

19 SRD 1 (Allyship, E-Scooters, and Criminal Psychology)

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SPEAKERS

Mackenzie Thomas, Alysha-Khanu Lakhani, Dylan Cave, Brady Bailey, Brittany Ekelund

D

Dylan Cave 00:00

We'd like to first acknowledge that we are on Treaty Six territory, the traditional gathering grounds for many diverse First Nations, Métis and Inuit, whose footsteps have marked this land and whose presence continue to enrich our vibrant community. [Intro music plays] Hello, and welcome back to Research Recast(ed), the knowledge mobilization Podcast. I'm Dylan cave and I'm here with Brittany Ekelund. Today we have an extra special episode where we have not one, but three guests in our very first ever student research edition. We will be talking with presenters from last year's Student Research Day.

B

Brittany Ekelund 00:35

First, Alysha-Khanu Lakhani discusses her paper on Indigenous allyship in the Asian diaspora, touching on implicit bias challenging perceptions and cognitive imperialism. Next, we talk with Brady Bailey, who's award-winning research looks at sustainability, e-scooters and the sharing economy. Lastly, we'll sit down with Mackenzie Thomas about her pioneering research into typographies and risk assessment of criminogenic needs of sexual offenders.

D

Dylan Cave 01:00

Alicia Connie Lakhani is in her second year of her Bachelor's of Child and Youth Care and she is interested in how childhood trauma affects development and how those dealing with trauma can be supported.

B

Brittany Ekelund 01:14

She's also passionate about supporting people, and especially marginalized communities , in their life space. Her research, Asian diaspora and Indigenous allyship, was written with the

intention of becoming an accessible resource to open a dialogue on displacement and allyship within the larger Asian community. Thank you so much for joining us. We're super excited to hear about your research. So can you walk us through the project. [music fades out]

A

Alysha-Khanu Lakhani 01:40

So essentially, I wrote this paper, Asian diaspora and Indigenous allyship, just because there hasn't been a lot of conversation or discourse around how marginalized populations, who are still considered model minorities, can help uphold the subjugation of the Indigenous people of this land. And I just wanted to make something that would open up a dialogue within the Asian communities on Turtle Island about how we can be allies and better support the Indigenous people of the land.

B

Brittany Ekelund 02:23

Okay, so, um, is there something in particular that sparked your interest in this topic?

A

Alysha-Khanu Lakhani 02:30

Ah, yes. So, I have been working in a group home setting for four years. So essentially working with the most marginalized children in the city. So that frontline work gave me a lot of first-hand experience on the impact that intergenerational trauma has had on these young people and that the way that our systems that we live in are built on the subjugation of Indigenous people. And so watching it firsthand just made me really realize that we need to have this discourse a little bit more. And my positioning as a part of the Asian diaspora in the West is a little bit different, too, because I am still a settler-- And an uninvited guest on this land. But, um, settler-ing also can't be conflated with violent colonialism, because it doesn't account for like, reasons that people in the Asian diaspora had to settle here--

B

Brittany Ekelund 03:23

[crosstalk] Mhm. Yeah.

A

Alysha-Khanu Lakhani 03:42

Which is also due to colonialism that we faced. And I'm also the child of refugees. So I also do understand that intergenerational trauma. So I wanted to open a discourse on how we can all get together and discuss how we can be better allies to the Indigenous people and the land that we settle.

B

Brittany Ekelund 03:57

Yeah.

D Dylan Cave 03:58
An important conversation for sure.

A Alysha-Khanu Lakhani 03:59
Mhm.

B Brittany Ekelund 04:00
So I'm kind of curious if, because you're in your second year of Child and Youth Care-- is this something - like intergenerational trauma, the negative effects of colonialism - is this something that's being covered in the program, or did this come about merely kind of through your work in the community?

A Alysha-Khanu Lakhani 04:21
So both. Um, I'm-- intergenerational trauma has been something that not only have I grappled with in my personal life, but something that has been very clear from the start of my working in this field, that it is a huge issue. However, it is also addressed very clearly and phenomenally in the Child and Youth Care Program. I believe that the Child and Youth Care Program has like a really, really good lens on intersectionality and advocacy.

B Brittany Ekelund 04:52
Okay.

D Dylan Cave 04:53
So, what kind of resources did you have available to you for this project?

A Alysha-Khanu Lakhani 04:58
Um, JSTOR. [laughter] JSTOR, Great. [laughter] Yeah, I just did a ton of reading. Some amazing books by phenomenal Indigenous authors. And it's it's all about learning, right? And not making it the burden of the marginalized people to teach you, but to go and seek that knowledge yourself.

D Dylan Cave 05:19
That's something that we're learning with our podcast as well, you know, we want to do things in an ethical way. And, you know, we had to learn very quickly that it's like not other people's

job to help us be better people and more ethical in our practice.

A

Alysha-Khanu Lakhani 05:37

Absolutely.

D

Dylan Cave 05:38

So we've had to put in quite a lot of work into trying to, you know, do what we can to try and make sure that, that we're doing stuff in an appropriate way.

A

Alysha-Khanu Lakhani 05:46

Yeah. And it's not easy. It's, it's often quite hard not only to go out and read a ton and try and listen to whatever podcasts or TED talks or whatever that Indigenous people are offering us. But to also unlearn the implicit biases and cognitions that we just have, like, so deeply ingrained in us, is an incredibly difficult process.

B

Brittany Ekelund 06:12

And it's uncomfortable. And I think that that is something that, again, we've spoken about on the podcast, but I think on a personal level, like it is-- you come from especially a family who may have been settled here generations ago. And so your family is like, well, I don't understand, We're from here. And I'm like, Well, I don't know about that. [Dylan laughs] But, um, yeah, one of the questions we do have is exactly about what you're saying about unlearning these colonial worldviews. So it's like, how do you find it? How do you challenge it? And are there implicit bias that are unique to the Asian diaspora in relations to Indigenous allyship?

A

Alysha-Khanu Lakhani 06:55

That's an interesting question. Um, I will say that it would be absolutely false to say that I have unlearned everything. I think that is a life long journey. And I hope to be the best ally as possible. However, it has been-- it's uncomfortable, it's shameful at times. And I think it's something we all have to just deal with, like, just deal with how, like, not great it feels. And it takes a lot of educating yourself and a lot of like, catching yourself, like in your thoughts and trying to really, to catch yourself and then unpack it and debrief that thought and say, Where did that come from? You know, What, what experience in my life triggered that? And-- because like, we live in these systems, that are built on the subjugation of BIPOC folk, and we are like, so socialized to live within those systems. And so it's like changing how you've been socialized.

D

Dylan Cave 08:04

And embracing that uncomfortableness as well. We talk about that on a few of our podcasts, that like, you know, we should almost like this like, embrace that feeling of even when

just like, you know, we should almost-- like, it's like going to-- getting that feeling or even going to a different country, if we're talking about new settlers to Canada, or people just migrating to Canada. Having that uncomfortableness of even going somewhere where you don't speak the same language, and feeling just like so out of your comfort zone and embracing that. Because it's something that other people feel every single day of their lives trying to adapt to a new country that they've moved to. And I don't know, there's something that we talked about is there's something beautiful about the uncomfortableness and embracing it.

A

Alysha-Khanu Lakhani 08:52

Absolutely. And I will say like embracing that feeling of discomfort is not only a good thing, but it's our responsibility as settlers on this land, it's, um, it's something that I believe that we don't really have a choice. We need to be mindful about, you know, where our thoughts and decisions are coming from and, and to have an anti-oppressive lens on, on the things that we do and how we are in the world.

B

Brittany Ekelund 09:22

Absolutely. So I do want to talk a little bit more about your paper. Um, just kind of like the things that you explored as your main themes. And what did you find like, what are you coming away from this with?

A

Alysha-Khanu Lakhani 09:41

That's a really good question. [laughter]

B

Brittany Ekelund 09:43

because, like I've read the paper, but for those who may not have read it, if you could just dive in a little bit into some of the specifics. Yeah.

A

Alysha-Khanu Lakhani 09:53

Um, so I think one of the most important things that came out of this paper, in my opinion, was just the idea of cognitive imperialism, um-- So, which is essentially, it's a form of colonial violence that essentially is like, My way of believing and knowing the world is superior to another - which is how early settlers justified their colonial violence against Indigenous people. But it's also, like a very consistent theme that you-- we hear this rhetoric all the time. And like our whole, our whole society is based on the rhetoric that like, the Western way of being was superior. And then I think it's also really, really important to understand that, like, Indigenous people are land defenders, and they traditionally would live with the Earth with a reciprocal relationship. So like, take care of the land, and the land takes care of you. And place-thought theory, which is essentially the idea that, like, the land is just as alive as we are. And I think that that's like, an incredibly beautiful and probably more valid way of existing in the world,

B

Brittany Ekelund 10:06

Which is?

D

Dylan Cave 11:11

I was just gonna say, like, you know, the, the societal way of that we're taught to think is, you know, we're, we're here to serve our, our country, or we're here to serve our community and things like that. And, you know, for for Indigenous populations, I envy, the way of just, you know, existing is what we're supposed to do. We're supposed to exist and give back to the land and, and protect it.

B

Brittany Ekelund 11:39

Well, I think the more that we understand global systems, global weather systems, agriculture, things like that, we are coming to the realization, hopefully, as a larger society that you do have to live reciprocally, like, we will not make it if we do not start caring for that. I do want to pull it back a little bit. So something that you talk about in your paper is actually the model minority trope.

A

Alysha-Khanu Lakhani 12:06

Mhm.

B

Brittany Ekelund 12:06

Can you explain that a little bit in the context of this project?

A

Alysha-Khanu Lakhani 12:10

Yeah. Okay. So the idea of the model minority is essentially that Asians are successful minorities, right? It's kind of that view that we've all heard of, like, smart, good jobs really good at math or whatever. Right? So essentially, there's two things that does that. Are there's two things that this affects within the context of Indigenous people. And the one is that the myth of the model minority kind of started when Canada and the states had a pretty big push for immigration, and specifically educated immigrants. And there ended up being a lot of educated immigrants that came from all over the world, but particularly Asia. And, and the myth of the model minority kind of became a divisive tool by settlers and white folk to make the labor of Indigenous and Black folk null, because the labor of Asian folk was considered superior. So it has always been a divisive strategy. Um, and it's like very important to like unlearn that rhetoric, I believe.

B

Brittany Ekelund 13:24

How can discussions then about colonialism and Ally ship maybe be tailored specifically towards the Asian diaspora who have this kind of trope that has been used visibly?

A

Alysha-Khanu Lakhani 13:24

I believe it's just like important to learn about the subjugation of Indigenous people. I think a lot of people have like these rose-colored glasses about, you know, what really happened. So I think it's like very important to learn about, like, the 500 years of incredibly violent colonialism, and-- even before residential schools, like the violence that happened was ongoing and horrific, and it still is. So I think next is to like, you know, have a conversation around how this wasn't just the past. This wasn't 100 years ago. They don't-- nobody needs to just get over it like this is built into all our systems and we need to understand how systemic racism still affects Indigenous people, and then come at it from a place of just like caring and compassion for the people and community around you. So I kind of wrote this paper with, like, kind of the idea in my head that like, you'd just like, be able to read this and then maybe have a conversation with your like, Indian Auntie about it, who said something a little bit messed up at dinner the other night. So just like, opening that discourse.

B

Brittany Ekelund 15:28

Yeah, starting a conversation.

A

Alysha-Khanu Lakhani 15:31

Mhm.

B

Brittany Ekelund 15:31

Um, you still have a few years to go in university - Um, do you have plans to expand on this paper specifically?

A

Alysha-Khanu Lakhani 15:44

I would really love to, like Child and Youth Care have their journals that I think it'd be interesting to submit. But I have no definitive plans. But yeah, I would love to publish this in a journal.

D

Dylan Cave 16:00

Do you believe that this vein of research is something that you will pursue throughout the rest of your academic career?

A

Alysha-Khanu Lakhani 16:05

I think, um, yeah, absolutely. Because I think I have a very interesting positioning in relation to this topic, right, as somebody who works with primarily Indigenous communities, and is very passionate about that, but also, as a part of the diaspora. I'm a part of the Indian diaspora from East Africa, with refugee parents. So my positioning, I believe, is in relation to this topic is quite unique. And not only in an academic way, would I like to continue with this. But I will say that, like all my work within child and youth care, and in the field, has the anti-oppressive lens. So this kind of work is not only academic, but it's a way of like living in a way about going around the world and acting.

B

Brittany Ekelund 16:51

Yeah.

D

Dylan Cave 16:51

Perfect.

B

Brittany Ekelund 16:54

Those are all the questions that we had for you. But at the end, we always want to open it up. So is there anything we might have missed in this conversation, anything important about this topic, or this paper that that you want to kind of leave the audience with?

A

Alysha-Khanu Lakhani 17:12

I will say that, for a lot of people, when they start to approach allyship, it seems quite daunting, and there's no real equation. There's no, there's no one good way to be an ally. And there's no, there's no way-- you have to do a lot of learning. So if anybody is trying to figure out how to become an ally, the first thing to remember is we don't get to call ourselves allies, the communities that we are trying to be allies to are the ones who decide if we get to be allies, or if we are allies, based on our actions. And the second thing is is like a good place to start, is just to start to really back Indigenous communities, Indigenous community organizers, activists, and land protectors. And just remember that every sentient being should be treated with dignity and sacred reverence.

B

Brittany Ekelund 18:15

Absolutely. I don't think that anyone could disagree with that. Um, Alysha-Khanu, thank you so much for joining us and taking the time. I know it's a crazy time in the semester. So, it's been a sincere pleasure.

A

Alysha-Khanu Lakhani 18:29

Yeah. Thank you so much.

B

Brittany Ekelund 18:31

Yeah. Best of luck going forward.

A

Alysha-Khanu Lakhani 18:33

Thank you. Thanks for having me. [music starts and plays for a five-second break] Brady Bailey is in his last semester of Bachelors of Commerce with an accounting major, driven by passion for finding creative, innovative and sustainable solutions using engaged and active students.

B

Brittany Ekelund 18:54

He works as a research assistant in the decision science and participates in case competitions and student events in the School of Business Leadership Series. And last year, his research on E-scooters won the Administrative Sciences Association of Canada's best student paper award. Hi Brady! [crosstalk] Hey, how are you guys? Thanks for coming in and being with us - we're very good thank you. So congratulations on your paper. Can you just walk us through the project?

B

Brady Bailey 19:27

Yeah, for sure. Thank you. [music fades out] Um, so it actually started off as a part of a experimental learning class a part of the NGTS 497 with Dr. Rohit Jindal, who is actually my research advisor too. So there's only about six of us in the class, which is pretty typical for new pilot projects. And then at the end of the semester, we had to do this - pretty much a case on some sort of sustainability topic - and we kind of took a step back and we're like, Hey, what's the hot topic right now, something that's super trendy, people are going to kind of like latch on to if they were to like also look at our presentation or read it. And the Lime scooters and E-scooters were popping up everywhere around Edmonton.

B

Brittany Ekelund 20:09

They sure are. And it's springtime now so-- [crosstalk] So they are back, baby.

B

Brady Bailey 20:12

[crosstalk] Yeah, we'll see them again, right? [laughter]

D

Dylan Cave 20:14

I spent my fair share of time on an E-scooter the last couple of summers for sure.

B

Brady Bailey 20:18

Yeah, definitely took a couple of falls over last summer. We'll not talk about that.

D

Dylan Cave 20:22

[pause] Taking it off road.

B

Brady Bailey 20:25

[crosstalk] Yeah, yup.

D

Dylan Cave 20:26

Down the Mill Creek ravine trails.

B

Brady Bailey 20:28

Let's pretend I didn't say that. [laughter] [crosstalk] No legal liabilities here. [laughter]

B

Brittany Ekelund 20:31

Okay. Yeah, go on.

B

Brady Bailey 20:33

Yeah. And so we look at that. And then we had to apply a couple of models that we, like sustainability models that we learned. So then, we thought, oh, there's gonna be a trending topic. So like, let's do a survey. So we ended up getting like over 220 responses, which was pretty good. We did not expect to get that many-- No, that's crazy for, especially like a student survey. Yeah, because like student engagement is always like one of the toughest things-- [crosstalk] Yeah, like four answers. And you're like, cool. [crosstalk] Oh well, yeah. This is cool. We posted this, like 50 times, it got four responses, right? [crosstalk] Yeah, you guys got, like hundreds. So that's awesome. Yeah. And it was cool. Because it was a wide range. We also got people from the community as well, which was pretty great, from all different ages, demographics, although the majority was like student-- like university age. So it was great to see all those responses. And we were like, okay, so what do we do with this now? Um, so then we turned into a pretty good paper, I think, looked at the different main-- mainly the three different parts were economic, environmental and social portions, which is what we call a three pedal-- pillar model of sustainability in business. Or some people also know that as a triple bottom line.

B Brittany Ekelund 21:40
Triple bottom line.

B Brady Bailey 21:41
Yeah.

B Brittany Ekelund 21:42
That sounds like a Sunday.

B Brady Bailey 21:43
Yeah. [laughter]

B Brittany Ekelund 21:45
Sorry, completely just derailed you. [laughter] Okay, so the triple bottom line, because yeah, something that when I was reading your paper was really interesting was actually, yeah, the sustainability of E scooters and are they actually a good alternative?

B Brady Bailey 22:02
So from what we looked at, the real challenge that these like E scooters tried to tackle, so they say, is micro-transportation, and especially the congested areas are in the city. And since they are electric, they produce like little-to-no noise. And noise pollution is also another aspect that a lot of people don't think about, especially in downtown.

B Brittany Ekelund 22:20
Mhm.

D Dylan Cave 22:20
I think about it. I used to live two blocks away from here, right on Jasper Avenue.

B Brady Bailey 22:24
Oh.

D

Dylan Cave 22:25

Yeah mean, you're right next to the Edmonton General Hospital, ambulances constantly going, sirens downtown, right across the street from all the nightclubs where it's just screaming it at three in the morning and peep-- you know, one of the one of the things that was actually a downfall of living downtown was like somebody came home to one of their apartments in my building drunk one night, decided to like cook a pizza in the oven and set off the fire alarms like every second weekend in the summer.

B

Brady Bailey 22:52

So sounds like you got like no sleep.

D

Dylan Cave 22:53

Yeah, noise pollution. Awful.

B

Brady Bailey 22:55

Awesome. So yeah, so like, things, we looked at the different aspects like that. So they do tackle those issues. And also, they do create pretty like lively feeling that in like downtown, or like Wyhte ave area, where there's a bunch of stores and just you know, where people hang out--

B

Brittany Ekelund 23:13

Mmhm.

B

Brady Bailey 23:13

Which is pretty great. So they do have a pretty good positive impact. But at the time, the companies were losing a lot of money. Just due to them being like super new, working out a lot of kinks. IUm pretty common for like other tech companies that are pretty new.

B

Brittany Ekelund 23:27

Yeah.

B

Brady Bailey 23:28

To lose, like Uber, also [inaudible]--

D Dylan Cave 23:29

But also other tech companies don't have people throwing their equipment in the river.

B Brady Bailey 23:33

Yeah. Exactly. [laughter]

D Dylan Cave 23:34

Yeah, like, that's, that's a huge challenge. I feel I, I felt pretty darn bad for a company like that when they're like investing all this money in thousands and thousands of scooters to make people's lives better, and then they just get treated like that.

B Brady Bailey 23:48

Yeah, and even like this past summer - because this study was done in like, 2019. Like, that's when we first started. So things have changed quite a bit from the, like, extra research that I have done since the paper was published. But even this past summer, like the QR codes would be burned off, right? So you can't even like scan it--

B Brittany Ekelund 23:48

Mmhm. [crosstalk] Yeah.

B Brady Bailey 24:06

To actually even use the device right? So you have to wait till somebody comes and repairs it. So there was there's been kinks, but overall they have done pretty well. But also the battery technology at the time was not very good. Because like E-scooters were pretty like, again, like a new technology. So they were they've been like working out the kinks and the batteries actually didn't last long enough for them to make a profit on them. Yeah. Also another contribution to why they weren't really making a profit. Um, so the batteries and everything do last longer now. So what we have seen is that they actually have been becoming more sustainable.

B Brittany Ekelund 24:44

Okay.

B Brady Bailey 24:44

 Brady Bailey 24:44

So I wouldn't mind like redoing the study and like with kind of new new data on it, and especially like from like an environmental standpoint. Um, but again, like the legal issues now are probably like the main thing that we would have to like look at and like the ethical issues.

 Brittany Ekelund 24:57

Yeah.

 Brady Bailey 24:57

Because like they're getting tossed into the river or people getting injured. Um, so even some cities have, like, I've looked at, like news articles where cities have been, like banning them.

 Brittany Ekelund 25:07

Yeah.

 Brady Bailey 25:07

Like, completely. But then other other cities- like I know St. Albert are looking to, like introduce it, right? So you have some cities looking to introduce, some some cities banning them. So yeah.

 Dylan Cave 25:16

Yeah, that's, that's super interesting, I noticed that when I was using one of the the E-scooter apps that you can rate, you know, you'd have to take a picture of your scooter at the end of your ride or you don't have to, but they asked you to, and you can actually rate other people's park jobs. And then I see some from like LA, where the entire e scooter has been spray painted.

 Brady Bailey 25:38

Oh, wow.

 Dylan Cave 25:39

And like just totally vandalized, and it's like, off in a bush somewhere. And you're just like, this is a bad one.

 Brady Bailey 25:47

Right. So I think like the company is doing, um, like, controls like that, I guess you could say, definitely maybe like helps kind of mitigate any of those, like help the damages that they were seeing, right. So hopefully, you'll see that in the future. [crosstalk] Yeah.

B

Brittany Ekelund 26:00

I want to kind of pull back for a second because you talked about the three pillars of sustainability with these. And I guess, I'm just really curious on what did you look at specifically for the sustainability of E scooters and kind of where were they failing? And then what were the other two pillars? Can you go a little bit more into kind of the meat of like, what did you actually research?

B

Brady Bailey 26:24

Sure. So we did a like, mainly, we did like a literature review.

B

Brittany Ekelund 26:27

Okay.

B

Brady Bailey 26:27

Um, that was the main aspect of the paper. Um, and then there hasn't been at the time, like a lot of information published specifically on E-scooters. So that was another challenge that we had to overcome. So it was really hard to kind of dive deep into what research has been done out there. So a lot of it was a combination of articles that we found, but the sharing economy, which is still kind of a newer idea, like overall.

B

Brittany Ekelund 26:51

Yeah, can you explain what that is first?

B

Brady Bailey 26:53

Yeah. So a sharing economy is essentially a peer-to-peer use of like resources to help efficient- efficiently, like use a, like an item, or resource and get the most benefit of it. Um, so that's kind of the concept also like that Uber is based off of, um, is that at the end-- Like, let's say we have a scooter or like your car in the driveway?

B

Brittany Ekelund 27:15

Yeah.

B Brady Bailey 27:15
It's gonna be parked for eight hours.

B Brittany Ekelund 27:17
[crosstalk] Yeah.

B Brady Bailey 27:17
While you're at work, right? So why can't we use that car for another eight hours while you're at work, like shuttling people around? Right so that's where like it I guess, like in the future, but hopefully automation can help kind of solve that.

B Brittany Ekelund 27:29
Yeah, cuz they have like, they have in some cities like bicycle share, even here like a car service. Like what is it, Pogo?

B Brady Bailey 27:38
Yeah.

B Brittany Ekelund 27:39
Where you kind of rent a car--

B Brady Bailey 27:40
[crosstalk] Yeah.

B Brittany Ekelund 27:40
[crosstalk] And park it somewhere. Is that--

B Brady Bailey 27:42
[crosstalk] Commune Auto also, and the green one.

—

D Dylan Cave 27:43
[crosstalk] There's like ten in our parking lot.

B Brittany Ekelund 27:44
[crosstalk] Yeah. Commune Auto, Okay. So those are all kind of part of the sharing economy?

B Brady Bailey 27:49
Yeah, exactly. And hopefully get yeah, get the most use out of whatever that like resource is.

D Dylan Cave 27:53
And you know, right before Calgary adopted Lime scooters, Lime actually had bicycles in Calgary, and then they started bringing in, I think they're actually electric bicycles as well.

B Brady Bailey 28:04
Oh, cool.

B Brittany Ekelund 28:04
[crosstalk] Which is awesome.

D Dylan Cave 28:05
[crosstalk] Yeah, I've never seen those. I think they scrapped them pretty quickly and went to scooters. I think scooters are probably a lot easier to maintain.

B Brady Bailey 28:12
Yeah, and I think like the infrastructure here, compared to like cities like New York, or Toronto, like the bike infrastructure also is like still growing-

B Brittany Ekelund 28:18
Mhm.

B Brady Bailey 28:19

A little bit behind compared to other cities. So hopefully, like also, then that will promote maybe like E-scooter-- or E-bikes in the future too.

B

Brittany Ekelund 28:27

Okay.

B

Brady Bailey 28:27

I can see that happening.

B

Brittany Ekelund 28:28

So I guess we've talked a little bit about the sustainability of the E-scooters. And you did mention that you have done some follow up research on that, and that the batteries are getting better, longer life. Can you talk a little bit about the recharge aspect and how that affects the sustainability of the model? Like people driving around to pick them up? Like, does that offset the sustainability of a non-gasoline powered mode of transport?

B

Brady Bailey 28:57

Yeah. That, um- so one way that companies that I know are mitigating that are they do buy carbon offsets to help kind of like limit whatever their, like their emissions use is. But another problem too was that, like, let's say you bring them back to a facility being recharged - where's that energy coming from on the grid?

B

Brittany Ekelund 29:21

Yeah.

B

Brady Bailey 29:21

Right? So, if our entire grid is powered by fossil fuels versus like solar panels, like, okay, sure - we might be using electric, like, electric vehicles at the end of the day, but it's still being powered by another fossil fuel.

B

Brittany Ekelund 29:32

Yeah.

B

Brady Bailey 29:33

Right? So--

D

Dylan Cave 29:33

And delivered by a vehicle that is probably fossil fuel driven.

B

Brady Bailey 29:37

Exactly. Right? So it might be good in some aspects, but then there's trade offs and others. [crosstalk] Okay. So to have like a completely sustainable system, we would need to like take a step back and like look at okay, how is our energy grid? Because that's another aspect that could be interesting to like, also look into. So if you did a total environmental lifecycle analysis on it again, that would be like definitely one of the aspect that we'd want to check out.

B

Brittany Ekelund 30:01

Okay. Do you have, like as a person who's driven by finding kind of sustainable and creative solutions, do you have any other suggestions on how the E scooter business can be improved from either an economic standpoint or a sustainability standpoint?

B

Brady Bailey 30:17

So, one, so-- when you look at like the three pillar model or triple bottom line, like mainly you check out like the economic, environmental and the social point. But one of the newer kind of aspects that we also look at are like ethics. And the legal aspects, they kind of go hand in hand. So I think that's also where we need to take kind of like steps into making sure that going forward that there aren't like injuries being involved. And there's ways to mitigate that. Because people do take them out when they're like intoxicated.

B

Brittany Ekelund 30:50

Oh, yeah. [crosstalk] And, yeah, even more than normal. [crosstalk] A million, even more, I would say than normal. [crosstalk] Yeah.

B

Brady Bailey 30:56

Right? So that's just asking for a lot of injuries to happen.

B

Brittany Ekelund 30:58

Yeah.

B

Brady Bailey 30:58

Um, which also, then like nobody wants, there's also been like, a lot of reports of car accidents and people getting hit by cars. So I think that also then comes back to having cities that are designed for, like things like this. Because we could have the bike lanes and infrastructure in place, and it would make it a safer environment. Because at the end of the day, like they do, we did see like, positive social aspects-- And people do enjoy them. And they do make our cities seem a little bit more like fun in the summertime. Right?

B

Brittany Ekelund 31:22

[crosstalk] Mhm. Yeah.

B

Brady Bailey 31:27

Because in the winter, it can be a little bit of a drag.

B

Brittany Ekelund 31:30

Oh, 100%. Everyone's miserable--

D

Dylan Cave 31:32

Little tiny snowmobiles. There we go.

B

Brady Bailey 31:34

There we go. Tha'ts the next idea-- [laughter] Electric snowmobiles going around the city. [laughter] Okay! [laughter] Right? Next step in micro transportation.

B

Brittany Ekelund 31:39

Yeah, macro transportation.

B

Brady Bailey 31:41

Yeah.

D

Dylan Cave 31:42

One of the one of the things that I noticed last summer was they started to introduce these like, no scooters zones on the apps themselves. Like White eye, they decided to make like a five

no scooters zones on the apps themselves, like whyte ave, they decided to make like a five kilometer an hour or whatever it was--

B

Brittany Ekelund 31:54

[crosstalk] Mhm.

D

Dylan Cave 31:54

[crosstalk] It was like, a really slow zone, so people don't even go there.

B

Brady Bailey 31:56

[crosstalk] They also lock-- like, when you go out of the zones, like so--

B

Brittany Ekelund 31:59

[crosstalk] Yes.

B

Brady Bailey 31:59

Like, the wheels will just lock up. So you can either get injured, like if you fall off them, and you're just not paying attention.

B

Brittany Ekelund 32:04

Mhm.

B

Brady Bailey 32:05

But also then it mitigates them from being like, and they are like, kind of heavy. So like, if you had to drag that way out of the zone, and throw it into the river, like, that's a lot of extra work that you have to do. So putting in like kind of controls like that, hopefully will help some of those issues. But that would, I would say, would be like say the major thing. And then also like buying those carbon offsets for the environmental. Because anything electric, we do want it to hopefully succeed. Um, so hopefully, creating like an entire sustainable, like lifecycle, yeah, would be ideal.

B

Brittany Ekelund 32:38

Kind of nose to tail electric--

B Brady Bailey 32:40
[crosstalk] I'm also not an environmental scientist, just-- [laughter]

B Brittany Ekelund 32:42
[crosstalk] All good! No, it's interesting, you did this research. And like, I think it's fair to say that you would have some ideas. So what are your plans for this research? Now I know your initial expansion plans were kind of quashed by COVID-19. But before you're finished your undergrad, are you planning to pursue this any longer?

B Brady Bailey 33:03
So we did look at expanding it into other cities. And some of the feedback I got from the conference that I presented at, because there was PhD students across from all of Canada as well, which was a great opportunity to participate as an undergrad student. And we're not really a research university compared to others--

B Brittany Ekelund 33:21
I mean, don't say that on our research podcast. [laughter]

B Brady Bailey 33:24
[crosstalk] Yeah. If you want to give us more funding, please.

B Brittany Ekelund 33:29
Yes!

B Brady Bailey 33:29
Yeah, there we go.

D Dylan Cave 33:30
[crosstalk] I mean, 100 percent, you know, that's part of this podcast--

B Brady Bailey 33:30
[crosstalk] We're aiming to be--

- D** Dylan Cave 33:33
[crosstalk] Yeah, yeah. Is the knowledge mobilization and trying to show people that, you know, there is really important research being done at this institution.
- B** Brady Bailey 33:39
Oh, yeah. And I would not have the opportunities I have had without that, which I'm pretty grateful for. So if we had to expand that research, though, it would be great to kind of look at other cities and relaunch the survey. But then do further data analysis.
- B** Brittany Ekelund 33:56
Okay.
- B** Brady Bailey 33:57
Because the data analysis that we did, we did, like, some brief analysis on it, but some very, like further kind of, like statistical analysis would be pretty great. Um, and then maybe even work with some, like, environmental science students, and then look at it from more of like, a deeper lens on that perspective.
- B** Brittany Ekelund 34:13
Yeah. I mean, it's a great project with opportunities for kind of interdisciplinary collaboration. So--
- B** Brady Bailey 34:22
yeah, that's what I love about sustainability.
- B** Brittany Ekelund 34:23
Yeah.
- B** Brady Bailey 34:24
It's like, everybody's involved.
-

B

Brittany Ekelund 34:25

And it's important for everybody. So I guess my last question for you is, you are in your last semester, you're about to graduate - congratulations!

D

Dylan Cave 34:35

We're gonna graduate together! [laughter] Nice! Let's go! [laughter]

B

Brittany Ekelund 34:38

What is next for you? What's the future look like for Brady Bailey?

B

Brady Bailey 34:42

Oh, that's a good question. I'm still trying to figure that out, day by day. Um, but I do plan on hopefully going back to do grad school eventually, I'm in business. It's, there's kind of like a different route. You either go back and kind of do your PhD or do something like super applied like a data analytics, Master's in data analytics. Um, but hopefully I can go back and get my MBA after a few years in industry for a little while. But also, they do have a master's in like sustainability now, like in business, which is really cool. Um, so that's a major that you could also do, or like specialization within, like MBA programs.

B

Brittany Ekelund 35:16

Mhm.

B

Brady Bailey 35:16

Not really hear a whole lot - like you're in Alberta - but like in other major cities like New York or over in London as well.

B

Brittany Ekelund 35:22

Where would you go to do that?

B

Brady Bailey 35:24

Oh, probably London.

B

Brittany Ekelund 35:24

.

London? Okay.

B

Brady Bailey 35:26

I've been there a couple of times. Beautiful city.

B

Brittany Ekelund 35:27

[crosstalk] Okay.

D

Dylan Cave 35:27

Not not London, Ontario-- [crosstalk] You can't be talking about London, Ontario. [laughter]

B

Brady Bailey 35:30

[crosstalk] Yeah, yeah, yeah. [laughter]

B

Brittany Ekelund 35:33

Across the pond.

D

Dylan Cave 35:34

[crosstalk] Yes.

B

Brady Bailey 35:34

[crosstalk] Yeah. Take a little take a little flyover.

B

Brittany Ekelund 35:37

Mm hmm. Well, Brady, that is all the questions that we have for you. But before we let you go, we just want to leave it with you. Is there anything that we missed in your research or anything. Any shout outs you want to give?

B

Brady Bailey 35:50

Uh, just my professor Dr. Rohit Jindal, um, for helping guide me along the way like it's been definitely a great learning opportunity and I wouldn't have had some of the awards and accomplishments without without that support because yeah, I-- when I first started this, I

didn't know where to start, so definitely helps having like those people to guide you along the way.

 Brittany Ekelund 36:13

Okay, well--

 Dylan Cave 36:14

100 percent.

 Brittany Ekelund 36:15

Thank you so much for being here--

 Dylan Cave 36:17

[crosstalk] Yeah, thanks, Brady.

 Brittany Ekelund 36:17

And walking us through your work, Brady.

 Brady Bailey 36:19

Thank you for letting me showcase it. It's pretty cool talk about sustainability any chance I get.
[music starts]

 36:27

[music plays for 4 second break]

 Dylan Cave 36:27

Mackenzie Thomas is in her last year of Bachelor of Science honors degree from MacEwan University with a major in honors psychology and a minor in sociology. Someone who is always cheers for the underdog, McKenzie sees the field of psychology as a way to support and assist vulnerable populations.

 Brittany Ekelund 36:46

Her primary research is her honors thesis, which is focused on risk assessment and criminogenic needs of individuals who sexually offend based on their typology. In addition to this, she is an author on several other projects, including a practical paper reviewing risk assessment tools for sexually abusive youth, a literature review of intimate partner sexual violence, a study looking at the explanations given by exhibitionist and a project looking at how to best supervise and manage the highest risk offenders as they reintegrate into the community. That is a lot of work. So thank you for taking the time to come and be with us here today, Mackenzie. It sounds like we have a lot to cover. So do you want to start off by telling us about your honors thesis research?

M

Mackenzie Thomas 37:33

Yeah, absolutely. Thank you so much for inviting me to come here. So my honors thesis research is focused on individuals who sexually offend, we've kind of broken it down into five types. So we have five types of people who sexually offend the first being opportunistic. So just people who see a situation that presents and they take the opportunity. The second is pervasively angry. And these are people who are just hostile, they're angry towards anyone and everyone and it doesn't matter the gender. This contrasts with vindictive, who have a specific aggression towards women, then we have sexual who are motivated by sexual fantasies and fantasies, and finally sadistic, which are like they sound motivated by sadistic sexual fantasies. So we have these five types. And there's really meaningful differences between them, because they motivate for different reasons. And because they have different past behaviors, their index offense, or the offense that I'm looking at, also varies in terms of how aggressive they were, if there was non-sexual violence and things like that. So the idea is that if we have these different people who sexually offend, we can't treat them or risk manage, assess them all the same. So my research was looking at how we can take these types and how we can best risk assess them using validated risk tools, so that we can make sure that we're prioritizing the people who need to be treated first. And then the other ones can wait a little bit longer. The second part was criminogenic needs, which are risk factors that contribute to somebody's propensity to commit crime. So we looked at these to identify the main ones that kind of show up for the different types, because these are really valuable targets for interventions. So if we target the specific criminogenic needs are factors that are affecting an individual's motivation to sexually offend, then the idea is that we can potentially reduce their reoffending rate.

B

Brittany Ekelund 39:24

Okay.

D

Dylan Cave 39:24

Amazing.

B

Brittany Ekelund 39:25

So, what is an index offense?

M Mackenzie Thomas 39:27

Yeah, so an index offense is just the offense that we're looking at. It's just the one that you're studying at the time. So you they have past offenses, and they can have future offenses, but the index, I'm only looking at one sexual assault at a time.

B Brittany Ekelund 39:40

Okay, so, with this research, how did you get involved with it? Like, how do you start looking at this?

M Mackenzie Thomas 39:48

Right, yeah. I was just really lucky that I applied. So I've started volunteering with Dr. Sandy Jung about a year before I applied to the honors program, and we were working on a different project looking at those community notifications that go up for high risk offenders.

B Brittany Ekelund 40:04

Yeah.

M Mackenzie Thomas 40:04

So after that I just applied to be her honor student, and I was fortunate enough to get in with her, I had no idea what I'd be working on, I had no idea what I'd be looking at. And it actually took us about four or five months to kind of shape this into the project that it is. And even if you ask her, it turned out to be something completely different than what we originally had in mind. So it was kind of just a matter of luck, and having somebody who really believed in that project, so I was able to begin that. Other than that, it was nothing that I had, you know, thought of prior to it was just kind of in the moment, it just happened.

B Brittany Ekelund 40:39

Yeah.

D Dylan Cave 40:40

It's weird how often that seems to be the the outcome of like, researchers, just like they don't really know exactly what they were going to do. But, you know, they found it.



... . -

M Mackenzie Thomas 40:53

Yeah, no, for sure. I think once you get in there, you realize how broad the area is, and there's so much left to be explored. And it really is a matter of opportunity, and just what's available. I know, it's one of those things where, if it happens to be a good time, then that's great. But I know for a lot of students, especially with everything that's happened with COVID-19, it's been really difficult to get those research experiences. So it's really about just the right timing, I would say.

B Brittany Ekelund 41:18

Yeah, so when you're looking at the five types, and you're talking about kind of triaging treatment. Why is it important to triage in this way? And is treatment happening at like a community level, like rehabilitation? After maybe time has been served? Like, are people being rehabilitated within the prison system? Like, can you talk a little bit about how this process would actually take place now that you've identified the factors,

M Mackenzie Thomas 41:51

Right, so treatment is something that is a little bit challenging right now, there's definitely a lack of resources available. And like you said, for the most part, you have to be involved in the criminal justice system before anything can take place. So when we're talking about triaging or prioritizing offenders, we're talking about making sure that the guys who are the highest risk of reoffending end up getting treatment first, and that their treatment is more intensive. So when we're looking at the type, somebody who's sadistic, it very clearly sounds like obviously, their offenses are going to be a little bit more brutal, and they have a higher likelihood of doing it again. So we're going to want to make sure that they get into a treatment program before somebody who's opportunistic, because they're just kind of taking the opportunity to commit an offense. In terms of actual rehabilitation that's available in the community, there's very little, like you mentioned, it is through the prison system, if they are incarcerated, then they can receive treatment through there. But we also have to recognize how few sexual assaults are first reported, how few of them go through the criminal justice system and how you end up in convictions. So there's actually a really large gap and who should be getting treatment and who actually receives it. Other than that, there are outreach treatment options as well. But again, those have to be through the criminal justice system. So unless the crime is kind of convicted, there's not much treatment that these offenders receive.

B Brittany Ekelund 43:16

Okay. There's not as much preventative--

M Mackenzie Thomas 43:20

Yeah.

B Brittany Ekelund 43:20

 Brittany Ekelund 43:26

I guess treatment. But that's the way I think mental health is often treated in our society is like, Uh oh, it's super broken, now--

 Mackenzie Thomas 43:27

[crosstalk] Absolutely.

 Brittany Ekelund 43:27

Now we will fix it. So something that I'm curious about is, you know, you're looking at their index offense, how do you analyze the offense to then sort them into these kind of typologies or these categories?

 Mackenzie Thomas 43:47

Yeah, that was a really big challenge, to kind of figure out how we were going to, I guess, assess these people and categorize them. Like you said, I was fortunate enough to kind of just have this data handed to me. So Dr. Sandy Jung did kind of all the grunt work at the beginning. So all of the, there's 300 cases that were collected from the Edmonton police service of individuals who were investigated for sexual assault, and so all of that information has already been entered by Sandy, she'd already gone through everything. So I just got handed a whole data sheet full of all these numbers. And so it was kind of up to me to pick out variables that are representative of what was originally intended for the typology because it is kind of laid out about how to categorize individuals. Unfortunately, I obviously didn't have all the variables that they had. And so I had to kind of make an adaption, which is a limitation to our study. But I was able to adapt and find different variables that were relevant. So for example, for looking at the opportunistic type, there was a variable that was, Was there evidence of planning the offense? So obviously, if I'm looking for the opportunistic type, then I'd be looking for know so there's certain variables like that. So essentially, I just made up all these different scales. And then I rated them from high to medium to low. And then I created this flowchart. So I would start at the top and just work my way down. And eventually you just end up with the typology. So it was quite a process coming up with it. Now that I have it, it's much easier and it's much quicker. But it was definitely it took a couple of months to wrap my head around it and figure out what we were gonna come to use to come up with those for sure.

 Brittany Ekelund 45:30

Yeah.

 Dylan Cave 45:30

That's, that's crazy.



M Mackenzie Thomas 45:31
Mmhm.

D Dylan Cave 45:32
So I imagine like your work has obviously some really great practical implications. In your video presentation for student research, they you say that this, this, this research could save lives? And do you-- can you expand on that and tell us exactly like some more practical uses for your research?

M Mackenzie Thomas 45:51
Yeah, absolutely. So I kind of use this number one in three, Statistics Canada has found that one in three women are likely to be sexually assaulted in their lifetime. So I know there's a lot of like talking about sexual offenders, and especially treatment and rehabilitation, there's a lot of contention around that. There's often I mean, I've experienced it, when I'm talking about my research to the general public, this idea of, well, if they sexually offended, they should just go to prison, and we'll be done with them. And that's it. But the reality is that our criminal justice system isn't set up like that. And we can't just lock people up forever and throw away the key, they're going to get out eventually. And so the next best option is how can we how can we prevent them from creating another victim. And so when I say that my research has the potential to save lives, I mean, that when I'm focusing on how to best risk, assess and treat these individuals, I'm providing information that can help practitioners in these tasks, and they are big tasks, they're quite challenging. And so in doing that, it can then reduce the chances of one of these people going on to create another victim and to sexually offend again. And so in that sense, I think it is saving lives. Because even if the victim is still alive at the end of the offense, it's going to have a lifelong impact.

D Dylan Cave 47:06
For sure.

M Mackenzie Thomas 47:07
And so I just think it's really important to not be afraid to discuss this, it is, like I said, a quite a controversial topic. The idea of we need to rehabilitate these people so that it doesn't happen again.

D Dylan Cave 47:20
That's,-- yeah.

B Brittany Ekelund 47:22

Yeah. And I just want to expand on that a little bit. Because when I was reading through kind of your research and looking at the pre-interview, you mentioned - correct me if I'm wrong - that, like this isn't kind of a process or a method that is being commonly used, like there's some real implications for this to maybe change the way that we're looking at, uh-- Is it looking at offenders? Is it looking at topologies? Can you just kind of tell me like, the new part? I'm very excited about, you know-- this is groundbreaking, I guess.

M

Mackenzie Thomas 47:55

Yeah. Um, so I really appreciate you saying that. It's definitely new, it's definitely something that hasn't been looked at before. We have these typologies, like, the one that I'm using was created in 1990. So it's quite old. All of these are really old. But the main thing is that they're kind of just based on theories. So they were like, Hey, we think that a person is going to be different this way. So we'll say it's this. So despite having, you know, all this long period of time, this gap of time, there's been a lack of research that's looking at, okay, scientifically do these types exist? And what does that mean for implications? I feel like typology sometimes get a bad rap for just being like an ancient archaic type--

B

Brittany Ekelund 48:33

Yeah.

M

Mackenzie Thomas 48:33

Way of looking at things. And so it was kind of like, hey, let's take this, let's make it new. And let's see if it actually can affect the way that we treat these individuals.

B

Brittany Ekelund 48:44

That's intense. [Mackenzie laughs] So we're going to talk a little bit about follow up a little bit later on. But something that strikes me with this kind of work, and with you being a young person, this is very heavy. This is a heavy side of psychology, if you're looking at case files for all of these different typologies, I imagine you've come across some things that are challenging to say the least. So can you talk about what it's like to go through that and how you compartmentalize or kind of cope with that.

M

Mackenzie Thomas 49:21

Right? Yeah, it was definitely a shock when I was reading through them. I didn't expect it and especially because like I said, it is coming from Edmonton. So it's realizing that you know, there's 300 of them, and realizing that this happened so close to home. Yeah, reading the, the relationships between the perpetrator and the victim and how everything went down. I had all those details. And so actually, part of it was combing through and looking for, you know, the level of violence that was there and so I read all that stuff, and it was a lot for sure. I think we just kind of are like, Oh sexual assault, like it happens. We have this very like black and white

picture of what happens, but it's way more than that. And so it was really difficult learning to cope with that. I'm really lucky that I have people around me like Dr. Sandy Jung, like, obviously, she's been doing this for years and years. And so she's been through her fair share of kind of getting used to reading this material and being around this kind of content. I think though, in terms of coping with it, I actually also work at the Saffron Center, which is a sexual assault center based out of Sherwood Park. And so it's really interesting seeing the dichotomy between okay, I'm doing all this research on offenders, but then I'm helping the victims. And so I recognize that I am able to help prevent more victims from, you know, ending up by doing this research by looking at the risk and by looking at the treatment. And so I think that really provides a grounding for me and that, okay, like, this is going to help people. And I can see the effect that this might have on the victims, I mean, just connecting with them and seeing how impacted they are by sexual violence. It really just drives me to be like, Okay, this is hard, but it's so valuable and so important that I just have to keep doing it.

B

Brittany Ekelund 51:13

Well, it sounds like you're very connected with not only the academic aspects, but being involved with the community. And that's a really great way to complement any research is, you know, know the people and get to know, not just a number on a page, not just a name and a case study, but like the people that are actually living it. So...

D

Dylan Cave 51:35

Yeah. So can you talk about some of your other work, perhaps, about how it fits together with this research?

M

Mackenzie Thomas 51:43

Yeah. So I have a number of different projects kind of happening--

B

Brittany Ekelund 51:47

A ton! [laughter] So, I mean, good for you, because you're also in an honors program. So, busy bee.

M

Mackenzie Thomas 51:53

[crosstalk] Yeah, thank you. So most of my products have kind of just ended up relating to sexual violence. Like I said, it just seems to keep pulling me back into it. So yeah, like you mentioned before, I've I've looked at risk assessment tools for youth, because that's another really under investigated area, we often think about, you know, the offenders of sexual violence as being these adult males. But the reality is that it also is quite common among children and among adolescents. So I did do that, I looked at that over the summer. I've also looked at things like intimate partner sexual violence and how that's different. Because the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim has an effect on what that offense looks like, is there

more violence is there more less reporting, and delayed reporting and things like that. So kind of being able to compare those different facets of sexual violence because it is a very broad area, and there's so much there. Another project I've done is the high risk offenders and how we manage them. So again, that's actually working with the Edmonton police service here. And it's looking at 30 Really high risk guys who get out. But unlike what normally happens, they get put under an 810 Section, which is a peace bond. So essentially, their their sentence is over, they've served out their prison time, they've potentially done parole, but they still-- the police think that they're at a high risk of offending. And so it's a really unique thing where they're able to say, yeah, you served out your sentence, but we think that you are going to do something bad again. And so we're going to keep watching you, you still have these rules, you know, you can't drink alcohol, you can't hang out with certain people, and we're just going to supervise you in the community. And so we're looking at those people, and we're looking at what is leading to them reoffending? What are they missing? And especially things like basic needs? Do they have housing? Can they get a job? Those are really big things that affect their ability to, you know, not reoffend as well as criminogenic needs again, so things like substance use, how does that impact their ability to essentially stay out of prison again, so all of my research has kind of been related to risk assessment, and how can we, you know, rehabilitate individuals who offend both sexually and violently. And so it's really about, you know, trying to, I guess, better protect the community.

B

Brittany Ekelund 54:14

Yeah. And I think a very important question that I forgot to ask early on is, what is a criminogenic need. I think, you know-- help me with that.

M

Mackenzie Thomas 54:24

Yeah. So I know, sorry, I just throw these terms out there. [crosstalk] No, that's okay!

B

Brittany Ekelund 54:28

It's usually like one of the first things like, Can you explain the title of your work? So yeah.

M

Mackenzie Thomas 54:34

Yeah. So a criminogenic need is a risk factor that is known to contribute to offending. So generally, we kind of say that there's eight is kind of the accepted number. So things like substance misuse, anti-social personality, anti-social cognition - so justifying their offending - things like anti-social behavior, so prior criminal history. Also family and marital stressors, a lack of employment and education. All these factors are known to significantly impact somebody's likelihood to reoffend. So we want to target those in treatments so that hopefully it reduces their chance of reoffending.

B

Brittany Ekelund 55:14

Okay, and yeah, just before we kind of move on with the other projects that you've looked at, I

Okay, and yeah, just before we kind of move on with the other projects that you've looked at, I have two questions. The first question is, what are some of the explanations given by exhibitionists? Because I'm very curious. But more importantly, I'm kind of interested in how the typologies work that you did for your master's thesis can fit into all of this. If it does.

M

Mackenzie Thomas 55:46

Right. Yeah. So yeah, you touched on the one project I forgot to mention. Oh, yeah, so explanations of exhibitionists. So just for anyone who doesn't know an exhibitionist is essentially like a flasher or somebody who exposes themselves. So when we're looking at the explanations, it was more, so we were looking like, Okay, do they deny that they did anything wrong? Do they accept that they did anything wrong, and things like that. So more specifically, we found that very few people, accept that they did it. And very few people also acknowledged that they did it because of an internal character trait. So most of it is externalizing. So, you know, while I was in a private residence, or you know, they just happened to be there and I just happened to be naked type things. So it was more so not like, Okay, explain to me why you did this. And it was more so just assessing, Okay, do they blame anybody? Or do they blame, yeah, just the situation?

B

Brittany Ekelund 56:42

Okay. And then yeah, with the typologies, or for your master's thesis, it sounds like this has applications in pretty much every other study you've done. So can you talk about how this work interacts with the other projects?

M

Mackenzie Thomas 56:58

Right. Yeah. It's something that I never looked at and haven't really considered typologies. There's lots of different ones there is ones that are specifically made for individuals who sexually offend against a child, as well as individuals who sexually offend against an adult. But as far as I know, there's actually nothing that's directed towards things like exhibitionism or there's nothing for youth, or intimate partner. There's, there's some, but it's very limited again, and also very old. It's very theoretical based. And so I think what you're bringing up is a great point. And it'd be really interesting to see how typology interacts with these different types of offenses, offenders, and the relationships between the perpetrator and the victim. And it's just something that just hasn't been investigated yet.

B

Brittany Ekelund 57:44

Well, I mean, maybe that's an avenue.

D

Dylan Cave 57:46

That's the next one!

B

Brittany Ekelund 57:47

Yeah.

D

Dylan Cave 57:48

Next part of your research, for sure. Um, lastly, before we let you go, we just wanted to wish you the best of luck with your graduate study application. And do you think that this is a topic you might want to stick with for your undergraduate or even doctoral research?

M

Mackenzie Thomas 58:06

Yeah, so I actually heard back and I was accepted into graduate school--

D

Dylan Cave 58:11

[Dylan cheers]

B

Brittany Ekelund 58:13

That's really exciting.

M

Mackenzie Thomas 58:15

Thank you. Yeah. So, I'm not too sure exactly what direction I'll be going in. However, one of the supervisors that I did apply to actually looks at sexual perversion and sexual deviancy and risk assessment as well. So I do anticipate kind of staying in this line of research and continuing further, but I don't know what I'll be looking at specifically.

B

Brittany Ekelund 58:36

It's incredible that you are not even doing your masters yet, and you've already laid the groundwork for really important research that, again, has those super significant implications. That's wonderful. [Outro music starts] So thank you.

D

Dylan Cave 58:54

Well, class is officially out, and that's it for today's episode of Research Recast(ed). If you're a real teacher's pet, you can visit Research Recast(ed) on your favorite podcasting platform to catch new episodes every two weeks. Also, check us out on Instagram at Research Recast(ed) where you can leave a like, give us a follow or send us a message if you have any follow up questions from today's episode.

B

Brittany Ekelund 59:17

This has been Research Recast(ed), a knowledge mobilization podcast brought to you by the Office of Research Services and Faculty of Fine Arts and Communications at MacEwan University. Research Recast(ed) is hosted and produced by Dylan Cave and Brittany Ekelund. Music sound design and editing are by Dylan Cave, with research, copy editing and scripting by Brittany Ekelund. Our executive producer is Ray Baril. [Music fades out]