



Violence
and Society

NEWSLETTER

March 2024

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Time to begin planning, TG11!



الرباط
RABAT

V ISA Forum of Sociology
7 - 11 July 2025
#ISAforum25 #Morocco

For more information, click on this [link](#).

Stay tuned for updates...



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MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 2023-2027

Myrna DAWSON, University of Guelph, Canada (Co-President)



Myrna Dawson is a Professor of Sociology and Research Leadership Chair, College of Social and Applied Human Sciences, University of Guelph, Canada. She is Past-President of the Canadian Sociological Association (2018-2019) and established its Violence & Society Research Cluster in 2016. She is the Founder and Director of the Centre for the Study of Social and Legal Responses to Violence (www.violenceresearch.ca) and the Canadian Femicide Observatory for Justice & Accountability (www.femicideinCanada.ca). She is Co-Founder and Co-Director of the Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative with Vulnerable Populations (www.cdhipi.ca) and a former Canada Research Chair in Public Policy in Criminal Justice (2008-2018). She has spent almost three decades researching violence prevention with emphasis on violence against women, children, femicide and filicide. With over 100 publications, Dawson edited/co-edited *Domestic Homicides and Death Reviews: An International Perspective* (2017) and, most recently, *The Routledge International Handbook of Femicide and Feminicide* (2023).

Sylvia WALBY, Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom (Co-President)

Sylvia Walby is a Professor in the School of Law and Social Sciences, Royal Holloway, University of London, holds the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation Anneliese Maier Research Award, and is a Fellow of the British Academy. With Myrna Dawson, she has been the co-founder of the International



Sociological Association's Thematic Group on Violence and Society. Sylvia has been President of ISA Research Committee 02 on Economy and Society, the founding President of the European Sociological Association, and held the UNESCO Chair in Gender Research at Lancaster University. Publications include (with colleagues) *The Concept and Measurement of Violence against Women and Men* (Bristol 2017), *Stopping Rape: Towards a Comprehensive Policy* (Bristol 2015), *Crisis* (Polity 2015), *Globalization and Inequalities: Complexity and Contested Modernities* (Sage 2009), and a special issue of *Current*

Sociology on 'Violence and Society' (2013). With Shire, her next book will be *Trafficking Chains: Modern Slavery in Society* (Bristol 2024).

Martín Hernán DI MARCO, University of Oslo, Norway (Secretary)



Martín Hernán Di Marco has a BA in Sociology (Buenos Aires University), a MSc in Epidemiology (National University of Lanús) and a PhD in Social Sciences (Buenos Aires University). He is currently a postdoctoral researcher at the Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law at the University of Norway, Oslo. He is currently a member of the European Observatory of Femicides, responsible for the Norwegian Node (EOF - <https://eof.cut.ac.cy/>) and a founding member of the Red Latino Americana Anti Femicidio (RIAF - <https://riaf.red/>). His current work focused on life history and narrative analysis of men who have been convicted for homicides or femicides. His current projects include CRIMLA (Crime in Latin America - <https://www.crimeinlatinamerica.com/>) at the University of Oslo, and CyTMA2 ("Studying the desistance process of male batterers in Latin America") at the National University of La Matanza. For more information about his publications: www.researchgate.net/profile/Martin-Di-Marco

Lynn RAPAPORT, Pomona College, USA (Treasurer)



Lynn Rapaport received her Ph.D. from Columbia University and is the Henry Snyder Professor of Sociology at Pomona College. She is the author of *Jews in Germany after the Holocaust: Memory, Identity, and Jewish-German Relations* (Cambridge University Press, 1997), which won the 1998 Most Distinguished Publication Award in the Sociology of Religion from the American Sociological Association and was a finalist for the C.W. Mills Award. She is also the co-editor (with Jonathan Petropoulos and John Roth) of *Lessons and Legacies IX: Memory, History, and Responsibility: Reassessments of the Holocaust, Implications for the Future* (Northwestern University Press, 2010). She specializes in Holocaust memory and is working on a project on how the Holocaust is portrayed in American popular culture from the 1940s to present day. She has published numerous articles and given various talks on the topic. She also teaches a course on the Sociology of Violence.

Margaret ABRAHAM, Hofstra University, USA (Board Member)



Margaret Abraham is Professor of Sociology and the Harry H. Wachtel Distinguished Professor at Hofstra University, Long Island, New York. She was president of the International Sociological Association (2014-2018). An action researcher and public sociologist, she is committed to promoting social justice. Building on her teaching and research interests, Margaret has published on domestic violence, intersectionality, citizenship and immigration. She is the author of the award-winning book, *Speaking the Unspeakable: Marital Violence Among South Asian Immigrants in the United States* (2000), the first book on domestic violence within the South Asian diaspora in the United States. Her edited volumes include *Power, Violence and Justice* (2023), *Sociology and Social Justice* (2019); *Interrogating Gender, Violence, and the State in National and Transnational Contexts* (2016); *Making a Difference: Linking Research and Action* (2012); and *Contours of Citizenship* (2010). She has served on national and international projects addressing gender-based violence. For more, see: <http://margaretabrahamonline.com>.

Elsbeth MCINNES, University of South Australia, Australia (Board Member)



Elsbeth McInnes is Professor of Sociology in Education at the University of South Australia, with a Bachelor of Arts (Hons 1) and a PhD in sociology and women's studies. The sociology of family violence and abuse, including trauma impacts on children, is the focus of Elspeth's academic work. Her research and teaching on the impacts of trauma and chronic stress on children's brain development, relationships, learning, and well-being connects with key international research emphasizing the significance of early childhood environments in shaping life trajectories. The research-teaching-engagement nexus works towards policymakers, educators and other professionals being able to identify and respond supportively to children and their families dealing with chronic stress or trauma, including acting for safety, pedagogical strategies, working with other professionals and meeting duty of care obligations. Elspeth co-authored 2020 book *Harmful Sexual Behaviour in Young Children and pre-teens: An Education Issue*, and co-edited trauma volumes *Where to From Here? Examining Conflict- Related and Relational Interaction Trauma* (2019); *What Happened? Re-Presenting Traumas, Uncovering Recoveries* (2018), and *Trauma and Meaning-Making* (2016) <https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004374843>.

Mônica Maria Borges MESQUITA, NOVA University Lisbon, Portugal (Board Member)



Ph.D. With a degree in Educational Sciences, with specialization in Science Teaching (Pt) and Socioanthropology of Space (UK), Mônica developed her studies on violence with children in street situation and with native peoples, both in Brazil. In Portugal since 2001, she developed two post-doctorates (Political Philosophy of Education; Critical Environmental Science) and is guest assistant professor at the NOVA University Lisbon and a principal researcher on the MARE Centre, where she coordinates the Ocean Literacy Observatory and still researches, through transdisciplinary and transcultural paths, the intelligibility-based violence. She currently leads Smart Fishing and Marine Science, Technology & Society, both projects in Portugal, and Labour Praxis into Small Resilient Communities, in Brazil. As ISA member since 2003, she is on the Board of RC54 – Body in the Social Sciences, where she is vice-president, and of TG11 – Violence and Society. Mônica has experience as a master's and doctoral advisor and in teaching in the areas of critical literacy, liberation pedagogy, and environmental justice. As an ethnographer, with a main focus on dynamics of intellectual encounters (traditional-local-technical-scientific), she has worked to encourage the full exercise of environmental belonging and intellectual justice.

Oliver NAHKUR, University of Tartu, Estonia (Board Member)



Oliver Nahkur (PhD in Sociology) is a Research Fellow of Research of Social Wellbeing in University of Tartu, Institute of Social Studies, Estonia. His research topics include interpersonal relationship quality, violence, immigration-related conflicts, conflict prevention, social indicators construction, cross-national comparative research, quality-of-life (QOL), happiness, and wellbeing studies, mental health, child well-being and vulnerability, healthcare, volunteering. Oliver has constructed several indicators measuring different social phenomenon, e.g. global cross-country comparable Societal Index of Interpersonal Destructiveness (SIID; <https://hdl.handle.net/10062/65358>) and subnational level Immigration-related conflict risk index (MICRI; <https://doi.org/10.31577/cas.2021.04.592>). Both can be used also for conflict and violence prevention purposes. Together with prof Rein Taagepera, Oliver confirmed prof Steven Pinker's recent violence decline thesis by using SIID, also specified the speed of its' decline (<https://doi.org/10.1163/15691330-12341494>) and lead and lag times of individual countries compared to world average (<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-020-02540-3>).



PUBLICATIONS

Ordered alphabetically based on the first author.

1. PEER-REVIEWED PAPERS

Aspinall, M., Gill, C., **Dawson, M.**, & Cousineau, M. (2024). Coercive control and risk in intimate partner violence: Are Canadian police prepared to assess? *Policing & Society* DOI: [10.1080/10439463.2024.2317304](https://doi.org/10.1080/10439463.2024.2317304)

Coercive control is an ongoing pattern of abuse that is intended to isolate, humiliate, degrade, and micro-regulate the everyday life of a victim; often found amongst intimate partner violence (IPV) situations yet may not present with physical evidence. Police officers are called to respond to these conditions, yet are limited by training, legislation, and risk assessment tools that often concentrate primarily on the presence of physical violence alone. An online survey was distributed to police officers across Canada to understand how they explore, and respond to IPV and coercive control, and what they consider to be the most pertinent risk factors when assessing the severity of a situation. Findings reveal that police officers continue to emphasise perpetrator behaviours that involve physical violence and serious physical harm. As Canada is currently considering the possibility of criminalising coercive control, results highlight that further training and improved risk assessment tools will be necessary in order for police to be able to effectively respond.

Hearn, J., Hall, M., Lewis, R. & Niemistö, C. (2023). The Spread of Digital Intimate Partner Violence: Ethical Challenges for Business, Workplaces, Employers and Management. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 187: 695-711.

In recent decades, huge technological changes have opened up possibilities and potentials for new socio-technological forms of violence, violation and abuse, themselves intersectionally gendered, that form part of and extend offline intimate partner violence (IPV). Digital IPV (DIPV)—the use of digital technologies in and for IPV—takes many forms, including: cyberstalking, internet-based abuse, non-consensual intimate imagery, and reputation abuse. IPV is thus now in part digital, and digital and non-digital violence may merge and reinforce each other. At the same time, technological and other developments have wrought significant changes in the nature of work, such as the blurring of work/life boundaries and routine use of digital technologies. Building on feminist theory and research on violence, and previous research on the ethics of digitalisation, this paper examines the ethical challenges raised for business, workplaces, employers and management by digital IPV. This includes the ethical challenges arising from the complexity and variability of DIPV across work contexts, its harmful impacts on employees, productivity, and security, and the prospects for proactive ethical responses in workplace policy and practice for victim/survivors, perpetrators, colleagues, managers, and stakeholders. The paper concludes with contributions made and key issues for the future research agenda.

2. BOOKS

Hacia un futuro sin femicidios. Investigación, activismo y respuestas organizadas en las Américas
[Towards a future without femicides. Research, activism and organised response in the Americas]

Edited by **Martín Hernán Di Marco**, Claire Branigan, Dolores Figueroa Romero, Leticia Sánchez García & Dabney P. Evans.

HACIA UN FUTURO SIN FEMICIDIOS

Investigación, activismo y respuestas
organizadas en las Américas



MARTÍN HERNÁN DI MARCO
CLAIRE BRANIGAN
DOLORES FIGUEROA ROMERO
LETICIA SÁNCHEZ GARCÍA
DABNEY P. EVANS
(COMPILACIÓN)

teseo 

This book is the result of collaboration and dialogue between academics and activists from diverse parts of the Americas. The authors are united by the desire to share reflections, critical interventions, experiences of activism, documentation methodologies, and multidisciplinary research on femicide/feminicide. The aim of this book is to show the diversity of conversations that are currently taking place in the region. The volume is made up of twelve chapters that address femicide from different perspectives, disciplines, positions and languages. Contributions come from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, the United States, Mexico, Uruguay and Latin America in general.

The Inter-American Anti-Femicide Network (RIAF) is a multilingual and interdisciplinary community for academic and activist dialogue on femicide in the Americas. Its objective is to work collaboratively to facilitate and share expert knowledge and lived experiences in diverse contexts and communities in our hemisphere.

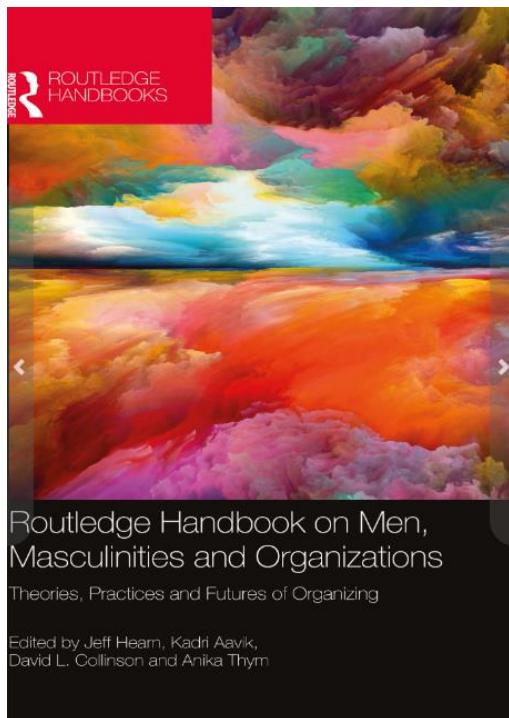
For more information:

<https://www.teseopress.com/haciaunfuturosinfemicidio/>

Routledge Handbook on Men, Masculinities and Organizations. Theories, Practices and Futures of Organizing

Edited by **Jeff Hearn**, Kadri Aavik, David L. Collinson, and Anika Thym

This Handbook provides new theoretical and empirical insights into men, men's practices and masculinities across many kinds of organizations and forms of organizing. Most mainstream studies of



organizations, leadership and management do not seem to notice they are often talking a lot about men and masculinities. The Handbook challenges this general tendency to avoid gendering men by bringing together a range of theoretical and methodological approaches that:

- Engage with not only formal organizations, such as businesses and state organizations, but also processes of organizing within and beyond organizations;
- Address emergent and future issues on men, masculinities and organizations, such as tech masculinities, men's emotions, sexualities and violences, animal advocacy and environmental issues, and men and masculinities in pandemics.

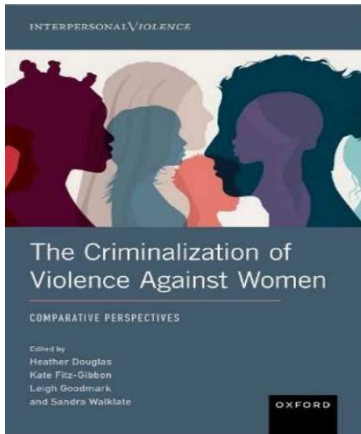
Targeted at scholars, policymakers, practitioners and students interested in links between men, masculinities, organizations and organizing, this landmark Handbook is an invaluable resource for those working in and beyond such fields as gender studies, organization, leadership and management studies, political science, sociology, social and public policy, and social movement studies.

Edited Collection: The Criminalisation of Violence against Women

Profs Heather Douglas, **Kate Fitz-Gibbon**, **Sandra Walklate** and Leigh Goodmark are very excited to announce the forthcoming publication of their Edited Collection 'The Criminalization of Violence Against Women: Comparative Perspectives' (Oxford University Press).

Historically states have failed to seriously confront violence against women. In response, in many countries women's rights movements have called on the government to prioritize state intervention in cases involving violence between intimate partners, sexual harassment, rape, and sexual assault by both strangers and intimate partners.

Many countries have relied upon intervention by the criminal legal system to meet their requirements under international human rights standards that obligate states to prevent, protect from, prosecute,



punish, and provide redress for violence. Although states have taken divergent approaches to the passage and implementation of criminal laws and procedures to address violence against women, two things are clear: criminalization is a primary strategy relied upon by most nations, and yet criminalization is not having the desired impact.

This collection explores the extent to which nations have adopted criminal legal reforms to address violence against women, the consequences associated with the implementation of those laws and policies, and who bears those consequences most heavily. The chapters examine the need for both more and less criminalization, ask whether we should think differently about criminalization, and

explore the tensions that emerge when criminal law, civil law and social policy speak or fail to speak to each other. The collection offers a wide geographic scope, featuring perspectives from Australia, the US, the UK, Central and South America, New Zealand and Asia.

Read more about the collection here: <https://global.oup.com/academic/product/the-criminalization-of-violence-against-women-9780197651841?lang=en&cc=au#>

3. BOOK CHAPTERS AND REPORTS

Di Marco, M. H. (2024). Stories of Masculinity and Violence of Male Homicide Perpetrators in Argentina (pp. 11-35). In Biholar, R. & Leslie, D. *Gender-Based Violence in the Global South. Ideologies, Resistances, Responses, and Transformations*. London: Routledge.

This chapter examines from a biographical perspective, the legitimisation processes of men who have committed the homicide of other men in Buenos Aires, Argentina. A qualitative approach was adopted, following a hermeneutic methodology. Narrative interviews with men (18–45 years old) who have been charged with intentional homicide in the context of a fight or quarrel (homicidio doloso en context de riña) were conducted. A convenience sample strategy was employed, including men from heterogeneous socio-economic backgrounds and age groups. A total of 44 interviews were conducted with 30 participants from Argentina. The life stories of Juan and Martín are presented to illustrate underlying moral and gendered norms linked to homicide. The results indicate that “successful masculine trajectories” in learning how to perpetrate violence are associated with (a) resorting to physical violence as a legitimate means to negotiate with peers, (b) achieving masculine selves through the use of violence, and (c) having an ambivalent relationship with institutions and considering their intervention as “unreasonable”.



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Hearn, J., Hall, M., & Lewis, R. (2023). ‘Men talking, writing, and imaging violence against women: (Dis)continuities offline and online, *Storyworlds: A Journal of Narrative Studies*, Vol. 13(1), 23-48.

<https://nebraskapressjournals.unl.edu/issue/9000032971080/storyworlds-131/>

How to represent violence—that is, talk about, write about, and image violence—without reproducing violence/violation is a challenge. Violence can be presented, re-presented, and represented in many ways, and through diverse narratives. In this article we analyze the narratives of those using violence, either when subsequently talking about the violence or in doing violation itself. Thus, we write on violence and violation, and we explore how men's violence and violation are talked of, written, and imaged by men, even while they may well not be aware that they are enacting violence/violation. We attend to some of the continuities and discontinuities in men's narratives between those talking about their use of immediate, direct physical violence/violation, especially against women, and those doing various forms of digital violence/violation through writing violence/violation. In the latter case, two examples are foregrounded: first, what is popularly known as "revenge pornography," that is, nonconsensual sharing and distribution of sexual images and texts; and second, "upskirting," that is, nonconsensual taking of photographs and videos of (usually) women's bodies and clothing. We draw on or analyze these practices through understandings of men, masculinities, and variable masculinist narratives. The final part of the article compares the three examples and considers their implications, the overlaps and blurrings between offline physical violence and digital violence/violation, and future challenges.

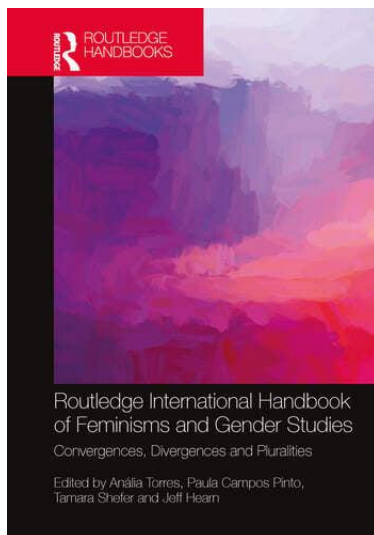
Ólafsdóttir, K. and **Hearn, J. (2023).** “How did this happen?": Making retrospective, present and prospective sense of intimate relationships where men have been violent’, *Feminist Encounters: A Journal of Critical Studies in Culture and Politics*, Vol. 7(1), 13.

In seeking to explain intimate partner violence (IPV), feminist research has shifted its focus from individual explanations to the social contexts of such violence. Adopting such a perspective, we explore the narratives of three men who identify as perpetrators of violence and three women who identify as victims/survivors of IPV. Our analyses focus on how the participants present their relationships, employing the notion of affective – discursive practices as informing, at times constituting, the participants’ experiences. Their stories are characterised by a chronological line – retrospective, present and prospective. Their understandings change in framing their experiences, with the relationships themselves becoming affective–discursive practices, albeit figuring differently in the participants’ stories across time. Our findings also underline the significance of shame as a regulatory mechanism sustaining heteronormative practices.

4. FORTHCOMING

Routledge International Handbook of Feminisms and Gender Studies. Convergences, Divergences and Pluralities

Edited by Anália Torres, Paula Campos Pinto, Tamara Shefer, and **Jeff Hearn**

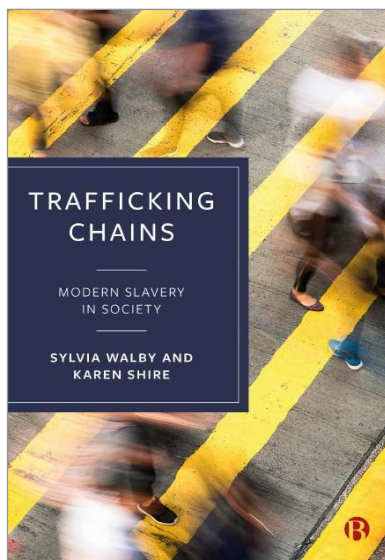


This handbook is a fundamental contribution to the recent history and contemporary context of feminist, gender, and women’s studies in a global perspective. It tackles current developments in the area, by examining their multiple configurations in different countries across the world and taking stock of the tensions and controversies that have recently emerged against and within the field. The volume is unique in bringing together essays from renowned feminist and gender studies academics from the global north and global south, as well as early stage, emerging scholars. The diversity of the geopolitical and disciplinary locations and the quality of their reflections provides rich, comprehensive, and interdisciplinary discussions that are rarely found in similar collections, making

this an essential resource for advanced students and academics in the field.

Trafficking Chains: Modern Slavery in Society

Sylvia Walby and Karen Shire



To be published on 22 April 2024, open access.

This book offers a theory of trafficking and modern slavery with implications for policy. Despite economic development, modern slavery persists all around the world. The issue is not only one of crime but the regulation of the economy, better welfare, and social protections. Going beyond polarized debates on the sex trade, an original empirical analysis shows the importance of profit-taking. Although individual experience matters, the root causes lie in intersecting regimes of inequality of gender regimes, capitalism, and the legacies of colonialism. This book shows the importance of coercion and the societal complexities that perpetuate modern slavery.

Sylvia Walby is Professor in the School of Law and Social Sciences, Royal Holloway, University of London, and Co-President, International Sociological Association’s Thematic Group 11 ‘Violence and Society’.

Karen Shire is Professor of Comparative Sociology, University of Duisburg-Essen, and President, International Sociological Association's RC02 Economy and Society.

For more information: <https://bristoluniversitypress.co.uk/trafficking-chains>

International Sociology - Thematic Section on Femicide (Volume 39, Issue 2, May 2024)



A thematic section of the journal *International Sociology* will be focused on femicides. The four papers are:

Querying Femicide Data Ecosystems in Mexico, by Saide Mobayed Vega and Maria Gargiulo

To date, we cannot fully know the extent of femicide in Mexico. When available, data on the gender-related killing of women are often incomplete, inaccurate, or inexplicable. In this paper, a sociologist (Saide) and a statistician (Maria) query the co-production and co-creation of femicide data ecosystems in Mexico. Drawing on the “datasheets for datasets” (Gebru et al., 2021) and the “data nutrition label” (Holland et al., 2020) frameworks, we zoom in on the two primary governmental sources gauging femicide in the country, the mortality records processed by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI) and the alleged femicide investigation files published by the Secretariado Ejecutivo del Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Pública (SESNSP). We argue that femicide data ecosystems in Mexico are multiple insofar as they measure different concepts, use different information sources and methodologies, and were designed with distinct uses in mind. Our conclusions shed light on four crucial frictions between INEGI and SESNSP femicide data: naming, underreporting, comparing, and availability. This contribution seeks to act as a guide for assessing and understanding femicide data in Mexico, to enhance effective communication between data creators and users concerned with data-making practices, and to ignite the querying of data ecosystems grappling with social justice and accountability against femicide and beyond.

Fear, Helplessness, Pain, Anger: The narrated emotions of femicide perpetrators in Latin America, by **Martín Hernán Di Marco** and Sveinung Sandberg

While studies of femicide perpetrators have focused on background factors, such as criminal history and mental health conditions, little attention has been paid to their experiences and sense-making and emotions have been often overlooked and even dismissed. Through the micro-sociological understanding of violence theoretical framework, we identify the narrated emotions involved in the perpetration of femicide. The data gathered is based on 33 open-ended interviews with convicted male perpetrators from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Honduras, Mexico, and Venezuela. We identify four main emotions reflecting participants' experiences of femicide: Fear, expressed through stories of women as threats to self, family and community; helplessness, expressed through stories of men being trapped, judged and persecuted; and pain, connected to stories of jealousy and belittlement. These



feelings lead to anger, expressed through stories of bodily reactions and losing control. These emotions indicate that femicide perpetrators resorted to lethal violence to regulate self-worth and remediate actions they felt were disruptive. The research demonstrates the importance of embodied and narrated emotions to understand the phenomenon of femicides. We argue that understanding femicide as a product of a shared pervasive emotional economy points to the rule of embodied and narrated feelings in maintaining a gendered social order.

Identifying femicide using the United Nations Statistical Framework: Exploring the feasibility of sex/gender-related motives and indicators to inform prevention by Myrna Dawson, Haleakala Angus, and Angelika Zecha

According to the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, 58% of women and girls killed in 2021 died at the hands of intimate partners or family members, contexts indicative of femicide. The proportion of the remaining 42% of women and girls killed which involved sex or gender-related elements remains largely unknown. This is due to the lack of high-quality, gender-sensitive data collection tools and the few systematic efforts to more consistently and accurately document femicide. Information about femicide in marginalized and racialized communities is further impacted because many these deaths remain invisible in official data for women and girls who live – and die – at the intersections of race, poverty, ability, sexuality, and other social identities. Drawing from a recently released international statistical framework for measuring gender-related killings of women and girls, this paper examines the presence of sex/gender-related motives and indicators (SGRMIs) in a Canadian sample, drawing data from publicly available information. Findings about the feasibility of documenting SGRMIs generally and for specific groups of women and girls will be discussed.

Sexual and non-sexual femicide in South Africa: Comparing two studies 2009 and 2017, by Naeemah Abrahams, Shibe Mhlongo, Esnat Chirwa, Bianca Dekel, Asiphe Ketelo, Shanaaz Mathews and Rachel Jewkes

Women who are raped and killed at the same time are often not well described and reported in the literature on femicide except for reports from developed settings. In this paper we describe sexual femicides among women 14 years and older across two national femicides surveys covering the years 2009 and 2017 in South Africa. Using the same study design of mortuary-based retrospective surveys with weighted cluster designs from proportionate random samples of medico-legal laboratories. We further collected data from crime dockets during interviews with police. We identified the sexual violence from both autopsy and police reports and will provide an analysis comparing sexual femicides with non-sexual femicides. We show sexual femicide is not rare in South Africa. We estimated 451 (95% CI: 366-533) sexual femicides in 2009 and 210 (95% CI: 176-244) in 2017. This was 19.1% of all femicides in 2009 which decreased by more than half to 8.7% in 2017. However, we show an increase risk among younger women, those living in rural areas and strangers as perpetrators in 2017. Our dedicated studies show the value of documenting sexual femicides over time in a country with high levels of gender-based violence.



PROJECTS

EU project on gender-based violence in universities and research organisations (Jeff Hearn)

The EU project 'UniSAFE' (<https://unisafe-gbv.eu/>) has just come to an end after three years. The project has aimed to make universities and research organisations safe from gender-based violence. As well as conducting a Europe-wide survey of 42,000 staff and student respondents, and various other focused research and policy studies, the project has developed publications and a major set of resources of many kinds, including detailed 'off the peg' training workshops for undergraduates, doctoral and project researchers, and faculty staff, including videos, powerpoints, and facilitator guidance. Do take a look at the toolkit and recommendations developed by UniSAFE for higher education and research organisations, as well as sharing it widely with your networks, as you wish. The UniSAFE toolkit is at: <https://unisafe-gbv.eu/blog/launch-of-the-unisafe-toolkit/>. Scroll down and you will find many different kinds of resources including for training workshops, for undergraduates, doctoral, early career and project researchers, and faculty staff.

New PhD Project - Invisible Work: Responding to culturally marginalised women's experiences with domestic and family violence (University of South Australia)

PhD Candidate: Renee Romeo, renee.romeo@mymail.unisa.edu.au; Supervisors: Professor Elspeth McInnes, Dr Nada Ibrahim, Dr Carole Zufferey, Kathryn Rendell

The extent of domestic and family violence (DFV) against women in culturally marginalised or culturally and linguistically diverse (CaLD) communities in Australia uncertain due to a lack of data. Therefore, it is essential to examine the representations and responses to CaLD women in DFV policies. The definitions and use of CaLD communities vary in policies but are often described through particular social constructions within deficit discourses that focus on women, ignoring systemic barriers that may also influence and determine the response of CaLD women's access to safety and availability of service.

The paper presents preliminary findings based on 16 interviews with CaLD women working in frontline domestic violence services in South Australia and Queensland. Using an intersectional feminist framework and thematic analysis approach, a key theme indicates the informal and invisible work of CaLD women, in supporting women's safety on an invisible frontline responding to DV.

State actors need to consider more complex ways of responding to DFV, considering complex structural inequalities beyond cultural and linguistic diversity. These early findings emphasise that without understanding and addressing the issue, systems fail to protect CaLD women from DFV. It is crucial to recognise the invisible frontline, leading to a sustainable approach to addressing the complex ways in which violence impacts CaLD women. Until this is understood and accommodated by state services' responses to DFV, CaLD women will remain marginalised, unsafe, and culturally defined as 'hard to reach'.



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CRIMLA (Crime in Latin America)

Launch of the website of CRIMLA (Crime in Latin America), a large-scale biographical research project about people in prison in eight countries of Latin America. <https://www.crimeinlatinamerica.com/>

Crime in Latin America has risen sharply the last two decades. This is closely connected to the growth of US drug markets, brutalization of drug trafficking, increasingly important role of gangs, poverty, diminishing trust in governments, and weakness or failure of states. By developing a culturally sensitive life-course criminology, Crime in Latin America (CRIMLA) aims to understand the role of family, employment, culture and the state in criminal trajectories and careers in Latin America. Combining criminological theory, with institutional, cultural and narrative studies, the objective is to develop research and theorizing from the Global South. CRIMLA, headed by professor in criminology Sveinung Sandberg, explores the overall research question ‘What is the best way to theorize and understand the criminal careers and life-course trajectories of Latin American offenders?’ These questions are addressed through qualitative life-story interviews with prisoners in seven Latin American countries: Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Honduras and Mexico.



EVENTS, CONFERENCES, NETWORKS AND CALLS

1. Community of Practice for the Study of Domestic Homicide (coordinated by John Devaney)

This established network brings together scholars, practitioners, and activists in the field of homicide studies. A recent meeting of the event took place during the European Conference on Domestic Violence (<https://ecdv.hi.is/>) in Reykjavik. For more information or interest in subscribing to the newsletter, write to J.Devaney@ed.ac.uk.

2. *Men, Boys and Masculinities* [MOOC], online course. J. Hearn, A. Phoenix, K. Ratele and T. Shefer (2024). edX. 2024. <https://www.edx.org/learn/social-science/the-university-of-iceland-masculinities>

This course provides a solid introduction to studies on men, boys and masculinities, and addresses gendered issues relating to men and boys across a variety of fields.

3. Publication opportunity in SAGE Studies in International Sociology (SSIS)

Joy Zhang, the editor of [SAGE Studies in International Sociology](#) book series and [Current Sociology monographs](#) (special issues), has invited TG11 members to consider turning Thematic Groups discussions into SAGE Studies in International Sociology (SSIS) publications. These publications especially welcome innovative formats that leverage the length of a book. We encourage colleagues to consider small group co-authored volumes (2-4 authors), allowing for an in-depth dialogical investigation of a specific topic. As indicated on the updated webpages of these two series, they have significantly reduced the turnaround time for proposals for both of these publications. For *Current Sociology* monographs, they have explicitly required guest editors to incorporate epistemic diversity and inclusivity in their calls.

4. Call for papers (in Spanish)

Llamamiento a contribuciones en la Revista del Centro de Investigaciones Penales y Criminológicas (CENIPEC) para su número 36 especial, “Criminología Narrativa”, que será publicado a finales de 2024

La Revista del Centro de Investigaciones Penales y Criminológicas (CENIPEC) hace un llamado de envío de manuscritos originales para el próximo número 36 especial sobre “**Criminología Narrativa**”, que será publicado a finales del año 2024. El propósito de este número especial es explorar y promover el estudio de la criminología narrativa tanto en América Latina como en España, además de fomentar el diálogo interdisciplinario entre criminólogos y expertos de áreas colindantes, como la psicología, la sociología y el derecho, y otras disciplinas afines. Invitamos a académicos, investigadores y profesionales a enviar sus contribuciones originales que aborden diversos aspectos de esta rama del saber criminológico, así como su aplicación en el estudio del delito y la justicia. La criminología narrativa ha emergido en las últimas décadas como un enfoque innovador que busca comprender y explicar procesos y fenómenos sociales a través de los relatos y narrativas de actores sociales. Esta disciplina reconoce la importancia de las experiencias personales, las perspectivas individuales, las



anécdotas y las interacciones sociales en la delincuencia (tanto de los agresores y las víctimas, como de la sociedad), en tanto que estas moldean el crimen. El interés académico por esta disciplina es cada vez mayor a nivel internacional, aunque su estudio es todavía escaso en la literatura hispánica. Este número especial ofrece la oportunidad de extender las discusiones sobre criminología narrativa en español, incorporando estudios empíricos y debates académicos de regiones hispanohablantes.

Los posibles temas de interés para este número especial incluyen, pero no se limitan a:

- Análisis de narrativas personales de delincuentes o víctimas.
- El papel de las narrativas en la construcción de identidades criminales o victimológicas.
- Narrativas institucionales en el sistema de justicia penal.
- Metodologías narrativas en la investigación criminológica.
- Aplicaciones prácticas de la criminología narrativa en la prevención del delito y la reinserción social.
- Literatura, sociedad y criminología.

Los autores interesados están invitados a enviar sus trabajos originales que aborden estos temas o cualquier otro aspecto relevante de la criminología narrativa. Los manuscritos pueden ser artículos de investigación, revisiones teóricas, estudios de caso o ensayos académicos. Todos los trabajos enviados serán sometidos a un proceso de revisión por pares con el fin de garantizar la calidad académica y la relevancia temática.

Aquellos que deseen presentar una contribución deberán **enviar un resumen de su propuesta** antes del **29 de abril de 2024**, a la siguiente cuenta de correo: revista.cenipec@gmail.com. El resumen deberá estar estructurado en los siguientes apartados: 1) objetivos, 2) métodos, 3) resultados (que pueden ser resultados iniciales o esperados) y 4) conclusiones (que pueden ser conclusiones iniciales o esperadas) para trabajos empíricos. Para trabajos teóricos se puede incluir en el resumen: 1) objetivos del artículo, 2) esbozo de la revisión bibliográfica realizada y 3) conclusiones. En todo caso, el resumen de la propuesta puede tener como mínimo 180 palabras y máximo 300 palabras.

En caso de ser aceptado su resumen, la versión final del manuscrito deberá enviarse antes del 30 de julio de 2024, a la precitada cuenta de correo, cumpliendo con las directrices de formato y envío de artículos de la Revista CENIPEC, las cuales pueden consultarse en <http://www.saber.ula.ve/revistacenipec/>. La extensión recomendada para los manuscritos será de 8000 a 10000 palabras, siguiendo las pautas de estilo y formato estipulados por nuestra Revista.

Los Doctores **Adrián Jiménez Ribera** (Universidad Católica de Valencia San Vicente Mártir, España) y **Martín Hernán Di Marco** (Universidad de Oslo, Noruega), serán los editores invitados del número especial.

Para consultas o más información, no duden en ponerse en contacto con el comité editorial a través de la citada cuenta de correo electrónico de la revista: revista.cenipec@gmail.com.

Revista del Centro de Investigaciones Penales y Criminológicas “Héctor Febres Cordero”, Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Políticas. Universidad de Los Andes. Mérida – Venezuela.



Violence
and Society

Newsletter 2024/01 – March

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Please remember to pay your membership fee. To apply for membership or renew ISA and/or RC affiliation, please go to <https://www.isa-sociology.org/en/login>

- *Regular member*: USD50 for a 4-year period.
- *Discount member* (students up to PhD and members residing in countries classified in category B and C): USD10 for a 4-year period.
- *Life member*: USD10 (available only to ISA Life Members).

To create your user account please use the online form: <https://www.isa-sociology.org/en/sign-up-isa-user-account>.

If you have any questions concerning the membership, please contact Martín Hernán Di Marco (m.h.d.marco@jus.uio.no) or Lynn Rapaport (lr004747@pomona.edu).



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FUTURE NEWSLETTERS

The next newsletter will be distributed on October 15th, 2024. Contributions will be accepted until October 1st. Please send us:

- A presentation of your current project.
- Papers, chapters, books, or reports you have published (within the scope of the TG). These could be in your respective native language.
- General reports about activities in the field of violence research in your institution, university, country, continent.
- Interesting calls for papers for conferences, workshops, summer schools.
- Any other thought or information you would like to share.
- Please send your contributions in Word or rtf formats.

If you would like **your profile** to be featured in the next newsletter, send us the following information: short bio, university, email, main research topic and ongoing projects. You could include requests for collaboration!

Send your contribution directly to Martín Hernán Di Marco (m.h.d.marco@jus.uio.no).