



# UCC

University College Cork, Ireland  
Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh

## **12<sup>th</sup> North South Criminology Conference**

### **Abstracts and Biographies**



# Key Note Panel

## **Senator Lynn Ruane**

Senator Lynn Ruane is an independent senator serving in Seanad Éireann, a former President of Trinity College Dublin's Students' Union and an activist and campaigner on issues of justice and equality. Senator Ruane grew up on a local authority estate in Killinarden, Tallaght and left school early as a single mother at the age of fifteen. Senator Ruane eventually returned to education through a programme for young mothers in An Cosán, a community education project founded by Katherine Zappone and Ann-Louise Gilligan in Jobstown. Following this, she began a diploma in addiction studies at the age of 17 in the Institute of Technology, Tallaght. At the age of 18, Senator Ruane started developing addiction programmes in west Dublin. In 2011, she gained access to Trinity College through the Trinity Access Programme, an initiative designed to improve access to the university from disadvantaged and minority groups. Senator Ruane began a degree in Philosophy, Political Science, Sociology and Economics as a mature student. In 2015, she ran for the presidency of the college's students' union on a platform of equality, access and inclusion and was elected, becoming the first female president in a decade and the first mature student president since the 1990s. Senator Ruane was elected to Seanad Éireann in 2016. As a senator, Lynne plans to be a passionate and vocal defender of education, a voice for the underrepresented in Irish politics and a challenger of inequality in all its forms.

## **Dr. Sindy Joyce**

Doctor Sindy Joyce is a Human Rights Defender (HRD) and member of President Michael D Higgins Council of State. She was named as one of the '50 brilliant Irish women who inspired us in 2018' by the Daily Edge. In 2014, she won the Traveller Pride Award for Education. She is the first Mincéir (Irish Traveller) in Ireland to graduate with a PhD and to be appointed to the Council of State. Her research interests include both direct and indirect forms of racism, ethnicity/identity, social/political constructions of Mincéirí and the production of space related inequalities, her PhD title was Mincéirs Siúladh: An ethnographic study of young Travellers' experiences of racism in urban space. Sindy was successful in winning the prestigious Irish Research Council Government of Ireland Postgraduate Scholarship Scheme with a top score of 95.5%.



# Key Note Panel

## **Vicky Phelan**

Vicky Phelan is an activist, a whistle-blower, an author, a mother, and the recipient of multiple honorary doctorates and awards, including being selected as one of the BBC's (2018) most inspiring and influential women in the world. She is an advocate for justice for women's health issues, and her activism has made her a household name in Ireland. Vicky exposed the Cervical Check Screening scandal in Ireland after discovering she and hundreds of other women were not told they had been given incorrect smear test results. In many cases a correct diagnosis could have prevented serious and terminal illnesses developing in the women. In response Vicky launched a High Court case against a US laboratory leading to the exposition of the scandal. Vicky was also a founding member of the 221+ support group, a group established in order to help the women and their families affected by Cervical Check scandal. Vicky has written a book about her experience of how she unearthed the medical and political scandal surrounding the cervical check programme in Ireland. Launching this month and entitled 'Overcoming', it charts Vicky's account of taking on the state and private companies whilst battling her own terminal diagnosis.

## **Juliet Lyons CBE**

Juliet Lyon is Chair of the Independent Advisory Panel on Deaths in Custody and a Visiting Professor at the School of Law, Birkbeck, University of London. She is a member of the Commission on Justice in Wales and the Advisory Council of the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust. Previously she was Director of the Prison Reform Trust and Secretary General of Penal Reform International. She had a lead role on women's justice as a Commissioner of the UK Women's National Commission.

The Independent Advisory Panel on Deaths in Custody (IAP) is jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Justice, the Department of Health and the Home Office. The role of the IAP, an arms-length body, is to provide independent advice and expert guidance on policy and best practice across sectors and make recommendations to Ministers and operational services. It assists Ministers to meet their human rights obligations to protect life. The IAP's aim is to bring about a continuing and sustained reduction in the number and rate of deaths, both natural and self-inflicted, in all forms of state custody in England and Wales.

The IAP's three guiding principles are to:

- consult people in custody and, where possible their families, when developing recommendations and advice.
- pay due regard to equality and diversity in its work
- work within, and draw upon, a human rights framework.

# Desistance, Practice and Portrayals

## Assisted Desistance and Reintegration of Perpetrators of Sexual Harm

*Dr Clare Cresswell, University College Dublin*

Research on desistance from sexual offending is a less well trodden path in criminology. Relatedly, there is a dearth of research relating to different models of assisted desistance, that is, how people who commit sexual crimes are best helped to avoid reoffending. Rehabilitation practice has tended to follow the more traditional 'risk based' cognitive model. However, a new pathway is evident in desistance theorists' contention that the cognitive model is insufficient on its own and that 'strengths based' models, whose primary emphasis is on building human and social capital, are needed to address broader social and legal challenges faced by perpetrators of sexual harm with regard to rehabilitation and reintegration following custody. This is particularly important since this offender group often experience significant challenges including rejection and isolation, both seen as risk factors for reoffending. This paper presents the findings of a study conducted in the Republic of Ireland which explored a coordinated community-based response of three very different rehabilitative programmes for perpetrators of sexual harm. With the overarching aim of preventing further victims, each programme has either a practical, social or cognitive focus in assisting desistance from sexual crime. Results show the value of such a coordinated approach. Importantly, by giving a voice to the frequently ignored perpetrators of sexual harm as well as to all the different stakeholders involved with the programmes, the study captures their different experiences and interactions, which are important both for developing the theory of assisted desistance as well as for assisting practitioners.

In 2012, Clare Cresswell graduated with an Hons BSc in Criminology & Psychological Studies from the Open University, followed in 2014 with an MSc in Criminology & Criminal Justice from UCD. In 2015, she was awarded an Irish Research Council scholarship and has recently completed a PhD research project funded by the Irish Research Council Employment Based Programme and PACE and as a student with the UCD Sutherland School of Law. The research project is entitled: Assisted Desistance: Evaluating a Coordinated community based response to the reintegration of people convicted of sexually harmful behaviour. Clare's interests include desistance, rehabilitation and restorative practices.



# Desistance, Practice and Portrayals

## Visualising Desistance: collage as a methodological tool for desistance

*Dr Sarah Anderson, University of the West of Scotland*

Since the work of Laub and Samson (1993) and Maruna (2001), a key methodological tool for desistance researchers has been the gathering of oral autobiographical narratives in which people chart their journey away from crime. However, to date, far less attention has been paid to alternative ways of narrating pathways away from crime, for example through visual narratives. Susan Bell (2013: 154) has argued that “Visual narrative research extends the reach of narrative studies. It turns attention to the many ways to see social life and offers systematic approaches for accomplishing this”. This paper reflects on research that employed creative methods - specifically the use of “collage as inquiry” (Butler-Kisber, 2008) - to explore the overlap between desistance from crime and recovery from trauma through visual, as well as oral narratives. First, it will discuss the rationale for employing such methods, and argue that visual narrative methods can better accommodate uncertainty and multiple meanings, engage sensory and affective domains, and convey experiences that are hard to put into words. Second, the paper will explore how the art sessions worked in practice and identify some of the ways in which the visual narratives created align with, and challenge, narratives created exclusively with words.

Sarah Anderson is a Lecturer in Criminology at the University of the West of Scotland. Her work, which she has presented throughout the UK, has been published in a range of academic journals and edited collections on the issues of desistance from crime, trauma, adverse childhood experiences, recovery from substance use, and the mental health of people in the criminal justice system. Notably, she was awarded the Probation Journal's Best Paper Prize of 2016. Her PhD research, undertaken while at the University of Glasgow, involved using creative research methods, including arts workshops and facilitated group discussions, to explore the relationship between recovery from trauma and desistance from crime for men in the criminal justice system, with a focus on those facing multiple problems who are often deemed 'hard-to-reach'. Sarah is also an affiliate of the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research and a member of the European Society of Criminology.

# Desistance, Practice and Portrayals

## Service User Involvement in PBNI

***Gillian Montgomery, Assistant Director – Prisons, Probation Board for Northern Ireland***

Service User Involvement is the process by which people who are using or have used a service becoming involved in the planning, development and delivery of that service. There are many reasons as to why Service User involvement is imperative to the delivery of PBNI's Services. To name a few, it enhances the credibility and legitimacy of the service whilst ensuring the services meet the needs of those who actually use them.

Gillian Montgomery, Assistant Director will provide a presentation on how PBNI Service Users have been involved in the successful delivery of Services. Gillian is a qualified Social Worker and Probation Officer employed by the Probation service in Northern Ireland (PBNI), a non-departmental public body of the Department of Justice. As Assistant Director for Probation Gillian has responsibility for PBNI's Prison based teams. Her responsibilities also include Life Sentence Prisoners and Licences. Gillian also has responsibility for Practice Standards and the Service Users' Forum.



# Sentencing, Sanctions and Probation

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

*Niamh Wade, Maynooth University*

Due to the high level of recidivism rates and the 'revolving door' of offenders, the current approach to justice and use of custodial sentences appears to be having a criminogenic effect on those who come into contact with the Irish criminal justice system. Politically, it has been favourable to appear tough on crime. This has led to an increasingly punitive legislature and a rise in the use of custodial sentences, even for low-level and non-violent crimes. In this time of increased punitiveness, some jurisdictions are coming to the realisation that a more individualised and community-based sanction laid down with the needs of the offender in mind may allow the offender to break free of the system and live a crime-free life. The therapeutic problem-solving approach to criminal justice focuses more on the rehabilitation of offenders, rather than on punishment and deterrence. With the introduction of Community Courts, certain 2 regions of Australia and Scotland are setting a best practice example on how to ensure community safety. This has not been achieved by locking offenders away, but by successfully providing them with the tools to fully reintegrate into society. My research, will examine the establishment of community courts in Melbourne, Australia and Aberdeen, Scotland. I will then assess whether the introduction of such a system would be beneficial in Dublin, Ireland

Niamh Wade is a first year doctoral researcher whose work centres around a comparative analysis of community courts. After completing an LLB in Law and an MA in Comparative Criminology and Criminal Justice in Maynooth University, I became a recipient of the Hume Scholarship in order to continue my research at doctorate level. I am a tutor on the Policing and Sentencing modules in Maynooth University and a member of the Crime and Security Research Group. I am a research assistant for Dr Deirdre Healy and Dr Louise Kennefick on their project which focuses on the history of probation in Ireland and co-presented a paper on this project at the 11th Annual North South Irish Criminology Conference with my supervisor Dr Louise Kennefick.

# Sentencing, Sanctions and Probation

**What would progressive sentencing guidelines look like?**

***Dr Ian Marder, Maynooth University***

Sentencing guidelines are being introduced in a growing number of jurisdictions, usually with the stated purpose of increasing consistency in sentencing, making sentences more severe or enhancing the transparency of the decision-making process. While much ink has been spilled problematising these guidelines from a progressive perspective, few have sought to explicate whether a progressive approach to sentencing guidelines is possible or what this might look like in practice. This paper aims to stimulate debate among interested scholars and practitioners about what we should prioritise when attempting to influence the purpose or content of future sentencing guidelines. It does this by suggesting a number of topics which progressive guidelines might address and the kinds of goals they might seek to achieve. It also draws on recent empirical research on the impact of sentencing guidelines to propose a mechanism through which they might influence the sentencing process, without restricting judicial discretion. The paper concludes by noting the importance of including judicial voices in the design and study of sentencing guidelines.

Ian collaborates with several colleagues involved in empirical research on the impact of sentencing guidelines. His publications in this area focus on the influence of guidelines on sentence clustering and severity, and on exploring the mechanisms through which different guideline models can affect sentencing decisions. Ian's main area of research is on the implementation of restorative justice. His Ph.D. examined restorative policing, and he has also conducted empirical research on restorative justice with victims of burglary and young adults, and on public attitudes towards restorative justice. In 2017/18, he worked for the Council of Europe to write a new Recommendation on restorative justice and now coordinates a cross-European project to stimulate its implementation.



# Sentencing, Sanctions and Probation

**'Its worked out grand for me'. A young person's perspective of the Bail Supervision Scheme for Children**

***Fiona Murphy, Extern, and Dr Catherine Naughton, University of Limerick***

The Department of Children and Youth Affairs (DCYA) commissioned EXTERN to provide a pilot bail supervision scheme (BSS) in November 2016. The scheme involves the collaboration of multiple state agencies active in the lives of children who would be ordinary be remanded to detention. This joint presentation consists of two parts. Part 1; practitioner led, focuses on the background of BSS. Part 2; researcher led, primary focuses on the incorporated the voice of children, their caregivers and multiple statutory and non-statutory professional with frontline experience with the children within the evaluation. A contribution analysis was used to retrospectively evaluate BSS in relation to: Processes (including implementation), Outputs, Confidence in the scheme (by collaborative agencies) and Impact (Outcomes and Remand trends). Five children and their caregivers with various trajectories within BSS and who attended interview were chosen as case studies for the evaluation. The inductive analysis of interviews with children, their caregivers and frontline professionals, assessed the processes which impacted the children's adherence to bail conditions and behavioural change. Evidence was strengthened by incorporating of both PULSE and administration data in the evaluation. A quasi-experimental design, conducted in partnership with the Garda Analysis Services in collaboration with EXTERN, Oberstown and IYJS compared PULSE data of children enrolled on BSS with children who received custodial remands (outside pilot area). Documentary analysis on EXTERN's court reports and case reviews, and remand data from Oberstown and Irish Youth Justice Services provided additional evidence. The design also assessed the implementation of BSS and perceptions and confidence of the courts/stakeholders in BSS. Findings will be available when the commissioning body; DCYA and relative stakeholders have been inform (end of May 2019). Evaluation findings will inform policy decision-making on the retention and expansion of BSS. The research team will also propose adaptations to the current model going forward.

Fiona Murphy is the Service Manager of Ireland's first pilot Bail Supervision Scheme for young offenders provided by Extern. Fiona is also the Multisystemic Therapy [MST] Supervisor holding clinical responsibility of this team. Fiona joined Extern Social Justice Charity in 2010 and has worked on various projects working with children and families involved in both the Youth Justice system and also the Child Protection and Welfare services. She is currently based in Smithfield, Dublin 7. Fiona holds a BA (Hons) Psychology (first class honours, UCD 2007), MSc Applied Psychology (Distinction, TCD 2009) and BA (Hons) Social Work (first class honours, RGU Aberdeen, 2014). Fiona is part of the Irish Criminal Justice & Disability Network and also was appointed to the Board of Management of Oberstown Children Detention Campus from 2016-2017.

Catherine Naughton joined the Research Evidence for Policy, Process and Practice Project located in the School of Law, University of Limerick, in January 2017. She was lead researcher on both the National JLO Prevalence Survey and Redtown Follow-up Replication Study. Catherine completed her PhD in Psychology (2017) and her MSc in Psychological Sciences in 2013 (first class honours) in the University of Limerick. Her PhD research investigated the impact of growing up in a home affected by domestic violence and abuse on young people and received several awards, including the Hotelling International Student Research Award at the Family Violence and Child Victimization conference, New Hampshire, USA and was runner-up in the Eadbhard O'Callaghan, Early Career Research Award in Youth Mental Health. She has ISI publications in both qualitative and quantitative research methodology. Catherine is currently the lead researcher on the Evaluation of the Bail Supervision Scheme.



# Children and Victims

## **The Pathways of Young People in Conflict with the Law in Ireland: Insights from Growing Up in Ireland**

***Professor Ursula Kilkelly, Dr Katharina Swirak, Dr Sharon Lambert, Dr Louise Forde, Ms Deirdre Kelleher, University College Cork***

Ireland has a progressive youth justice system, underpinned by the Children Act 2001, that diverts most young people who come into conflict with the law and prioritises welfare-based approaches. In light of recent and ongoing reviews of the Irish youth justice system, it is now timely to consider how well the current law and policy framework stands up in light of international research on interventions and approaches and current trends in offending among young people in Ireland. While internationally, a significant body of literature has documented factors contributing to offending by young people, no such study has yet been carried out in Ireland. This paper presents initial results from an ongoing study that aims to analyse available Irish data to measure the experience of young people in Ireland against the available international research, and to will improve our understanding of effective and evidence-based policy for Irish youth justice policy. As part of this study, an analysis of the Growing Up in Ireland dataset is being undertaken to identify factors that contribute to young people becoming involved in offending or anti-social behaviour in Ireland. This paper will present initial findings from this analysis, highlighting commonalities in the backgrounds and lived experiences of young people who engage in anti-social behaviour or who come into conflict with the law, as well as of young people who may share many of these experiences but who do not engage such behaviour. As well as presenting the substantive initial findings, this paper will highlight both the potential and the challenges in using the Growing Up in Ireland dataset for research into the experiences of young people in conflict with the law in Ireland, and consider the application of data analysis of this kind to future law and policy reform

This study is being led by PI Prof Ursula Kilkelly, and undertaken by a multi-disciplinary research team from law, psychology and criminology, including Dr Louise Forde, Dr Sharon Lambert, Dr Katharina Swirak, and Ms Deirdre Kelleher. A law professor with over 20 years experience, Prof Ursula Kilkelly has an international reputation in human rights with a substantial scholarly profile and significant experience of inter-disciplinary research, national and international collaboration. Professor Kilkelly has published widely in children's rights, the European Convention on Human Rights and youth justice and has substantial experience of policy-related research projects. She is currently chairperson of the Oberstown Children Detention Campus Board of Management, co-editor of Youth Justice: An International Journal, and Head of the College of Business and Law, UCC.



# Children and Victims

## **Ireland's Criminal Justice System and its Response to Crime Victims with Intellectual Disabilities: A Review of Recent Developments**

***Dr Alan Cusack, University of Limerick***

Over the past three decades, Ireland's criminal justice landscape has undergone a 'victim revolution'. The enactment of the Victims' Charter, the recognition of a victim's limited right to separate legal representation and the introduction of Victim Impact Statements are emblematic of a concerted effort, not only to foster greater support for crime victims, but also to actively accommodate their increased participation in the Irish criminal process. Unsurprisingly, vulnerable victims of crime have not been immune to this inclusionary trend.<sup>1</sup> Indeed as far back as 1992, Ireland's statute book has recognised a series of testimonial accommodations for vulnerable witnesses. A new chapter in this inclusionary tale commenced on 17 May 2018 with the signing into law of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act 2017 (Commencement) (No. 2) Order 2018 and the Criminal Justice (Victims of Crime) Act 2017 (Commencement) Order 2018. By interrogating these newly-commenced instruments in light of the experience of crime victims with intellectual disabilities, this paper will survey the current procedural landscape governing the treatment of vulnerable crime victims in Ireland and will go some way, it is hoped, to exposing the embedded evidential barriers which continue to prejudice efforts aimed at securing their best evidence in court.

Alan is a graduate of University College Cork (BCL, LLM, PhD), University College Dublin (Dip. Emp) and the Law Society of Ireland (Solicitor, 2012). In 2017, Alan completed a PhD in the School of Law at University College Cork in the area of access to justice for victims of crime with intellectual disabilities. In pursuit of his studies, Alan was awarded a Government of Ireland PhD scholarship from the Irish Research Council as well as a Faculty of Law PhD Scholarship from University College Cork. Alan is a qualified solicitor and, subsequent to commencing his doctoral research, practiced for a number of years with Arthur Cox solicitors in Dublin. In 2013 Alan was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Centre for Criminal Justice and Human Rights at University College Cork and, more recently, in 2018 he was elected to the Board of Directors for the Irish Criminal Justice and Disability Network. Alan is a professional member of The Law Society of Ireland and is also a member of the Society of Legal Scholars and the Socio-Legal Studies Association. In 2015 Alan was an Academic Visitor at the Centre for Criminology at the University of Oxford (January - March 2015).



# Children and Victims

## **Adopting a Children's Rights Approach towards Sentencing Parents in the Irish Criminal Justice System**

***Dr Aisling Parkes and Dr Fiona Donson, University College Cork***

Traditionally, criminal justice systems have paid little attention to the rights of children who have a parent in conflict with the law. Where they are considered, it is largely post-sentence such as in the context of prison visits. Yet the decision by a court to incarcerate a parent, is a decision which will likely impact the life of the child and in many cases, to a significant degree. Indeed, according to Article 12 CRC, a child has the right to contribute towards any decision-making process affecting them, with due weight being afforded their views in accordance with the dual criteria of age and maturity. However, the child's right to a voice appears to be more readily accepted in the family law context where children are not party to the proceedings but recognition is given to the fact that the decisions made will affect them; yet no equivalent opportunity is countenanced for children in criminal law proceedings, where the decision to incarcerate their caregiver is being made. Current practice shows that at the point of sentencing, children remain side-lined, at best considered a mitigating feature of the offender. This paper will consider the extent to which courts in the common law world, when deciding on the punishment of an offender, give formal recognition to the impact of parental incarceration on the rights of children. It will interrogate how courts might best be facilitated in acknowledging the rights of this largely invisible group of children in a transparent, consistent and, above all, proportionate fashion. Moreover, examples of jurisdictions where a children's rights approach towards parental sentencing has been adopted will be explored.

Dr. Aisling Parkes is a Senior Lecturer in Law at the School of Law, University College Cork, Ireland. She specialises in researching and teaching in Children's Rights, Child Law, International Disability Law and Sports Law. Her interdisciplinary research incorporates a range of areas which include the rights of children with parents in prison (in collaboration with Dr Fiona Donson, UCC) Their edited collection on this subject – Parental Imprisonment and Children's Rights - will be published by Routledge in 2019. Aisling has also conducted research in a range of other areas of children's rights including adoption law and practice and the implementation of Article 12 CRC (her book- Children and International Human Rights Law: The Right of the Child to be Heard was published by Routledge-Cavendish in 2013 and focusses on the legal implementation internationally of the voice of the child including the right to freedom of expression). Aisling has been actively involved in the design and delivery of a course on Article 12 and listening to children to legal professionals and members of the judiciary across Europe for the past number of years. She is a founding member and co-director of the newly established Sports Law Clinic at the School of Law, UCC.



# Prison: Identity and Environment

## **Practitioner Identities and Environment: The Re-Education of a Music Teacher in Prison**

***Dr Kirsten Anderson, University of the West of Scotland***

Prison environments are unique institutions that are weighted down in historical and cultural behaviours. To live and work in a prison is not the same as a school or a university; the environment alone dictates that. A prison environment is designed, most often, to constrict and confine; and the practice of engaging people in music making is a subversive act that creates immediate tensions (expression, freedom, exploration). Arts-based programmes can be a vital part of supporting people in and leaving custody; they can also be meaningful ways of engaging communities in discussions about prisons and criminal justice. This paper explores the narrative of my personal experience teaching music in schools in Harlem and the South Bronx, NYC, to teaching music in Scottish prisons over the last sixteen years. Maxine Greene's philosophies of education are used as a lens to reflect on the development of a teaching practice that recognises the challenges of breaking through expectations, boredom and predefinition of what music making is for both the music teacher and participants in secure institutions.

Kirstin Anderson completed her PhD at the University of Edinburgh and is a Lecturer in Criminal Justice at the University of the West of Scotland. She has taught music and philosophy in Scottish prisons for many years and worked as a researcher with the Scottish Prison Service, the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research, the Institute for Music in Human and Social Development and the Scottish Human Rights Commission. Kirstin has presented at music and education conferences throughout the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Norway and Greece. Her research is published in several journals including *The International Journal of Community Music*, *The Prison Service Journal* and the *Howard Journal of Criminology*.

# Prison: Identity and Environment

**Including the Voices of People in Prison and Effecting Change through Research, Challenges and Opportunities from an NGO perspective**

***Michelle Martyn, Irish Penal Reform Trust***

In its research projects, IPRT has encouraged and promoted the inclusion of voices of people in prison, particularly specific groups who may experience double discrimination. These cohorts include: LGBT people, Travellers, older people and in its current research, people with disabilities. This paper will explore the both the opportunities and challenges of including the voices of people in prison for research from a non-governmental organisation's perspective. The benefits of including the voices of those affected by imprisonment in research and its impact on policy-making will be discussed. However the challenges associated with doing qualitative research will also be conveyed. Issues such as access to prisons, ethics and the methodological approaches deployed will be explored. The paper will highlight how IPRT aims to effect change through the use of a variety of research approaches, as well as the importance of evidence-informed research. The paper will provide an overview of IPRT's most recent flagship project, Progress in the Penal System (PIPS): A Framework for Penal Reform which creates a clear vision for an effective and humane penal system in Ireland. This is achieved through the establishment of 35 standards (informed by international human rights and best practice) and assessing progress against these standards on a yearly basis. The standards cover a broad range of issues including prison conditions, regimes, complaints and accountability, all crucial to the lived experiences of imprisonment. The PIPS project has the overall objective of inspiring progressive reform of Ireland's penal system and impacting on the daily 'lived experiences' of people in prison.

The Irish Penal Reform Trust is the only non-governmental organisation in Ireland that is dedicated to reform in the penal system. Our vision is to create a penal system that is just and humane, protects and promotes human rights, equality and social justice and uses prison as a last resort. Michelle Martyn joined IPRT as Senior Research and Policy Project Manager in 2016. Since joining IPRT, Michelle has authored two annual reports, Progress in the Penal System (PIPS): A Framework for Penal Reform (2017) and (2018), alongside managing a number of IPRT's external research projects. Previously Michelle worked in EPIC as Research, Policy and Fundraising Assistant. Michelle, as Acting Research and Policy Officer in IPRT, authored 'Picking up the Pieces: the Rights and Needs of Children and Families Affected by Imprisonment' in 2012. She also worked as an Independent Research Consultant for the Probation Service on analysis of the project 'Drug and Alcohol Misuse among Adult Offenders on Probation Supervision: Findings from the Drug and Alcohol Survey 2011'. She holds a Masters in Criminology and Criminal Justice from University College Dublin (2010), Masters in Criminology from Dublin Institute of Technology (2009) and Bachelor of Social Science from NUI Maynooth (2008).



# Prison: Identity and Environment

## The Social Construction of Working Lives in Prison

*Joe Garrihy, University of Winchester*

Prisons occupy a prominent place in societal consciousness. They are much discussed, but little understood. Prisons exist within our social world while remaining isolated sites with which many people have little or no contact. The cultures of prisons shape and are shaped by the two principal groups that populate them: prisoners and prison officers. Prisoners are committed to prison against their will (with some exceptions) while officers enter willingly day after day for many years. These simple facts bear significant symbolic and practical weight in prison cultures. Cultures provide us with the intellectual, emotional and physical knowledge to make sense of our daily lives, past and present. The occupational cultures of prison officers provide a prism through which they perceive their challenging and complex working worlds, and their place in it. This paper will explore the experiential dimension of prison officers' occupational cultures and identities. The role of occupational cultures in the lives of the men and women who work in prisons is reflected in their occupational and non-occupational identities. This paper will delineate and probe the intersections between cultures, identities and the social structures and interactions that occur in the everyday world of prison officers. The paper draws on unprecedented access to conduct ethnographic research with full autonomy in four Irish prisons from 2015 to 2017. It is complemented by survey data gathered from across the prison estate in the Republic of Ireland. The analysis of prison officers' occupational cultures and identities provides an in-depth understanding of the experience of prison work and generate possibilities for the future research, training and penal policy.

Joe has a BA in Anthropology and Sociology from the Maynooth University. He went on to gain a MSocSc in Sociology from University College Dublin. His master's thesis examined the experience of men in Irish prisons, more specifically, embodiment and the engagement of masculinities with power relations as mediated through the body. He was awarded the Mary Kelly Medal for the best thesis of the year. Joe completed his PhD at UCD in March 2019. His doctoral studies, funded through Sutherland School of Law Scholarship, examined occupational cultures and identities in prison, specifically the study of prison officers in Ireland using mixed methods with a strong ethnographic core. In 2018, Joe took up a position of Lecturer in Criminology at the University of Winchester and teaches on a broad range of topics.



# Young People and Detention

**Oberstown Children Detention Campus: Translating the theory of a child-based approach into practice in a detention setting**

***Pat Bergin, Director, Oberstown Children Detention Campus, Dr Louise Forde, Post-doctoral researcher, Centre for Children's Rights and Family Law, School of Law, University College Cork, and Dr John Bamber, consultant, former specialist with the Centre for Effective Services.***

Oberstown Children Detention Campus (Oberstown) in Ireland is a national facility that provides a safe and secure environment for young people under the age of 18 years who are the subject of remand or sentence orders by the courts. In 2015, Oberstown developed its model of care – CEHOP – from its legislative basis in the Children Act 2001 with a focus on Care, Education, Health, Offending behaviour and Preparation for leaving. The integration of specialised services to address the needs of young people under the CEHOP model was further developed following the establishment of the campus in 2016. Subsequently, and to improve public understanding of the circumstances of young people in detention, Oberstown undertook an analysis of young people's files (2017-2019) that highlighted the extent of complex and unmet need they face. Translating a model into practice can be challenging. In highlighting two approaches taken by Oberstown, this panel explores the learning from a real-life process of translating theory into practice in a detention setting.

First, Oberstown has developed a set of Campus Rules and a policy framework that identifies the key rights to which young people are entitled, articulates the related policies that give effect to these rights and contains procedures that enable them to be put into practice. Reflective of the needs of and the views of young people, the new Rules and Policy framework is designed to bring Campus policy and practice into line with international standards on youth justice and detention. Drawing on the views of young people, staff and other stakeholders, the process of developing the framework sought to build consensus around key priorities and objectives.

At the level of practice, Oberstown commissioned research to identify how to improve relationship building between care staff and young people. The study - undertaken by the Centre for Effective Services – suggested that successfully engaging young people in detention through relationship building is about purposeful activity on three interconnected levels: Level 1 involves relatively informal face-to-face interactions between staff and young people, for example during mealtimes. Level 2 involves young people and staff participating together in specific and structured activities such as arts or sport and Level 3 consists of participation in more specialised interventions, for example specific therapeutic approaches or evidence-based programme. Taken together, these approaches – reinforced through the training, supervision and support of staff – and based on the policy framework offer real potential to translate the theory into practice in implementing a positive model of care for young people in detention.



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***Pat Bergin, Director, Oberstown Children Detention Campus, Dr Louise Forde, Post-doctoral researcher, Centre for Children's Rights and Family Law, School of Law, University College Cork, and Dr John Bamber, consultant, former specialist with the Centre for Effective Services.***

Pat Bergin is Director of Oberstown Children Detention Campus, a role he has held since 2013 during which time he has led major transformation of the Campus into a single, modern detention facility providing the best possible care for young people referred by the courts on remand and sentence orders. Prior to being appointed Director in Oberstown, Pat was an Inspector Manager with HIQA, the national inspectorate, from 2008 to 2013, and previously having held a range of roles as a social care worker and social care manager in child care and residential care services with the HSE, the Probation Service and Cork Simon. He holds a BA in Social Care and an Executive MBA from Waterford IT and a Diploma in Executive Coaching from the Smurfit Business School, UCD.

John Bamber is an independent consultant specialising in evidence informed policy and practice in child, family, youth, youth justice, and community services. After 12 years in youth and community work, John moved to the University of Edinburgh where he lectured in Community Education. Over 17 years he undertook personal and commissioned research in a range of areas including widening access to HE, work-based learning, teaching and learning in HE, youth work, and managing voluntary organisations. Since 2009, John has been working in Ireland, where he has led and supported practice developments and strategic initiatives at local, national and European levels. John's qualifications include Master of Theology (University of St Andrews), MPhil Social Policy (Cranwell Institute of Technology), and Doctorate in Education (Edinburgh University).

Dr Louise Forde is a post-doctoral researcher with the Centre for Children's Rights and Family Law at the School of Law, UCC. Louise's expertise lies in youth justice law and policy and the interface with children's rights. She is currently working with PI Professor Ursula Kilkelly and UCC colleagues on an IRC awarded COALESCE project that is examining Irish youth justice from the perspective of international research. Louise is also supporting the Irish Youth Justice Service on the development of the new youth justice strategy. She holds BCL, LLM and PhD degrees from UCC.

# Young People and Detention

## **Framing families as interventions: Prison system co-option of child and family contact with incarcerated parents**

**Dr Fiona Donson and Dr Aisling Parkes, University College Cork**

Research on the effects of parental incarceration on families and prisoners has seen a significant increase in recent years. In many jurisdictions this has led in part to prison authorities developing interventions that can harness the role of families in “preventing reoffending, promoting rehabilitation and preparing [prisoners] for resettlement” (Farmer Report, 2017). While in-prison initiatives have included improved visiting conditions and the development of parenting programmes, they do not engage with the rights of children and families to have contact with their incarcerated loved ones. Moreover, they potentially provide only minimal changes towards meeting the responsibility of the State in this area. At the same time, these initiatives can be understood in the context of Carlen’s carceral clawback analysis – with prison programmes reinforcing security and power over prisoners through mechanisms such as incentivised schemes (Carlen, 2002). This paper will consider these issues by reflecting on research carried out in the Republic of Ireland, which aimed to explore professional perspectives of those working in the Irish prison estate on the extent to which the rights of children with a parent in prison are recognised and protected during prison visits. In particular, it will examine the extent to which recent reforms in support of family contact produce outcomes that support the rights of children with incarcerated parents, or instead fit within a traditional prison security and control framework.

Dr Fiona Donson is a senior lecturer in law and the Director of the Centre for Criminal Justice and Human Rights in the Law School, UCC. She researches in the areas of children’s rights and criminal justice, administrative justice, and free speech/political activism. Her current research is in collaboration with Dr Aisling Parkes (UCC) and primarily focuses on children’s rights and the impact of parental imprisonment. Their book – *Parental Imprisonment and Children’s Rights* - will be published by Routledge in 2019. Fiona also has a human rights practice background. She was a human rights practitioner in Cambodia between 2002-2007 where she was responsible for projects on child rights, particularly working on child labour and juvenile justice.



# Data and Approaches to Criminological Research

## **Engendering prison monitoring in Europe: Findings from a content analysis of CPT reports**

***Dr Ciara O'Connell, Dr Eva Aizpurua and Professor Mary Rogan, Trinity College Dublin***

The European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT) carries out visits to places of detention across Europe to assess how persons who are deprived of liberty are treated. Prisons fall within the remit of the CPT's visiting activities, and are the subject of much exploration, standard-setting and state-dialogue. Much like prisons themselves, visits carried out by the CPT focus on the male experience of imprisonment, because this is the most represented population in prisons. However, the experience of imprisonment is inherently gendered and, as such, women and non-binary people require different treatment to that of men and, therefore also require a different approach when it comes to prison monitoring. This paper reflects on nearly two years of CPT reporting to determine how the CPT considers the gendered experience of imprisonment. By conducting a content analysis of 47 CPT reports made public following visits between 2016 and 2018, we reveal areas where the CPT takes into account gender-specific treatment and conditions in prison, and where such analysis has been lacking. Significantly, the paper is also concerned with identifying areas where the CPT can improve its visiting activities to better conceptualize and advance the rights of women in prison. As Ireland prepares for a 2019 visit from the CPT, this is a pertinent opportunity to reflect on CPT standards and activities intended to improve treatment and conditions for all prisoners, and to understand the gendered differences among them.

Ciara O'Connell, PhD, is a Research Fellow with the Prisons: the Rule of Law, Accountability and Rights (PRILA) project at Trinity College Dublin. She conducts research on the lived experience of prison monitoring, with a particular focus on the activities of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture. Ciara holds a PhD in International Human Rights Law from the University of Sussex (UK), and also held a Postdoctoral Research Fellow position at the Centre for Human Rights in South Africa. Ciara's main areas of research include gendered experiences of human rights, human rights monitoring and the rights of people in prison.

Eva Aizpurua, PhD, is a Research Fellow at Trinity College Dublin. She earned her PhD in Criminology from the University of Castilla-La Mancha (Spain) and worked as a postdoctoral scholar at the University of Northern Iowa (USA, 2016-2018). Her main research interests include criminal victimization, life in prison, public opinion on crime and criminal justice, and survey research methods.

Mary Rogan, PhD, is an expert in prison law, human rights and imprisonment, and penal policymaking. Professor Rogan received a first class honours degree in Law from Trinity College Dublin in 2003 before going on to obtain a BCL from the University of Oxford. Professor Rogan received her PhD at Trinity College Dublin for her work on the penal policymaking process. She is a barrister with expertise in prison law, receiving the degree of Barrister-at-Law from the Honorable Society of King's Inns with distinction. Prof. Rogan also holds a MA in Higher Education from Dublin Institute of Technology and a Postgraduate Diploma in Statistics from Trinity College Dublin. Professor Rogan was awarded a European Research Council Starting Grant for a project entitled 'Prisons: the rule of law, accountability and rights'. This work brings together, for the first time, the disciplines of public law and the sociology of punishment to examine inspection, oversight and accountability in prison systems in the United States and Europe.



# Data and Approaches to Criminological Research

## Care versus Crime: Safe Drug Injection Sites as a Legal Crossroads in Ireland

*Dr Sarah Bryan O'Sullivan and Marcus Gatto, Griffith College Dublin*

This paper comes as a response to the proposed safe injection site for intravenous drug users in the Dublin city centre, situated potentially at Merchants Quay with other sites possible, and the subsequent objections by local residents who oppose such sites. The objections largely centre on concerns around drug-dealing and anti-social behaviour that may arise from the creation of the injection facilities, thereby undermining the sustainability of these neighbourhoods for existing residents. These circumstances have led to a continuing delay in the opening of the proposed site. The dilemma associated with the existence of such sites in Ireland raises two distinct legal paradigms for conceiving of those who are living with narcotics addiction—one which favours a criminal justice approach, and another which advocates a public health model. After a brief comparative examination of relevant law across jurisdictions, we will conclude that the public health model is ultimately the more legally and socially desirable one. In turn, the clear advantages of this model militate for an outcome that sees the public health model favoured over the criminal law in treating those who are living with addiction in Ireland and more specifically overcoming any possible objections to these sites.

Sarah is the Programme Director of Postgraduate Law in the Law Faculty at Griffith College Dublin. She lectures on the LLB and LLM programmes. Her main areas of research interests are Criminal Law, Criminology, Feminist Legal Theory and Gender and Crime.

Marcus is a Program Director and lecturer at Griffith College Dublin, with responsibility for clinical legal education. He lectures law and oversees student participation in a wide range of pro bono opportunities with legal aid clinics and non-profits, including the Irish Innocence Project. He also lectures for Boston University study abroad programmes in Dublin and Brussels in the area of human rights and clinical education.



# Data and Approaches to Criminological Research

## **Making it Count: Utilising administrative data to inform youth justice policy and practice in Ireland**

***John Reddy, University of Limerick***

'Making it Count' (2019) researches data collection and recording practices in the youth justice system in Ireland. The purpose is to study how to make better use of evidence generated routinely by the system – in administrative and reporting processes – in order to inform youth justice policy and practice. It follows on from baseline research, 'The Data Effectiveness Study' (2017-2018), which presented case study analyses of the (data) processes used to measure effectiveness in youth justice systems worldwide – Ireland, Scotland, Sweden, England & Wales, the Netherlands, and the U.S. states of Pennsylvania and Washington. This current study provides an analysis of data collection and reporting by Irish youth justice stakeholder agencies and institutions, identifying how best administrative data processes can be utilised in order to harness the information required to report on the overall effectiveness of youth justice responses. The study is informed by secondary analysis of material published by the agencies – The Garda Diversion Programme and Youth Diversion Projects, the Probation Service, Oberstown CDC, The Courts Service, Tusla Secure Care Services – by international child and youth justice protocols and standards, and by relevant literature. Primary qualitative data was gathered in interviews with senior officials and data experts from the agencies and government departments. The presentation will identify the current strengths of data processes used in the system and highlight where developments may enhance existing collection and reporting capacities. The study aims to bring collective attention to data processes in youth justice and how the effective use of data collected by agencies may enhance service provision, targeting and planning, issues which frequently cross agency and / or system boundaries.

John Reddy, REPPP Project, School of Law, the University of Limerick. John Reddy works as a social researcher. John's recent professional background is in research, evaluation, and policy development across a range of child and family prevention and early intervention, social crime prevention, and addiction and support programmes. John holds a BA, MA in Community Development, and a diploma in German and has completed research and programme evaluation projects for the REPPP project at the University of Limerick, the UNESCO Child and Family Research Centre at NUI Galway and Tusla, the Child and Family Agency.

# Organised, State and White Collar Crime

## **Institutional Abuse in Ireland: Lessons from survivors and legal professionals**

***Dr Jennifer O'Mahoney, Waterford Institute of Technology***

Institutional abuse describes the maltreatment of individuals (such as neglect, physical and sexual abuse) by adults or peers working or living in these institutions (Carr et al 2010; Stein 2006). In Ireland, these institutions incorporate a range of systems, which have been designed to serve vulnerable people within communities, such as foster homes, residential care centres, as well as historical institutions (such as industrial schools, Magdalene Laundries, and Mother and Baby Homes), which have now ceased operations. Institutional abuse, at a systemic level, can incorporate multiple levels of maltreatment, such as problematic or illegal methods of punishment; inspection failures; poor management and staff training (Burns, Hyde, & Killett, 2013; Stein 2006). SASCA (Support to Adult Survivors of Child Abuse in institutional settings) is a 24 month European project, which examined child abuse in institutional settings from the perspective of adult survivors in four countries (Italy, Ireland, Romania, and Greece). A core aim of the project was to consider legal professionals' experiences of working with survivors of institutional abuse in Ireland, to highlight and examine the rights of survivors in seeking justice for their abuses in the existing legal framework. Based on interviews with survivors of institutional abuse and legal professionals, this paper will highlight the marked difficulties survivors face in accessing legal support and negotiating the criminal justice system, highlighting both legal and systemic failures in providing support to survivors of institutional abuse in Ireland.

Dr Jennifer O'Mahoney is a lecturer in social, abnormal, and forensic psychology at the Waterford Institute of Technology (WIT). Her research focuses on how victimology and trauma are remembered and narrated; activism; and social change. She is the primary investigator of the Waterford Memories Project ([www.waterfordmemories.com](http://www.waterfordmemories.com)), which examines historical institutional abuse in Ireland, and the Irish P.I. on SASCA (Support to Adult Survivors of Child Abuse in institutional settings), a 24 month European project, co-financed by the Justice Programme of the EU. She is also a member of the Management Committee of EU Cost Action "Cultures Of Victimology: Understanding processes of victimization across Europe", which aims to develop an innovative, functional and overarching theoretical framework for cultural victimology.



# Organised, State and White Collar Crime

## Transborder (im)mobility and the 'Intimacy-Distance Paradox': Exploring Citizen Responses to Kidnap Risk in the US-Mexico Borderlands

*Dr Conor O'Reilly, University of Leeds*

This paper presents findings from the Newton Fund project, 'Mobile Solutions to the Mexican Kidnapping Epidemic: Beyond Elite Counter-Measures, Towards Citizen-Led Innovation'. It specifically draws upon fieldwork recently conducted in the US-Mexico borderland settings of Juarez-El Paso and Tijuana-San Diego. In diverse parts of Mexico, kidnapping has emerged as a pervasive insecurity. However, this now everyday threat has been especially pronounced in its Northern borderlands. In these frontier settings, kidnap risk has both shaped –and been reshaped by– uneven border mobilities. From the precarious paths of the undocumented migrant to the corridors of security of the cross-border elite, kidnapping impacts the lives, lifestyles and movements of a range of transborder (im)mobile subjects. The privileged may seek refuge North of the border, but of course, not all can access such solutions to this now democratised kidnap risk. Whilst it is a given that kidnapping disrupts normal life patterns and tears at the social fabric of affected communities, our research in the US-Mexico borderlands has uncovered other interruptions to the everyday intimacies of personal and business life in this region stemming from kidnapping. In arrangements that I have termed the 'intimacy-distance paradox', ever-present kidnap risk has created the strange situation whereby the protection of those with whom residents are closest will often necessitate the fashioning of (somewhat contradictory) arrangements that instil distance as a key element in strategies to secure and preserve those same relationships. By reducing social circles; by living under self-imposed mobility regimes; by relocating family-members to safety across the border; by devising anti-kidnapping strategies that would not indulge emotion in the event of abduction; by managing businesses remotely, or indeed even relocating them (again across the border); by harnessing new technologies to construct new mechanisms of connection: this paper spotlights how intimacy, its betrayal, its loss, its creation, its preservation, and (potentially) its restoration, are important considerations within the examination of kidnapping in Mexico's Northern borderlands, and indeed further afield.

Dr. Conor O'Reilly is Associate Professor of Transnational Crime and Security at the Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, University of Leeds. His research interests focus upon the transnational/transborder dynamics of crime, policing and security. His current research projects include the Newton Fund Project 'Mobile Solutions to the Mexican Kidnapping Epidemic: Beyond Elite Counter-Measures, Towards Citizen-Led Innovation' (Principal Investigator; 2016-19) and the ESRC Transformative Project 'Data Justice in Mexico's Multiveillant Society: How Big Data is Reshaping the Struggle for Human Rights and Political Freedoms' (Co-Investigator 2018-20). He has recently edited a compilation on Colonial Policing and the Transnational Legacy: The Global Dynamics of Policing Across the Lusophone Community (Routledge, 2018). His peer-reviewed articles have been published in leading journals, including: British Journal of Criminology; Theoretical Criminology; International Political Sociology; Crime, Law and Social Change; and, Police Quarterly.

# Organised, State and White Collar Crime

## White washing the white collar?

*Dr Ciaran McCullagh, University College Cork*

In this paper I wish to reflect on the experiences of studying white collar and corporate crime by presenting three different experiences of writing articles on them. One is from the 1990s, the second from 2015, and the third from two months ago. One resulted in a paper said to be the most legally read paper in sociology at the time, the second was a painless and professional exercise in publication and the third one was withdrawn due to unacceptable demands by the editors of a journal. It will highlight issues that arise in writing about these kinds of behaviour such as the definition of such crimes, the deep-seated reluctance to use the language of criminality to describe these behaviours, the fear of legal action, the manner through which these behaviours are investigated and punished, and the consequences of all these factors for our understanding of what it is criminology should study.

Ciaran McCullagh was previously a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Sociology in University College Cork. He has written on a range of issues in the sociology of crime and the sociology of the mass media. He is currently and somewhat slowly writing a new edition of his *Crime in Ireland*, first published in 1996. At present he is Adjunct Professor in the School of Law in the University of Limerick. A full list of his publications is available at <http://research.ucc.ie/profiles/A024/cmccullagh>



# Organised, State and White Collar Crime

## The seduction of rioting: revisiting the 1991 Blackbird Leys riot

Dr James Windle, University College Cork

In 1991, a riot in Oxford's Blackbird Leys housing estate was documented in Campbell's (1993) *Goliath; Britain's Dangerous Places*. Campbell identified the rioters as belonging to an 'underclass' (p.29) of 'marginal young men' (p.34): excluded from education and work, and coming from single parent families. Similar narratives have dominated political and media discourse of subsequent riots, including the 2011 London riots (see Newburn, 2011).

In this paper I will draw from my own (admittedly unsystematic) experience of the riots and the rioters, as friends and colleagues, to argue that, contrary to Campbell, the rioters were not all 'underclass' youths but rather represented a cross-section of Blackbird Leys and surrounding estates: an argument echoing findings from Lewis and colleagues (2011) research into the 2011 London riots. Many of those who rioted came from stable (nuclear) families, maintained long-term stable relationships as adults, found and retained employment, and have no criminal record. The paper will conclude by discussing some alternative explanations for why these young people rioted.

Dr. James Windle is Lecturer in Criminology and Director of the BA Criminology Degree at University College Cork. He is author of *Suppressing Illicit Opium Production: Successful Intervention in Asia and the Middle East* (IB Taurus/Bloomsburg, 2016) and lead editor of *Historical Perspectives on Organized Crime and Terrorism* (Routledge, 2018).

# The Power of Personal Testimony in Education: Learning from the Experience of Victims and Survivors of the Troubles

## **WAVE Trauma Centre Panel**

Over the last 10 years victims and survivors of the Troubles/Conflict in Northern Ireland have engaged as Citizen Educators directly with front line health and social care services, education and justice. They undertake this work to ensure that service providers are sensitive and responsive to the needs of those directly impacted by the Conflict. It provides an invaluable model in which those who have been marginalised within our society can shape statutory services, policy development and reform. The panel will have representation from those bereaved and injured.

## **The Impact on those bereaved**

### ***Alan McBride***

In his paper Alan will be keen to point out that every victims experience is unique to them. That is significant because it contradicts those who would claim to know 'what victims want'. Victims are like every other aspect of society in that they have different needs, wants and opinions. Alan will share his own unique story of growing up in a Loyalist housing estate, losing his wife at the hands of the IRA and his journey from being the angry young man who confronted Republican and Loyalist Terrorists, to being an activist for peace. Whilst stories are unique and people deal with trauma in different ways, Alan will be keen to highlight some lessons that he has learned along the way. Primarily these are about individual and community healing. It is Alan's contention that if these lessons are taken on board by legislators, policy makers and service providers, that space will be afforded to those affected by conflict to get the help and support they need.

Alan's wife Sharon and father in law Desmond were killed along with a number of others when a bomb planted in Desmond's fish shop exploded on the Shankill Road in 1993.

## **Transgenerational Trauma: The Impact on the Next Generation**

### ***Damien McNally***

In his paper, Damien will speak about how the "political" peace process in Northern Ireland, from the Good Friday/Belfast Agreement onwards, was never designed to deal with the legacy of the past. Following on from the work of John Brewer at Queen's University, Damien argues that when the "political" peace process cannot engage effectively with legacy issues then that what is needed is a "social" peace process. A social peace process is defined by Brewer as the process of societal healing, that is, the restoration of broken relationships, and shared responsibility for the future. Damien believes that the work of Citizen Educators is a key aspect of supporting this "social" peace process. Through his work in teaching on the Trauma Degree programmes at QUB and UCC, and his own experience of losing his father in the Troubles, Damien argues that studies of Trauma, Grief and Loss should be used to highlight the commonalities of loss as a means of supporting a process of reconciliation and a social peace process.

Damien was four months old when his father Paul (26 years) was severely injured in a sectarian shooting in Ardoyne, Belfast in 1976. Paul died two days later leaving two young children.



# The Power of Personal Testimony in Education: Learning from the Experience of Victims and Survivors of the Troubles

## Families of those disappeared

### *Anna McShane*

In this paper Anna will delve into her experience as the daughter of Charlie Armstrong. Charlie was abducted by the IRA on his way to Mass in 1981, he was murdered and his body secretly buried. Anna involved herself with other families whose loved ones were similarly disappeared, campaigning for many years for the return of the bodies. The Disappeared campaign saw Anna go to Washington to meet with President Bush, other members of the group had previously met with President Clinton, who helped to focus a spotlight on the plight of families who were searching for their loved ones. The story of the Disappeared is a substantial blot on a conflict which saw 3,700 people murdered and hundreds of others seriously injured, yet the story of the Disappeared families is one of hope and courage and never giving up even when breakthroughs are many years apart. Of the 17 individuals who were disappeared, 14 of the bodies (including the body of Charlie Armstrong) have been recovered. Anna and the other families have vowed never to give up until the three remaining bodies are found.

Anna's father Charlie Armstrong disappeared on his way to lift an elderly neighbour for Mass in 1981. For years the family campaigned to have his body returned. Charlie's remains were recovered by the Independent Commission for the Commission for Victims' Remains in 1981 in a bog in Inniskeen, County Monaghan.

# Prisons: Processes, Failure and Management 2

## Accessing a (W)hole New Life: Inmate Pathways to Coping While Living in Solitary Confinement

***Bryce Kushmerick-McCune and Heather E. Pickett, George Mason University, Virginia, USA***

Extant literature documents the harsh conditions associated with incarceration, as well as how inmates develop and practice coping mechanisms with these conditions. There is also extant and growing literature on the even harsher conditions of solitary confinement, and its' psychological and physiological effects on inmates. However, currently, research does not consider how inmates cope within these highly punitive conditions, including confinement 23 hours-a-day and limited social contact with other inmates/staff. Using interview data from 177 inmates across four state male prisons, this research identified the types and features of inmate coping strategies and the pathways inmates use to effectively access these strategies. Findings suggest inmates use multiple coping strategies consistent with both the prison and general stress management literature; however, inmates favor specific strategies due to ease of access. This research also finds inmates understand and use formal pathways to access resources to cope, but often feel compelled to use informal pathways, potentially suggesting the structure and routines of the unit require inmates to break rules or use extreme behaviors to manage their experience. Identifying the extent and features of inmate coping is the first step to understanding how the absence or presence of these strategies relates to unit and institutional violence. Additionally, these findings can provide valuable practical insight regarding inadequate or inefficient protocols and procedures that help inmates manage their solitary confinement experience.

Bryce Kushmerick-McCune and Heather E. Pickett are both research assistants who work under the direction of Dr. Danielle S. Rudes at George Mason University's Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence (ACE!). For the last year, they have been working on a project aimed at understanding both inmate and staff experiences within Solitary Confinement Units (restricted housing in adult male prisons) in Pennsylvania (USA). Bryce is pursuing a B.S. Degree in Criminology, and a minor in Forensic Psychology at George Mason University. Her areas of interest include combating recidivism, the use of restricted housing units, and the relationship between inmates and correctional officers. Heather is pursuing a B.S. degree in Criminology and a minor in Forensic Psychology at George Mason University. Her areas of interest include mental health and its role in the criminal justice system, criminal law, investigation, and corrections.



# Prisons: Processes, Failure and Management 2

**How we imprison people in Ireland: a warehousing approach and a failure in care**

***Dr Kevin Warner, University College Cork***

While there is a widely-held view that Ireland has not experienced the 'punitive turn' observed in other countries, this paper argues that, on the contrary, and at least in relation to the penal system, there has been significant regression in recent decades. The number in prison has grown hugely, and the representation of people in prison is now far more negative and socially-excluding. However, it is in relation to the nature or 'depth' of imprisonment in Ireland that change is most marked, and this is the focus of the paper. Up to the mid-1990s, official penal policy thinking (and practice) aspired at least to a balancing of care and custody – to helping and supporting those in prison, as well as controlling and restricting them. This is evident in the Whitaker Report (1985), The Management of Offenders (1994) and the McAuley Report (1997). Since then, prison conditions have clearly worsened, and what Alison Liebling calls the 'moral performance' of prisons has deteriorated. This is underpinned in various ways in official thinking: a retreat from the concept of 'dynamic security' in favour of more primitive ideas centred on physical restraint; prioritising the building of cells over constructive regime facilities (the warehousing approach); a radical switch towards a neo-liberal idea of 'rehabilitation', exemplified, for example, in how probation and education are now perceived; over-large prisons which are seriously dysfunctional; the effective abandonment of young men, previously seen as 'juveniles', in inappropriate closed adult institutions. Major structural changes are needed in the prison system: a very different prison estate, a more nuanced concept of security that incorporates humanity and care, and a Prison Authority independent of the Department of Justice.

Kevin Warner (kevinwarner47@gmail.com) worked as a teacher in schools and adult education in Ireland and England in the 1970s. He studied at UCC, the London School of Economics and University of Liverpool. He was National Co-ordinator of Education in the Irish prison system (1979 to 2009), chaired the committee that produced the Council of Europe report, Education in Prison (1990), and gained a wide knowledge of European prison systems. He was a Fulbright Scholar at California State University San Bernardino in 1995 and received a PhD from UCD in 2009 for research into Nordic penal policy, examining prison regimes in particular. He now teaches in two Irish universities (UCC and Maynooth). He co-edited (with Eoin Carroll) Re-imagining Imprisonment in Europe (Liffey Press, 2014) and contributed to The Irish Penal System: Vision, Values, Reality (2012) ([www.jcfj.ie](http://www.jcfj.ie)). His writing can be found on [www.pepre.ie](http://www.pepre.ie)



# Prisons: Processes, Failure and Management 2

**‘[Y]ou are better off talking to a f\*\*\*\*\* wall’: prisoners’ experiences of complaining and perceptions of the complaints system**

***Sophie van der Valk, Dr Eva Aizpurua and Professor Mary Rogan, Trinity College Dublin***

Prisons are closed environments, giving rise to particular power dynamics (Carrabine, 2004), and in which rights can be vulnerable. Recognising this, international human rights law requires the creation of complaints mechanisms for prisoners. Effective complaint resolution mechanisms are needed in prisons to ensure that violations of rights can be prevented and responded to, but they can also play an important role in ensuring that concerns and disputes can be dealt with quickly, supporting improved staff-prisoner relations. Several studies have indicated that when such mechanisms do not exist, or do not work effectively, the consequences can be increased tension, and sometimes violence. This paper examines the operation of the prisoner complaints system in Ireland. Established in 2014, the current system has been criticised for its lack of independence and delays in dealing with complaints (Inspector of Prisons, 2016), and is due for reform. Using empirical data collected from a mixed-methods study of prisoners in Ireland, this paper will explore prisoners’ perceptions of the complaints mechanism. Results from survey participants (N = 509) indicate that both users and non-users of the mechanism have negative views of the complaint system. However, significant differences were found between the groups, with prisoners who have used the complaint system having significantly worse perceptions and opinions of it. In addition, logistic regression models reveal that characteristics of the prisoners, their sentences and levels of trust in prison staff predict complaint system use. The implications of these findings for Ireland, and more generally, will be addressed.

Sophie van der Valk previously conducted research in the field of counter terrorism, specifically examining issues concerning the prosecution and other measures used against foreign fighters. She obtained an honours BCLG in Law and German from University College Cork, Ireland. Her undergraduate studies also included an Erasmus year of studying German law at Philipps University Marburg, Germany. Sophie completed her Masters of Laws degree at Leiden University, the Netherlands and wrote her LL.M. thesis on the legal requirements for the use of targeted killings against terrorists both from an international humanitarian law perspective and human rights perspective. Sophie joined the PRILA team at Trinity College Dublin in 2017 as a PhD candidate and her research focuses on the prisoner experience of oversight bodies in Ireland.



# Prisons: Processes, Failure and Management 2

**‘You can’t tell anyone how you really feel’: Exploring emotion management and performance among prison staff who have experienced the death of a prisoner**

***Dr Colette Barry, Sheffield Hallam University***

Previous research has observed that prison work demands continuing management of emotions on the part of staff. Like other work environments, prisons have their own rules about the kinds of emotions that are appropriate for staff to feel and express. While extant scholarship has highlighted the emotional challenges of the daily activities of prison work, less is known about the impact of major incidents on how prison staff manage and perform their emotions. This paper seeks to extend current understandings of emotional labour in prison work by exploring the case of emotion management and performance among prison staff who have experienced the death of a prisoner. It will use the lens of emotional labour to analyse findings from a qualitative study with officers and governors in the Irish Prison Service who have encountered prisoners' deaths. This paper contends that a prisoner's death calls upon staff to not only manage the incident, but also their own emotional reactions. Emotion management will be examined in an individual and collective context, with discussion focusing on issues of image and place. This paper finds that shared expectations regarding the management of emotional responses to prisoner deaths promote the necessity of concealing post-incident vulnerabilities within the prison. Finally, this paper will consider sources of support for staff, concluding that the implications of their experiences can often be most deeply felt beyond the boundaries of the prison walls.

Dr Colette Barry is a Lecturer in Criminology at the Helena Kennedy Centre for International Justice at Sheffield Hallam University. Her research interests include prison staff culture, deaths in prison custody and emotions in criminal justice work. She received her PhD from Dublin Institute of Technology in 2017. Prior to joining Sheffield Hallam University, Colette worked at Dublin Institute of Technology teaching on criminology, law and social care programmes at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. She has broad research experience in the Irish criminal justice system, including research in academic and policy settings on prisoner deaths, jury trials and parole reform.

# Prisons: Processes, Failure and Management 2

## Rethinking the Society of Captives

***Professor Ian O'Donnell, University College Dublin***

Prisoner societies exhibit varying degrees of solidarity and are organised against widely different regulatory backgrounds. This paper - very much an account of a work in progress - offers for consideration a series of case studies ranging from the highly-integrated and poorly-regulated world of an Ethiopian Prison to the poorly-integrated and highly-regulated world of the supermax (with discursions to Texas and Northern Ireland). This is an attempt to move beyond the traditional 'society of captives' literature to a set of understandings that are comparative, sensitive to context, and rooted in prisoner accounts.

Ian O'Donnell is professor of criminology at University College Dublin. His most recent books are *Justice, Mercy, and Caprice: Clemency and the Death Penalty in Ireland* (OUP, 2017) and *Prisoners, Solitude, and Time* (OUP, 2014).



# Irish Sex Work Research Network

## Social Justice as a 'Politics of Doing' Research, Policy and Practice

**Dr Sharron A. FitzGerald, LMU, Professor Maggie O'Neill, UCC and Dr Gillian Wylie, TCD**

This article responds to FitzGerald and McGarry's (2018) assertion that rethinking justice for sex workers requires that we interrogate and displace 'carceral' approaches to solving the 'problem' of prostitution (Bernstein 2012). The Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland are good case studies to highlight the problems associated with uncritical appeals to criminal law as the only appropriate tool to tackle demand and protect sex workers from harm. In this article, we confront and de-centre this hegemonic narrative and argue that the concept of social justice provides a more effective lens for sex workers' empowerment. Undertaking our intervention as a 'politics of doing' social justice through our separate and combined research, we extend analysis by Nancy Fraser and Barbara Hudson, to develop a better understanding of social justice in sex work research, policy and practice. We argue that by 'thinking' sex workers' positionality in social relations differently, the 'doings' of an agenda for change with sex workers – the process of achieving rights, recognition and redistribution through relational, reflective and discursive interventions—can begin or take place.

Dr Gillian Wylie is assistant professor of International Peace Studies at Trinity College Dublin. Her research and teaching cover issues of human trafficking, migration and peacebuilding and gender analysis of war and peace. She is author of 'The International Politics of Human Trafficking' Palgrave 2016.

Professor Maggie O'Neill is Professor and Head of the Dept of Sociology and Criminology at UCC. Her research and teaching are mainly in the areas of social and critical theory, cultural criminology, feminisms, biographical sociology and creative, participatory, visual and performative (walking) methodologies. Substantive research topics include sex work, borders, asylum and refuge, arts based methods. She recently co-authored with Lizzie Seal - *Imaginative Criminology: of spaces past present and future*. Bristol: Policy Press and with Brian Roberts *Walking Methods: Research on the Move*. London: Routledge. A blog on her Leverhulme fellowship can be found at: <https://www.walkingborders.com>

# Irish Sex Work Research Network

**Comparing male and female on-street prostitution: space, place and regulation**

***Dr Graham Ellison, Queen's University, Belfast & Ronald Weitzer, George Washington University, Washington DC***

This paper is drawn from research that was conducted in Manchester, England from 2013-15 as part of a larger study (with Ron Weitzer). Few analyses of prostitution even consider the role of male sellers, let alone compare male and female prostitution in the same sector in the same city. This is arguably a superior research design for comparing those aspects of sex work that are gendered versus those that are generic. The paper points to socio-demographic differences between male and female on-street sellers in Manchester, but also highlights significant differences in how each selling population negotiates and uses public space. This has major implications for the regulation of on-street prostitution in the city.

Graham Ellison is Professor of Criminology in the School of Law, Queen's University Belfast. His recent research interests involve the policing and regulation of commercial sex and a few years ago undertook a comparative study of commercial sex in four European cities (with Professor Ron Weitzer). More recently he has examined the sex purchase legislation as it has been implemented in Northern Ireland with a particular focus on the intersection of anti-prostitution discourses from both radical feminism and the Christian Right. He was the lead investigator on the Northern Ireland Department of Justice funded study to review Article 64A of the 2015 Human Trafficking and Exploitation Act (NI) which for the first time in a UK jurisdiction made it a criminal offence to offer payment for sexual services. He is currently studying psychosocial maturity among young adult soldiers in the British Army.



# Irish Sex Work Research Network

**Sex worker management of their health and well-being in the context of criminalisation**

***Kathryn McGarry and Paul Ryan, Maynooth University***

This paper is based on a study funded by HIV Ireland, in collaboration with the Sex Workers' Alliance of Ireland (SWAI) focusing on the impact of the recent sex purchase ban on sex workers' health and well-being in the Republic of Ireland. Research on the Nordic context reveals criminalising sex purchase impedes sex workers' ability to manage risks and access health supports (Visser et al 2004; Svanström 2004; Goodyear and Cusick 2007; Levy and Jacobson 2014), exposing them to greater risk of gender-based violence and exploitation given how they are constrained in managing their work conditions (HIV Ireland 2016). This study employs a participative framework, through a sequential design employing peer led focus groups and a survey of sex workers, to explore how sex workers in Ireland are navigating their health and well-being within a restrictive legal environment. This research positions sex workers as experts in their own lives, challenging dominant discourses which discredit sex workers' realities when they trouble abolitionist frameworks. This paper will report on preliminary findings emerging from sex worker voices collected in this study and report on potential implications for policy.

Dr Kathryn McGarry is a lecturer in social policy in Maynooth University. She was awarded an Ussher Fellowship from Trinity College Dublin in 2004 to undertake her PhD thesis exploring the experiences of sex working women. Over the past 15 years she has been involved in research, advocacy and street based outreach with sex workers and she presently serves on the board of SWAI (Sex Workers' Alliance of Ireland) and is co-chair of the Irish Sex Work Research Network. She was an invited expert academic witness to the Irish government consultation on the recent legislative review of prostitution, where she presented evidence arguing for a social justice response to prostitution in Ireland. Her current research focuses on critical policy analysis and methodologies of and for social justice and she is co-editor (along with S. FitzGerald) of the recently published book 'Realising Justice for Sex Workers' which brings together a number of important contributions on a social justice agenda for sex work research and policy.

Dr Paul Ryan is a lecturer in sociology at Maynooth University. His work explores intersections between personal life, sexuality and the law. He is author of *Asking Angela Macnamara: an intimate history of Irish lives* (Irish Academic Press, 2011), a documentary analysis of letters sent to the popular agony aunt, Angela Macnamara in the 1960s and 70s in dating, sex and intimacy. His current research explores aspects of sex work and regulatory regimes governing prostitution policy within a European context. He has been a member of the COST Action – Comparing European Prostitution Policies and has published with colleagues documenting Ireland's movement to a policy of neo-abolitionism. Paul's new book *(Male Sex Work in the Digital Age*, Palgrave, 2019) explores how migrant male sex workers' use of social media has created both a flexible and ambiguous understanding of commercial sex in Ireland. The work illustrates how male sex workers use their micro-celebrity on social media (Grindr, Instagram) to construct a brand that can be converted into financial advantage within the sex industry. The digital identities that are created provide the photographic and video material that are broadcast on new subscription platforms like OnlyFans. Paul is also a member of the Irish Sex Work Research Network and sits on the board of Sex Workers Alliance Ireland.

# Irish Sex Work Research Network

**Sex worker management of their health and well-being in the context of criminalisation**

***Kathryn McGarry and Paul Ryan, Maynooth University***

Addy Berry is an intersex and transgender sex worker and a member of SWAI. She has previously collaborated on an Eisner award nominated comic book, owned tattoo shops in both Florida and Texas, dungeons in both Texas and Dublin, and has earned a second degree black belt in karate. Currently she is in the final year of an undergraduate degree in psychology at DBS. When not trying to effect change, she can be found knitting on the sofa while watching Netflix with her wife. Addy can be reached at [theaddybery@gmail.com](mailto:theaddybery@gmail.com)

Belle is an activist and dominatrix from South America, and is the current deputy chair of Sex Workers Alliance Ireland. She has spoken on the subjects of sex work and migration and the ways in which these topics intersect, on conference panels in London and Glasgow. She will be speaking in Stockholm, Sweden, on the subject of decriminalization in September, 2019, at a conference marking the 20th anniversary of the implementation of the Swedish Model of client criminalization. Belle is currently working on completing a degree in international business and taking classes in burlesque performance.



# Punishment in Ireland

## Gender, Punishment and Post-Coloniality

*Dr Lynsey Black, Maynooth University*

The use of religious institutions as sites of confinement for women in twentieth-century Ireland has been well established by the work of victim/survivors and advocacy groups. In 2013, the government investigation into the state involvement in Magdalen laundries gave the (conservative and highly contested) figure of just over 10,000 women who had spent time in these institutions from 1922. This paper considers the use of religious sites within perspectives drawn from scholarship on punishment. What were the conditions of existence which gave rise to these forms of penalty for criminal (and many non-criminal) women in Ireland's post-independence years? The paper will consider the post-colonial context, discussing ways in which discursive and structural elements conspired to generate 'new'(ish) ways of imagining penalty for women, ways which often involved eschewing 'law-on-the-books' for culturally common-sensical innovations (Magdalen laundries). The paper poses two questions. First, how should semi-penal religious sites be read? And, to what extent was Ireland's twentieth-century experience exceptional, a presumption which is inherent in much of the continuing commentary on Ireland's use of such institutions.

Lynsey Black is Lecturer in Criminology at the Department of Law, Maynooth University. Her research interests include gender and punishment, the international death penalty, and historical criminology. She is an editor of the recently published *Law and Gender in Modern Ireland: Critique and Reform* (Hart, 2019).

# Punishment in Ireland

**Exploring Exceptionalism, The Nature of being a Penal Outlier**

***Dr Louise Brangan, University of Stirling***

This paper will explore the concept of penal exceptionalism. While the term exceptionalism remains pervasive in the penology and the comparative literature, it tends to be undertheorised. What does it mean to be exceptional in terms of penalty? What are the limitations of the existing concept? By continuing to define certain nation's penal practices as exceptional do we reveal something more fundamental, but often unacknowledged, about the mental geography and post-colonial character of criminological theory, rather than something distinct about the country in question? Thus, does the declaration of exceptionalism still (albeit inadvertently) perpetuate and reify the dominance of Anglophone trends? But it may be possible that there are benefits of this sui generis definition. Is it an act of intellectual resistance against epistemic inequalities, showing the limits of some criminological theory? It could also be an optimistic act of policy learning, illuminating less punitive crime control and penal trends elsewhere? I explore these issues in relation to the Republic of Ireland, itself an understudied penal outlier and where the term Hibernian exceptionalism has gained traction in the literature in recent years.

Louise Brangan is a Lecturer in Criminology at the University of Stirling. Her research interests include penal history and comparative penology. Her work appears in *Theoretical Criminology* and the *British Journal of Criminology*.



# Punishment in Ireland

## **The Evolution of Penal Voluntarism in Ireland – A Qualitative Account**

***Dr Deirdre Healy, University College Dublin, Dr Louise Kennefick, Maynooth University and Niamh Wade, Maynooth University***

There exists a growing body of international literature examining the role of the voluntary sector within the criminal justice sphere (Tomczak and Buck, 2017; Corcoran et al, 2018; Mills and Meek, 2015). Though Irish research on penal policy (Hamilton, 2011; Rogan, 2011) and voluntarism from a sociological context (e.g. McMahon, 2009) is flourishing, empirical research on the relationship between the two sectors remains sparse (Swirak, 2018). This paper addresses the gap in the literature by drawing on findings from a qualitative research project which constructs an historical account of probation work through an examination of the lived experience of core stakeholders from the 1960s to present day. The paper employs a thematic framework of analysis in order to produce a nuanced account of the relationship between the two spheres during the relevant timeframe. In particular, it provides a fresh perspective on the impact of subsidiarity on professionals and service users, on the unique power dynamic between church and state, and on the significance of the comparatively late professionalisation of supervisory practices in an Irish context. The paper contributes to global debate by presenting an alternative account of criminal justice and voluntary organisation engagement practices and cultures in an Irish context. As such, it presents a challenge to the dominant 'neoliberal carceralism' (Tomczak and Buck, 2017:2) framework that has seen a global shift from state-dominated criminal justice responses towards a tripartite response involving state, private sphere and penal voluntary organisations (Ransley and Mazerolle, 2017). The ultimate objective of the research is to add to the theorisation of the penal voluntary sector, and to gain insight into where the line between criminal justice institutions and voluntary organisations ought to be drawn.

Deirdre Healy, BA, PhD, is Director of the UCD Institute of Criminology and Criminal Justice and Associate Professor at the Sutherland School of Law. Her research interests include desistance from crime, community sanctions, and victimisation and her work appears in top international, peer-reviewed journals, including *Theoretical Criminology*, the *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* and *Criminology and Criminal Justice*.

Louise Kennefick, BCL, Solicitor, PhD, is a Lecturer at Maynooth University and researches in the fields of criminal law theory, criminalisation and offender supervision. Her work is published in such journals as *Criminology and Criminal Justice*, *Probation Journal*, and *Modern Law Review*.

Niamh Wade, MA, is a doctoral candidate at Maynooth University and her PhD thesis analyses the potentiality of community courts in Ireland through the application of a comparative methodology.

# Terrorism and Cyber-Crime

## The Role of Social Ecology in Republican Paramilitary Involvement in Belfast

*Dr John Morrison, University of London*

This research assesses the role which social ecology plays in individuals' engagement in armed republicanism in Belfast. This project is therefore focusing on the environmental and contextual factors relating to individuals' initial and continued engagement in armed republicanism. This research has been carried out through semi-structured interviews with former paramilitaries, youth workers, conflict resolution organisations, NGOs, police officers, civil servants, and members of the clergy. In this presentation the initial thematic analysis of these interviews is presented. This research is funded by the Minerva Research Initiative.

John Morrison is a senior lecturer in criminology at Royal Holloway, University of London. Prior to that he spent seven years as a member of the faculty at the University of East London. John is the host and developer of the Talking Terror podcast, and associate editor for Perspectives on Terrorism and Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression. His research interests include organization splits in terrorist groups, the role of trust in terrorist involvement and the psychology of terrorism.



# Terrorism and Cyber-Crime

**Cybercrime and everyday life: An exploration of public sensibilities towards the digital dimensions of crime and disorder**

***Dr Shane Horgan, University of the West of Scotland***

Cybercrime now outnumbers many conventional forms of crime in the United Kingdom. In light of the challenge the nature of cybercrime poses to conventional policing and criminal justice institutions, states have been forced to adapt. A central feature of this process of adaption is the further 'responsibilisation' of individuals for their own security and victimisation risk through awareness campaigns. This paper will consider how public sensibilities towards crime online enable or constrain the efficacy of this approach. Drawing on data generated in focus groups and interviews with university students, parents of school-aged children and older internet users, I explore the understandings and feelings revealed in people's discussions of cybercrime and how cyber-risk and cybersecurity shapes and is shaped by the banal and mundane features of everyday life. First, I argue that people draw on folk knowledge about cybercrime, cybercriminals and cybersecurity in a variety of different ways. These cultural resources may inflate risk for some, but often this interpretive work actually helps de-fuse risk and insecurity. Second, I argue that 'cybersecurity' doesn't operate in a social and cultural vacuum and explore how parents balanced the moral and social imperative to 'be secure' with the banal and conflicting pressures, values, desires and demands of everyday life in their 'domestic cybersecurity projects'. Overall, I argue that cybersecurity needs to be 'socialised', sociologically scrutinised, and better understood as a collection of socially and culturally mediated practices.

Shane Horgan is a Lecturer in Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of the West of Scotland. After graduating with a bachelor's in social science at University College Cork, Shane went on to complete his Masters and PhD in Criminology at the University of Edinburgh. His work explores the way how information and communication technologies transform the experience of crime and risk, how cybercrime manifests in and shapes people's everyday lives, and state responses to online crime risk. More recently Shane won a Scottish Justice Fellowship funded by the Scottish Government, the Scottish Institute for Policing research and the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice. As a Scottish Justice fellow, he has worked with government and academic mentors in Scotland to maximise the impact of his doctoral research on public facing cybersecurity policy. Shane has presented his work throughout the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Norway.



# Terrorism and Cyber-Crime

**An investigation into the Irish legal approach and reactions to emerging cybercrime regulation and related technology use**

***Catherine Friend, Waterford Institute of Technology***

Cybercrime legislation in Ireland is still in its infancy and needs an effective and consistent constitution and framework. Cybersecurity today faces difficulties and controversies that go beyond technology capabilities; the normalisation of cybercrime, personal and international communication and trade obstruction, information validity concerns and purposeful misuse by. Therefore, defining cybercrime legislation, understanding the experiences of digital security practitioners with relevant legislation is important for civil, criminal and national security and research should continue to accomplish this goal. This research in progress and will address professional experiences and opinions of security practitioners in the field of cybercrime legislation through qualitative surveys [n= 24] and interviews [n=17]. Primary emergent themes include effective sanctions, jurisdiction limits, perception of cybercrime as less serious than other types of [physical] crime, and rates of public and professional awareness of cybercrime and related legislation. Secondly, this research has explored current legislation in Ireland under data access and harmful communication. A thematic analysis identified the following aspects of cybercrime in Irish legislation: Deceptive methods of legal data access, scope of data access, scope of legislation, corporate responsibility, perception and scope of victimisation via once-off [online] events and different offender motivations. A last prospective research phase includes analysing government legislative debates surrounding identified legal provisions to explore a social constructionist approach of meaning making. Using a retrospective lens, it will explore how the meaning of cybercrime was created within the Irish legal approach to link back to how those meanings are utilised in legislation and by professionals currently. This cross-discipline research will contribute to Irish psychological, social and legal understandings of cybercrime regulation and technology use today.

Catherine Friend is uncommonly interested in online justice, investigating cybercrime legislation in Ireland. Her PhD research includes legislative provision and government debate reviews as well as interviews with digital security practitioners in Ireland. Alongside her research, Catherine has lectured in Forensic psychology and supervised undergraduate and postgraduate psychology works in the Institute of Art, Design and Technology Dun Laoghaire. Her M.Sc. Cyberpsychology research investigated online deception detection in real-time communication and with developing misuses of technology today, it is safe to say, she learns something new every time she turns on her laptop.



# Terrorism and Cyber-Crime

## **A wolf in sheep's clothing: Non-violent extremist groups and their activity online**

***Greg Anderson, University of Liverpool***

Research exploring terrorism gained significant traction following Al-Qaeda's attack on the United States in 2001. Recent interest has been paid to politically extreme groups such as the Irish Republican Army, English Defence League and Antifa, especially in the wake of far-right extremist attacks in America, New Zealand and the UK. These groups significantly differ in terms of ideology and capability to commit terrorist attacks, however, a common *modus operandi* of these groups is the undermining of the democratic process through violent action regardless of whether the group is far-left or far-right. These groups maintain a strong social media presence which aids recruitment, propaganda dissemination and financing criminal activity. In this respect, researchers have attempted to analyse the posting activity of these groups. This study adds to that body of research, particularly focusing on first-hand data rather than second-hand data that has often stalled terrorism research. A major gap in the psychological research on terrorism is the level of threat they pose to the national security of the United Kingdom, particularly extremist groups that have previously not committed violence. The purpose of the current study is to analyse the tweets of six prominent politically extreme groups in the UK and Ireland to gain an insight into their social media activity and the threat they pose to the general public. This presentation will explore the theoretical background underpinning the current study, the qualitative and quantitative results obtained from the first-hand data and the practical implications for this type of research.

Greg Andersen completed his BA in University College Dublin, Ireland and is currently a postgraduate researcher in investigative and forensic psychology at the University of Liverpool, where he is currently completing his MSc. He has previously worked on research projects surrounding military lethality in adverse environments with NATO and has consulted with the Irish Government on the issue of rape myths in the courts. His research interests include extremist decision-making, non-violent extremist groups and military lethality.

# Terrorism and Cyber-Crime

**Understanding the extreme far-right as a terrorist phenomenon; an exploration of the field of terrorism studies.**

**Yasmine Ahmed, University College Cork**

Over the past five years, both media and academia have paid increasing attention to the terrorist threat posed by individuals and groups inspired by an extreme far right ideology. The incidence of attacks by these individuals and groups has increased steadily over the past few years, and in 2018, according to the Antidefamation League Centre on Extremism (COE), 50 attacks were committed by the proponents of the extreme far right in the USA. While terrorism and the threat of terrorism from the extreme far right, has in some domains overtaken the threat from jihadi extremism, and while in a general sense there has been recognition of this in the media and academic literature, research on this topic is superficial, and based on secondary sources. In an effort to understand the response to and construction of extreme far right ideology in the academic literature, this paper will present the findings from a modified systematic review conducted using articles from the top three terrorism journals – Terrorism and Political Violence, Studies in Conflict and Terrorism and Critical Studies in Terrorism. This involved a review of more than 1800 articles, published between 2001 and 2018. The review involved the examination of the articles under the following headings: topic, theme, methodology, analysis and data type. Those articles inclusive of research on the extreme far right were also subject to a content analysis. It was discovered that of the more than 1800 articles reviewed, only 41 focused exclusively on the extreme far right and of those only 4 utilised empirical methods. This paper will present the detailed findings of the modified systematic review and discuss the outcome of the content analysis.

Yasmine Ahmed is a Ph.D. researcher and tutor at University College Cork (UCC), Ireland, where she currently teaches modules on the Psychology of Crime and Victimology to Criminology Students, she is also the Module Coordinator for the Post Graduate Diploma in Trauma studies in UCC. Yasmine studied Psychology (BA) at Università degli Studi di Torino, Italy, and achieved a Masters in Criminology (MA) at University College Cork. Yasmine's research examines the radicalisation processes of individuals who engage in right wing extremism. To date, she is investigating the main themes emerging from interviewing individuals in far-right groups. She draws on literature that examines the role of narratives of victimhood in the perpetuation of cycles of violence in her studies. Her current research interests include the role of narratives of victimhood post 9/11 in the creation of securitising speeches and interventions, as well as the impact of such narratives at a broader level in their relationship with fear of crime and immigration. Yasmine is involved with the RAN (Radicalisation Awareness Network) a European Commission initiative and recently secured a postgraduate bursary in UCC.



# Criminal Justice and Young People

## **Giving Voice to the Voiceless and Visibility to the Invisible – Multi Agency Professionals Perspectives of ‘Complex Youth’ in the Republic of Ireland**

***Dr Tracey A. Monson, Queen’s University Belfast***

The paper will give an overview of a doctoral study exploring the perspectives of a diverse group of multi agency professionals in the Republic of Ireland providing services to ‘Complex Youth’ (young people engaged in youth justice, child protection and other services). The aims, objectives, methodology and findings of the study will be presented. The presentation will conclude with recommendations from the study for policy and practice. The study adopted a social constructionist standpoint and was qualitative in approach. Research methods used were semi structured interviews supported by vignettes with a range of 27 multi agency professionals including youth justice professionals within both statutory and voluntary services. The findings were analysed using Bronfenbrenner’s Bio Ecological Systems Framework (1999) to demonstrate that ‘risk’ permeates professional’s attitudes, decision making and responses of complex youth at all stages of the social ecology; at an individual practitioner level, a workplace level and at a wider multi agency level. Perceptions of complex youth were influenced by three interconnected themes underpinned by ‘risk’: youth as a developmental life stage (intrapersonal); the problem family discourse (interpersonal) and risk (social/structural). In the negotiation of risk in daily work and in a multi agency context, professionals were rendered silent and the young person as a rights holder as invisible and absent from services. Recommendations of the study focused on supporting professionals to circumvent the influence of risk within their practice and to render the young person visible and audible. Recommendations are discussed at the level of policy change; multi agency working and within individual professional practice in the workplace setting.

Dr Tracey A Monson started her career as a psychoanalytic psychotherapist. She holds an MSc in Equality Studies and recently graduated with a Doctorate in Childhood Studies from the School of Social Sciences, Education and Social Work at Queens University Belfast. She has worked in frontline practice and in senior management positions in the provision of services to children, young people and families at risk for over 20 years. Her research interests are on the impact of ‘risk’ on organisations, practitioners and marginalised and vulnerable service users. She is a member of the Irish Criminology Research Network, and is the Director of a large voluntary organisation, providing early years, therapeutic, assessment and domestic violence services to children, young people and families. She is a Board member of the Journal of Childcare in Practice and sits on the National Research Advisory Council of the Child and Family Agency.



# Criminal Justice and Young People

**Changing perceptions of adolescence and criminal justice responses to youth deviance, 1950s to 1980s Ireland**

***Ciara Molloy, University College Dublin***

This paper examines how changing perceptions of adolescence impacted on criminal justice responses to youth subcultures in mid to late twentieth-century Ireland. It broadly traces the emergence of the concept of adolescence from the 1870s to 1950s, and the manner in which this ideologically blended with an existing risk-based model surrounding juvenile delinquency. In practice, however, particular social and demographic changes resulting from the Great Famine led to either a delayed or accelerated onset of adolescence for the majority of Irish youth. The changes and continuities in discourses surrounding adolescence will be highlighted, based on themes such as dependence, maturity and responsibility, and these will be contextualised with reference to three historically marginalised youth subcultures in twentieth century Ireland – the Teddy boys, hippies and the Bugsy Malone gang. These deviant youth groups, which collectively spanned the period 1955-85, operated during a period where the ‘teenager’ was emerging as a distinct category linked to consumerism and the liberal market economy, which had a profound impact on official perceptions of adolescent crime. An ostensible democratisation of adolescence was brought about by the introduction of free secondary school education in Ireland from 1967, and coupled with the Kennedy Report of 1970 which signalled a shift from a risk-based to a developmental model of childcare, a new welfarist discourse ensconced the juvenile justice system. Yet the conversion of Loughan House to a secure prison for members of the Bugsy Malones between 1978 and 1983 in particular reveals a gap between this welfarist discourse the operation of the system in practice, and emphasises the continuing significance of class divisions in determining individual experiences within the juvenile justice system. By re-capturing the lived experiences of these subcultures of the juvenile justice system, this paper highlights the disconnect between ascriptions, perceptions and realities of youth deviance in an Irish context.

Ciara Molloy is a UCD School of Law Doctoral Scholar. Her research focuses on the intersection between youth subcultures and the criminal justice system during the latter half of twentieth century Ireland. She is a former scholar of Trinity College Dublin (2015-2017) and holds a B.A. in History and Political Science from that institution. She also holds a MSc in Criminology and Criminal Justice from University College Dublin (2018) and was awarded the UCD Walsh Scholarship in Law during the period 2017-2018. She is a member of the Irish Penal Reform Trust, the European Society of Criminology, the Women’s History Association of Ireland and the Oral History Network of Ireland.



# Criminal Justice and Young People

## **“Contrasts in tolerance?”: Measuring punitiveness in the Adult, Young Adult and Youth Criminal Justice Systems**

***Siobhan Buckley, Maynooth University***

There is little doubt that youth justice discourse is of a complex and hybridized nature (Goshe 2015) evident from the discussion in the literature on the ‘punitive turn’ in the juvenile justice system (Goldson and Muncie, 2006; Muncie, 2008; Bateman, 2015; Hamilton et al, 2016; Cunneen et al., 2017). One aspect of the debate which has arguably been under-explored in this regard is cross-sectoral variation within countries, namely, divergence in some countries between the adult and youth justice systems and a more consistent approach across the two sectors in other jurisdictions. This raises important questions about cross-sectoral ‘contrasts in tolerance’ (Downes, 1988) and the determinants of these policies, including intriguing questions about the historical, cultural, economic, social factors preserving (or not) a distinct approach to youth justice in certain jurisdictions. This research will seek to answer such questions by conducting a casewithin-a-case comparative case study on cross-sectoral punitiveness within the criminal justice systems of Ireland, Scotland and The Netherlands. This research’s chosen methodological approach is discussed in this paper in addition to addressing the challenges in conceptualising and operationalising cross sectoral punitiveness including the research design, availability of data across sectors and jurisdictions, and implementing a data reduction strategy.

Siobhán graduated first in her class with a First-Class Honours Bachelor of Laws Degree (LLB) in the first LLB Degree class to graduate from Maynooth University in 2014. Siobhán’s final year Dissertation titled “Rehabilitation or Containment: Does the detention of children in Ireland work?” was her first step in examining the youth justice sector. Siobhán obtained the Barrister at Law Degree and was called to the Bar of Ireland in 2015. Siobhán returned to Maynooth University in September 2017 as a John and Pat Hume Scholar to conduct a PhD in the area of comparative criminology and youth justice. Siobhán’s PhD is analysing cross-sectoral punitiveness in the adult, young adult and youth criminal justice systems of Ireland, Scotland and the Netherlands from 1990 to 2015. Siobhán presented her research at both the 18th European Society of Criminology Conference in Sarajevo and at the 11th North-South Criminology Conference in UCD in 2018.

# Criminal Justice and Young People

**Exploring the ‘black box’ of the frontline professional and young person relationship in youth justice settings. Findings from a systematic evidence review.**

***Deirdre Fullerton, University of Limerick***

In 2018, the REPPP project commenced a project to assemble and synthesise the international research evidence on the frontline professional / young person relationship. The review sought to describe the research evidence on the benefits and outcomes of an effective relationship between the frontline professional and the young person. Drawing on both qualitative and quantitative research that explores young people’s and practitioners’ views and experiences of the worker – young person relationship within different settings (e.g. youth justice/probation, youth work, and social work), the review places the lens on the features considered important for effective relationships and the ways on which such relationships are supported / enabled. The review process followed a modified version of the EMMIE protocol to describe the evidence on effectiveness (E), as well as the mechanisms (M) and moderators (M) important for implementation (I). The review also sought evidence on the economic cost (E) of providing such services. This paper will discuss some of the challenges in assembling the research evidence in this area before presenting the key messages from the review including some examples of promising practice.

Deirdre Fullerton is a Research Psychologist with the REPPP Project in the School of Law, where she is working on a modified systematic review exploring the features of effective youth-professional relationships within youth justice contexts. Deirdre specialises in the conduct of evidence reviews to inform policy and practice, and has co-authored a number of reviews on a range of topics including the prevention of teenage pregnancy, the promotion of sexual health, mental health services and smoking cessation. Before joining the REPPP team, Deirdre was Director of Insights Health and Social Research, an independent research consultancy where she undertook primary research with young people in care and external evaluations of health programmes and projects. She has also held academic posts at Ulster University (Research Lecturer), University of York (Research Fellow), and University College London Institute of Education (Research Officer).



# Violence, Trauma and Sex Work

## Sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) against refugee women as a continuum of violence

*Ditmitra Mouriki, University of York*

Ongoing conflicts in Africa and the Middle East- particularly in Syria- and the restriction of channels of migration from East to Europe have forced numerous people to flee. As reported by UNHCR, the majority of refugees escape violent conflicts in the global south (UNHCR 2013:2-3). While most refugees are men, increasing numbers of women have fled to Europe either alone or with families. The current refugee crisis in Europe has created much insecurity for refugee women, including forms of SGBV. SGBV incidents includes acts and/or threats of physical, psychological or sexual harm and can take place at various sites. Many dilemmas emerge with reference to universal definitions and forms of violence against women which do not take into account their stories and the importance of situational, cultural contexts and continuum of SGBV. In this paper, I will debate that SGBV's definitions need to call attention to refugee women's experiences and the continuum of these experiences. Precisely, what counts as SGBV was left open-ended, in an attempt to capture the various acts of SGBV and explore what women themselves define as SGBV. This paper i) conceptualizes the SGBV as the 'continuum of violence' from peace time to war times, refugee journeys and settlement ii) presents the experiences of refugee women and of professionals who work directly with women, drawing on semi-structured and participant observation I conducted in Thiva's refugee camp in Greece. Discussing their experiences will allow us to explore how gender and violence are intertwined and conceptualized on the basis of power. Participatory action research, within a feminist framework, is the research method that has been applied.

Dimitra Mouriki is a 2nd year PhD student in the University of York, in the Department of Sociology. The topic of my research project is "Sexual and gender-based violence against refugee women: A silent characteristic of Mediterranean crisis". I completed my undergraduate studies in the University of Crete, in the Department of Psychology. As I was interested in combining practical interventions with the scientific study of social processes, I decided to do a Masters (MSc) in Critical Social & Community Psychology in the Department of Psychology, Schools of Psychological & Social Sciences, in York St John University in the United Kingdom. My MSc was research focused, having a critical approach. My experience and my professional involvement in the refugee camp has driven me to question SGBV incidents as a perpetuation of male domination and as inherently political acts, taking into consideration the complexity of women's experience. I am interested in LGBT movements and rights, critical feminism, gender and migration studies and critical social policies and interventions.



# Violence, Trauma and Sex Work

**Restorying offending behaviour: a normal response to an overdose of trauma?**

***Jane Mulcahy, University College Cork***

Drawing on qualitative interview data with twelve male prisoners approaching release, the author explores how childhood trauma is at the root of their offending, based on their own personal backstories of neglect, abuse, family dysfunction, deprivation and community adversity. The paper also discusses the role of poverty and deprivation in the production of criminality, and argues that penal policy and practice must become aware of the impact of Adverse-Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and trauma-responsive as a matter of urgency. Unless and until all the various actors involved in crime prevention, prosecution, punishment and rehabilitation get to grips with the debilitating life-long impact of developmental trauma and the adverse experience of class, little in the way of lasting positive change can be expected of traumatised offenders. Involvement in criminality is just one of many symptoms of interpersonal trauma and social exclusion. Wounded people with offending behaviour need to learn to feel safe in their own bodies and to regulate their emotions in healthy ways. If they are not assisted to heal, to locate their real, authentic selves underneath their (mal)adaptive coping strategies, to take joy in human relationships and find purpose in the world, further criminality is a virtual certainty. This paper argues that there is an onus on agents of the State, including criminal justice and penal institutions to take concrete, committed steps to remedy the human rights breaches prisoners experienced as children and to repair the harms done to the person, which contributed to their trauma symptoms, including offending behaviour. This requires a holistic, “healing-centred engagement” (Ginwright, 2018) approach that is culturally sensitive and emphasises strengths, prioritises personal development, ensures safe transition management from prison and provides opportunities for mainstream flourishing post-release.

Jane is a PhD candidate in Law at University College Cork in Ireland, working on the topic of “Connected Corrections and Corrected Connections: Post-release Supervision of Long Sentence Male Prisoners”. She is an Irish Research Council scholar under the employment based PhD scheme, co-funded by the Probation Service. Her employment partner is the Cork Alliance Centre, a desistance project in Cork City. Jane has worked as a researcher in the area of criminal justice, penal policy and social justice since 2005. She hosts a podcast called “Law and Justice” since September 2017. Many recent features have addressed the subject of Adverse Childhood Experiences and the devastating lifelong impact on individuals and society. Jane was awarded a Justice Media Award in the best local radio show/podcast category by the Law Society of Ireland for her three-part documentary series “Humanising Human Rights” on Ireland’s second periodic review under the UN Convention Against Torture in Geneva in 2017.



# Violence, Trauma and Sex Work

**‘They are not comparable’: How Human Research Ethic Committee members and sex workers differ in their assessment of research proposals**

***Dr Katie Hail-Jares, Griffith Criminology Institute, Queensland, Australia***

In 2018, the National Student Money Survey found that one in ten United Kingdom students were engaging in sex work of some form, including camming, sugaring, or full-service sex work. Comparatively, just five years before, in 2013, the Student Sex Work Project found that one in twenty students were engaging in sex work to pay school fees. The economic implications aside, these findings suggest that now, more than ever before, there is a growing overlap between researchers and the researched. As the World Health Organisation notes, sex workers, like many other marginalised groups, face a disproportionate burden of research. However, until recently much of this research was designed with little or no sex worker community input, often responding to public health concerns, and there was the potential for considerable harm. Founded to mitigate these potential risks, Human Research Ethic Committees (HREC) operate to ensure that research involving human subjects are ethically acceptable. Yet as the researcher/researched dichotomy closes, many sex worker researchers express frustrations in securing HREC approvals. In this presentation, the author will explore the history of HREC globally, share the results of a recent survey of HREC members about their attitudes towards and beliefs about sex workers, and finally, discuss how those attitudes and beliefs may contribute to HREC members’ construction of harm. The author will use two of her own recent projects as case studies for further exploring how HREC members’ beliefs and attitudes towards sex workers can disrupt community-supported research and consider possible policies for redress.

Dr Katie Hail-Jares (@khailjares) is postdoctoral research fellow at the Griffith Criminology Institute in Queensland, Australia. As a doctoral student, she spent six years volunteering with HIPS, a harm-reduction program in Washington, DC that supports sex workers and people who use drugs, and served as a national board member for the Sex Workers Outreach Project (SWOP-USA). Her research has appeared in Justice Quarterly, Crime & Delinquency, Plos-One, Drugs and Alcohol Dependency, and other peer-reviewed journals. She served as the editor of Challenging Perspectives on Street-Based Sex Work (Temple University Press), an edited volume that brought people with lived experience, practitioners, and researchers together in conversation.

# Violence, Trauma and Sex Work

## **Prostitution: Crime or Career? A Critical Analysis of Feminist Criminological Perspectives** *Rory O'Sullivan-Hennessy, Trinity College Dublin*

The global socio-political revolution in the 1960s and 1970s reflecting the narrowing tolerance for social, political and economic inequality and oppression – and particularly, in relation to the treatment of women and ethnic minorities – witnessed the emergence and growth of a particular strand of jurisprudence and criminological thought; namely, feminist discourse. Representing a fresh and until then, largely suppressed perspective to the philosophical literature of the time, feminist writers began to criticise the established narrative for its failure to recognise what they considered to be the realities of power and oppression in Western society. The root of inequality, according to writers from the school of radical feminism, was patriarchy – the entrenchment of male domination in Western political, social and economic institutions. This shift in thought, and not before time, quickly gathered momentum and soon, the influence of these critics began to significantly enhance the development of what we now consider modern criminological discourse. In particular, this new strand of criminological discourse has brought to light what could well be regarded as one of the most profound fundamental injustices of our time – the legal treatment of prostitution in Western societies. This paper analyses in detail not only the development of this new strand of jurisprudence and criminological theory, but also, in offering fresh insight into the influence this school of thought has had in relation to female criminality, provides a foundational basis for the progression of law particularly with a view to better serving women engaged in acts of prostitution.

Rory O'Sullivan-Hennessy LL.B., LL.M., Ph.D. (cand) (Dubl) is a Bachelor's and Master's Graduate in Law from the School of Law, Trinity College Dublin, and a Doctor in Philosophy (Law) Candidate commencing 2019. Rory currently works on the Data and Privacy Security team at Mason Hayes in Curran, is a member of the Medico-Legal Society of Ireland and is affiliated with the European Artificial Intelligence (AI) Alliance. A Winner of the Undergraduate Awards in 2016 for a paper on the ethics of medical confidentiality, his research specialisations now largely focus on the intersection of law and bioethics, human rights, technology and privacy. Aside from law, Rory is a keen equestrian, and acts as a Leinster Judge for Showjumping Ireland, while being a regular participant at the Royal Dublin Horse Show as well as being a Committee Member of the Royal Dublin Society.



# Professor John Horgan in Conversation with Shadd Maruna: Terrorism, Desistance and Disengagement

## Professor John Horgan

John Horgan is Professor of Global Studies and Psychology at Georgia State University. Professor Horgan has a PhD in applied psychology, and his research examines the psychology of terrorist behaviour. His most recent book is *The Psychology of Terrorism 2nd Edition*. His current research projects examine individual trajectories into, and out of, terrorism; radicalisation and de-radicalisation; children's involvement in terrorism; self-concealment in terrorist groups; and the relationship between religious conversion and radicalisation to violent extremism.

## Dr Shadd Maruna

Shadd Maruna is a Professor at Queen's University Belfast. Prior to moving to Queen's, Shadd Maruna has been a lecturer at the University of Cambridge and the University of Manchester, and a Dean of the Rutgers School of Criminal Justice (US). His book *Making Good: How Ex-Convicts Reform and Rebuild Their Lives* was named the "Outstanding Contribution to Criminology" by the American Society of Criminology (ASC) in 2001. He has been a Fulbright Scholar, a Soros Justice Fellow, and an H. F. Guggenheim Fellow, and has received research funding from the Esmée Fairbairn Foundation, the ESRC, and the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, among other sources. He has received awards from the Howard League for Penal Reform and from the ESRC for the impact of his research on challenging the prison and probation systems. He has authored or edited six books and over 85 articles and book chapters since 1997. For a complete list with citations, etc, See <http://scholar.google.co.uk/citations?user=e0qdrFUAAAAJ&hl=en>

# Closing Address: Commissioner of An Garda Siochana Drew Harris

## **Commissioner Drew Harris**

Commissioner Drew Harris has 34 years police service with the Police Service of Northern Ireland. During that time, he held a number of senior operational commands and has policing experience across a wide number of areas. He was previously Deputy Chief Constable of the PSNI where he was specifically responsible for performance and change management. He was also previously responsible for the Police Service of Northern Ireland's Crime Operations Department and is recognised as a national expert in dealing with high risk covert policing operations and critical incidents. He was appointed in 2013 as a high level expert to a European Parliament Committee reporting on organised crime and corruption. He held the UK's Association of Chief Police Officers Hate Crime portfolio for eight years where he has led on improving the criminal justice response to victims, improving detection rates and improving data collection. In this role, he delivered national conferences to highlight disability hate crime and strategies to improve recording, police response and detection rates in this area with the goal of protecting some of the most vulnerable in society. As an Assistant Chief Constable Drew has also led on PSNI initiatives where he took responsibility for the management of sex offenders and the introduction of Public Protection Units.