

POSTER 56

Insects-cannot-commit-crimes-but-can-help-solve-them

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Resumo

Introduction: Entomology is used in criminal investigations and forensic research to provide evidence such as postmortem intervals, changes in body position and cause of death by studying the insect population in the decomposing corpse and their larval stages [1]. **Objectives:** This review aims to analyze the latest research about the use of insects as evidence in criminal stages. **Material e Methods:** This research was conducted using databases like PubMed and Google Scholar using insects, larvae, forensic entomology, death scene as keywords. The search was narrowed by date of publication from 2017 to 2022, to free texts only and in English. After examining the abstract and excluding those that didn't fit this review, 16 articles were obtained, which were all fully read. **Results:** Reporting forensic casework findings and describing all postmortem

artefacts is extremely important [2]. Recent researches focus on the accuracy of the postmortem interval in different species [3]. Thereby, most authors believe it's crucial to research the insect population detected in human remains in various regions of the globe and link that data to the time of year and temperature [4]. Others argue that more non-invasive and/or digital technologies [5] for evaluating live insects found at crime scenes are needed. Said investigations focus on reducing misinterpretation errors caused by insect artefacts, as well as inaccuracies in determining postmortem intervals. **Conclusions:** While additional research is needed to improve the value of the evidence obtained through entomology [1], forensic studies offer a wide range of possibilities in criminal investigations and have become an important tool for solving crimes.

Keywords: insects; larvae; forensic entomology; death scene

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POSTER 57

A forensic authorship analysis of threats

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Resumo

Introduction: Forensic authorship analysis is an area of forensic linguistics that aims to attribute a document of questioned authorship (e.g., emails or messages) to one of a few possible authors, by identifying their specific linguistic features [1]. A type of questioned document where this

analysis is relevant is threatening messages [1]. These have received little research attention, as is shown by the scarce literature in the area. However, like other questioned texts, threats have several lexical and grammatical markers that allow its attribution to one of a set of authors [2]. **Objectives:**

To establish whether (and which) linguistic patterns allow the positive identification of the author of the anonymous threat. **Methods:** A literature review was conducted on the topic in reference databases to identify journal articles and books available in this area to (a) obtain a current overview of the topic, (b) identify which methodologies used are relevant and (c) identify gaps in research. Overall, these studies demonstrated that ideally threatening messages should be compared against a corpus of texts written by suspects to determine their author. **Results:** The authorship of questioned texts is often crucial evidence in many civil and criminal cases [3]. Several authors use different methods to identify the author of a text. For example, some argue that these markers are related to an author's grammatical and lexical choices, including syntactic

structure, morphological inflections, vocabulary, spelling, and punctuation; others use a sophisticated Discriminant Function Analysis to determine the best variables to analyze text authorship [4]. Most stylometric authorship analyses, which aim to provide a robust classification of the writing style of an author, use texts of known authorship of significant length (more than 10,000 words per author) [5], but obtaining long texts in forensic contexts is often unrealistic, as texts (especially questioned texts) tend to be short [1]. **Conclusions:** Because threats are often short they are sometimes neglected in linguistic analysis, because the smaller the text, the harder it is to identify the writing style of the anonymous author. However, the linguistic markers of the authors have the potential to identify the correct author [2].

Keywords: forensic linguistics; stylometry; idiolect; corpus linguistics; language and law.

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POSTER 58

A scoping review on the evidence regarding sexual violence primary prevention programs in school settings

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Resumo

Introduction: Sexual violence (SV) is a worldwide public health problem that has been the focus of multidisciplinary research interest. Primary prevention programs for SV have been widely implemented in school contexts. **Objectives:** This scoping review aims to evaluate the implementation, methodology and nature of SV prevention programs conducted in schools and to summarise the results of studies concerning their efficacy. **Methods:** Three electronic databases were searched (EBSCOHOST, Scopus and Web of Science) using search terms associated with the topic. Peer-reviewed empirical articles in English, Portuguese and Spanish with no temporal or geographical limits were included. **Results:** We included 124 articles, of

which 38% were RCT's, 12% were reviews and meta-analysis and 50% were other types of original studies. The average number of participants in the RCTs was 6590 (SD = 17870). A vast majority (70%) of studies were conducted in the U.S.A., although every region of the globe was represented in this search. Most studies (58%) were conducted after 2018. For the RCTs, the average proportion of women in the sample was 57% (SD = 10), the average number of sessions per program was 8,5 sessions (SD = 6,3), with a mean of 10 hours (SD = 13) in total per programme and a mean of 12 weeks (SD = 9) of duration. Only 32% of studies assessed SV outcomes solely, with 44% of studies assessing SV within dating violence, 15% involving other types of violence