal offending patterns of sexual offenders identified from this initiative. This sample is unique in that it combines two data points for a more complete understanding of the criminal offending of sexual offenders: administrative criminal histories and data from offenders who had not been adjudicated of the sexual assaults associated with the SAKs (“undetected” sexual offenders, at least for these sexual assaults, n = 394). Our findings show that these offenders have extensive criminal histories, and more often than not, criminal histories that did not include a prior arrest(s) for rape: 95% of offenders had at least one arrest in their criminal histories for a serious crime, with an average of 7.3 arrests and 3.8 convictions; 64% had never been arrested for rape; and 7% had at least one arrest for murder in their criminal histories. Using latent class analysis, three types of offenders were identified—high-volume generalists, low-volume offenders, and sexual specialist. Our analyses indicate that most sexual offenders in this sample were generalists with a significant proportion committing lots of serious crimes, including but not limited to sexual assault. Implications for policy and research will be discussed.

Symposium 1: Targeting online and offline sex offenders

Chair – Professor Jessica Woodhams (University of Birmingham)

Talk 1: Professor Jessica Woodhams & Dr. Kari Davies (University of Birmingham) – *Using ANPR to detect serial stranger rapists*

Abstract: More than 10 years of research has demonstrated empirical support for the linking of stranger sex offences using crime scene behaviour. With the Metropolitan Police and the NCA, researchers at the University of Birmingham investigated the value of combining such intelligence with ANPR data to open up new suspect leads for unsolved stranger rape series. This presentation reports on the new research findings regarding the offending patterns of a large sample of convicted serial sex offenders and how this was then used to inform operational work to detect suspects responsible for unsolved sex offence series.

Talk 2: Dr. Catherine Hamilton-Giachritsis (University of Bath) & Professor Jessica Woodhams (University of Birmingham)

Talk 3: Professor Jack Grieve & Dr. Emily Chiang (University of Birmingham) – *Rhetorical move analysis of suspected sexual offenders’ interactions in a dark web chatroom*

It is increasingly recognised that child sexual offenders convene in Dark Web spaces to exchange indecent imagery as well as advice and support. In response, law-enforcement agencies deploy undercover agents to pose as child sexual offenders online to gather intelligence and evidence on these offending communities. Currently, however, little is known about how offenders interact online, which raises significant questions around how undercover officers should 'authentically' portray the child sexual offender. We present a linguistic description of authentic offender-offender interactions taking place on a Dark Web image exchange chatroom. Using the linguistic framework Move Analysis, we analyse the rhetorical moves and strategies of chatroom users. We then quantify these and visualise users' move structures using Markov chains, enabling us to make comparisons between the linguistic behaviours of specific user types. We find the predominant moves characterising this chatroom are Offering Indecent Images, Greetings, Image Appreciation, General Rapport and Image Discussion, and that these moves (and others) are used differently by users of seemingly greater and lesser experience in exchanging indecent images online. Based on our findings, we present some practical take-home messages for undercover agents working in this domain.

Symposium 2: Rethinking crime and corruption in the 21st Century

Chair: Dr Peter Evans (Department for International Development)

Talk 1: Dr. Sami Bensassi (University of Birmingham) – *Informal trade and corruption in West Africa*

What factors explain the persistence and pervasiveness of corruption in certain parts of the world? In West Africa, many day-to-day transactions require the payment of bribes. Quantitative evidence on these bribes and their determinants is scarce. This talk sheds light on the level and the frequency of bribe payments in informal cross-border trade. It examines how bribes depend on the trade regime and on market structure. We rely on data from a survey of traders in Benin to estimate the determinants of bribe payments. We exploit variations in the trade regime across Benin's borders, as well as changes in trade restrictions over time and variations in route availability across space and time. We find that reductions in trade barriers help to lower bribes, but do not eliminate them, with bribes remaining frequent in liberalized trade regimes. These results suggest that collusive corruption - used to circumvent regulations and taxes - coexists with coercive corruption, where officials use their monopoly power to extract transfers from traders.

Talk 2: Professor Heather Marquette (University of Birmingham) – *Janus and the 'Two Faces' of Organised Crime in Developing Countries*

In many developing countries, organised crime operates in a 'Janus'-like space, in more ways than one. The paper looks at the web of political, business and criminal interests, including both licit and illicit activities, that embed corrupt actors within both formal and informal networks, often creating much needed jobs while simultaneously feeding ongoing instability. It considers cases where a lack of clear public/private and licit/illicit splits mean that effectively fighting both corruption and organised crime could have important negative unintended consequences. While public policy positions on corruption are often - understandably - morally black and white, lessons from recent anti-corruption research demonstrates the value of taking a more nuanced approach that avoids moral judgement, looking at ways to better shift incentives to ease people 'towards the light'. The paper draws on recent approaches to development that urges a need to 'think and work politically' as a way to better understanding these complex relationships and the ways that licit and illicit

markets are connected in order to help us develop more pragmatic, politically informed ways of tackling these challenges in a way that is more likely to ‘do no harm’.

Talk 3: Professor Nikos Passas (Northeastern University) – *Trade-facilitated financial crime*

Keynote speech 2

Professor Christian Meissner (Iowa State University) – *Developing Cooperation and Eliciting Information in Criminal and Intelligence Interviews: The Science of Rapport and Trust*

The science of effective interviewing, particularly with respect to uncooperative or resistant subjects, has advanced considerably over the past decade. This presentation reviews recent studies evaluating the effectiveness of tactics designed to develop rapport and trust in intelligence and criminal interview contexts.

Symposium 3: Mental health, vulnerability, and the Criminal Justice System

Chair: Professor Julie Taylor (University of Birmingham)

Talk 1: Dr. Joht Chandan (University of Birmingham) – *Adverse childhood experiences: causation or correlation?*

Talk 2: Dr. John Child (University of Birmingham) – *Criminalising the Dangerous and Delusional*

Simon Taj began drinking heavily on Friday 29 January 2016 and continued into the early hours of Saturday 30 January. At roughly 2 pm on Sunday 31st January, Taj came across the broken-down vehicle of Mohammed Awain. The vehicle was smoking; Awain was standing beside it. Unfortunately, Taj mistook the wires and equipment he saw in the open boot of Awain’s car (Mr Awain is an electrician) as the components of a terrorist bomb which he was on the point of assembling to explode. Taj called the police, who attended the scene, to find that Awain was entirely innocent. Taj initially drove away following police assurances as to Awain’s innocence, but soon returned, still convinced that Awain was indeed a terrorist. Taj felt that he must do something to stop him. At 2.46 pm, Taj launched a ferocious attack on Awain with a metal tyre lever, almost killing him. When police arrived and restrained Taj, he expressed surprise – ‘why are you arresting me, he’s the terrorist’. Taj was charged with attempted murder but claimed to have acted in self-defence on the basis of his mistaken belief.

Talk 3: Dr. Caroline Bradbury-Jones & Professor Julie Taylor (University of Birmingham) – *Violence and abuse in sub-Saharan Africa: lessons from the field*

Researching violence and abuse in any context is difficult. Research (on any topic) in low- and middle-income countries also presents numerous challenges. Combining these two therefore means careful consideration of the social, cultural, ethical and practical issues. We draw upon recent experiences to reflect on the many benefits and positive impacts that such research can engender.

Symposium 4: Prisons

Chair: Professor Siddhartha Bandyopadhyay (University of Birmingham)

Talk 1: Professor Siddhartha Bandyopadhyay (University of Birmingham) – *Understanding prisons and alternatives*

Talk 2: Professor Dominique Moran (University of Birmingham) – *The role of ex-military staff within the UK prison service*

Talk 3: Juste Abramovaite (University of Birmingham) – *Does community resolution reduce reoffending?*

Community Resolution allows the police to make decisions about how to deal more proportionately with lower level crimes and it is focused at first time offenders who showed genuine remorse, and where the victim (if there is one) has agreed that the police do not take more formal action. Since reoffending rates remain high in the UK for both adult and juvenile offenders, it is important to understand what works well at a micro level. In particular, if Community Resolution is effective, this could lead to significant savings of the public funds by police spending less time and money on investigations and processing of low level offences which in turn would allow them to focus more on serious offences. We analyse individual level data collected by Norfolk and Suffolk Police on case disposals and by using Propensity Score Matching and Survival Analysis on four different time intervals to reoffend and we find that Community Resolution can significantly reduce reoffending rates and time to reoffending.

Symposium 5: Militarisation of the Criminal Justice System

Chair: Dr. Tereza Capelos (University of Birmingham)

Talk 1: Professor Robert Cryer (University of Birmingham)

Talk 2: Dr. Tereza Capelos (University of Birmingham) – *Hot Reactions: Understanding Emotions and Values as Determinants of Illegal and Violent Political Actions*

In this presentation I examine the emotional and motivational underpinnings of illegal and violent political behaviors that are currently sweeping across Europe. Illegal or violent actions and their implicit support can originate from *radical* orientations when they are driven by the desire to out-root the present towards an unknown future, or from *reactionary* orientations when they are driven by similar desires of breaking away from the present towards an imagined past. Reactionary and radical orientations can be easily confused as they are both expressed as anti-immigration demands, anti-establishment sentiment, anti-expert skepticism, support for fringe populist parties, as well as support and engagement in extreme political actions. Their emotional underpinnings, linked with the backward vs. forward desire for urgent change, are very different. Here we will review the complex emotional drivers of engaging or abstaining from radical and reactionary political behaviors using survey data that contain measures of participation or implicit endorsement of illegal and violent actions. Our findings extend theoretical and empirical work in the field and shed light on the black box of the drivers of political radicalism and reactionism.

Talk 3: Emma Marchant (University of Birmingham) – *The Militarisation of Criminal Justice: A Lacuna of Law?*

The conflation of criminal justice problems, such as crime and terrorism, with armed conflict has been increasingly evident since the early 1990s. The continual mission creep for armed forces has led to a lack of clarity in the international legal paradigms to be applied. This has led to the erosion of accountability for victims of armed conflict and a lack of clear scope and

purpose for the military. I propose that given the increasingly international scope of global crime, and threats presented by such, the legal framework needs to be strengthened to provide adequate accountability and recourse for those caught up in conflict.

Keynote speech 3:

Levin Wheller (College of Policing) – *Vulnerability and violent crime: Mapping police practice and building the evidence base*

This presentation will cover the following:

- Role of the College
- College definition of EBP
- Crime reduction toolkit and key gaps
- Vulnerability and violent crime programme

Symposium 6: Preventing marginalisation versus dealing with radicalisation

Chair: Dr. Marianne Wade (University of Birmingham)

Talk 1: Dr. Marianne Wade (University of Birmingham)

Talk 2: Dr. Steve Hewitt (University of Birmingham) – *“One-man war”: A History of Lone-Actor Terrorism in Canada and the United Kingdom, 1868-2018*

Although perceived as a phenomenon of the 21st century, lone-actor terrorism has a long history in both Canada and the United Kingdom. In this paper drawn from an on-going research project, I will look at some of the specific examples of lone-actor terrorism from both countries and will also reflect on the wider characteristics based on 39 lone-actor terrorist attacks in the two countries between 1868 to 2018. The presentation will reflect on the over representation of men among the attackers and what this says about constructs around masculinities in the past and present in which men feel that the proper response to a grievance or injustice is an act of extreme violence. Finally, the paper will look at the place of misogyny as a possible motivator for some acts of male lone-actor terrorism.

Talk 3: Dr. Alexander Oaten (University of Birmingham) – *A decade of division: How the English Defence League has shaped Far-Right extremism*

Since its formation in 2009 the English Defence League (EDL) has had a transformative impact upon the British far-right extremist landscape; at its height the movement could mobilise thousands of protesters onto the streets and squares of English towns and cities and had a well-developed online presence and organisational strategy. Despite its early successes and growth, by 2013 the EDL had begun a decline and now exists in a diminished and splintered form. However, this paper will argue that the legacy of the EDL is highly significant for understanding the extreme far-right landscape in Britain today.

This paper will set out the life cycle of the EDL and demonstrate how its discourse was embedded within a construction of collective victimhood that provided the movement with its collective identity, an identity that also lives on in other far-right extremist movements that have emerged since the EDL, including Britain First and National Action. The paper will discuss the central role that former EDL leader ‘Tommy Robinson’ played within this collective identity and will argue that since his exit from the group Robinson has continued to present himself as the far-right’s ‘martyr in chief’. Finally, the paper considers the central impact that the EDL has had on the extremist far-right landscape arguing that whilst the

EDL is no longer the major player that it once was, it has constructed a language, created a space and mobilised activists that other movements and groups have been able to utilise – this is the EDL’s legacy.

Symposium 7: Eyewitness identification

Chair: Dr. Heather Flowe (University of Birmingham)

Talk 1: Dr. Heather Flowe (University of Birmingham) – *Eyewitness identification from a different angle: Testing a novel interactive line-up procedure to increase discrimination accuracy*

Encoding specificity theory predicts improved identification accuracy when witnesses view line-up faces from the same angle as they encoded the perpetrator. We examined pose-reinstatement effects by manipulating perpetrator encoding view at study. Photo line-ups that matched compared to mismatched the perpetrator’s pose at study boosted discriminability. In a novel interactive line-up procedure, where participants could rotate the line-up faces into any angle, naturally turned the line-up faces to match the side of the perpetrator’s face that they had encoded, and this was associated with accuracy.

Talk 2: Dr. Melissa Colloff (University of Birmingham) – *Using diagnostic feature-detection theory to build a better police line-up*

A police line-up contains the suspect and several other members who are known-to-be innocent, called fillers. How should police officers select fillers for line-ups? Two possible filler selection methods have previously been proposed: (1) match the fillers to the witness’s description of the culprit, or (2) match the fillers to the appearance of the suspect. A line-up is considered to be fair when the suspect does not stand out and all of the line-up members match the witness’s description of the culprit. The diagnostic-feature-detection theory predicts that—within the constraints of fair line-up—choosing fillers that are less-similar, rather than more-similar, to the suspect should yield higher eyewitness discriminability. Signal-detection based simulations and empirical data from a large-scale eyewitness study confirmed these predictions. We propose a potentially better method for police officers selecting fillers for line-ups: generate a pool of fillers that would be reasonably characterised by the witness’s description of the culprit, and then take the additional step of selecting fillers that mismatch the appearance of the suspect.

Talk 3: Jesse Rothweiler (Iowa State University) – *The impact of race and motion on eyewitness identifications*

It is well supported that same-race identifications are consistently more accurate than other-race identifications, a phenomenon known as the cross-race effect. Standard photo identification procedures present line-up members in a frontal pose. This presentation is inconsistent with the encoding of faces when the criminal event is witnessed. Our study investigated the presentation of line-up members in two formats: interactive such that the face could be rotated from 0° to 180° on the horizontal axis or five static angles presented simultaneously. Preliminary findings have found that the interactive line-up can reduce false alarm rates for both same- and other-race identifications compared to frontal view line-ups. Our study aimed to replicate the benefits of the interactive line-up, but also demonstrate that these benefits stem from being able to rotate the face in motion, similar to what would be viewed at time of the event. To further capture that the benefits of the interactive line-up is produced by a match to encoding, our participants viewed events either in motion or in a series of static images.