



Programme Details

5th June 2024

- 9:30 - 10:00 Registration
- 10:00 - 10:30 Opening Talk by Jessica Woodhams and Siddhartha Bandyopadhyay
- 10:35 – 11:05 Keynote Speech by Kelly Davies (Arizona State University): Alcohol and Sexual Violence: How and Why are They Related?
- 11:10 - 12:10 Panel 1
- 12:15 - 13:15 Panel 2
- 13:15 – 14:15 Lunch
- 14:15 - 14:45 Keynote Speech by Jim Gamble: The integration of technology and the impact on crime
- 14:50 – 15:50 Panel 3
- 15:55 – 16:55 Panel 4
- 16:55 - 17:15 Tea/Coffee
- 17:15 – 18:15 Panel 5

End of Day 1

6th June 2024

- 9:40 – 9:55 Tea/Coffee
- 10:00 - 11:00 Panel 6
- 11:05 – 12:05 Panel 7
- 12:10 – 13:10 Lunch
- 13:10 – 13:40 Keynote Speech by Paul Taylor (Police Chief Scientific Advisor): The E, O, and U of AI in Policing.
- 13:45 – 14:45 Panel 8
- 14:50 – 15:50 Panel 9
- 15:50 – 16:10 Tea/Coffee
- 16:15 - 16:40 A conversation with Pia Sinha, with comments from David Lloyd
- 16:45 – 17:45 Panel 10

End of the conference

June 5th

Panel 1: Preventing Child Sexual Exploitation and Online Incel Behaviours

1. Speaker: Kieran McCartan

Title: Preventive approaches to policing Child Sexual Exploitation: An evaluation of Operation Topaz (a preventive intervention with young people at risk of CSAE)

Abstract: Child Sexual and Child Criminal Exploitation (CSE/CCE) are growing concerns in the UK currently in terms of social justice and health outcomes. The Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA) identified the city region of Bristol as one of the worst impacted parts of the country. The growing concern around the impacts of CSE on young peoples', and eventually adults', health and wellbeing is demonstrated by an increasing number of NIHR funding calls specifically addressing sexual violence. Operation Topaz focuses on three core principles: collating, processing, assessing, and sharing intelligence about CSE risk; engaging victims to secure more timely disclosures; and proactively pursuing all opportunities to disrupt CSE offenders until disclosure is secured and a CSE investigation is initiated and picked up by the Investigations Team. In January 2023, the University of West England was successful in securing a grant from BNSSG ICB Research Capability Funding to understand the feasibility of evidencing, collecting, and measuring health and well-being outcome data for young people who are victims of exploitation that Operation Topaz works to safeguard. The research team conducted 20 semi-structured with Operation Topaz staff and partners. The research indicated that Operation Topaz was valued and worked with an important, seldom-reached cohort. However, in its current format, it would be challenging to evaluate its impact on the health and well-being of young people affected by exploitation. The research also highlighted that the feasibility of linking existing police data to existing health outcomes is challenging, and these currently need to be collated.

2. Speaker: Kieran McCartan

Title: International review of best practices in the development and rollout of child sexual abuse registers (End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT))

Abstract: This paper will discuss current thinking about the purpose of registers for people convicted of a sexual offence. The session is based on research, practice and policy work carried out in 2023 with ECPAT international. The session will consider the challenges, and opportunities, offered regarding the changing nature of sexual offences and transnational offending. The session will look at the structure and function of registers from a multidisciplinary and multiagency approach highlighting examples of good and bad practice internationally. The session will end with a discussion on the legitimacy of registering people convicted of a sexual offence and what this means in terms of prevention, desistance and the move towards a more holistic, public health influenced way of working.

3. Speaker: Sophie King-Hill, David Russell, Sadie Edwards, Graham Donovan

Title: Online Incel behaviours and risk: considerations of the Incel movement as organised and serious crime

Abstract: The presentation will outline a project at UoB that encompassed knowledge from social science, linguistics and modern languages being supported by computer scientists and front line professionals working with the male violent and sex offender demographics.

The project aims to explore how Involuntary Celibates (Incels) behave online, analysing the language they use to underpin front line practitioner work that aims to reduce extreme physical and sexual violence against women and girls.

'Incel' describes a community of online males that has been gaining traction from the mid-2000s. 'Incel' is an abbreviation of 'involuntary celibate'. The term 'Incel' has been commandeered by a community of men who reproduce extreme misogynistic ideologies and advocate hatred towards women. They claim that an innate predisposition to be denied intimacy and access to women is a circumstance of their lives. Incel activity increases the risk of violence against women and girls and is emerging as a locus of domestic terrorism, both inciting and praising violent acts carried out against society. Incel activity is understood as an online phenomenon, however the Incel ideology and positionality translate to misogyny in wider society and to violent acts, such as those carried out by Incels Elliot Rodger and Jake Davison who perpetrated mass shootings. The Incel community is organised and has its own language and terminology sitting within a wider anti-woman space coined the 'manosphere'. It also has links to anti-LGBTQ+, Islamophobia, antisemitism, suicide and paedophilia. This presentation will discuss the preliminary findings and consideration will be given to Incels and how they are categorised and viewed in social discourse as potential organised crime.

4. Speaker: David Russell

Title: Restorative Justice & Sexual Harm: The voices of those who have harmed

Abstract: Published in 2023, 'The voices of those who have harmed' (Russell & Cochrane, 2023) explores a wide range of themes utilising interview methods to understand motivational factors for individuals convicted of sexual offences and in custody to engage in a Restorative Justice (RJ) process. The study gained significant National attention and was awarded the prestigious award by the SSSC for Excellence in Justice Services for its innovation and contribution to knowledge. The study consulted with 44 adult males convicted of a sexual offence and serving a custodial sentence. The study was influenced by societal and professional debate into use of RJ in cases of sexual harm or violence. The study established dialog with the participants and offered a place of safety and anonymity to explore what is suggested to be, genuine reflections to the motivation of this population engaging in a victim survivor dialog via an RJ process.

The proposed abstract invites participants to learn and discuss factors of consideration in the preparation, risk assessment, mitigation of safety and facilitation of a restorative process in cases of sexual harm or violence.

Panel 2: Working with distressing topics – practitioner and researcher experiences

1. Speaker: Fazeelat Duran and Jessica Woodhams
Title: A longitudinal interview study of UK police staffs' experiences of working with distressing material

Abstract: Secondary investigators and analysts are indirectly exposed to the distressing experiences of other people as a part of their daily work. Dosage of exposure to trauma has been associated with worsening mental health. Therefore, a longitudinal qualitative study was conducted with 22 police staff to explore their ongoing experiences of working with distressing content from commencement in their role to 6 months in role, and at 12 and 18 months in role. The strategies used to cope with the nature of their work were discussed in the interviews. Template analysis was used to analyse the interview data. Six themes were identified highlighting that, with time, these professionals are at risk of post-traumatic stress, depression, and burnout. The implications of these findings for criminal justice settings are discussed where employers could consider strategies to mitigate risk factors for psychological distress.

2. Speaker: Benjamin Costello
Title: Being prepared for emotionally demanding research

Abstract: Research on topics such as child sexual abuse can be emotionally demanding for researchers in ways that surpass many other lines of work. We reflect and draw on our own experience to offer recommendations for researchers, supervisors, and managers that may help increase researchers' resilience to the challenges they may face whilst engaging in emotionally demanding research.

3. Speaker: Joanne McCuaig
Title: Protecting the Researcher when Dealing with 'Sensitive' Topics

Abstract: In this EUniWell funded project, we sought to change how we deal with 'sensitive' topics in academia. We specifically aimed at identifying and promoting measures to improve the well-being of researchers and students working on sensitive issues and to create tools and resources that can be used by teachers to introduce and discuss sensitive topics in a safe and inclusive manner when teaching. This resulted in 13 monthly drop-in sessions, a toolkit with 20+ entries, a hybrid workshop and conference, and two (forthcoming) journal articles. We'll share the approaches identified and our suggestions for action that can be taken at the individual through institutional level.

Panel 3: RCT in Social Sciences

Speakers: Daniel Acquah, Emily Evans, Siddhartha Bandyopadhyay, Livia Menezes, Yiannis Karavias

Abstract: RCTs are rare in the criminal justice context, especially in the UK, although there has been a push from public sector funders to make more use of them. This session reports on the experience of and findings from three RCTs UoB researchers are running; two funded by the Youth Endowment Fund regarding youth diversion and mentoring and one funded by the Home Office regarding an app which allows police officers to refer domestic abuse victim-survivors for legal support.

Panel 4: Youth diversion from violence

Speakers: Emily Evans, Siddhartha Bandyopadhyay, Joht Chandan, Paul Montgomery, Eddie Kane

Abstract: There is a lack of evidence in the UK on what diversion programmes work best for children & young people (CYP) at risk of involvement in violence. A UoB team is evaluating three interventions in this area: Restorative mentoring, Music mentoring and support to CYP admitted to hospital as victims of assault and exploitation. This talk will outline the findings of these three studies to date as well as the experience of running them and future research plans.

Panel 5: DA Project

Speaker: Christine Christie, and representatives from the PCC/Mayor's Office and the CPS,

Title: Collaborative Responses to Domestic Abuse and Suicide: Implications of the Victims & Prisoners Bill

Moderator: Heather Flowe

Abstract: The Victims & Prisoners Bill introduces a duty to collaborate, presenting an opportunity to explore collaborative responses to domestic abuse and suicide. Drawing from research on domestic abuse-related suicide, which implicates sexual assault as a key contributor to victim suicide, this session will discuss the potential for collaborative responses aligned with national strategies on Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) and suicide prevention. The research findings highlight the need for an assessment tool to identify suicide predictors among domestic abuse survivors, considering factors such as life-threatening abuse, sexual assault/rape, coercion and control, multiple abuses, and the impact on survivors' self-identity and coping strategies. The session will also discuss the development of guidelines for police forces and health services to establish a domestic abuse survivor suicide prevention/welfare pathway, in collaboration with local statutory and voluntary and community sector (VCS) partners. The benefits of this collaborative model, which include individual and social outcomes and an 'investment-to-save' approach for all collaborating agencies, will be explored. The session will conclude by discussing the need for further research to understand the trajectory from abuse to suicidality, differentiate suicide ideation

from suicidality, and investigate the high rate of suicide among male perpetrators of domestic violence.

June 6th

Panel 6: AI-enabled decision-support tool for linking crimes

Overview: The symposium brings together four presentations that map out an ongoing programme of research to develop a decision-support tool (DST) for crime linkage of sexual offences. The symposium begins with a presentation from crime linkage practitioner (Mark Webb) from the Serious Crime Analysis Section outlining the need for a DST within his unit. This sets the scene for a further three presentations which report on different aspects of the process of developing the DST. First, it is explained how research using social science and computer science methods has combined to document the human expert requirements for a DST and how these requirements are then accounted for in software design (Alrajeh). Second, assessments of various statistical algorithms to form the basis of a DST are presented (Tonkin). Finally, the steps taken to develop a suite of visualisations to meet the needs of the expert human analysts are described and the current design of the visualisation presented (Woodhams).

1. Speaker: Mark Webb
Title: The need for a DST for SCAS

Abstract: Will present to the audiences the challenges facing the Serious Crime Analysis Section which led to the decision to develop a decision-support tool for crime linkage of sexual offences.

2. Speaker: Dalal Alrajeh
Title: Ensuring a human-in-the-loop design

Abstract: TBC

3. Speaker: Matt Tonkin
Title: Development and refinement of statistical algorithms for linking

Abstract: The potential for statistical algorithms to support human crime linkage decision-making has been recognised for some time (e.g., Bennell & Canter, 2002) and a growing body of evidence has been amassed examining the accuracy with which such algorithms can distinguish between linked and unlinked crimes (as outlined in Presentation 1 of this symposium). Prior research has examined a range of statistical approaches, including approaches based on regression, classification tree analysis, Bayesian methods, with varying results that are dependent on a range of factors, such as crime type (again, discussed in Presentation 1 of this symposium). This presentation will detail the development, refinement, and testing of a suite of machine learning algorithms that were examined during the development of the DST. Specifically, we will

outline: (1) the dataset used during the development process, including its size, composition, and the range of behavioural information available; (2) the different algorithms that were tested in this research (i.e., regression-, classification tree-, and Bayesian-based methods); (3) the different metrics that we used to quantify and compare algorithm performance; (4) findings demonstrating the comparative accuracy of the different algorithms; (5) how we iteratively refined the algorithms to improve their accuracy; (6) how we applied these algorithms to unsolved cases to support the ongoing work of SCAS; and (7) the final algorithmic approach adopted in the DST.

4. Speaker: Jessica Woodhams

Title: Development of a graphical user interface

Abstract: This presentation will take the audience through the processes used to design and implement the graphical user interface for the results produced by the statistical algorithms. This included a literature review to identify existing classification displays, workshops with analysts to refine down options for the visualisation and identify requirements, production of an initial visualisation and trialling the visualisation with real data and analysis via mixed methods.

Panel 7: Beacon Network

Organiser: Heather Flowe and James Rockey

Title: Introducing the BEhavioral Analysis of Climate and Security Network: Bold New Research on Climate's Human Consequences

Abstract: In an era of accelerating climate change, understanding the complex human security implications is more urgent than ever. This symposium introduces the BEhavioral Analysis of Climate and Security Network (BEACON), a bold new initiative reshaping how we conceptualize and respond to climate threats. BEACON brings together leading experts across behavioural science, data science, and climate science to pioneer an entirely novel interdisciplinary field. The presentations will spotlight BEACON's cutting-edge research on climate change as a "threat multiplier" that exacerbates existing risks and creates new ones. We'll explore ground-breaking studies on climate-linked displacement, conflict, crime, and environmental justice.

Panel 8: Sexual Abuse and Violence against Women

1. Speaker: John Rose

Title: Providing Effective Support for Men with Intellectual Disabilities who have engaged in Sexually Harmful Behaviours: Progress with the Hasbid Trial.

Abstract: We need to provide effective psychological treatment for men with Intellectual Disabilities (ID) who have engaged in sexually harmful behaviour. There

have been suggestions that some psychological treatments for sex offenders in mainstream offender populations are ineffective which is a significant concern. This presentation will describe adapted programmes and review the current evidence for psychological effectiveness of interventions for men with ID. I will also present the latest research and how we are progressing with a large randomized trial of group CBT for this population funded by the NIHR.

2. Speaker: Silvana Tapia Tapia

Title: Anti-carceral feminism and violence against women: the limits and possibilities of human rights

Abstract: Within international human rights (IHR) discourse, mobilising the penal apparatus is a central state response to human rights violations, including violence against women (VAW). However, this 'criminal law-centric' approach may contribute to a penal expansion that bolsters the surveillance of subalternised groups and produces paradoxical consequences for victim-survivors. This article presents empirical findings on how anti-carceral and feminist activists, organisers and practitioners opposing both VAW and carceral violence engage with IHR. Through observation, interviews, focus groups and sustained long-term interactions with collectives and individuals in Ecuador and the United Kingdom, the study shows that the penalty, elitism and colonial legacies inscribed in human rights hinder their emancipatory potential for these groups. Rather than resorting to human rights, participants prioritise strengthening their communities, as well as obtaining and redistributing vital resources as mechanisms to halt violence. However, they do not dismiss the strategic use of IHR in a counter-carceral manner. These insights can contribute to a substantial reframing of VAW, while penal abolition emerges as a central aspect of anti-colonial feminist projects, which can inspire human rights advocates to rethink their commitments to penalty.

3. Speaker: Rowland Seymour

Title: Data Science for Romance Fraud Crime Linkage

Abstract: Romance fraud involves perpetrators deceiving individuals by establishing fake romantic relationships online with the ultimate goal of exploiting their emotions and trust for financial gain. Romance fraud is an increasing concern for law enforcement agencies, as fraudsters use this method to exploit millions of pounds each year. Using data science and crime linkage methods, we describe analysis of a new data set of romance fraud cases and how this can help law enforcement agencies understand this crime.

4. Speaker: Edmond Pui Hang CHOI

Title: Preliminary Findings on Technology-Facilitated Sexual Abuse and Its Psychosocial Correlates in Hong Kong

Introduction: Technology-facilitated sexual abuse (TFSA) encompasses a spectrum of behaviors where digital technologies are utilized to facilitate sexual harm, both in physical proximity and through virtual means. The ubiquity of smartphones and the accessibility of the internet have escalated the incidence of technology-facilitated

sexual abuse (TFSA), lowering barriers for perpetrators and increasing the risk of victimization. Although this subject is becoming increasingly relevant, empirical research remains sparse. Therefore, this study aimed to explore the extent of TFSA and its psychosocial correlates within the Hong Kong Chinese context.

Methods: Data were collected through an online survey. Participants eligible for the study were required to be at least 18 years old and proficient in reading either Chinese or English. The survey assessed three principal domains of technology-facilitated sexual abuse (TFSA):

- **Image-Based Sexual Abuse (IBSA):** This form of abuse involves the unauthorized creation, distribution, or threat of sharing intimate or sexual images of an individual. Examples include revenge porn or sharing someone's intimate photos without their consent.
- **Non-Image-Based Technology-Facilitated Sexual Abuse (NIB-TFSA):** This broad category covers sexually abusive behaviors that are conducted through technological means. It includes, but is not limited to, actions like sending unsolicited sexually explicit messages (also known as "sexting"), cyberstalking, or coercing someone for sexual favors online.
- **Online-Initiated Physical Sexual Violence (OIPSV):** This refers to physical sexual violence that stems from an initial online encounter. This could happen when individuals meet in person after connecting on dating applications, social media platforms, or other online forums, and the situation leads to an act of sexual violence. Psychosocial outcomes measured in the study included depressive symptoms, assessed using the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9); anxiety symptoms, evaluated with the General Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7); and sexual sensation seeking, measured with the Sexual Sensation Seeking Scale

Results: The study's analysis included 583 participants, with the demographics comprising 49.6% heterosexual females, 24.5% heterosexual males, 17.7% LGBTQ+ females, and 8.2% LGBTQ+ males. The mean age was 24.0 years (standard deviation: 6.6). Of the 583 participants, 36.2% reported IBSA incidents, 80.1% encountered NIB-TFSA, and 15.8% experienced OIPSV.

Multiple logistic regression analyses revealed a higher likelihood of experiencing NIB-TFSA among LGBTQ+ males (adjusted odds ratio [aOR]: 3.2, $p = 0.021$) and LGBTQ+ females (aOR: 2.8, $p = 0.004$) compared to heterosexual males. Similarly, the risk of experiencing OIPSV was significantly higher for LGBTQ+ males (aOR: 4.9, $p < 0.001$) and LGBTQ+ females (aOR: 2.4, $p = 0.036$), as well as heterosexual females (aOR: 2.5, $p = 0.009$), when compared to heterosexual males.

Multiple linear regression analysis indicated that participants who experienced IBSA scored higher on sexual sensation-seeking traits ($\beta = 3.5$, $p < 0.001$), depressive symptoms ($\beta = 1.9$, $p < 0.001$), and anxiety symptoms ($\beta = 1.3$, $p = 0.004$). Those who reported NIB-TFSA also had elevated levels of sexual sensation-seeking ($\beta = 2.6$, $p < 0.001$), depressive symptoms ($\beta = 2.3$, $p < 0.001$), and anxiety symptoms ($\beta = 1.7$, $p = 0.001$). Additionally, participants with experiences of OIPSV demonstrated higher levels of sexual sensation-seeking ($\beta = 5.3$, $p < 0.001$), depressive symptoms ($\beta = 1.5$, $p = 0.021$), and anxiety symptoms ($\beta = 1.4$, $p = 0.016$).

Conclusion: With a significant portion of participants reporting incidents of IBSA, NIB-TFSA, and OIPSV, it is evident that such experiences are associated with elevated levels of sexual sensation-seeking, depression, and anxiety. The data particularly reveal that individuals within the LGBTQ+ community are disproportionately affected by TFSA. These results underscore the urgent need for comprehensive support systems and preventive measures to mitigate the psychosocial consequences of TFSA and to protect individuals across all sexual orientations and gender identities.

Panel 9: Inequalities and marginalised groups

1. Speaker: Katharina Karcher,
Title: A racist attack in Birmingham and the case for more ethnically diverse juries: first findings of a joint research project

Abstract: This research was developed in the context of an ongoing collaboration with activists from the 'Justice 4 Dea-John Reid' (J4DJR) campaign. On 31 May 2021, 14-year-old Dea-John Reid was racially abused, chased through the street by a white mob, and fatally stabbed in Birmingham, UK. His family and friends had the hope that the trial in 2022 would result in a racially aggravated murder conviction. However, a jury with no Black members dropped the racism charges, acquitted most of the defendants and convicted the main suspect of manslaughter. A key demand of the J4DJR campaign is that juries in Birmingham and other superdiverse cities are more ethnically diverse. Our research seeks to offer critical insights into people's trust, knowledge, and experiences when it comes to the jury process.

2. Speaker: Caroline Bradbury-Jones
Title: Birmingham Sex Workers Analysis of Health Needs: The SWAN Study

Abstract: 'Sex work' encompasses various services, including online/remote, indoor, and outdoor direct sales of sexual services. Sex workers often encounter health risks related to their work, particularly regarding sexual health. However, like any other individuals, sex workers may have diverse health needs unrelated to their profession, such as dental care, general practitioner access, and management of long-term health conditions. Additionally, their health needs may also stem from the victimisation they experience in or because of their work, with a significant proportion facing physical, sexual, or economic violence or abuse. Despite existing literature addressing the risks faced by sex workers, there is a gap in understanding their overall health needs and how these are addressed by available services. To bridge this gap, a multi-method study was conducted in England in 2023. The study comprised four components: a literature review on evidence-based health interventions for sex workers, a quantitative analysis of sex work epidemiology using local databases and health service reports, qualitative interviews with sex workers and healthcare staff in Birmingham, UK, and a rapid ethnography examining the healthcare access and needs of three sex workers. The study incorporated co-researchers with lived experience in sex work, working alongside academic researchers. It utilised an adapted version of the Andersen Model as a theoretical framework to identify health service needs, enabling factors for access, psychosocial factors, and actual service utilisation. Findings were organised around

themes related to sex workers' access to healthcare: perceived need, barriers, enabling factors, psychosocial factors, and actual use. As we will discuss in this presentation, the study revealed the significant negative health impacts associated with sex work, often compounded by a work environment marked by violence. It highlighted the inadequacy of many health services in meeting the comprehensive needs of sex workers, as many services primarily focus on sexual health. Moreover, social stigma and bias towards sex work exacerbate the challenges faced by sex workers when seeking healthcare, leading to feelings of victimisation, or encountering a patronising attitude from healthcare staff. These findings can inform the development and delivery of healthcare services in the UK to better address the health needs of sex workers, emphasising the importance of comprehensive and non-judgmental care. Attendees at the conference with an interest in inequalities, violence and under-served communities will be interested in this presentation.

3. Speaker: Emma Oakley

Title: (De)Constructing 'TV Licence Evasion': Recognising and Reducing Harm

Abstract: This paper critically considers the UK criminal offence of watching live television without a valid licence - commonly known as 'TV Licence Evasion' - with particular reference to the BBC's 2023 Gender Disparity Report. It explores the interplay of constructions of fairness, evasion, vulnerability and discrimination to help illuminate longstanding failures to recognise and address the harms this offence causes to socially and economically marginalised people, especially, but not limited to, poor women. It argues that conceptual as well as legal and policy changes are required to ensure that reform efforts successfully eradicate these harms rather than replicate them in altered form.

Panel 10: Technology and Eyewitnesses

1. Speaker: Heather Flowe

Title: Digital Frontiers: Exploring Technology's Role in SGBV Atrocity Investigations in Cross-Border Conflicts

Abstract: In an era of rapid technological change, the potential for innovation to transform investigations of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in cross-border conflicts is immense. Yet, this potential remains largely untapped. Drawing on interviews with 13 experienced investigators, this talk explores the current role of technology in documenting SGBV atrocities and the challenges hindering its effective use. From digital recording of survivor testimonies to the underutilisation of open-source content, we'll grapple with the ways technology is shaping SGBV investigations in mass atrocity contexts. While progress has been made in developing gender-sensitive protocols, gaps remain in addressing the unique risks and opportunities technology presents. The next phase of our research examines whether lessons learned from SGBV investigations in previous and current conflicts in Ukraine, Iraq/Syria, and Sierra Leone/Liberia provide guidance on how technology might be better applied to SGBV investigations in the future.

2. Speaker: **Amelia Kohl**

Title: **Utilising Virtual Reality to Improve Eyewitness Identification**

Abstract: Accurate witness identification is a cornerstone of police inquiries and national security investigations. Yet, the technology used to display lineups has not fundamentally changed over the past century. Worldwide, police present witnesses with 2D photographic lineups. Analyses of real-world police identification parades reveal that witnesses quite often identify known-innocent suspects as culprits. Eyewitness mistakes can have dire consequences and been implicated in about 70% of wrongful convictions. Researchers at the University of Birmingham have demonstrated that providing witnesses with a 3D interactive lineup – allowing the witness to rotate the faces 90° to the left/right - increases that ability to discriminate between innocent and guilty suspects compared to a typical photo or video parade. This project implements recent advances in 3D image technology and virtual reality (VR) to increase witness ID accuracy. Participants view a mock-crime video before identifying a suspect from either a static photo lineup, or a 3D interactive lineup in VR, to determine whether an immersive, interactive VR environment further enhances the accuracy of eyewitness identification.

3. Speaker: **Madeleine Ingham**

Title: **Investigating memory for sexual assault using passive vs immersive stimuli**

Abstract: Sexual violence investigations hinge heavily on a victim-survivor's account, as this is often the primary source of support for their accusation. Previous research investigating memory for sexual violence has used mock-crime videos (Takarangi et al., 2013) and hypothetical rape scenarios (Flowe et al., 2011; 2016; 2019). However, passively observing or reading about a sexual assault may not elicit memory and metamemory that are akin to those that would occur in real life. Increasing the external validity for measuring memory for sexual assault, such as by virtual reality (VR) may increase how much an experimental task realistically simulates the real-life situation and allow us to make more informed applications. This project will use a 2-within (interview time point: immediate / one week) x 2-between (condition: video / VR) subjects' empirical study to explore memory recall for sexual violence using passive (video) and immersive (VR) stimuli. The findings will provide theoretical advance and has significant potential to achieve real-world impact by informing future methodologies used to measure memory recall for sexual violence.

4. Speaker: **Laura Stevens**

Title: **GBVxTech: Systematic Review of Gender-Based Violence Reporting Apps that Capture Memory Evidence**

Abstract: Gender-based violence is frequently under-reported to the authorities. There has been a recent influx of GBVxTech (e.g., mobile phone and online applications) that allow victim-survivors to document incidents. Research has outlined best-practice principles for conducting face-to-face police interviews. We propose that these principles can be adapted for use in GBVxTech to better ensure the security, validity, and reliability of the information elicited. We conducted a systematic review to assess

whether the 13 GBVxTech we located use methods that adhere to best-practice interview protocols (e.g., setting ground rules, using open questions, appropriate data management). We found that most of the applications employ open questions, encourage victims to document their independent voice, and seek to elicit crime-relevant information. However, many applications have limited security features, and this compromises the user's safety. Further, many applications do not provide information to users about how to use the app, an informed consent procedure, or information about data management. Most applications do not set ground rules or establish rapport, and many use forced choice questions that do not allow the user to indicate when they do not know an answer. We discuss the implications of these findings and offer recommendations for the future development of GBVxTech.

5. Speaker: Tia Bennett

Title: How are identification parades constructed in the United Kingdom?: A survey of identification officers

Abstract: In the United Kingdom, identification parades (or 'lineups' as they are commonly referred to in the literature) are routinely administered to eyewitnesses of a crime. These parades must adhere to the codes of practice outlined in the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE). However, these codes are quite vague in certain areas and leave room for the subjective interpretation of the officer constructing the identification parade. Alongside official guidance (e.g., PACE), academics have also provided recommendations for constructing parades based on findings from psychological research.

Despite best practice recommendations provided by both official bodies and academic researchers, what is currently unknown is whether current police practice aligns with these guidelines. Previous research shows that there is sometimes a disconnect between real police practice and recommended practice. To investigate this in relation to UK eyewitness identification procedures, we conducted a survey with identification officers in collaboration with the National VIPER Bureau to learn more about how identification parades are constructed in the UK.

As expected, our results showed that identification officers in the UK follow the guidance outlined in PACE as a baseline for their parade construction decisions. Beyond this, we highlight several key findings regarding areas which are open to the subjective decision-making of the individual officer. These areas include filler selection, similarity within a parade, and distinctive features. Using our findings, we provide recommendations for future research where there appear to be gaps in the guidance.