

Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology

20th Annual ANZSOC Conference

Adelaide Convention Centre, Adelaide

23-26 September 2007



CRIMINOLOGY: BUILDING BRIDGES

CONFERENCE HANDBOOK

CONFERENCE CO-HOSTS



University of
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PRESIDENT'S WELCOME

Welcome to the 2007 conference of The Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology. This year's conference has historical weight: it is the Society's 20th conference in a year in which we celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Society's founding. For those interested to know more about the Society, visit the ANZSOC booth and attend the AGM on Tuesday, 25 September.

I would like to extend a warm welcome to our colleagues from other countries, including India, Malaysia, Nepal, Poland, South Africa, Taiwan, the UK, and the USA. I hope our international visitors have time to savour the tastes of South Australia, especially in the wine regions, along with participating in the conference.

The conference is set in a state with historical weight. With passage of the *Constitution (Female Suffrage) Act 1895 (SA)*, South Australian women (including Indigenous women) won the vote, the second jurisdiction to do so (New Zealand was first in 1893); and they won the right to stand in elections, the first in the world. In youth and criminal justice policy, South Australia is viewed as a trend setter: it was the first jurisdiction to legislate youth conferences (1993) and the first to hold an Indigenous sentencing court (1999). I have special affection for the state, having spent considerable time here studying restorative and Indigenous justice.

Congratulations to Co-Convenors Rick Sarre and Andrew Goldsmith, along with key members of the Organising Committee (Sue King, Joy Wundersitz, Nichole Hunter, and Marinella Marmo), for their dedication and creativity in putting together the program and social activities. The program contains a diverse range of speakers and plenaries on peacebuilding, terrorism, economic crime, evidence-based policy, and re-visioning rehabilitation. The topics reflect the broad church of criminology, appropriately so in Adelaide, the city of churches.

Professor Kathleen Daly
President, ANZSOC



WELCOME TO ADELAIDE

We are most pleased to welcome you to Adelaide, situated on the Adelaide Plains between the Gulf St Vincent and the Mt Lofty Ranges. Our city is the proud host of this year's 20th Annual ANZSOC conference. Whether you want to party or relax, Adelaide has it all. With spacious boulevards and vibrant inner-city districts, sophisticated architecture and lush botanic gardens blooming with springtime wild flowers, there is something for everybody.

While staying in Adelaide, you might want to indulge in retail therapy at Rundle Mall, or sample the variety of tastes on offer at the famed Adelaide Central Market, located only a short bus or tram ride away. Tandanya National Aboriginal Cultural Institute, the National Wine Centre, the Torrens Parade Grounds and Elder Park are all just a short walk away. Immerse yourselves in the culture of the North Terrace precinct which includes the Art Gallery, the Mortlock Library and the Bradman museum. It is, without doubt, the finest boulevard in Australia.

If you have the time, a stay in our region is rewarding. South Australia is a diverse and beautiful State, offering some of the world's most famous wine regions. Sample shiraz in the Barossa, riesling in the Clare Valley, the big reds of McLaren Vale and, further south, the Coonawarra. If you want something closer, take a bus ride to the wineries of the Adelaide Hills.

Prior to British settlement, the Adelaide area was inhabited by the Kurna people. Acknowledged Kurna Country comprises the Adelaide Plains and surrounding regions, from Cape Jervis in the south, and to Port Wakefield in the north. We are pleased to have many Indigenous guests, speakers and entertainers at this year's conference. You will be welcomed on two occasions at this conference by Kurna Elders, Lewis O'Brien and Josie Agius.

CONFERENCE ORGANISING COMMITTEE WELCOME

We are delighted that you have chosen to join us this year for the 20th Annual ANZSOC Conference in Adelaide. In a rather unique collaboration, the conference is co-hosted by three organisations, the University of South Australia (School of Commerce), Flinders University (School of Law) and the Department of Justice (Government of South Australia).

It has been a challenging but rewarding task for the Committee to put this program together.

We offer a special thank you to those who have joined us on the Organising Committee, Sue King (UniSA) and Joy Wundersitz (UniSA), Nichole Hunter (Attorney-General's Department/Department of Justice), Marinella Marmo (Flinders University) and the All Occasions dynamic duo, Merilyn Dayman and Shanna Sheldrick. Ev Koutouzis and Ashley Taylor from UniSA's School of Commerce have done an excellent job, too, in keeping us on track, and have worked very hard to make it the best event possible.

We offer also a thank you to the volunteers, chairs of sessions, and the staff of the School of Law at Flinders University, the School of Commerce at the University of South Australia and the Office of Crime Statistics and Research, South Australian Attorney-General's Department for helping bring the conference together. Nichole Hunter deserves especial mention for her tireless efforts in juggling the scheduling of the 80 or so concurrent sessions.

We are also especially mindful of the generous sponsorships of the Australian Institute of Criminology (our Premier sponsor), and the Social Inclusion Initiative of the State government (sponsoring the Shadd Maruna plenary session). Other sponsors include the South Australian Institute of Justice Studies Inc, the Australian Crime Commission (ACC), the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission (HREOC), and the Comprehensive Auto Theft Research System (CARS).

We hope you enjoy your stay in Adelaide and look forward to seeing you throughout the conference.

Rick Sarre
School of Commerce
University of South Australia

Andrew Goldsmith
School of Law
Flinders University

Co-Convenors
September 2007

CONFERENCE ORGANISING COMMITTEE

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Photograph by David Worswick

PLENARY SPEAKER BIOGRAPHIES

John Braithwaite

Professor of Law, Australian National University

John Braithwaite is an Australian Research Council Federation Fellow and Founder of RegNet (the Regulatory Institutions Network) at the Australian National University.

He is embarked upon a 20-year comparative project on *Peacebuilding and Responsive Governance* with Hilary Charlesworth, Valerie Braithwaite and Leah Dunn. Braithwaite's books have won a number of prizes in the US and Europe from the Society for the Study of Social Problems, the American Sociological Association, the Law and Society Association, the American Society of Criminology, the Socio-Legal Studies Association and most recently the US\$200,000 Grawemeyer Award for Ideas for Improving World Order (with Peter Drahos) and the inaugural Stockholm Prize for Criminology.

He served between 1983 and 1987 as a member of the Economic Planning Advisory Council which was chaired by the Prime Minister, was a Part-time Commissioner with the Trade Practices Commission (Australia's national antitrust and consumer protection agency) between 1985 and 1995 and served as a member of the Council on Business Regulation (1994-1996) which reported directly to Cabinet on a review of all laws which impose a regulatory impact on business. He has been active for 30 years in social movement politics in Australia and internationally.

Alice Hills

Professor of Conflict & Security, School of Politics & International Studies, University of Leeds.

Alice Hills' personal interests relate to security governance and new security issues. The core of her research focus is to develop a comparative framework for analysing why police and paramilitary forces evolve as they do, and what explains their interaction with governments, militaries and civil society in fragile states.

She is a member of the United National Policing Advisory Council and is the author of *Policing Africa 2000*.

Riaz Hassan

Professor, Department of Sociology, Flinders University

Riaz Hassan is an Australian Research Council Professorial Fellow and Emeritus Professor in the Department of Sociology, Flinders University in Adelaide, South Australia.

In his academic career spanning over 40 years he has conducted research in a number of areas including sociology of housing, sociology of suicide, organizational culture and Muslim societies.

He has recently completed a 10 year multi-country study of Muslim religiosity in which he explored key aspects of Islamic consciousness. The findings from this study have been published in, *Faithlines: Muslim Conceptions of Islam and Society* and *Inside Muslim Minds: Understanding Islamic Consciousness*.

He is currently conducting research on "Suicide Terrorism: The Use of Life as Weapon".

Cindy Smith

Chief, International Center, National Institute of Justice (USA)

Cindy Smith received her Ph.D. from the University of California, Irvine (UCI). She was the first Ph.D. student to study under Joan Petersilia at UCI. Susan Turner, of RAND and now UCI, and Gilbert Geis were also faculty on her committee. She received her B.S. degree in elementary education from Baldwin-Wallace College in Berea, Ohio and holds a M.S. in Justice from American University and a M.S. in Education Administration from National University. Dr. Smith is on an IPA from the University of Baltimore, where she was the Director of the Criminal Justice Graduate Program for several years as well as the Distinguished Research Chair in 2001. Dr. Smith is a Senior Fulbright Research Scholar, having recently returned from Ankara, Turkey where she conducted research on trafficking in human beings for nearly one year.

Dr. Smith serves as the Chair of the Division of International Criminology and past Secretary/Treasurer of the Division of Corrections and Sentencing of the American Society of Criminology. She is a Board Member of the International Scientific & Professional Advisory Council (ISPAC) to the United Nations, and serves on two editorial boards (e.g., *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice* and *International Journal of Prisoner Health*).

Dr. Smith has a diverse research portfolio and related publications. She has been grant funded by state and federal agencies for the last 10 years in topics that include trafficking in human beings, prison-based therapeutic communities, correctional industries, strategic planning, juvenile sex offenders, juvenile jurisdictional waivers, chronic juvenile offenders, juvenile intervention program evaluation, and juvenile gender issues. She has published internationally on suicide terrorism, elderly victims of financial abuse, restorative justice in the United Nations, and transnational crime and technology methods.

Louise Sylvan

Deputy Chair, Australian Competition and Consumer Commission

Louise Sylvan was appointed Deputy Chair in November 2003. She was formerly the Chief Executive of the Australian Consumers' Association (ACA) and President of Consumers International.

An active member and worker in consumer protection, nationally and internationally, for over 15 years, Ms Sylvan is well known for her work in enhancing consumer rights in a range of areas such as health, food safety issues, financial services, as well as in competition and consumer policy.

Currently, Ms Sylvan serves internationally on the OECD Consumer Policy Committee and nationally on the federal government's Expert Group in Electronic Commerce and the Australian Statistics Advisory Council to the ABS. Prior memberships included six years on the Australian Prime Minister's Economic Planning Advisory Council and the Self-Regulation Task Force in 1999-2000.

Ms Sylvan has a BA and MPA from universities in her original homeland of Canada and immigrated to Australia in 1983.

PLENARY SPEAKER BIOGRAPHIES CONTINUED...

Shadd Maruna

Reader in Criminology, Queens University, Belfast

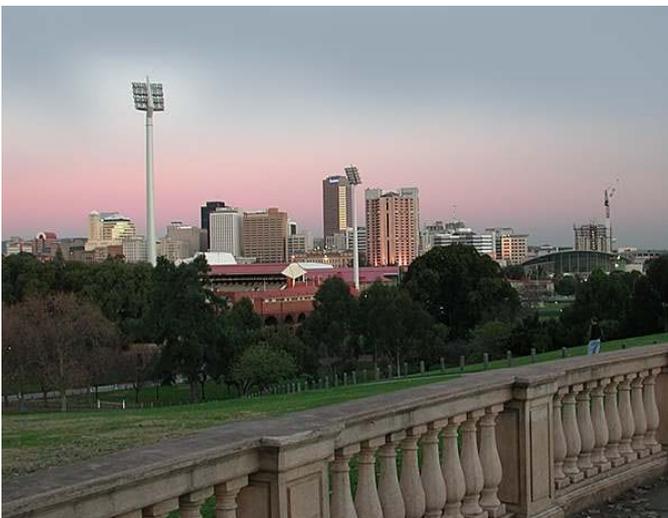
Shadd Maruna joined QUB's Law School in 2005 as a Reader in Criminology. Previously, he had been a lecturer for four years at the University of Cambridge's Institute of Criminology, and before that was an assistant professor for three years in the School of Criminal Justice at the University at Albany, State University of New York.

He holds a Ph.D. in Human Development and Social Policy from Northwestern University (Chicago, USA) and his publications largely reflect this cross-disciplinary training. In particular, his primary interests involve theories of desistance from crime, public opinion regarding law breakers, and the implications of both on ex-offender reintegration.

His first book, *Making Good: How Ex-Convicts Reform and Rebuild Their Lives* (American Psychological Association Books) was named the Outstanding Contribution to Criminology by the American Society of Criminology (ASC) in 2001. He is the co-editor of two, new books with Willan Publishing on the subject of ex-prisoner coping and reintegration (*After Crime and Punishment*, 2004; *The Effects of Imprisonment*, 2005), and has recently co-authored the book *Rehabilitation* (Routledge, 2007) with Tony Ward.

He has been a Fulbright Scholar and an H.F. Guggenheim Fellow. His Ph.D. study on the social psychology of ex-prisoner reintegration based in Liverpool (UK) was awarded the Phi Delta Kappa Outstanding Ph.D. Thesis Award for Northwestern in 1998.

In 2004, he was named the Distinguished New Scholar by the ASC's Division of Corrections and Sentencing.



Mark Finnane

Professor, Griffith University

Mark Finnane is Professor of History in the School of Arts and has been Dean of Graduate Studies in the University since 2000.

He is a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Humanities, and a current member of the Council of the Academy.

His research interests in Australian and Irish history have focussed on the modern social history of institutions of policing, punishment and incarceration.

His books include *Insanity and the Insane in Post-Famine Ireland* (1981), republished as an American Council of Learned Societies History E-Book in 2003); *Police and Government: Histories of Policing in Australia* (1994); *Punishment in Australian Society* (1997); *When police unionise: the politics of law and order in Australia* (2002).

Most recently the National Library of Australia published his edited book, 'The difficulties of my position': the diaries of John Buckley Castieau 1855-1884, Canberra: National Library of Australia (2004) (324 pp.).

While visiting the Centre he is writing a book on the life of the Australian judge Sir John Barry, pioneer criminologist, historian and civil libertarian. This biography will be published next month by UNSW Press. He is also continuing his research on the history of violence in Australia as well as preparing materials for a 2007 Museum of Brisbane exhibition on the history of Wolston Park Hospital, one of Australia's earliest mental hospitals, established in 1865.



CONFERENCE PROGRAM (OVERVIEW)

Sunday 23 September		
9.00am - 4.00pm	Postgraduate Criminology Student Conference - Flinders University	Coordinator: Dr Dean Wilson, Monash University
4.00pm – 5.45pm	"Boxing Day"	Mercury Cinema, Morphett St, City (between North Terrace and Hindley Sts)
5.00pm - 7.00pm	Registration	5th Floor, Bradley Room, Hawke Building, University of South Australia, City West Campus
6.00pm - 8.00pm	Welcome Reception	5th Floor, Bradley Room, Hawke Building, University of South Australia, City West Campus
Monday 24 September		
7.30am - 8.45am	Registration	Foyer One
8.45am – 10.30am	<p>Welcome and Opening Ceremony</p> <p>Official opening: Attorney-General, The Hon. Michael Atkinson, Government of South Australia</p> <p>Welcome acknowledgements: Professor Anne Edwards, Vice Chancellor, Flinders University Professor Peter Høj, Vice Chancellor, University of South Australia Mr Jerome Maguire, Chief Executive, Attorney-General's Department and Department of Justice</p> <p>Keynote Speaker John Braithwaite, Professor of Law, Australian National University <i>Peacebuilding, Responsive Regulation, and Asia-Pacific Criminology</i></p>	Hall B
10.30am – 11.00am	Morning tea	Foyer One
11.00am – 12.30pm	Concurrent Sessions	See detailed program
12.30pm – 1.30pm	Lunch ANZ Critical Criminologists Meeting	Hall A Meeting Room 11
1.30pm - 2.45pm	<p>Plenary Session</p> <p>Alice Hills, Professor of Conflict & Security, School of Politics & International Studies, University of Leeds <i>International Criminal Justice Reform: Transferability, Alignment and Local Resistance</i></p> <p>Riaz Hassan, Professor, Department of Sociology, Flinders University <i>Suicide Attacks: Homicidal Killing or a Weapon of War?</i></p>	Hall B
2.45pm - 3.30pm	Concurrent Sessions	See detailed program
3.30pm – 4.00pm	Afternoon tea	Foyer One
4.00pm - 5.10pm	Concurrent Sessions	See detailed program
5.15pm - 5.45pm	Information sessions	See detailed program
6.00pm - 7.30pm	<p>Ray Whitrod Memorial Oration & Post-Oration drinks (Hosted by the Flinders University School of Law)</p> <p>Mick Keelty, Police Commissioner, Australian Federal Police <i>Facing the Future: Challenges for Australian Policing in a Globalised</i></p>	Hall B
Tuesday 25 September		
8.00am - 9.00am	Registration	Foyer One
9.00am – 10.15am	<p>Plenary Session</p> <p>Cindy Smith, Chief, International Center, National Institute of Justice (USA) <i>Informing Policy by Evidence-Based Research</i></p> <p>Louise Sylan, Deputy Chair, Australian Competition and Consumer Commission <i>Global Fraud: Making Links with Consumer Protection</i></p>	Hall B

CONFERENCE PROGRAM (OVERVIEW) CONTINUED...

Tuesday 25 September Continued...		
10.15am – 10.45am	Morning tea	Foyer One
10.45am – 12.15pm	Concurrent Sessions	See detailed program
12.15pm – 1.45pm	Lunch	Foyer One
12.45pm – 1.45pm	<i>ANZSOC Annual General Meeting</i>	Meeting Room 11
1.45pm – 3.00pm	<p>Shadd Maruna, Reader in Criminology, Queens University, Belfast <i>Ending with a Bang: How to Finish Prison Sentences</i></p> <p>Followed by Panel of specialist commentators on issues dealing with desistance. Panellists include Mark Halsey (Lecturer, School of Political Science, Criminology and Sociology, University of Melbourne and Adjunct Senior Lecturer, Criminal Justice Program, Law School, Flinders University of South Australia) and John Pratt (Professor of Criminology, Institute of Criminology, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand).</p> <p>This session is sponsored by the Social Inclusion Initiative, Department of the Premier and Cabinet, Government of South Australia.</p>	Hall B
3.00pm – 3.30pm	Afternoon tea	Foyer One
3.30pm – 5.00pm	Concurrent Sessions	See detailed program
5.05pm – 5.50pm	Concurrent Sessions	See detailed program
7.00pm – 11.30pm	Conference Dinner	Auditorium, First Floor, Adelaide Town Hall, 18 King William Street, Adelaide
Wednesday 26 September		
8.00am - 8.50am	Registration	Foyer One
8.50am – 10.00am	Concurrent Sessions	See detailed program
10.00am – 10.30am	Morning tea	Foyer One
10.30am – 12.00pm	<p>Presidential Address</p> <p>Mark Finnane, Professor, Centre for Public Culture and Ideas, Griffith University, Queensland <i>Promoting the theory and practice of criminology: the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology and its founding moment</i></p> <p>Followed by Special Panel: Looking Back, Looking Forwards as we reflect on 40 years of ANZSOC history</p> <p>Panellists: Duncan Chappell, Faculty of Law, University of Sydney David Biles, Consultant Criminologist and Professorial Associate at Charles Sturt University Elizabeth Stanley, Institute of Criminology, Victoria University of Wellington Mark Israel, Law School, Flinders University Kate Warner, Law School, University of Tasmania</p>	Hall B
12.00pm – 12.45pm	Concurrent Sessions	See detailed program
12.45pm - 1.50pm	Lunch	Foyer One
1.00pm - 1.50pm	Meeting of the ANZJoC Editorial Board	Hall B
1.50pm - 3.00pm	Concurrent Sessions	See detailed program
3.00pm - 3.30pm	Ice-Cream Social (sponsored by the American Society of Criminology)	Foyer One

CONFERENCE PROGRAM (DETAILED)

Sunday 23 September							
9.00am - 4.00pm		Postgraduate Criminology Student Conference - Flinders University			Coordinator: Dr Dean Wilson, Monash University		
4.00pm - 5.45pm		"Boxing Day" Filmed in Adelaide, it follows a day in the life of an Indigenous parolee. Produced by Smoking Gun Productions, the film launched the 2007 Adelaide Film Festival to great acclaim. Producer Kristian Moliere and actor Catriona Hadden will address delegates.			Mercury Cinema, Morphett St, City (between North Terrace and Hindley Sts)		
5.00pm - 7.00pm		Registration			5th Floor, Bradley Room, Hawke Building, University of South Australia, City West Campus		
6.00pm - 8.00pm		Welcome Reception Acknowledgement of the 40th anniversary of the referendum recognising Indigenous peoples in the census, and the 10th anniversary of the HREOC stolen generation report "Bringing Them Home". This event is jointly hosted by the School of Commerce at the University of South Australia and the David Unaipon College of Indigenous Education and Research. Addresses provided by Professor Chris Cunneen (University of NSW), A/Professor Elliott Johnston (Flinders University adjunct) and Mr Syd Sparrow (Unaipon College).			5th Floor, Bradley Room, Hawke Building, University of South Australia, City West Campus		
Monday 24 September							
7.30am - 8.45am		Registration			Foyer One		
8.45am - 10.30am		<p>Welcome and Opening Ceremony</p> <p>Official opening: Attorney-General, The Hon. Michael Atkinson, Government of South Australia</p> <p>Welcome acknowledgements: Professor Anne Edwards, Vice Chancellor, Flinders University Professor Peter Høj, Vice Chancellor, University of South Australia Mr Jerome Maguire, Chief Executive, Attorney-General's Department and Department of Justice</p> <p>Keynote Speaker John Braithwaite, Professor of Law, Australian National University <i>Peacebuilding, Responsive Regulation, and Asia-Pacific Criminology</i> Peacebuilding in Indonesia, Timor, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands will be used to discuss the promise of criminology within interdisciplinary social science. The role of restorative and responsive justice in the region will be discussed. The lessons learned from the failures and successes of peacebuilding in our region have not been attended to in the Northern hemisphere centres of power, indeed not by many Australians who learn more of their lessons from Washington and London think tanks.</p>			Hall B		
10.30am - 11.00am		Morning tea			Foyer One		
11.00am - 12.30pm		Concurrent Sessions			See below		
Meeting Room 9	Hall B	Meeting Room 8	Meeting Room 6	Meeting Room 11	Meeting Room 4	Meeting Room 5	Meeting Room 7
<p>Session 1: Collective efficacy Chair: Lorraine Mazerolle</p> <p>Lorraine Mazerolle, Rebecca Wickes, James McBroom, Sacha Rombouts "Community variations in crime and disorder: Using a multi-level approach to understand the role of collective efficacy in Australian communities"</p> <p>Rebecca Wickes "Social relationships, the capacity for action and the 'imagined community': Examining collective efficacy theory in context"</p>	<p>Session 2: Policing Chair: Jenny Fleming</p> <p>David Baker "Policing the 'Bastard Boys': Reality and Significance of the Police-Union 'Accord' during the National Waterfront Dispute"</p> <p>Janet Chan, David Dixon "The Politics of Police Reform: Ten Years after the Royal Commission into the New South Wales Police Service"</p> <p>Philip Stenning "The Challenges of Policing Corruption in the Arms Trade: The BAE Case in the UK"</p>	<p>Session 3: Community Conferencing Chair: Joy Wundersitz</p> <p>Dean Hart, Tracey Cremming, Julie Wilson "Community Conferencing for Young Adults Program Trial"</p> <p>Lily Trimboli, Julie Peopel "An evaluation of the NSW Community Conferencing for Young Adults Pilot Program"</p> <p>Jasmine Bruce "Facilitating Restorative Justice: re-thinking the work of convenors in conferencing"</p>	<p>Session 4: Evidence based policy development Chair: Ross Homel</p> <p>Vanessa Viaggio, Jackie Braw "Preventing violence against gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender people: using evidence for a whole of government approach"</p> <p>Russell Smith, Tabor Akman "Evaluating the Australasian consumer fraud awareness month 2007"</p>	<p>Session 5: Methods of police detection Chair: Peter Evans</p> <p>Analida Ivankovic "Building Bridges in Criminology: Identification Parades/Police Lineups. Learning from the Past and Looking to the Future"</p> <p>Margaret Mitchell, Ellen Grote "Evaluating Two Approaches to Writing Police Witness Statements: The 'pen and paper' and 'video-assisted' methods"</p> <p>Jenny Wilson "DNA Technology transforming police work"</p>	<p>Session 6: Prison architecture and personnel Chair: David Brown</p> <p>John Paget "Prison architecture and human rights"</p> <p>Cheng-Sheng Lin, Hua-Fu Hsu "An investigation into the practice of one Taiwanese Prison from Foucault's perspectives of discipline"</p> <p>Sue King "Garnering respect and minimising vulnerability: prison officers thinking about their work"</p>	<p>Session 7: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons in the Criminal Justice System Chair: David Indermaur</p> <p>Don Weatherburn, Lucy Snowball, Boyd Hunter "Predictors of Indigenous arrest"</p> <p>Jacqueline Joudo "Diversion in Australia: Issues for Indigenous people"</p> <p>Ingrid Johnston, Phil Anderson "Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in juvenile justice supervision: Are things improving?"</p>	<p>Session 8: Terrorism and ideology Chair: Duncan Chappell</p> <p>Haroro Ingram "The transformative charisma phenomenon in Islamic radicalism and militancy: Learning from the past to confront future threats"</p> <p>Joey Kurtschenko "Academic Terrorists: Ideology in analysis"</p> <p>Kym Thorne, Alexander Kouzmin "The US Patriotic Act (et. al.): Collective Amnesia or Oligarchic Plagiarism and the Politics of Fear?"</p>
Concurrent Sessions 1 - 8 continued on next page							

CONFERENCE PROGRAM (DETAILED) CONTINUED...

Monday 24 September Continued...							
11.00am – 12.30pm		Concurrent Sessions 1 - 8 Continued...					See below
Meeting Room 9	Hall B	Meeting Room 8	Meeting Room 6	Meeting Room 11	Meeting Room 4	Meeting Room 5	Meeting Room 7
Session 1: Collective efficacy Chair: Lorraine Mazerolle Kate Riseley, Tung-Kai Shyy "Exploring the relationships between community-based crime prevention programs and collective efficacy" Alanah Hudson, Rebecca Wickes "Linking perceptions to action: Exploring collective efficacy through the lost letter experiment"	Session 2: Policing Chair: Jenny Fleming All on previous page	Session 3: Community Conferencing Chair: Joy Wundersitz Nessa Lynch "The rights of the young person in the New Zealand youth justice conference"	Session 4: Evidence based policy development Chair: Ross Homel Tania Matruglio, Paula Cheng "An evidence-based approach to tackle graffiti vandalism in New South Wales" Jane Goodman-Delahunty "Juror satisfaction with court facilities and level of remuneration in Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia"	Session 5: Methods of police detection Chair: Peter Evans Jeremy Gans "The case for the compulsory DNA sampling of groups"	Session 6: Prison architecture and personnel Chair: David Brown All on previous page	Session 7: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons in the Criminal Justice System Chair: David Indermaur Lucy Snowball and Don Weatherburn "Theories of Indigenous violence: A Preliminary Assessment"	Session 8: Terrorism and ideology Chair: Duncan Chappell Gail Mason "The Reconstitution of Hate Language"
12.30pm – 1.30pm		Lunch				Hall A	
12.30pm – 1.30pm		ANZ Critical Criminologists Meeting				Meeting Room 11	
1.30pm - 2.45pm		Keynote speakers Chair: Andrew Goldsmith, Professor, School of Law, Flinders University Alice Hills , Professor of Conflict & Security, School of Politics & International Studies, University of Leeds <i>International Criminal Justice Reform: Transferability, Alignment and Local Resistance</i> Transferring insights and practices between different disciplines and cultures usually involves misunderstanding, misalignment or local resistance. This matters for analytical and policy-relevant reasons. On the other hand, it can lead to the identification of critical points of interface. Security sector reform projects in sub-Saharan Africa will be used to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of bridge building between the North and South, and between criminology and international studies. Riaz Hassan , Professor, Department of Sociology, Flinders University <i>Suicide Attacks: Homicidal Killing or a Weapon of War?</i> After reviewing suicide attacks since 1981 and exploring possible reasons behind their dramatic increase worldwide since 2001, this paper addresses the neglected but important question of whether suicide terrorist attacks are homicidal killing or a weapon of war. Using ethnographic studies about the nature of war and homicide the paper concludes that suicide terrorist attacks could be regarded as a weapon of war but given that they are characterised by the wilful killing of civilians they could be regarded as "War Crimes" under the Fourth Geneva Convention.				Hall B	
2.45pm - 3.30pm		Concurrent Sessions				See below	
Meeting Room 9	Meeting Room 6	Meeting Room 4	Hall B	Meeting Room 8	Meeting Room 11	Meeting Room 5	
Session 9: Arson Chair: Judy Putt Warren Christensen "The Prevention of Bushfire Arson through Target Hardening" Damon Muller "Offending and reoffending patterns of arsonists in NSW"	Session 11: Peace building using restorative justice methods Chair: Sue King Elizabeth Stanley "Building Bridges for Peace, Profit or Power? Reconciliation in Timor-Leste" Anna Eriksson "Peace-building by Challenging Cultures of Violence in Northern Ireland: Restorative Justice in Transition"	Session 12: Regulation in theory and practice Chair: Pat O'Malley Kath Hall "Don't blame me: excuses, responsibility and regulating corporate misconduct" Nathan Harris "Customising responsive regulation: identifying the challenges of translating regulatory theory into child protection practice"	Session 13: Policing domestic violence Chair: Matthew Ball Michael Rowe "Rendering Visible the Invisible: police discretion, professionalism and decision-making" Romy Winter, Danielle Campbell "Assessing risk within intimate partner violence through a refugee lens: implications for policing and refugee communities"	Session 14: Persistence and Desistance Chair: Yvonne Haigh Da-Yu Kao, Frank Fu-Yuan Huang, Shih-Jeng Wang "Maturity and Shame: Bringing Computer Ethics to Taiwan's Juvenile Delinquents" M. Priyamvada "Examining the Impact of Official Intervention and Delinquent Persistence among Released Juveniles in Reintegration"	Session 15: Capacity building and Indigenous communities Chair: Chris Cunneen Sydney Sparrow, Joan Gibbs, Debra Fernando "Lessons from the Far West of South Australia" Brian Steels "Imprisonment of the many: Capacity building or community demolition?"	Session 16: Sexual assault: procedural justice and law reform Chair: Richard Wortley Haley Clark "A fair way to go? Procedural justice and victims/survivors of sexual assault" Molly Townes O'Brien "Can Law Reform Improve Sexual Assault Enforcement? Learning From 20+ Years of Changes in Sexual Assault Law"	
3.30pm – 4.00pm		Afternoon tea				Foyer One	

CONFERENCE PROGRAM (DETAILED) CONTINUED...

Monday 24 September Continued...						
4.00pm - 5.10pm		Concurrent Sessions				See below
Meeting Room 6	Hall B	Meeting Room 5	Meeting Room 4	Meeting Room 9	Meeting Room 11	Meeting Room 8
<p>Session 17: Policing and private security Chair: Emil Plywaczewski</p> <p>Trevor Bradley "Policing Beyond the Police: A First Cut Study in New Zealand"</p> <p>Julie Ayling "Contractualism and policing in the public interest"</p> <p>Tim Prenzler, Rick Sarre, Karen Earle "Growth, scandal and reform in the Australian security industry"</p>	<p>Session 18: Australian Policing in the Asia-Pacific Chair: Andrew Goldsmith</p> <p>Panellists: Steve Lancaster Will Jamieson</p>	<p>Session 19: Predicting re-offending Chair: Joy Wundersitz</p> <p>Nadine Smith "Predicting re-offending in juvenile and adult offenders given non-custodial sanctions"</p> <p>Craig Jones, Jiuzhao Hua, Neil Donnelly, Judy McHutchison, Kyleigh Heggie "Predictors of re-offending on parole"</p> <p>Don Weatherburn "Does supervision reduce the risk of re-offending: A comparison of bonds with and without supervision"</p>	<p>Session 20: Community capacity building Chair: Brian Steels</p> <p>Jacqueline Tomb, Margaret Mitchell "Invoking 'Community' and 'Partnerships' to Manage Crime and Disorder: Initiatives from Scotland and Australia"</p> <p>Kerry Walker "Justice in a New Nutshell: restorative and community connections"</p> <p>Fiona Verity, Sue King "Enhancing the role of 'community' in restorative justice"</p>	<p>Session 21: Cultural criminology Chair: Marinella Marmo</p> <p>Derek Dalton "Encountering Auschwitz: a personal rumination on the possibilities and limitations of witnessing trauma in memorial space"</p> <p>Dave McDonald "The Butchered Boys': Law, Metonymy and the Imagination of Homosexuality-as-Paedophilia"</p> <p>Rebecca Scott Bray and Danielle Tyson "Narrative of Injury: Death Scenes and their Interpretation"</p>	<p>Session 22: Corrections Chair: John Pratt</p> <p>Claire Spivakovsky "Approaching responsibility: Correctional agencies and Indigenous offenders"</p> <p>Diana Wendy Fitzgibbon and Devinder Curry "Prison is good but I shouldn't be here": Perspectives from prisoners interviewed in an Indian jail"</p> <p>Lynette Aitken "Notorious Strumpets, Juvenile Prostitutes and Incorrigible Girls: Historical Continuities in the Incarceration and Punishment of Women and Girls"</p>	<p>Session 23: Interdisciplinarity and theory Chair: Christina Hudson</p> <p>Gavin Kendall, Gary Wickham "What once was old is new again: Reviving an early-modern form of interdisciplinarity for socio-legal studies"</p> <p>Beejay Silcox "Mass imprisonment and the modernity cul-de-sac"</p> <p>James Ogilvie, Anna Stewart "The Application of Self-Efficacy and Deterrence Theory to Academic Misconduct: An Examination of Plagiarism by Australian University Students"</p>
5.15pm - 5.45pm		Information sessions				See below
Meeting Room 4			Meeting Room 5			
<p>Information session 1: Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security Lorraine Mazerolle and Peter Grabosky</p>			<p>Information session 2: Introducing the Criminology Research Council Russell Smith</p>			
6.00pm - 7.30pm		<p>Ray Whitrod Memorial Oration and Post-Oration Drinks (Hosted by the Flinders University School of Law) Mick Keilty, Police Commissioner, Australian Federal Police <i>Facing the Future: Challenges for Australian Policing in a Globalised World</i></p>				Hall B
Tuesday 25 September						
8.00am - 9.00am		Registration				Foyer One
9.00am - 10.15am		<p>Keynote speakers Chair: Russell Smith, Principal Criminologist and Manager, Global, Economic and Electronic Crime Program, Australian Institute of Criminology</p> <p>Cindy Smith, Chief, International Center, National Institute of Justice (USA) <i>Informing Policy by Evidence-Based Research</i> The National Institute of Justice has the mandate to develop and disseminate knowledge to policy-makers, practitioners, and researchers. This presentation will provide a theoretical model for policy-making and examine the potential intervention points where research can have an impact. The key to informing policy is the timely dissemination of evidence based research. Three continua, 1) quality of evidence based research, 2) amount of time needed to complete the research, and 3) time constraints of the policy-makers, must merge at an appropriate intervention point to achieve the maximum impact on policy. The presentation will conclude with some suggestions of how policy-makers can make better use of research.</p> <p>Louise Sylvan, Deputy Chair, Australian Competition and Consumer Commission <i>Global Fraud: Making Links with Consumer Protection</i> Mass-market global fraud has increased exponentially over the last 10 years. The advent of new technologies has given the rise to the virtually ubiquitous problem of low value high volume economic crime bringing with it considerable challenges to the task of effective enforcement and the protection of consumers.</p>				Hall B
10.15am - 10.45am		Morning tea				Foyer One

CONFERENCE PROGRAM (DETAILED) CONTINUED...

Tuesday 25 September Continued...							
10.45am – 12.15pm		Concurrent Sessions				See below	
Meeting Room 8	Meeting Room 4	Meeting Room 9	Hall B	Meeting Room 5	Meeting Room 6	Meeting Room 7	Meeting Room 11
<p>Session 25: Juvenile offending Chair: Anna Stewart</p> <p>Hsin-wu Liu, Shu-lung Yang "A study of the juvenile robbery crimes in Taiwan"</p> <p>Grace Skrzypiec, Anna Stewart "Why adolescents think young people offend"</p> <p>Michelle Hayes "Young people and the relationship between delinquency and attitudes towards risk taking"</p> <p>Steve Mather "Bail supervision and young people: pathway or freeway?"</p>	<p>Session 26: Police professionalism Chair: Jenny Fleming</p> <p>Alison Wakefield "A Commitment to Professionalism or Protecting the Turf?"</p> <p>Rick Sarre "Professionalism and Private Sector Policing: what is needed and what may be the consequences?"</p> <p>Delaine Trofymowych "Police Education Past and Present: Perceptions of Australian Police Managers and Academics"</p> <p>Matthew Richman "Police Professionalism - The ANZPAA promise"</p>	<p>Session 27: Sentencing Chair: Kate Warner</p> <p>Julia Davis "Sentencing and Psychology: Avoiding the 'Just World Delusion'"</p> <p>Andrew Torre, Darren Wraith "Measuring offender discount rates"</p> <p>David Indermaur, Geraldine Mackenzie "Public attitudes and sentencing: Old challenges, new developments"</p> <p>Hilde Tubex "A European 'Culture of Control'?"</p>	<p>Session 28: Persistence and desistance Chair: Eileen Baldry</p> <p>Yvonne Haigh "Persistence and Desistance: Seductions of repetition and responsibility"</p> <p>Kiersten Coulter "How can that one punch in the face... make you do something big like armed robbery? The Art of Desistance Narratives in Practice"</p> <p>Ross Homel "Rethinking developmental prevention"</p>	<p>Session 29: Police Leadership and Management in Australia (editors John Casey and Margaret Mitchell) Chair: John Casey</p> <p>Margaret Mitchell and John Casey "Introduction and Overview of the Book"</p> <p>Tim Prenzler and Rick Sarre "Private Police: Partners or Rivals?"</p> <p>Chris Cunneen "Policing in Indigenous Communities in Australia"</p> <p>Janet Ransley and Lorraine Mazerolle "Third Party and Partnership"</p>	<p>Session 30: Corrections Chair: John Dawes</p> <p>Marietta Martinovic "Differential preparedness for coping with onerous obligations and restrictions associated with home detention"</p> <p>John Pratt "Using Scandal to Challenge and Undermine Penal Populism"</p> <p>Pete Parcells "NIMBY, WIMBY, and Onions in Walla Walla"</p> <p>Bronwyn Naylor "Criminal Convictions and Employment: Obstacles to 'reintegration'"</p>	<p>Session 31: Crime, policing and justice in Asia Chair: Marinella Marmo</p> <p>Abdul Rani Bin Kamarudin "Inquiries of Deaths Under the Malaysian Criminal Procedure Code"</p> <p>Susan Trevaskes "Kill Fewer, Kill Cautiously: the death penalty in China today"</p> <p>Rod Broadhurst and King-Wa Lee "Crimes against business in China: The UN Prevalence Survey 2005 - 2006"</p> <p>Mohd Akram Shair Mohd "The anchoring of informed consent in medical negligence in Malaysian waters"</p>	<p>Session 32: Domestic violence/ stalking Chair: Judy Putt</p> <p>Suellen Murray, Anastasia Powell "For the sake of the children: Constructing the children's experiences of domestic violence as a policy problem"</p> <p>Silke Meyer "Understanding Help-Seeking Behaviour of Female Domestic Violence Victims"</p> <p>Matthew Ball, Samantha Jeffries "A Review of Research on Violence in Male Same-Sex Intimate Partnerships"</p> <p>Carleen Thompson, Susan Dennison, Anna Stewart "The Escalation of Violence in Stalking-like Behaviour: An Analysis of Risk Factors"</p>
12.15pm – 1.45pm		Lunch				Foyer One	
12.45pm – 1.45pm		ANZSOC Annual General Meeting				Meeting Room 11	
1.45pm – 3.00pm		<p>Keynote speaker Chair: Sue King, Coordinator, Social Policy Research Group, Hawke Research Institute for Sustainable Societies, University of South Australia</p> <p>Shadd Maruna, Reader in Criminology, Queens University, Belfast <i>Ending with a Bang: How to Finish Prison Sentences</i> Prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration has emerged as one of the most important challenges in the field of criminal justice over the last decade. The research in this area is psychologically sophisticated; however, I will argue that it may be anthropologically ignorant. Our understanding of "what works" in the reintegration of former prisoners lacks an anthropological exploration of the power of ritual in social interactions and processes of self-change. Among many other disadvantages, the prisoner is subjected to a barrage of "status degradation ceremonies" ritually signalling his or her position as a social outcast. Yet, the reintegration of ex-prisoners involves no comparably potent "status elevation ceremonies". The practice of re-entry is primarily a technical process involving surveillance and risk management. This talk will explore what rituals of reintegration might look like and how they might work.</p> <p>Followed by Panel of specialist commentators on issues dealing with desistance. Panellists include Mark Halsey (Lecturer, School of Political Science, Criminology and Sociology, University of Melbourne and Adjunct Senior Lecturer, Criminal Justice Program, Law School, Flinders University of South Australia) and John Pratt (Professor of Criminology, Institute of Criminology, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand).</p> <p>This session is sponsored by the Social Inclusion Initiative, Department of the Premier and Cabinet, Government of South Australia.</p>				Hall B	
3.00pm – 3.30pm		Afternoon tea				Foyer One	

CONFERENCE PROGRAM (DETAILED) CONTINUED...

Tuesday 25 September Continued...							
3.30pm – 5.00pm		Concurrent Sessions					See below
Meeting Room 6	Meeting Room 11	Meeting Room 4	Hall B	Meeting Room 9	Meeting Room 7	Meeting Room 8	Meeting Room 5
<p>Session 33: Criminal process/ courts/ sentencing Chair: Karen Gelb</p> <p>Stephen Tomsen "Legal Services and neo-liberalism in an unequal legal order"</p> <p>Max Travers "Comparing Youth Courts: Problems and Challenges"</p> <p>Kate Warner "The Effectiveness of Sentencing: A Review of 'What Works'"</p>	<p>Session 34: Policing Australia's Neighbourhood Chair: Jenny Fleming</p> <p>Andrew Goldsmith "Policing Australia's Neighbourhood: Is 'Good Policing' Good Enough?"</p> <p>Sinclair Dinnen "State-building in the Solomon Islands: the limitations of external intervention"</p> <p>Abby McLeod "Police capacity development in the Pacific: The 'problem' of culture"</p> <p>Juani O'Reilly "Plural policing of gender based violence: The case of Timor Leste"</p>	<p>Session 35: Policing, public expectations and procedural justice Chair: Michael Rowe</p> <p>Tina Murphy "Encouraging public cooperation and support for police in Australia: A procedural justice perspective"</p> <p>Lyn Hinds "Public satisfaction with police: Using procedural justice to improve police legitimacy"</p> <p>Les Szaraz "The expanding role of the NSW Ombudsman - scrutinising new police powers"</p> <p>Alison Wakefield "Glorifying the Beat Bobby? Measuring and Assessing Public Expectations of the Police"</p>	<p>Session 36: Persistence and desistance Chair: Shadd Maruna</p> <p>Mark Halsey "Risking desistance: Respect and responsibility in the post-release context"</p> <p>Stuart Kinner "Passports to advantage: Health and capacity building as a basis for social integration"</p> <p>Eileen Baldry "Swimming upstream: holistic through care in a risk averse era"</p> <p>Stuart Ross "Mentoring Women After Release From Prison: How Mentor-Mentee Relationships Influence Social Connectedness, Personal Change and Desistance"</p>	<p>Session 37: Prisoner experiences Chair: David Biles</p> <p>John Dawes "On becoming an older person in prison"</p> <p>David Brown "My typewriter became a lethal weapon that eventually created more havoc than I ever did with a balaclava and cut-down shotgun": the uses of Australian prison writing"</p> <p>Alison Thompson "The revolving door of penal institutions - a narration of lived experience"</p> <p>Tiffany Bodiam "Regulating the released body: narratives of governance and surveillance"</p>	<p>Session 38: Young people Chair: Nichole Hunter</p> <p>Christina Hudson "Young People's Experiences of the Wakefield Youth Alcohol Diversion Pilot Program (otherwise know as the Youth Alcohol Referral Network or YARN): Positive Outcomes and the Implications for Youth Diversion"</p> <p>John Maynard, Jonathon Wolfe "Saturday Night's alright for Fighting Crime - Midnight Basketball"</p> <p>Brenda Midson "The Criminalisation of Youth: Louts and Larrikins or Lifetime Criminals?"</p>	<p>Session 39: Policing Chair: Rick Sarre</p> <p>Darren Palmer "The drama of crime in the regions"</p> <p>David Pike, John Casey "Fit for Purpose: Working with the Community to Strengthen Policing in Victoria, Australia"</p> <p>Stephen Evans, John Green "Law enforcement - using intelligence to target drink-drivers - a collaborative partnership"</p> <p>Roberta Julian "Forensic Policing in a Cross-Cultural Context - The Case of Australian Police in Bali and Thailand"</p>	<p>Session 40: Sexual offences against children Chair: Jan Jordan</p> <p>Stephen Jackson, Joe Yick, De-ann Vahlberg and Clyde Mason "A Criminal Justice Perspective of Sexual Abuse Against Children in the Northern Territory"</p> <p>Benoit Leclerc, Jean Proulx, Jean-François Allaire "Analysing modus operandi strategies and victim effects in sexual offences against children"</p> <p>Preeti Misra, Alok Chantia "Girl Child - An Endangered Specie in India Needs Protection in the Interest of Future Humanity"</p> <p>Richard Wortley, Stephen Smallbone "Onset and Persistence in Child Sexual Abuse: Implications for Prevention"</p>
5.05pm – 5.50pm		Concurrent Sessions					See below
Meeting Room 8	Meeting Room 4	Meeting Room 5	Hall B	Meeting Room 11	Meeting Room 6		
<p>Session 41: Policing young people Chair: M. Priyamvadha</p> <p>Chih-Ching Chen, Hua-Fu Hsu "An Exploration of the Experience of Interaction between the Police and Juvenile Offenders in Taiwan"</p> <p>Angela Dwyer "Policing youthful sexualities? A gap in the research literature"</p>	<p>Session 42: Policing and evidence-based policy development Chair: Janet Chan</p> <p>Jenny Fleming "Performance Management in Australian Police Services"</p> <p>Judy Putt "Policing drugs in rural and remote Indigenous communities"</p>	<p>Session 43: Crime, privacy and technology Chair: Peter Grabosky</p> <p>Duncan Chappell "Regulating and Monitoring the Interception of Communications: Examining National and Regional Developments"</p> <p>Richard Ham "The Social Environment of the Internet"</p>	<p>Session 44: Persistence and desistance Chair: Rick Sarre</p> <p>Rosemary Wanganeen "Prevent offending and to 'break the cycle' of recidivism by using a loss and grief framework!"</p> <p>Commentators: Sonia Waters and Tania Axleby-Blake</p>	<p>Session 45: Crime measurement Chair: Stephen Jackson</p> <p>Melissa Burgess "Measuring and mapping fear of crime"</p> <p>Sally Faisandier "NZ Crime and Safety Survey 2006"</p>	<p>Session 46: Factors associated with drug use Chair: Ross Homel</p> <p>Russell Brewer "Fostering Drug Dependence: Understanding the Interplay between Indigenous Culture and Drug Abusing Behaviours in Australian Urban Centres"</p> <p>Natalie Hind "The relationship between drug use and mental health amongst a sample of police detainees"</p>		
7.00pm – 11.30pm		Conference Dinner, including the ANZSOC Awards Guest Speaker: The Honourable John Doyle AC , Chief Justice of South Australia				Auditorium, First Floor, Adelaide Town Hall, 18 King William Street, Adelaide	

CONFERENCE PROGRAM (DETAILED) CONTINUED...

Wednesday 26 September							
8.00am - 8.50am		Registration					Foyer One
8.50am - 10.00am		Concurrent Sessions					See below
Meeting Room 6	Meeting Room 9	Meeting Room 11	Meeting Room 5	Meeting Room 7	Meeting Room 8	Meeting Room 4	Hall B
<p>Session 49: Trafficking of women Chair: Derek Dalton</p> <p>Marie Segrave "Restoring order: The Australian response to people trafficking"</p> <p>Wang-Ting Lin, Cathy Tzu-Hsing Chen "How the Market of Sex Industry Determines the Distribution of Smuggling Hot Spots in Taiwan: An Empirical Study of Illegal Immigration of Mainland Chinese Females to Taiwan"</p> <p>Rebecca LaForgia, Marinella Marmo "Demanding a bridge - trafficked women's inclusion within Australia's internal governance"</p>	<p>Session 50: Crime data for policy and planning Chair: Frank Morgan</p> <p>Melissa Burgess, Arvind Varshney, Craig Jones "Crime mapping for planning, policy and practice"</p> <p>Joe Clare and Frank Morgan "The Victim and the Area: Hierarchical Modelling of Burglary Victimization in Western Australia"</p> <p>Garner Clancey, Jane Bolitho, Olivia Usien "Crime Data and Local Crime Prevention Planning"</p>	<p>Session 51: Regulation in theory and practice Chair: Peter Grabosky</p> <p>Warren Christensen, Troy Collings "Environmental remedies: are the penalties fitting the crimes? What do the offenders say?"</p> <p>Fiona Haines, Adam Sutton, Chris Platania, Phung "It's all about risk, isn't it? Science, politics, public opinion and regulatory reform"</p> <p>Pat O'Malley "Monetized justice and control societies"</p>	<p>Session 52: Therapeutic jurisprudence Chair: Sue King</p> <p>Susan Eley "Theories of change, evidence-based policy and court innovation"</p> <p>Suzanna Ramirez "Disintegration of Restorative Principles: Tensions between Family Treatment Court and the Institution of Justice"</p> <p>Glenn Took "Narratives of the NSW Drug Court"</p>	<p>Session 53: Risk assessment Chair: Gavin Kendall</p> <p>Dale Ballucci "Risk in action: The practical effects of the Youth Management Assessment"</p> <p>Dale Ballucci "Institutional politics of risk technologies: sources of heterogeneity in assessing risk for young offenders"</p> <p>Rhain Buth "Theoretically sustainable risks"</p>	<p>Session 54: Differing approaches to illicit drug policy Chair: Andrew Goldsmith</p> <p>Abdul Rani Bin Kamarudin "Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependents in Malaysia: Reasons for Re-Implementing the Harm Reduction Approach"</p> <p>Chou Tzu-Ching, Liao Fu-Cun "A Study on Factors of the Abstinence of Drug Abuse in Private Rehabilitation Institute of Taiwan - Operation Dawn Therapeutic Community of Taiwan as an example"</p> <p>Caitlin Hughes "What role should research play in illicit drug policy making? A case study of the decriminalisation of illicit drug use in Portugal"</p>	<p>Session 55: Crime trends Chair: Don Weatherburn</p> <p>Sophie Ransom "The changing profile of motor vehicle theft in Australia"</p> <p>Paul Mazerolle, Christine Bond, John Western "Assessing Changes in the Prevalence and Patterns of 'Middle Class' Delinquency in Queensland Over Ten Years (1996 - 2006)"</p> <p>Lisa Rosevear "Australian Crime Trends and Population Ageing: A Quantified Perspective"</p>	<p>Session 56: Sex offenders Chair: Bronwyn Naylor</p> <p>Karen Gelb "Recidivism of Sex Offenders"</p> <p>Margot Legosz, Paul Mazerolle "Sexual victimisation across the life course: the personal experiences of a sample of offenders serving non-custodial sentences in Queensland"</p> <p>Chih-Hung Shih, Kai-Cheng Wong "Narrative inquiry as the practice in sex crime research and treatment"</p>
10.00am - 10.30am		Morning tea					Foyer One
10.30am - 12.00pm		<p>Presidential Address</p> <p>Chair: Kathleen Daly, Professor, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University and President of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology (ANZSOC)</p> <p>Mark Finnane, Professor, Centre for Public Culture and Ideas, Griffith University, Queensland <i>Promoting the theory and practice of criminology: the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology and its founding moment</i></p> <p>The occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Society is an opportunity to consider the foundations of the society as a prelude to a discussion of its future. The Society was an initiative of Australia's first criminology department, at Melbourne, from where sprang also the proposal to establish a journal. The Society was of its time, its priorities reflecting above all the negligible research knowledge of crime and criminal justice in the antipodes. But local initiative had a regional (Asia-Pacific) and international (disciplinary as well as geographic) context. In this lecture I explore some of this context,, consider the ways in which it delayed the establishment of the almost contemporaneous Australian Institute of Criminology, and discuss the potential of a regional engagement that was only partly fulfilled in subsequent years. In doing so I also ask how adequate are interpretations of criminology's mid-century history as above all conservative, pragmatic, technocratic and administrative.</p> <p>Followed by Special Panel: Looking Back, Looking Forwards as we reflect on 40 years of ANZSOC history</p> <p>Panellists: Duncan Chappell, Faculty of Law, University of Sydney David Biles, Consultant Criminologist and Professorial Associate at Charles Sturt University Elizabeth Stanley, Institute of Criminology, Victoria University of Wellington Mark Israel, Law School, Flinders University Kate Warner, Law School, University of Tasmania</p>					Hall B

CONFERENCE PROGRAM (DETAILED) CONTINUED...

Wednesday 26 September Continued...						
12.00pm – 12.45pm		Concurrent Sessions				<i>See below</i>
Meeting Room 5	Meeting Room 11	Meeting Room 9	Meeting Room 4	Meeting Room 6	Hall B	
<p>Session 57: Therapeutic jurisprudence Chair: Susan Eley</p> <p>Glenn Took, Jennifer Anne, Jon Cina "The adoption of problem oriented approaches in mainstream courts"</p> <p>Sharyn Roach Anleu, Kathy Mack "Criminal Courts and Therapeutic Jurisprudence"</p>	<p>Session 58: Prison Reform Group of Western Australia Chair: David Indermaur</p> <p>Panellists: David Indermaur Dot Goulding Brian Steels</p>	<p>Session 59: Private and military justice Chair: Rick Sarre</p> <p>Anthony Minnaar "The export of security': South African efforts to curb cross border (foreign) private security/military and mercenary activities"</p> <p>Ian Warren "What is Vigilantism? A Preliminary Typology"</p>	<p>Session 60: Policing Chair: Roberta Julian</p> <p>Margaret Mitchell "Risk and Decision Making: What Do Police Worry About in Risky Situations?"</p> <p>Steve Darroch "Policing and Innovation: exploring factors associated with Intelligence-led Policing innovation"</p>	<p>Session 62: Evidence based policy making for Indigenous persons Chair: Sue King</p> <p>Elizabeth Grant, Paul Memmott "The Case for Single Cells and alternative ways of viewing Custodial Accommodation for Australian Aboriginal Peoples"</p> <p>Juan Tauri "The Development of Criminal Justice Policy for Maori: A Critical Review"</p>	<p>Session 64: Sexual assault: a victim's/ survivor's perspective Chair: Elizabeth Stanley</p> <p>Jan Jordan "I Will Survive! Women's Narratives of Rape Resistance"</p> <p>Katherine McLachlan "Grounds for Hope and Disappointment: Victims'/Survivors' Perceptions of South Australia Police Responses to Rape"</p>	
12.45pm - 1.50pm		Lunch				<i>Foyer One</i>
1.00pm - 1.50pm		Meeting of the ANZJoC Editorial Board				<i>Meeting Room 11</i>
1.50pm - 3.00pm		Concurrent Sessions				<i>See below</i>
Meeting Room 6	Meeting Room 4	Hall B	Meeting Room 5	Meeting Room 8	Meeting Room 11	Meeting Room 9
<p>Session 65: Factors associated with road crashes Chair: Sophie Ransom</p> <p>C.N. Kloeden, RWG Anderson, Paul Hutchinson "Differences between groups of drivers: Offences contrasted with crashes"</p> <p>Matthew Baldock "Cannabis and the risk of crash involvement"</p> <p>Emma Ziersch "Motor vehicle theft and road crashes in South Australia"</p>	<p>Session 67: Prostitution Chair: Joy Wundersitz</p> <p>Margot Legosz, Allison Riding, Susan Johnson "Outcall prostitution in Queensland: Regulatory considerations and social consequences"</p> <p>Antonia Quadara "Occupational Health and Safety and Violence Prevention in Sex Work"</p> <p>Emil Plywaczewski "The Phenomenon of Prostitution in Poland (around the problem of legalisation)"</p>	<p>Session 68: Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs and Organised Crime Chair: Andrew Goldsmith</p> <p>Panellists: Matthew Goode Art Venio Julie van den Eynde</p>	<p>Session 69: What's in a name? (no. 134) Chair: Kathleen Daly</p> <p>Panellists: Kathleen Daly Paul Mazerolle Cindy Smith Janet Chan Pat O'Malley</p>	<p>Session 70: Drugs Chair: Natalie Hind</p> <p>Jih-Chiao Chu, Hsien-Chi Cheng, Chieh-Hsiung Chang, Jin-Yi Chiou, Chun-Sheng Chien "Strategies for preventing drug recidivism cycle in Taiwan"</p> <p>Caitlin Hughes "How should Australia assess the outcomes from drug law enforcement? A critical review of the outcome measures"</p> <p>Tyrone Kirchengast "Regulating the Methamphetamine epidemic as a sociology of crime and deviance"</p>	<p>Session 71: Juvenile justice Chair: Steve Mather</p> <p>Anna Stewart, Troy Allard, James Ogilvie, Brett Gray "Understanding initiation of offending and recidivism across the juvenile and adult justice systems"</p> <p>Brett Gray "Agent Based Modelling and Juvenile Offending"</p> <p>Troy Allard, James Ogilvie, Brett Gray, Anna Stewart "Why Cost the Juvenile Justice System?"</p>	<p>Session 72: Elder abuse Chair: Sue King</p> <p>Dale Bagshaw "Preventing the Abuse of Older People"</p> <p>Lillian Jeter "Portrait of the Offenders - Elder Abuse"</p>
3.00pm - 3.30pm		Ice-Cream Social (sponsored by the American Society of Criminology)				<i>Foyer One</i>

SOCIAL PROGRAM

"Boxing Day" at the Mercury Cinema

Sunday 23 September

4.00pm – 5.45pm

Mercury Cinema,
13 Morphett Street, Adelaide
Dress: Smart Casual

Filmed in Adelaide, "Boxing Day" follows a day in the life of an Indigenous parolee. The film documents the harrowing journey of a family teetering on the brink of disintegration with a father's impassioned struggle to reunite his estranged family over the course of a single afternoon. Produced by Smoking Gun Productions, the film launched the 2007 Adelaide Film Festival to great acclaim. This is a confronting film with strong language, violence and drug references. Producer Kristian Moliere and actor Catriona Hadden, who is a prison social worker at Yatala, will address delegates.

Welcome Reception

Sunday 23 September

6.00pm – 8.00pm

Bradley Room, 5th Floor, Hawke Building, University of South Australia,
City West Campus, North Terrace, Adelaide
Dress: Smart Casual

Start your Conference experience by enjoying nibbles and wine in the brand new City West Campus building.

Ray Whitrod Memorial Oration & Post-Oration

Drinks

Monday 24 September

6.00pm – 7.30pm

Hall B, Adelaide Convention Centre
Dress: Smart Casual

Australian Federal Police Commissioner Mick Keelty will present the Ray Whitrod Oration, followed by drinks.

Conference Dinner

Tuesday 25 September

7.00pm – 11.30pm

Auditorium, First Floor, Adelaide Town Hall,
128 King William St, Adelaide
Dress: Neat Casual

The Adelaide Town Hall is an approximate 20 minute walk from the Adelaide Convention Centre. Please make your own way to the Adelaide Town Hall. Enjoy a relaxing night of fabulous South Australian food and wine set in the historical Adelaide Town Hall.

Ice Cream Social

Wednesday 26 September

3.00pm – 3.30pm

Foyer One, Adelaide Convention Centre
Dress: Smart Casual

Sponsored by the American Society of Criminology

In keeping with ANZSOC Conference tradition, the Conference Conveners farewell you with the offering of an ice-cream.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Adelaide, South Australia

Adelaide is a multi-cultural metropolis of over a million people, nestled between the sea and the hills. Settled in 1836 and boasting a Mediterranean climate, Adelaide has developed to encompass the vigour and excitement of a modern city, while retaining the charm and tranquillity of the past. Conference and accommodation facilities are first class and there are so many things to see and do in Adelaide. The world's best food and wine compliment the natural environment in Australia's most convenient city.

Venue: Adelaide Convention Centre

North Terrace, Adelaide SA 5000

P: 08 8212 4099

Conveniently located in the Central Business District, the Adelaide Convention Centre is a short stroll from the Skycity Adelaide Casino, Rundle Mall shopping precinct and the cosmopolitan café stretch – Rundle St East. North Terrace, upon which the Adelaide Convention Centre is located, is also home to the Botanic Gardens, Art Gallery, South Australian Museum and State Library.

Accommodation

Please finalise your account upon checkout.

Banking Facilities

The nearest ATM's for the major banks can be found at the following addresses:

National -	22 King William St
Commonwealth -	96 King William St
Westpac -	2 King William St
ANZ -	148 Rundle Mall

Car Parking

Car parking is available at the Adelaide Convention Centre, in both the Exhibition Car Park and the Riverbank Car Park. All day early bird parking is \$7.50, with entry between 5.00am and 9.30am and exit by 6.30pm. Beyond 6.30pm casual rates apply to a maximum of \$24.00 per 24 hour period. Other public car parks are situated on North Terrace.

Catering

Morning and afternoon teas will be served in foyer one. Lunches will be served in Halls A and foyer one (amongst the sponsor displays).

Conference Participant Identification

Various categories of participants will be attending this conference. The colour of the lanyard worn by the person will assist you to identify them.

Blue	Delegate
White	Keynote Speaker
Orange	Organising Committee

Disclaimer

The information presented in this book is correct at the time of printing. In the event of unforeseen circumstances, the Organising Committee reserves the right to delete or alter items in the Conference Program. The views expressed by individuals or organisations at this Conference do not necessarily represent the views of the Society or the sponsors.

GENERAL INFORMATION CONTINUED...

Dress Standards

Smart casual dress is suggested for the Conference sessions and social activities.

Displays

The Conference displays will be located in foyer one. Please take some time to visit this area to support our sponsors.

Local Transport

The Adelaide Airport is situated seven kilometres from the central business district and major hotels. An Airport City minibus runs between the airport and major hotels every half hour from 7.00am – 10.00pm (hourly on weekends) at a cost of approximately \$10.00. A taxi from the airport to the city is approximately \$15.00.

Suburban Taxi	131 008
Yellow Cabs	132 227
Adelaide Independent Taxi	132 211

Maps

Maps of the locations of the Conference venue, Social Program functions and accommodation can be found on page 17 & 18 of this Conference handbook and on the conference website.

Messages and Notices

Messages may be left with the conference organiser staff at the registration desk. A notice board will be located near the registration desk. Please check this board regularly.

Mobile Telephones and Pagers

As a courtesy to other participants please ensure that all mobile telephones and pagers are turned off or in 'silent' mode during all presentations.

Name Badges and Tickets

Name badges should be worn at all times. Admission to all sessions, morning and afternoon teas, and lunches is by name badge only. Tickets have been provided for the Welcome Reception and Conference Dinner. If you are intending to attend these functions please ensure that you have been issued a ticket.

Post Office

The nearest post office is situated in the Station Arcade at Shop 14, which can be accessed from North Terrace opposite the Casino.

Public Telephones

Public telephones are located on the ground floor of the Convention Centre in the foyers of Halls B & C and Hall H.

Registration Desk

All delegates must register to attend the Conference.

The registration desk will be open on:

Sunday 23 rd September	5.00pm – 7.00pm
Monday 24 th September	7.30am – 4.00pm
Tuesday 25 th September	8.00am – 5.00pm
Wednesday 26 th September	8.30am – 2.00pm

Security

Please ensure that you take all items of value with you at all times when leaving a room. Do not leave bags or laptop computers unattended.

Speakers' Preparation Area

The Speakers' Preparation Area, located in Foyer One, is available for speakers to check their audio-visuals. Speakers are reminded that if they did not send their PowerPoint presentation in advance to the Conference Organiser they should deliver it to the technician in the Speakers' Preparation Area on arrival so that it can be loaded onto the designated laptop computer. If any assistance is required, please contact the registration desk.

Speakers should report to the room where their session is being held half an hour prior to the start of the session to finally check the audio visual equipment. A technician will be available to assist.

Chairpersons should meet their speakers in their designated session room at least 15 minutes before their session. Chairpersons should ensure that the presenters follow the instructions relating to timing of talks.

Special Requirements

If you have advised the Conference Organiser of special dietary requirements, please identify yourself to the waiting staff for assistance.

Temperature

For the month of September, Adelaide's mean maximum temperature is 18°C; the mean minimum is 8°C.

Liability/Insurance

In the event of industrial disruptions or natural disasters, the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, the Organising Committee and All Occasions Group cannot accept responsibility for any financial or other losses incurred by the delegates. Nor can the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, the Organising Committee or All Occasions Group take responsibility for injury or damage to persons or property occurring during the Conference. All insurance including medical cover and for expenses incurred in the event of the cancellation of the Conference is the individual delegate's responsibility. The policy should include loss of fees/deposits through cancellation of your participation in the Conference, or through the cancellation of the Conference itself, loss of airfares for any reason, medical expenses, loss or damage to personal property, additional expenses and repatriation should travel arrangements have to be altered. The Conference secretariat will take no responsibility for any participant failing to insure.

For further information please contact:

Merilyn Dayman or Shanna Sheldrick
All Occasions Management
41 Anderson St, Thebarton SA 5031
Phone: +61 8 8354 2285
Fax: +61 8 8354 1456
E-mail: conference@aomevents.com
Website: www.alloccasionsgroup.com/anzsoc

MAP - CONFERENCE VENUES AND ACCOMMODATION



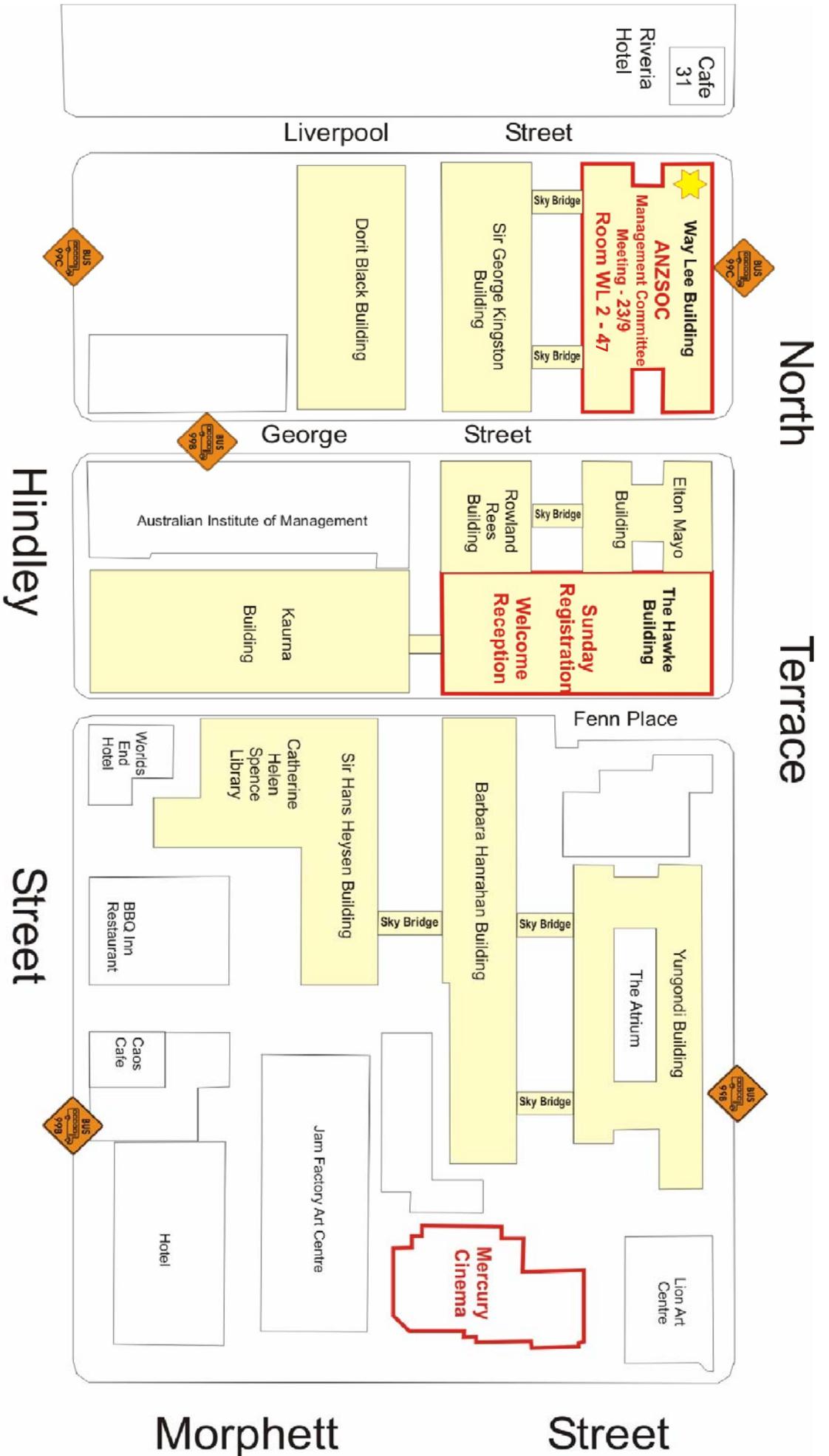
Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference Venues and Accommodation

Accommodation

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| ① | Mercure Grosvenor Hotel | Http://www.accorhotels.com.au |
| ② | Hyatt Regency Adelaide | Http://www.adelaide.hyatt.com.au |
| ③ | The Sebel Playford | Http://www.mirvac.com.au |
| ④ | Best Western Adelaide Riviera Motel | Http://www.adelaideriviera.com.au |
| ⑤ | Stamford Plaza Adelaide | Http://www.stamford.com.au |
| ⑥ | Oaks Horizon | Http://www.theoaksgroup.com.au |
| ⑦ | Oaks Embassy | Http://www.theoaksgroup.com.au |
| ⑧ | Royal Adelaide Hospital Residential Wing | |

Public Transport

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|------------------------------|
|  | Free Bus 99B |  | Free Bus Stops |
|  | Free Bus 99C |  | Adelaide - Glenelg Tram Stop |



City West Campus Venues

Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology

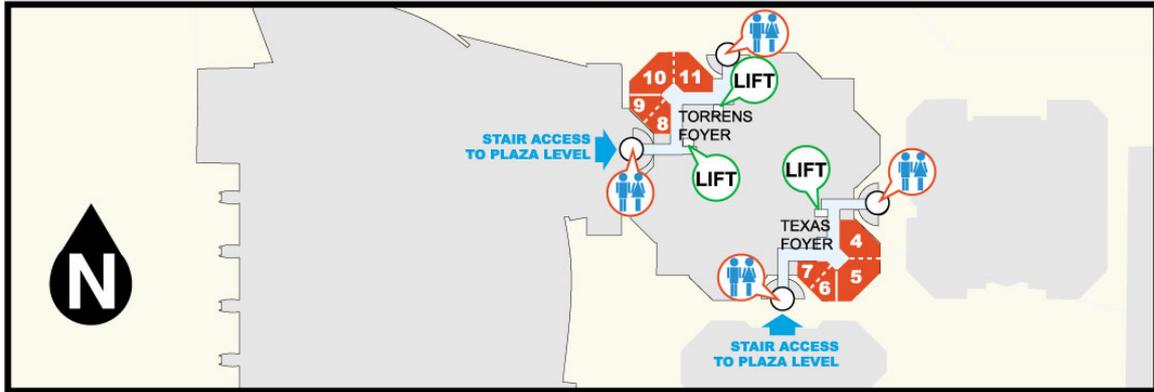


Adelaide
Convention Centre

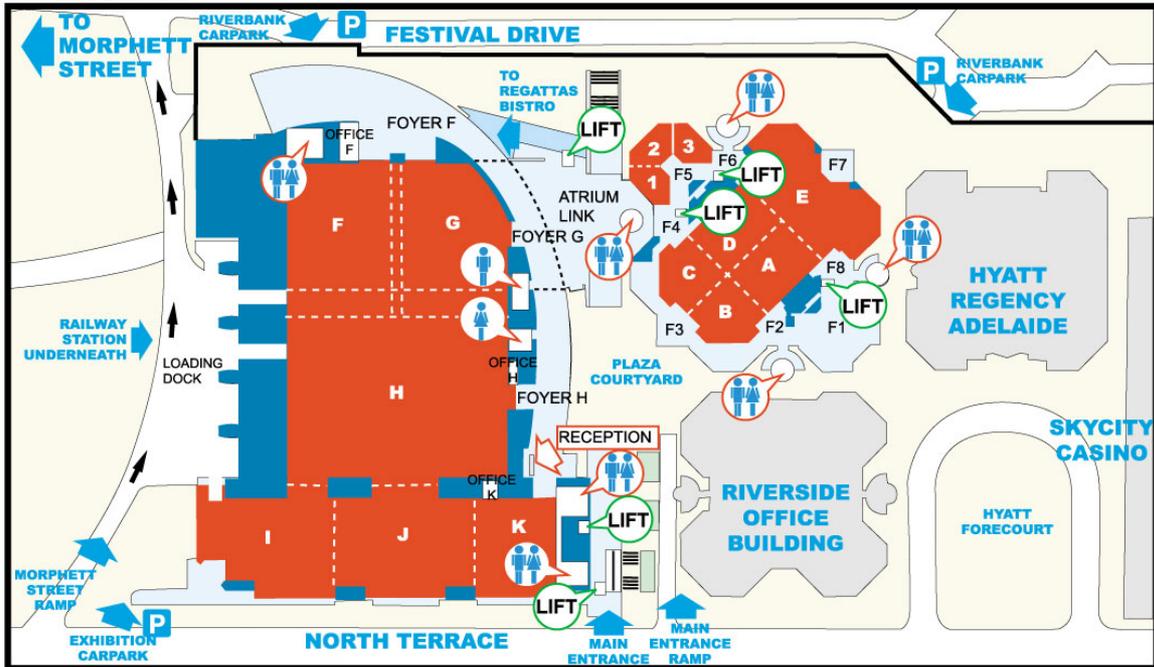
North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia 5000
Telephone (61 8) 8212 4099 Facsimile (61 8) 8212 5101
www.adelaidecc.com.au

SITE PLAN

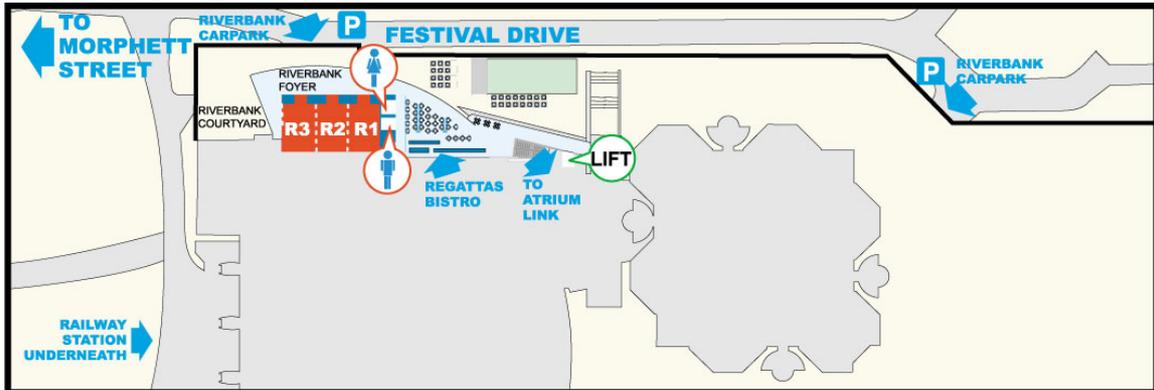
LEVEL ONE



PLAZA LEVEL



RIVERBANK LEVEL



THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL OF

CRIMINOLOGY

INDEXING AGENCIES

Social Science Citation Index
Current Contents/Social and
Behavioural Sciences
PsycINFO
AGIS
CINCH

For over thirty years, *The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology* has been presenting a professional eclectic approach to the respected tertiary field of criminology by promoting quality research and debate on crime and criminal justice. Disciplines covered by the journal include psychology, law, political science, criminology, history, sociology and economics. The e-journal version of *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology* is available in over 40,000 libraries worldwide including 90% of US college and university libraries and every major research library across Australia and New Zealand.

Three issues published per year

ISSN 0004-8658

EDITOR'S CONTACT

All enquiries concerning editorial contributions to *The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology* should be addressed to:

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Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice & Governance
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Brisbane Qld 4111
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JOURNAL SUBSCRIPTION

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Rest of world	\$330.00

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Provides public education on justice related issues for the community and legal and justice training for practitioners in Australia and overseas.

The five Institute of Justice Studies member organisations are TAFE SA, the University of South Australia, Flinders University of South Australia and the Australian Crime Prevention Council (SA Division)

For further information call 8207 8819 or visit www.justice.net.au

AUSTRALIAN CRIME COMMISSION

"DISMANTLING SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY"



The Australian Crime Commission (ACC) is a Commonwealth statutory body working nationally with other federal, state and territory agencies to counter serious and organised crime. It aims to bring together all arms of intelligence gathering and law enforcement to unify the fight against serious and organised criminal activity.

The ACC has both intelligence and investigative functions and capabilities. To better position Australia to meet the threats posed by nationally significant crime, the ACC performs a number of important functions, including:

- criminal intelligence collection and analysis;
- providing advice to the ACC Board on National Criminal Intelligence Priorities (NCIPs);
- providing and maintaining effective and efficient criminal intelligence systems including the Australian Criminal Intelligence Database (ACID); and
- investigating federally relevant criminal activity, and undertaking taskforces as approved by the ACC Board.

The key clients of ACC intelligence products and services include Board member agencies and other government stakeholders.

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www.crimecommission.gov.au

Human Rights Medal and Awards **2007**

CALLING FOR NOMINATIONS

The Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission is calling for nominations from individuals and organisations for the 2007 Human Rights Medal and Awards in the following categories:

- * Human Rights Medal *
- * Law * Community *
- * Arts Non-Fiction * Radio *
- * Television * Print Media *

Entry forms are available via the Commission's website at www.humanrights.gov.au/about/hr_awards/ or call (02) 9284 9618.

ENTRIES CLOSE FRIDAY 5 OCTOBER 2007



Human Rights and Equal
Opportunity Commission
www.humanrights.gov.au



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

**ANNUAL MEETING ~ NOVEMBER 14 – 17, 2007
ATLANTA, GEORGIA ~ MARRIOTT MARQUIS HOTEL**

ASC invites you to its 59th Annual Meeting in Atlanta, Georgia!

The theme for this year is
Crime and Justice: In the Global and in the Local.

We will have approximately 575 sessions, including over 2,000 individual presentations, roundtables, and posters.

We will also have two Pre-Meeting Workshops on November 13th:
Introduction to Causal Inference Using Propensity Scores
Introduction to Spatial Analysis Using Geographic Information Systems

Further details regarding registration for the meeting and workshops can be found on our website www.asc41.com, under "Annual Meeting Info."

Hotel information is as follows (can also be found on our website):

Host Hotel:
Atlanta Marriott Marquis
265 Peachtree Center Avenue
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 521-0000
(800) 228-9290
\$163 single/double

Additional Hotel:
Sheraton Atlanta
165 Courtland Street
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 659-6500
(800) 833-8624
\$160 single

You must mention that you are with ASC to obtain these rates.

ASC Office
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Columbus, OH 43212
U.S.A.
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Applied **Criminology** Centre

The University of Huddersfield



British Society of
Criminology Conference 2008
9–11 July 2008
Hosted by
Applied Criminology Centre
University of Huddersfield

*Criminological Futures;
Controversies, Developments
and Debates*



British Society of Criminology Conference 2008

Plenary speakers will include:

Professor Barry Goldson
University of Liverpool

Martin Narey
Chief Executive Barnados

Dr Shadd Maruna
Queens University, Belfast

Professor Julian Roberts
University of Oxford

Professor Sandra Walklate
University of Liverpool

Professor Martin Gill
Director of PRCI

Professor Jock Young
University of Kent

The University of Huddersfield is based in the picturesque countryside of West Yorkshire. Huddersfield is set in an ideal central location and is easy to get to by road, rail or air. It is at the heart of the UK close to major motorways and rail links. The University of Huddersfield is located close to Junctions 23 and 24 of the M62 and is in close proximity to the M1, A1 and M6 north/south routes. It benefits from two airports which are less than an hour away and there is a direct rail link to the Manchester International Airport. There are fast, frequent train services to Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool and Bradford as well as good links to London via the East Coast line.

For more information logon to
www.hud.ac.uk/hhs/dbs/acc

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E-mail: criminologyconference2008@hud.ac.uk

CALL FOR PRESENTATIONS
ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES
2008 ANNUAL MEETING

March 11 - 15, 2008
CINCINNATI, OHIO

"American Justice: Rhetoric or Reality?"

Ronald Hunter, ACJS President
Western Carolina University

Please contact:
Richard Tewksbury, Program Chair
Department of Justice Administration
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky 40292
tewks@louisville.edu

Or go to our website
www.acjs.org
for additional information.

Call for Papers: Manuscripts are solicited for *Police Practice & Research: An International Journal* (PPR) (www.tandf.co.uk/journals or www.ipes.info). PPR is a peer-reviewed, international journal that presents current and innovative academic police research as well as operational and administrative police practices from around the world. Manuscripts are sought from practitioners, researchers, and others interested in developments in policing, analysis of public order, and the state of safety as it affects the quality of life everywhere. The journal seeks to bridge the gap in knowledge that exists regarding who the police are, what they do, and how they maintain order, administer laws, and serve their communities in the world. Attention will also be focused on specific organizational information about the police in different countries and regions of the world. PPR publishes special issues on various topics of interest. Proposals for such issues are always welcome. The best papers presented at the Annual Meetings of IPES are also published in a special issue. A specific goal of the editors is to improve cooperation between those who are active in the field and those who are involved in academic research, as such a relationship is essential for innovative police work. To this end, the editors encourage the submission of manuscripts co-authored by police practitioners and researchers that will highlight a particular subject from both points of view.

Submission of Manuscripts

Manuscripts should be electronically submitted to: Associate Managing Editor Anthony Sciarabba (ppranthony@yahoo.com) or any other editor. Manuscripts should normally be no more than 25 typed pages (Word, Times New Roman, 12 Font, Double-Spaced) in English. Manuscripts should be accompanied by an abstract of no more than 100 words, up to six key words, and a brief biographical sketch. For a complete "Notes for Contributors," one should refer to www.tandf.co.uk/journals or visit www.ipes.info

FORTHCOMING SPECIAL ISSUES

RANK-AND-FILE AND UNIONS IN POLICE REFORM

GUEST EDITORS

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School of Law, University of California, Berkeley, USA

Monique Marks

Sociology Programme, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

POLICING: FACING AN UNCERTAIN FUTURE

GUEST EDITORS

John Crank

Director, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska, Omaha, USA

Colleen Kadleck

School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska, Omaha, USA

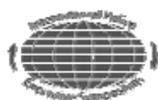
COMMUNITY POLICING

GUEST EDITOR

Peter Grabosky

Professor, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia

Police Practice and Research: An International Journal is affiliated with the International Police Executive Symposium (IPES) www.ipes.info.



15th Annual International Police Executive Symposium

**Police Without Borders: The Fading Distinction
Between Local & Global**

Sunday May 11: Day of Arrival and Evening Welcome Reception
Monday May 12 to Friday May 16: IPES Meetings

Meals, accommodations, internal transportation and sightseeing tours will be provided gratis to all registered participants and registered guests.



Hosted by:
**Cincinnati Police Department
& The Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police**



Mark your calendar for 2008!



Cincinnati, Ohio, USA

Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology

20th Annual ANZSOC Conference

Adelaide Convention Centre, Adelaide

23-26 September 2007

SPEAKER ABSTRACTS

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Refereed papers from the 20th ANZSOC Criminology Conference will be published in November/December in a special electronic issue of the *Flinders Journal of Law Reform* – volume 10, issue 3 (2007).

The issue will be accessible through the electronic portal linked to the *Flinders Journal of Law Reform* website:
<http://ehlt.flinders.edu.au/law/FJLR/>

Papers accepted for this issue have met E1 status under current DEST categories.

Special Issue Editor: Joy Wundersitz

General editor: Professor Andrew Goldsmith

INVITED SPEAKER ABSTRACTS

John Braithwaite, *Professor of Law, Australian National University*

Peacebuilding, Responsive Regulation, and Asia-Pacific Criminology

Peacebuilding in Indonesia, Timor, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands will be used to discuss the promise of criminology within interdisciplinary social science. The role of restorative and responsive justice in the region will be discussed. The lessons learned from the failures and successes of peacebuilding in our region have not been attended to in the Northern hemisphere centres of power, indeed not by many Australians who learn more of their lessons from Washington and London think tanks.

Alice Hills, *Professor of Conflict & Security, School of Politics & International Studies, University of Leeds.*

International Criminal Justice Reform: Transferability, alignment and local resistance

Transferring insights and practices between different disciplines and cultures usually involves misunderstanding, misalignment or local resistance. This matters for analytical and policy-relevant reasons. On the other hand, it can lead to the identification of critical points of interface. Security sector reform projects in sub-Saharan Africa will be used to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of bridge building between the North and South, and between criminology and international studies.

Riaz Hassan, *Professor, Department of Sociology, Flinders University*

Suicide Attacks: Homicidal Killing or a Weapon of War?

After reviewing suicide attacks since 1981 and exploring possible reasons behind their dramatic increase worldwide since 2001, this paper addresses the neglected but important question of whether suicide terrorist attacks are homicidal killing or a weapon of war. Using ethnographic studies about the nature of war and homicide the paper concludes that suicide terrorist attacks could be regarded as a weapon of war but given that they are characterised by the wilful killing of civilians they could be regarded as "War Crimes" under the Fourth Geneva Convention.

Cindy Smith, *Chief, International Center, National Institute of Justice (USA)*

Informing Policy by Evidence-Based Research

The National Institute of Justice has the mandate to develop and disseminate knowledge to policy-makers, practitioners, and researchers. This presentation will provide a theoretical model for policy-making and examine the potential intervention points where research can have an impact. The key to informing policy is the timely dissemination of evidence based research. Three continua, 1) quality of evidence based research, 2) amount of time needed to complete the research, and 3) time constraints of the policy-makers, must merge at an appropriate intervention point to achieve the maximum impact on policy. The presentation will conclude with some suggestions of how policy-makers can make better use of research.

Louise Sylvan, *Deputy Chair, Australian Competition and Consumer Commission*

Global Fraud: Making the Links with Consumer Protection

Mass-market global fraud has increased exponentially over the last 10 years. The advent of new technologies has given rise to the virtually ubiquitous problem of low value high volume economic crime bringing with it considerable challenges to the task of effective enforcement and the protection of consumers.

Shadd Maruna, *Reader in Criminology, Queens University, Belfast*

Ending with a Bang: How to Finish Prison Sentences

Prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration has emerged as one of the most important challenges in the field of criminal justice over the last decade. The research in this area is psychologically sophisticated; however, I will argue that it may be anthropologically ignorant. Our understanding of "what works" in the reintegration of former prisoners lacks an anthropological exploration of the power of ritual in social interactions and processes of self-change. Among many other disadvantages, the prisoner is subjected to a barrage of "status degradation ceremonies" ritually signalling his or her position as a social outcast. Yet, the reintegration of ex-prisoners involves no comparably potent "status elevation ceremonies". The practice of re-entry is primarily a technical process involving surveillance and risk management. This talk will explore what rituals of reintegration might look like and how they might work.

Mark Finnane, *Professor, Centre for Public Culture and Ideas, Griffith University*

Promoting the theory and practice of criminology: The Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology and its founding moment

The occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Society is an opportunity to consider the foundations of the society as a prelude to a discussion of its future. The Society was an initiative of Australia's first criminology department, at Melbourne, from where sprang also the proposal to establish a journal. The Society was of its time, its priorities reflecting above all the negligible research knowledge of crime and criminal justice in the antipodes. But local initiative had a regional (Asia-Pacific) and international (disciplinary as well as geographic) context. In this lecture I explore some of this context,, consider the ways in which it delayed the establishment of the almost contemporaneous Australian Institute of Criminology, and discuss the potential of a regional engagement that was only partly fulfilled in subsequent years. In doing so I also ask how adequate are interpretations of criminology's mid-century history as above all conservative, pragmatic, technocratic and administrative.

SESSIONAL SPEAKER ABSTRACTS

SESSION 1: COLLECTIVE EFFICACY

Chair: Lorraine Mazerolle

Author(s): [Lorraine Mazerolle](#), Rebecca Wickes, James McBroom, Sacha Rombouts

Paper Title: Community variations in crime and disorder: Using a multi-level approach to understand the role of collective efficacy in Australian communities

Abstract: This paper explores the role of collective efficacy in explaining community variations in violence and disorder in Australia. Using data from a survey of 2,859 residents across 82 communities in Brisbane coupled with crime data provided by the Queensland Police Service and census data for 2001, we employ multi-level statistical models to depict the importance of collective efficacy in predicting between neighbourhood perceptions of disorder in an Australian context. We contrast our findings with studies in Chicago and Stockholm and examine important similarities and differences in the role that collective efficacy has in shaping spatial patterns of crime.

Presenter's Organisation: Griffith University

Presenter's Email: l.mazerolle@griffith.edu.au

Author(s): [Rebecca Wickes](#)

Paper Title: Social relationships, the capacity for action and the 'imagined community': Examining collective efficacy theory in context

Abstract: Collective efficacy theory emphasizes agency and the active engagement of local residents in reducing and/or preventing crime in urban communities. Scholars view it as distinct from systemic theories of community regulation in that collective efficacy can exist in communities with weak social and organizational ties. Through in-depth interviews with local residents and stakeholders in two Statistical Local Areas in Brisbane, this study examines the collective processes and norms associated with perceptions of collective capacity. The interview accounts suggest that strong social bonds are not necessarily associated with a belief in the collective. Yet, consistent with the systemic literature, participants reported a strong reliance on key institutions and organizations to manage and respond to a variety of problems. Moreover, collective representations or symbols of community life provided important cues to residents concerning social cohesion, trust and a perceived willingness of others to behave in pro-social ways.

Presenter's Organisation: Griffith University

Presenter's Email: r.wickes@griffith.edu.au

Author(s): [Kate Riseley](#), Tung-Kai Shyy

Paper Title: Exploring the relationships between community-based crime prevention programs and collective efficacy

Abstract: This paper explores the relationship between community-based crime prevention (CCP) programs and levels of collective efficacy. We develop a typology to understand the different profiles of CCP in different types of communities. We use multi-variate analysis and Web-based geographic information system to analyse and visualise whether spatial dependency of CCP program types exists between communities. This research will contribute to an understanding of the association between differing approaches to CCP and community levels of collective efficacy.

Presenter's Organisation: Griffith University

Presenter's Email: k.riseley@griffith.edu.au

Author (s): [Alanah Hudson](#), Rebecca Wickes

Paper Title: Linking perceptions to action: Exploring collective efficacy through the lost letter experiment

Abstract: In criminology, collective efficacy theory is viewed as an action-orientated, task specific process that mediates the relationship between structural antecedents and violence. However, little research has examined whether perceptions of collective efficacy is related, in any way, to actual efficacious behaviour. Drawing on the data from the ARC funded Community Capacity Survey and using Stanley Milgram's 'lost letter' experimental method, this study tests whether collectively efficacious communities are more likely to return the 'lost letters' than their non-efficacious counterparts across 17 Statistical Local Areas in Brisbane. Contrary to what is inferred in the collective efficacy literature, our results indicate that residential stability, intra-community relationships and attachment to place are more important in predicting return rates than levels of collective efficacy.

Presenter's Organisation: Griffith University

Presenter's Email: a.hudson@griffith.edu.au

SESSION 2: POLICING

Chair: Jenny Fleming

Author (s): [David Baker](#)

Paper Title: Policing the 'Bastard Boys': Reality and Significance of the Police-Union 'Accord' during the National Waterfront Dispute

Abstract: ABC 2's compelling and controversial dramatisation of the bitter and protracted 1998 national waterfront dispute, 'Bastard Boys', contained fleeting glimpses of friendly police accommodation of the sacked wharfies. One scene depicting operational police dancing the Macarena with the picketing wharfies trivialised both the significance of the police peacekeeping strategy and the intricacies of the tense police-union relationship. This paper argues that police around Australia generally adopted a negotiated, conciliatory, non-confrontational approach with the MUA picketers and supporters. This strategy was based on protocols and procedures that had been developing between the police and the union movement for a decade. Police, however, maintained the capacity to use force at any stage of the conflict. The paper contends that the police strategy rejected pressure and criticism from a New Right agenda that clamoured for violent police intervention.

Presenter's Organisation: Monash University

Presenter's Email: David.Baker@arts.monash.edu.au

Author (s): [Janet Chan](#), David Dixon

Paper Title: The Politics of Police Reform: Ten Years after the Royal Commission into the New South Wales Police Service

Abstract: In 1997, the Wood Royal Commission into New South Wales Police Service concluded that a state of 'systemic and entrenched corruption' existed in the police organisation. Major reforms were introduced in the wake of the Commission, including the appointment of a new police commissioner, organisational restructuring, a complete revamp of recruit education, as well as increased monitoring and accountability. The magnitude and scope of the Commission's reform program was bold and ambitious by international standards. This paper takes stock of the impact of the Commission ten years after the publication of its Final Report. Drawing on interviews with key informants, official reports and other documentary sources, the paper analyses the activities of the Commission, the intentions of its recommendations, and the implementation and consequences of reform. The lessons of the NSW experience are salutary not only for understanding the vagaries of police reform, they also demonstrate the complex relationship between police organisations and the volatile political environments under which they increasingly need to operate.

Presenter's Organisation: University of New South Wales

Presenter's Email: J.Chan@unsw.edu.au

Author (s): [Philip Stenning](#)

Paper Title: The Challenges of Policing Corruption in the Arms Trade: The Bae Case in the UK

Abstract: Balancing ethical, legal, constitutional, commercial, economic and international relations considerations in pursuing investigations and prosecutions of corruption by participants in the international arms trade has proved a daunting task. In this paper, I examine how these disparate considerations have played out in the UK Serious Fraud Office investigation of British Aerospace Enterprises (BAE)'s dealings with the Saudi Arabian government in recent times, and the political and international controversy to which the abrupt termination of this investigation in December 2006 has given rise. The paper concludes with some thoughts about appropriate police and prosecutorial accountability in such cases.

Presenter's Organisation: Keele University

Presenter's Email: p.c.stenning@crim.keele.ac.uk

SESSION 3: COMMUNITY CONFERENCING

Chair: Joy Wundersitz

Author (s): [Dean Hart](#), [Tracey Cremming](#), Julie Wilson

Paper Title: Community Conferencing for Young Adults Program Trial

Abstract: The Community Conferencing for Young Adults Program trial is one of a small number of adult restorative justice programs conducted in Australasia in recent years. In 2005 the NSW Attorney General's Department commenced the trial for offenders aged 18 to 24 years in two locations. The program is available for offenders post plea. Offenders are referred to the program and sentenced following the conference by the Court. At the conference participants discuss what happened, how people were affected and the harm caused. An 'intervention plan' for the offender is prepared at the Conference, which must be completed to avoid the matter returning to the court. In the first 18 months of the trial over 200 conferences have taken place. Offences conferenced have included: assault, malicious damage, theft, drive whilst disqualified, steal from person, negligent driving, car theft and break and enter. The presentation will: 'describe the trial program; 'consider critical issues that have emerged during the trial; and 'look at operational issues and case studies.

Presenter's Organisation: Crime Prevention Division

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Author (s): [Lily Trimboli](#), Julie People

Paper Title: An Evaluation of the NSW Community Conferencing for Young Adults Pilot Program

Abstract: An evaluation was undertaken of a pilot community conferencing program targeting young adults in NSW. The program, which is still operating, began in September 2005 in two local courts, one metropolitan and one non-metropolitan court. This study measures the satisfaction of both conference participants and key stakeholders with the pilot program. The vast majority of victims, offenders and their support persons who participated in this study were satisfied with the various stages of their conference. However, not all stakeholders were satisfied. Conferencing was not supported by the majority of police officers from one pilot site. By contrast, most of the remaining stakeholders believed that the conferencing program is successful, effective and operating well. Nonetheless, some stakeholders recommended a number of improvements to the pilot program. Net-widening had occurred in both sites, and after an average of 4.8 months, 4.4 per cent of offenders were charged with another offence after the date of their conference.

Presenter's Organisation:

Presenter's Email: Lily_Trimboli@agd.nsw.gov.au

Author (s): [Jasmine Bruce](#)

Paper Title: Facilitating Restorative Justice: re-thinking the work of convenors in conferencing

Abstract: This paper examines the role of convenors in restorative justice. Commonly the role of third party facilitators is described in the literature as a largely procedural role: to organise and run a restorative justice conference. Yet findings from empirical research on conferencing have demonstrated that there are a number of situational factors that can disrupt the ideal conference process. This suggests that convenors may have to manage potentially difficult situations and how they manage these situations can be critical to the overall success of the conference. Yet surprisingly little is known about how people learn to become convenors and the skills and knowledge needed to be a good convenor. This paper argues for a re-conception of convening as a newly established occupation in order to appreciate how it is learnt and practiced in specific contexts. It reports on findings from a recent empirical study of facilitation. It argues that while there is growing recognition that good facilitation is an important element of good conference practice, the nature of the job of convening has remained underdeveloped in the literature and empirical research.

Presenter's Organisation: University of New South Wales

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Author (s): [Nessa Lynch](#)

Paper Title: The rights of the young person in the New Zealand youth justice conference

Abstract: The youth justice family group conference in New Zealand is typically held out as an example of restorative justice and/or culturally appropriate justice in practice. This paper will argue that the FGC remains a state process involved in resolving a breach of the criminal law and that the young person's legal rights should be safeguarded. Specific areas of rights that may be threatened during the conference process will be discussed. It will be argued that these rights could be safeguarded while retaining the positive aspects of conferencing such as informality and victim involvement. As conferencing is an increasingly popular response to offending by youth, the issue of safeguarding rights is pertinent to other jurisdictions other than New Zealand.

Presenter's Organisation: University of Otago

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SESSION 4: EVIDENCE BASED POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Chair: Ross Homel

Author (s): [Vanessa Viaggio](#), [Jackie Braw](#)

Paper Title: Preventing Violence Against Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender People: Using evidence for a whole of government approach.

Abstract: The incidence of homophobic violence is recognised as having a significant impact on the lives of gay men and lesbians. However, the complex nature of hate related abuse and violence translates to a significant under-reporting of these incidents, as well as data integrity issues when it is reported. In response, the NSW Attorney General's Department commissioned a research study to assess the level of homophobic violence and its impact on the lesbian and gay communities in NSW. The research identified that 56% of lesbians and gay men experienced homophobic abuse or violence in the last 12 months. This paper will outline the development process of a whole of government strategic framework to respond to the research recommendations and community submissions in response to the research report. It will identify the opportunities and challenges of building an evidence base, managing priorities, whole of government collaboration, community consultation and winning political support.

Presenter's Organisation: Crime Prevention Division

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Author (s): [Russell Smith](#), Tabor Akman

Paper Title: Evaluating the Australasian consumer fraud awareness month 2007

Abstract: As part of a global effort to fight mass-marketed consumer scams, consumer protection agencies in 33 western countries have participated in a month of fraud prevention activities each year to raise awareness of the problem and to provide advice to consumers on how to avoid being victimised. In Australia and New Zealand, eighteen government agencies comprise the Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce (ACFT) which conducted a campaign in March 2007, the theme of which was: 'Scams Target You - Protect Yourself'. This paper provides an evaluation of the impact of the activities undertaken by the Taskforce including the effect which the extensive publicity had on official reporting of scams by consumers. The results of an online survey of over 830 self-selected complainants is also presented. It is concluded that the campaign was effective in raising consumer awareness, although reporting rates to some individual agencies were reduced owing to a diffusion effect.

Presenter's Organisation: Australian Institute of Criminology

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Author (s): [Tania Matruglio](#), Paula Cheng

Paper Title: An Evidence-Based Approach To Tackle Graffiti Vandalism in New South Wales

Abstract: While graffiti vandalism is recognised as being a pervasive and costly crime within the community, the available evidence on how to prevent this crime is fairly limited. This paper outlines a research strategy undertaken by the Crime Prevention Division of the NSW Attorney General's Department to help frame policy decisions and appraise policy options for preventing graffiti vandalism. It involves the analysis of existing data and the collection of new data to define the problem of graffiti vandalism and identify current practices employed to manage graffiti vandalism. Our findings so far have a number of policy implications. There is a need for the introduction of a systematic method for recording and reporting incidents of graffiti vandalism to the police; the coordination of graffiti removal work among agencies at the local level, an increase in manpower for graffiti removal and education about the social and monetary costs associated with graffiti vandalism.

Presenter's Organisation: NSW Attorney General's Department

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Author (s): [Jane Goodman-Delahunty](#)

Paper Title: Juror satisfaction with court facilities and level of remuneration in Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia

Abstract: This paper focuses on the impact of jury facilities and remuneration on juror satisfaction in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. Structured interviews were conducted with 53 key stakeholders, and surveys were administered to 4765 community members, 984 'non-empanelled' jurors and 549 empanelled jurors. Results indicated that jurors are satisfied with the experience of jury duty. Victorian jurors were significantly more satisfied with the facilities provided than New South Wales or South Australia. All respondents indicated that juror remuneration is inadequate. A positive correlation was found between overall satisfaction with the jury experience and confidence in the jury system. Involvement in the jury process appears to have a beneficial educative impact on people's perceptions of the fairness of the criminal justice system. The results suggest that confidence in the criminal justice system may be increased by educating people about the jury system and by increasing participation in jury service.

Presenter's Organisation: UNSW

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SESSION 5: METHODS OF POLICE DETECTION

Chair: Peter Evans

Author (s): [Analida Ivankovic](#)

Paper Title: Building Bridges in Criminology: Identification Parades/Police Lineups Learning from the Past and Looking to the Future

Abstract: Eyewitness identification is the most crucial, convincing piece of evidence to a jury in any court of law. Even forensic evidence, that is, evidence that is left behind in a crime scene by the perpetrator, plays a lesser role in convincing the jury of the culpability of a suspect in comparison to an eyewitness testimony. Police lineups/identification parades or photo spreads are the most common procedures used by the police departments all around the world for eyewitness recognition purposes. However, embarrassing incidents as proven by the introduction of DNA evidence have proven that eyewitness identification is not always a reliable tool of evidence. What were the past mistakes in conducting these police lineups/identification parades and how have these mistakes changed the way these lineups/parades will be conducted in the future?

Presenter's Organisation: John Jay College of Criminal Justice

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Author (s): [Margaret Mitchell](#), Ellen Grote

Paper Title: Evaluating Two Approaches to Writing Police Witness Statements: The 'pen and paper' and 'video-assisted' methods

Abstract: This paper presents a study comparing two methods of writing witness statements based on cognitive interviews. Witness statements are central to criminal investigations and prosecutions, but the process of writing them can be seen as a complex 'literacy event' involving listening, speaking, reading, writing and viewing. Engaging in more than one of these activities, often simultaneously, is a cognitively demanding exercise that can result in the loss and/or distortion of significant details and nuances. This paper presents two aspects of evaluation of the two methods: the results of a propositional analysis of the content of the witness statements and contradictory findings from the participants' debriefing interviews about their perceptions of their experiences. It has been suggested that the assistance of audio/video recordings can not only preserve important information but also reduce the cognitive demand on the interviewer. This study is one of the few empirical examinations of writing witness statements.

Presenter's Organisation: Sellenger Centre for Research in Law Justice & Policing

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Author (s): [Jenny Wilson](#)

Paper Title: DNA technology transforming police work

Abstract: The process of conducting a police investigation is shaped and transformed by the introduction of new technologies (Chan 2003: 655). The introduction of forensic DNA technology in the mid to late 1980s has 'transformed' the process of policing in the UK and Australia. The police can use DNA technology to include or exclude a suspect, identify suspects through familial links, link multiple crimes and solve 'cold' cases via a DNA database. The extent of this transformation is examined in relation to two case studies: the NSW Police Service and the Thames Valley Police. Interviews with police officers from NSW and the Thames Valley will be used to highlight how police use DNA technology. While DNA technology has shaped the process of policing, the impact of DNA technology on police work has also been constrained by the technological frame of the policing organisation and the individual.

Presenter's Organisation: University of New South Wales

Presenter's Email: jenny.Wilson@student.unsw.edu.au

Author (s): [Jeremy Gans](#)

Paper Title: The case for the compulsory DNA sampling of groups

Abstract: Contemporary Australian and comparative DNA sampling statutes give criminal investigators the power to take DNA samples from an individual whom they suspect or believe has committed a crime. This paper puts the case for a wider (but tightly regulated) power to take DNA samples from groups, where investigators have reasonable grounds to think that a member of a group has committed a crime and where DNA sampling is likely to provide evidence to resolve that suspicion one way or the other. The paper draws on the author's research (funded by the Australian Research Council) into recent investigations involving the gathering of forensic samples from multiple 'persons of interest'.

Presenter's Organisation: University of Melbourne

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SESSION 6: PRISON ARCHITECTURE AND PERSONNEL

Chair: David Brown

Author (s): [John Paget](#)

Paper Title: Prison Architecture and Human Rights

Abstract: In the analysis and criticism of the expansion of the Australian correctional estate there has been little real inquiry into prison architecture. There are some notable examples of innovation in contemporary prison architecture in Australia, but there is also much which is barren and sterile and whose monochromatic presentation, industrial built form and reliance on the more overt symbols of incarceration, such as razor wire, the solid masonry wall and the armed tower promulgate impoverished theories of the nature of man. The emergence of domestic human rights instruments and the standards on which they may draw, will provide a prism through which prison architecture may be challenged. Provisions common to such instruments, such as equality before the law, the right to life, protection from torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, privacy, the rights of minorities and humane treatment when derived of liberty will provide a set of principles against which aspects of prison architecture can be assessed and the quality of confinement potentially improved.

Presenter's Organisation: Charles Sturt University

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Author (s): [Cheng-Sheng Lin](#), Hua-Fu Hsu

Paper Title: An Investigation into the Practice of One Taiwanese Prison from Foucault's Perspectives of Discipline

Abstract: This study aims to examine the practice of one Taiwanese prison regime by observing the dynamics of interaction between the captive and custodians. The frameworks of Foucault's perspectives of discipline are utilized to articulate how 'panopticon' functions on the daily codes of practice, and how 'the body of prisonization becomes obedient and resistant. Based upon participation observation and in-depth interview, the research discovers that strategies of power have their real operative impact on the bodies of controlled subjects. There is 'a micro-physics of power' where power has its bodily materiality and effects. The 'self-controlled' prisoners are brought about by exerting an influence upon their souls which in turn direct behavior. Along with a multiplicity of fields of forces-structural relationships, strategies and techniques embedded in prison, a social being is promptly transformed into a prisoner. The principles of surveillance, observation, and inspection and disciplinary training, examination and normalization together with the physical and architectural forms are presented to realize a real picture of prison world. However, prison has always been a failure in penological terms-its failure to reduce crime, its tendency to produce recidivists and its possibility to create potential offenders. This further reminds us that punishment needs to be seen to reflect our understanding and values rooted in the common core of human experience.

Presenter's Organisation: Department and Graduate of Criminology

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Author (s): [Sue King](#)

Paper Title: Garnering respect and minimising vulnerability: prison officers thinking about their work

Abstract: Conceptualisations of prison officers' work are strongly contested within prisons. An exploration of the patterns of conceptualisations of prison officers' work in South Australia showed that the role was described by personnel within prisons in terms that sought to establish that the work of the officer was deserving of respect and to protect the officer from vulnerability as a worker and as a prison officer. This paper discusses the influence of the different audiences for the performance of prison officers' work in three South Australian prisons on the conceptualisation of the role. It seeks to explain different patterns of conceptualisation of the role of the prison officer in terms of the influence of colleagues, management and prisoners on the construction of priorities for the claiming of respect for the work of officers and on the definition of the vulnerability of the officer.

Presenter's Organisation: University of South Australia

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SESSION 7: ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSONS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Chair: David Indermaur

Author (s): Don Weatherburn, Lucy Snowball, Boyd Hunter

Paper Title: Predictors of Indigenous arrest

Abstract: The Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody attributed Indigenous overrepresentation in the criminal justice system to Indigenous disadvantage. Others have attributed it to alcohol abuse and substance use and/or passive welfare dependence. To date, however, there has been little rigorous empirical research into the factors that distinguish Indigenous Australians who come into contact with the criminal justice system from those who do not. The study reported here uses the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) to explore the correlates of Indigenous arrest. The analyses suggest that factors like economic stress, welfare dependence and unemployment are strongly correlated with whether or not an Indigenous respondent has been arrested and with the number of times an Indigenous respondent has been arrested in the past five years. The strongest correlate, however, is alcohol abuse. The implications of these findings for research and policy on Indigenous contact with the justice system are discussed.

Presenter's Organisation: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Attorney General's Department

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Author (s): Jacqueline Joudo

Paper Title: Diversion in Australia: Issues for Indigenous people

Abstract: Indigenous over-representation across the criminal justice system remains an issue that needs addressing. All Australian governments have signed agreements indicating the need to target interventions towards Indigenous people with the objective of reducing their contact with and progression through the criminal justice system. Diversion is a crucial component in efforts to achieve these goals. The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) was contracted by the Attorney General's Department (AGD) to examine the response of Australian governments when addressing Indigenous overrepresentation across the criminal justice system. The study involved a comprehensive summary of the diversion programs currently operating across Australia and examined some of the issues related to Indigenous offending and access to programs, particularly in relation to some of the factors considered to act as 'barriers' to Indigenous people accessing diversion programs. Anecdotal evidence regarding the impact of these 'barriers' on both access to and completion of programs will be discussed.

Presenter's Organisation: Australian Institute of Criminology

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Author (s): Ingrid Johnston, Phil Anderson

Paper Title: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in juvenile justice supervision: Are things improving?

Abstract: The over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people in juvenile detention in Australia has been evident for a number of years. New data from the juvenile justice national minimum data set examines juvenile justice supervision, both community based and detention, for young Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. This longitudinal data set follows the movements of young people to and from supervision during 2000-01 through to 2004-05. This paper discusses the number and rates of young people in community based and detention supervision, and examines differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous young people in terms of the length and types of supervision, pre-sentence detention and bail, and returns to supervision over time.

Presenter's Organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

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Author (s): Don Weatherburn, Lucy Snowball

Paper Title: Theories of Indigenous violence: A preliminary assessment

Abstract: A number of theories have been put forward to explain the high level of violence amongst Australia's Indigenous population. Up until 2002, lack of suitable data on the risk factors associated with Indigenous violent victimisation made it very difficult to assess the adequacy of these theories. In 2002 the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted a national survey (the NATSISS) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. That survey made it possible to examine a range of correlates of Indigenous violent victimisation. Analysis of the NATSISS victimisation data, however, has so far been limited to a few bi-variate comparisons. This paper presents the results of the first multivariate analysis of risk factors for violent victimisation among Indigenous Australians using the NATSISS. The results provide strong support for lifestyle/routine activity theories, moderate support for social disorganisation and social deprivation theories but little support for cultural theories of Indigenous violence.

Presenter's Organisation: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Attorney General's Department

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SESSION 8: TERRORISM AND IDEOLOGY

Chair: Duncan Chappell

Author (s): [Haroro Ingram](#)

Paper Title: The transformative charisma phenomenon in Islamic radicalism and militancy: Learning from the past to confront future threats

Abstract: This paper takes an innovative approach to understanding Islamic radicalism and militancy by utilising charismatic leadership theory to understand the critical role of charismatic leaders in the evolutionary development of the modern Islamist movement's most radical and militant strains. The study of charismatic leadership, rather than focusing exclusively upon the individual leader, is concerned with understanding the merger of social, cultural, historical, psychological and ideological dynamics which create a context conducive for the emergence of the charismatic leader-follower relationship. Consequently, this paper offers critical insights into the phenomenon of Islamic radicalism and militancy. To this end, I argue that the charismatic leader has acted as the vehicle for the evolutionary development of the more radical and militant strains of political Islam. To support this contention, I identify a chain of charismatic leaders stretching across the entire chronology of the modern Islamist movement reflecting an increasing radicalization and propensity towards violence with the rise of each leader. I argue that this chain of charismatic leaders, which manifests due to an ever present and intensifying perception of crisis within communities of potential support, emerges due to the transformative charisma phenomenon in Islamic radicalism and militancy. This innovative and multidisciplinary approach to mapping the evolutionary roots of modern Islamist terrorism will reveal the critical importance of learning from the past to confront present and future security threats.

Presenter's Organisation: Monash University

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Author (s): [Joey Kurtschenko](#)

Paper Title: Academic Terrorists: Ideology in analysis

Abstract: Criminology is a field in which the academic tradition has been instrumental in its evolution. However, the very nature of academic writing has the writer strive toward a conclusion. Any piece of writing that heads toward a conclusion has a focus, and as such many texts end up presenting a view more ideological than may otherwise be intended. For example, many psychological theorists put forward theories on the formation of 'terrorist' groups that are loaded with ideology, whereas very similar theories were presented over 40 years ago in Culture and Personality, utilising language not nearly as loaded. My research will therefore explore the following questions: Does the form of academic writing lend itself to presenting an ideology? How does ideology make itself present within texts? Is an obvious ideological framework always a bad thing? And of course, what should we look out for in our own work?

Presenter's Organisation: Monash University.

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Author (s): [Kym Thorne](#), Alexander Kouzmin

Paper Title: The US Patriotic Act (et al): Collective Amnesia or Oligarchic Plagiarism and the Politics of Fear?

Abstract: Comparative analysis has been ignored in recent decades as the mantra of 'convergence' has taken hegemonic forms under globalism and, more recently, under the exporting of a US-inspired 'exceptionalism within the Neo-liberal project. The 'war on terror' provides an unusual window for 'seeing' real convergence in the largely 'invisible' manoeuvring over framing and re-framing of anti-terrorist legislation in the US, the UK and Australia. A cursory, comparative glance at both the US Patriotic Act and Stalin's 1936 Constitution provides interesting reliance on the 'politics of fear'. Within Neo-liberalism, arguably, the destruction of traditionally-won civil and political rights, in the name of defending such rights, is surely an issue for future account. The current irrelevance of Habeas Corpus in so called democratic society would have many a past tyrant marvelling at the rapidly convergent, authoritarian behaviour of political oligarchs and the actual de-legitimation of democratic values.

Presenter's Organisation: University of South Australia

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Author (s): [Gail Mason](#)

Paper Title: The Reconstitution of Hate Language

Abstract: Hate crime and hate speech laws target extreme expressions of hatred. One of the aims of such laws is to deter hostile and violent manifestations of prejudice. Acutely aware of the potential for civil or criminal repercussions, white supremacist organisations have recognised that it is safer to convey their messages through discourse that is civil and polite rather than hateful and angry. This paper will explore how such organisations (including the British National Party, the Australia First Party and the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan) are currently attempting to evade legal intervention by civilising their language. Importantly, however, the paper will consider whether this new found image of respectability can be dismissed as merely a superficial response to the threat of the law or a more genuine strategy that taps into feelings of care and concern that are fundamentally and intimately linked to prejudice. Is this emotional territory amenable to legal regulation?

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SESSION 9: ARSON

Chair: Judy Putt

Author (s): Warren Christensen

Paper Title: The Prevention of Bushfire Arson through Target Hardening.

Abstract: An analysis of the Queensland Department of Primary Industries & Fisheries (Forestry) (DPI&F (Forestry)) Wildfire Data Base indicates that in comparison to all other DPI&F (Forestry) districts the Beerburrum forestry district is a significant 'hot spot' of bushfire arson activity. A situational crime prevention paradigm was used to analyse the Beerburrum forestry district to determine the environmental factors that resulted in Beerburrum becoming a hot spot of bushfire arson activity. This analysis found that factors such as proximity to population centres, extensive road networks and low levels of staff 'guardianship' contributed to the genesis of the Beerburrum bushfire arson 'hot spot'. The paper argues that situational crime prevention techniques, such as the use of prescribed burns (to reduce 'payoffs' to arsonists), can be used to target harden discrete geographical bushfire arson 'hot spots', such as Beerburrum, making bushfire arson more difficult, less rewarding and excusable to potential arsonists.

Presenter's Organisation: Compliance Coordination Unit - Natural Resources and Water

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Author (s): Damon Muller

Paper Title: Offending and reoffending patterns of arsonists in NSW

Abstract: Arsonists and bushfire arsonists cause a considerable amount of property damage, endanger lives, and tie up the resources of the fire services, however these offenders have been subject to little research, either in Australia or elsewhere. The current paper examined data on 1,232 individuals who appeared before the NSW courts for an arson or bushfire arson offence between 2001 and 2006. The individuals were mostly male and non-Indigenous, and although they ranged in age from 10 to 76 years, almost one quarter were juveniles. Around two thirds of the individuals were found to be guilty. When previous criminal history was examined, it was found that around one half of those appearing for arson and one third of those for bushfire arson had a previous recorded court appearance. Implications for policy regarding sentences for arsonists and use of criminal history in selecting fire service personnel are discussed.

Presenter's Organisation: Australian Institute of Criminology

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SESSION 11: PEACE BUILDING USING RESTORATIVE JUSTICE METHODS

Chair: Sue King

Author (s): [Elizabeth Stanley](#)

Paper Title: Building Bridges for Peace, Profit or Power?: Reconciliation in Timor-Leste.

Abstract: Truth commissions are often cast as a principal means by which societies, struggling with a violent past, can build a more peaceful future. Based on in-depth primary research with survivors of gross human rights violations, this paper critically examines two commissions - the 'Truth and Friendship Commission' and the 'Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation' - established for Timor-Leste. In particular, the paper assesses the contribution of these Commissions to the building of reconciliation between previous opponents, within and without Timor-Leste. In doing so, the paper reflects on the economic, political and strategic priorities that underpin reconciliatory practices, and asks 'who are the likely benefactors of official reconciliation initiatives?'

Presenter's Organisation: Institute of Criminology

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Author (s): [Anna Eriksson](#)

Paper Title: Peace-building by Challenging Cultures of Violence in Northern Ireland: Restorative Justice in Transition

Abstract: The community-based restorative justice projects in Republican and Loyalist communities in Northern Ireland which are the focus of this paper are some of the most high-profile developments of restorative justice in the world. The projects were established with the explicit aim of providing non-violent alternatives to punishment shootings and beatings as practiced by paramilitary groups in both communities at the time, and are led by former combatants of the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) and the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF). The projects are unique in that they were established and have operated independently from the state, and they represent a truly grassroots response to local problems with crime and antisocial behaviour. This paper has two aims: firstly, to locate factors specifically within local communities which contribute to a socially permissive environment in which violence can continue in the transitional phase by applying a conceptualisation of a 'culture of violence'. Secondly, the paper will explore the contribution that grassroots, informal justice initiatives can make in challenging such a culture of violence within the framework of restorative justice. The arguments in this paper speaks to broader debates within restorative justice by exploring the extent to which the framework may be applied to much more serious incidents of violence and criminality, rather than its traditional focus on juvenile and minor crimes. Moreover, it aims to contribute to the emerging literature on a criminological approach to peace-building, both within post-conflict societies and high-crime communities elsewhere.

Presenter's Organisation: Monash University

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SESSION 12: REGULATION IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

Chair: Pat O'Malley

Author (s): [Kath Hall](#)

Paper Title: Don't blame me: excuses, responsibility and regulating corporate misconduct

Abstract: This paper considers the role of excuse making in regulating corporate misconduct. It focuses on three aspects of this connection; 'the psychological link between excuse making and misconduct' the conceptual link between excuse making and negotiating responsibility and 'the regulatory link between excuses, legal defenses and standards of behavior. This paper is grounded in the argument that to regulate behavior well we need to understand that behavior well. Understanding the role of excuse making in negotiating misconduct, and enabling individuals to preserve a consistent and 'good' self image while breaking legal rules, provides important insights into corporate regulation. In particular, it enables an examination of the behavioral effectiveness of strategies to improve corporate governance based on increased standards of care and independence.

Presenter's Organisation: Regulatory Institutions Network (RegNet) College of Asia and the Pacific

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Author (s): [Nathan Harris](#)

Paper Title: Customising Responsive Regulation: Identifying the challenges of translating regulatory theory into child protection practice

Abstract: Responsive regulation has been proposed as a broad set of principles that can be applied to all forms of social regulation, whether it is regulation in nuclear safety, health services or juvenile justice. This paper draws on a research project that aims to explore whether responsive regulation provides a useful framework to guide intervention in child protection matters. In this context, as is often the case in criminal justice, the subjects of regulation are relatively weak actors, partly because some come from disadvantaged backgrounds, but also because isolated individuals or families are inherently weaker than regulatees in most other regulatory domains (eg taxation). This suggests that greater emphasis needs to be placed upon responsive regulation as a mechanism that empowers individuals who are threatened by state censure, and their communities, to develop their own capacity to implement solutions. This paper discusses a number of challenges that this, as well as other contextual factors, poses for responsive regulation.

Presenter's Organisation: Regulatory Institutions Network (RegNet) College of Asia and the Pacific

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SESSION 13: POLICING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Chair: Matthew Ball

Author (s): Michael Rowe

Paper Title: Rendering Visible the Invisible: police discretion, professionalism and decision-making

Abstract: That police officers operate with exercise considerable discretion is a staple of criminological literature. Based on an observational study of a British police service, this article explores the impact of a positive arrest policy that considerably reduced the extent to which officers could use their discretion when dealing with incidents of domestic violence. The basis of the policy was that the police service ought to treat this type of crime more seriously than has often been the case and that the tendency for such crimes to escalate in their gravity means that an early intervention offers a more effective means of risk management. The article explores the reasons why officers tended to find the limits that this policy placed on their discretion difficult to reconcile with their notion of their own professionalism and suggests that it raises difficult questions about ethical policing and victim-centred approaches.

Presenter's Organisation: Victoria University Wellington

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Author (s): Romy Winter, Danielle Campbell

Paper Title: Assessing risk within intimate partner violence through a refugee lens: implications for policing and refugee communities

Abstract: This paper presents a discussion of the current police practice of risk assessment at domestic violence incidents in the context of a refugee intimate relationship. The analysis is based on interviews and focus groups with individuals and bicultural workers in the African community in Tasmania. We explore the impact of using standard police risk instruments and demonstrate the ways in which tools can mask complexities and effect interactions and relationships between police and the refugee community. The research highlights the need for sensitive implementation of domestic violence policy and the need to contextualise the results of tools developed for a mainstream population. A culturally competent police service rests upon practical understanding, training and an appropriate use of discretionary powers.

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SESSION 14: PERSISTENCE AND DESISTANCE

Chair: Yvonne Haigh

Author (s): Da-Yu Kao, Frank Fu-Yuan Huang, Shih-Jeng Wang

Paper Title: Maturity and Shame: Bringing Computer Ethics to Taiwan's Juvenile Delinquents

Abstract: The Internet community has been addressing the unethical behavior of juvenile delinquents for years. Braithwaite's reintegrative shaming theory posits that 'Reintegrative Shaming' can restrain individuals from committing a future offense and, indeed, that those who participate in this shaming process are less likely to consider breaking the law in the first place. This approach to reducing recidivism among computer hackers in Taiwan requires a great deal of time and effort, however. This study focuses on the working relationship between nine juvenile delinquents and the shaming methods used, including their perspectives on shaming. Our proposed solution creates a code of ethics for hackers, distinguishing right from wrong, and ensures a greater success for Braithwaite's reintegrative shaming methods. Problems and solutions related to the shaming theory are discussed, as well as its usefulness in the context of community-based 'restorative justice'. We argue that a reintegrative shaming response, without appropriate consideration for the offender's personal code of ethics, is insufficient when handling juvenile hacking offenses. We are hopeful that this strategy can positively affect the future behavior of these offenders. Implications drawn from the findings are discussed, and suggestions offered to assist in the success of this theory, when applied to juvenile hackers.

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Author (s): M. Priyamvada

Paper Title: Examining the Impact of Official Intervention and Delinquent Persistence among Released Juveniles in Reintegration

Abstract: Criminologists place a great deal of importance on the idea of delinquent persistence and found the relationship between official intervention and secondary deviance. The official intervention increases the probability of involvement in subsequent delinquency and deviance because intervention triggers exclusionary processes that have negative consequences for opportunities in employment. The official intervention according to the present study refers to the intervention of Juvenile Justice System with special reference to police intervention. The crime producing consequence of stigma in the tradition bound Indian society is very severe and in some cases the entire family of the released juveniles is ostracized from the mainstream of the society. The severity of stigmatization in the society due to official intervention paves way for the released juveniles to relapse into criminality. This empirical study has made an attempt to evaluate the impact of official intervention on the released juveniles in the process of reintegration into society. To examine the effects of official intervention on juveniles, data were collected from 58 juveniles fall under the age category of 16-21 years who were released from the Special Home (Correctional institution meant for juveniles in India), Tamil Nadu, India. The study found that majority of the respondents was severely affected by stigmatization in the society due to official labeling and all the doors of opportunity are closed, hence they prefer to opt for criminal career than any other profession.

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SESSION 15: CAPACITY BUILDING IN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

Chair: Chris Cunneen

Author (s): Sydney Sparrow, Debra Fernando, Joan Gibbs

Paper Title: Lessons from the Far West of South Australia

Abstract: This paper discusses the impact of small business enterprise upon a remote Aboriginal community in the Far West coast region of South Australia. A joint project between the University of South Australia CRC examines the emergence of small to medium enterprises in the arid zone where there are few financial resources but rich in natural and cultural resources. A preliminary discussion of the changes that have occurred among Aboriginal people that are part of a cooperative network established as a part of the Desert Knowledge's Cooperative Research Centre within Core Project 3, which looks at the emergence of small to medium enterprises in remote communities. The growth of this network from an initial focus being placed on bush plants and bush medicines to becoming something much broader and involving a number of diverse potential businesses such as tourism, arts and crafts and information technology. The research project will also look at the sorts of ethics and research approaches between the University of South Australia researchers and the Far West coast Aboriginal network that have led to this community feeling empowered and, as a consequence, having their capacity to make decisions improved.

Presenter's Organisation: Unaipon School, University of South Australia.

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Author (s): Brian Steels

Paper Title: Imprisonment of the many: Capacity building or community demolition?

Abstract: For capacity building to be successful, communities need to have pertinent information readily available to them, fair and just processes in which to participate and develop, and clearly defined goals that benefit the common good. This is not the case in many Aboriginal communities living in the shadows of the mining boom among economic opportunities that are available to other West Australians. The focus has been on regulation and control rather than building a capacity for self determination, good governance and economic advancement. This has left many communities vulnerable to the impact of the criminal justice system. An answer to the constantly trodden path to prison is explained here as creating a capacity within each Indigenous community to deal with the exhausting issues of crime and anti-social activities. Crime prevention is a tough call on communities unless they are assisted to build up their problem solving skills, gain an awareness of social justice issues, develop motivation techniques, and create an ability to challenge anti social behaviours. Unless this occurs we may witness community demolition as the path to prison becomes a super highway crossing a one way bridge, taking away many potential future community leaders.

Presenter's Organisation: Murdoch University

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SESSION 16: SEXUAL ASSAULT - PROCEDURAL JUSTICE AND LAW REFORM

Chair: Richard Wortley

Author (s): [Haley Clark](#)

Paper Title: A fair way to go? Procedural justice and victim/survivors of sexual assault

Abstract: Procedural justice refers, in part, to an individual's subjective evaluation of whether or not processes are 'fair' and 'just'. As has been noted in the literature, this is critical to the satisfaction, or otherwise, of the crime victim with the criminal justice system. This paper looks at how it is not just the outcome, but also the process, which matters to victim/survivors of sexual assault. Drawing on interview materials, this paper considers the ways in which notions of procedural justice are conceptualised by victim/survivors of sexual assault, and applies these understandings to policy and reform efforts aimed at improving criminal justice processes for victim/survivors.

Presenter's Organisation: University of Melbourne

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Author (s): [Molly Townes O'Brien](#)

Paper Title: Can Law Reform Improve Sexual Assault Enforcement? Learning From 20+ Years of Changes in Sexual Assault Law

Abstract: In spite of 20+ years of legal reform designed to improve the conviction rate for sexual assaults, recent crime data in New South Wales show only one conviction for every ten reports of sexual assault. If unreported cases of sexual assault were included, it appears that only 1.5% of all sexual assaults are prosecuted to a conviction. Meanwhile reforms in other jurisdictions, including in the U.S., during the same period correlate with a notable spike in sexual assault reporting and conviction. This paper compares approaches to and results of legal reform in sexual assault law in N.S.W., Australia and in Ohio, U.S. and attempts to draw lessons about law reform in sexual assault.

Presenter's Organisation: University of Wollongong

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SESSION 17: POLICING AND PRIVATE SECURITY

Chair: Emil Plywaczewski

Author (s): Trevor Bradley

Paper Title: Policing Beyond the Police: A First Cut Study in New Zealand.

Abstract: Internationally there is a growing recognition that policing has been 'transformed' (Bayley and Shearing, 2001). Notwithstanding important national variation in the nature and extent of such a transformation it is clear that policing is no longer associated exclusively with what the public police do. With a multiplicity of policing providers now in operation the policing landscape has become 'pluralised' (Jones and Newburn, 2006). New Zealand is no exception. Here a range of private, quasi public and community- based 'providers' are routinely involved in the policing of both public and private spaces. This paper reports the findings, and their implications, of a 'first cut study' (Kempa, Carrier, Wood & Shearing, 1999) of policing beyond the police in New Zealand. Part of a broader research project examining plural policing in New Zealand the focus of this paper is confined to one significant element of that project and a key contributor to the new policing landscape, the private security industry. Key issues to be addressed include the size and growth of private security, industry regulation, and with the future of the New Zealand Police currently under review, the current and future relationship between public and private policing in New Zealand.

Presenter's Organisation: Victoria University

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Author (s): Julie Ayling

Paper Title: Contractualism and policing in the public interest

Abstract: Once, police largely depended on their status as the embodiment of the State's monopoly on coercive force to obtain the assistance they needed to do their job. Today they are increasingly reliant on formalized arrangements of reciprocity. Police are both purchasers and vendors of goods and services, including security services. This paper explores the issues surrounding the growing importance of contractualism in policing and its risks. After an examination of events policing by one large Australian police organisation, the paper concludes that, although the risks are substantial, newer economic forms of policing like 'user-pays' are not necessarily antithetical to the public interest. They may in fact promote it.

Presenter's Organisation: Regulatory Institutions Network

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Author (s): Tim Prenzler, Rick Sarre, Karen Earle

Paper Title: Growth, scandal and reform in the Australian security industry

Abstract: Police necessarily retain the major role in enforcing the law after crimes have been committed and offenders have been apprehended. However, given that public sector policing draws heavily on equipment supplied by private providers, and that public police officers have many offenders handed over to them by the private sector, private security could be considered 'the primary protective resource' - as argued by Pastor in the American context (Pastor 2003, p44). Despite this, there is very little information publicly available on the range, size and scope of security industries in Australia, and there is no comprehensive study of the growth of these industries, the functions of their different components, how they relate to each other, and the effectiveness of different regulatory strategies. Research currently being undertaken jointly at the University of South Australia and Griffith University which aims to provide a comprehensive study into these issues. The anticipated results of this research will be to provide options for improved private security regulation; improved safety for private security personnel and the public; clearer legal protection for security personnel; and advice on good models for private / public policing relationships. The research, for an ARC Linkage grant, began in January 2007 and is due to be completed by December 2009. Over the course of the project the researchers will conduct a number of surveys and interviews with regulatory agencies, private security organisations, police and key stakeholders. As the research evolves, detailed information will inform the development of discussion papers, recommendations for industry development and models of best practice.

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SESSION 18: AUSTRALIAN POLICING IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC

Chair: Andrew Goldsmith

Panellists:

Steve Lancaster

Will Jamieson

Abstract: Not Available

SESSION 19: PREDICTING RE-OFFENDING

Chair: Joy Wundersitz

Author (s): Nadine Smith

Paper Title: Predicting re-offending in juvenile and adult offenders given non-custodial sanctions

Abstract: The NSW State Plan requires justice agencies to reduce re-offending by 10% by 2016. Both policy and offender characteristics can have an impact on re-offending rates over time. Developing an offender characteristic adjustment technique ensures accurate comparisons can be made when determining whether Government policy has reduced re-offending. This technique is more appropriate than comparisons of crude unadjusted re-offending rates currently implemented. Reconviction, defined as conviction of an offence that was committed within 2 years, is a proxy for re-offending. Separate logistic regression models were developed for juvenile and adult convicted offenders given non-custodial sanctions in NSW courts. Age, sex, Indigenous status, number of prior convictions, offence type, number of concurrent convictions and jurisdiction (adults only) were adequate predictors of reconviction based on a number of diagnostics. However, the technique may not be appropriate for subgroups, does not replace comprehensive program evaluation and cannot be used to make risk assessments of particular offenders.

Presenter's Organisation: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Attorney General's Department

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Author (s): Craig Jones, Jiuzhao Hua, Neil Donnelly, Judy McHutchison, Kyleigh Heggie

Paper Title: Predictors of re-offending on parole

Abstract: This paper presents the results of recent research examining rates of re-offending among a cohort of offenders released to parole supervision in 2001-02. Survival analysis was used to examine the relationship between time to re-offend and the following, mainly 'static', offender characteristics: age, gender, indigenous status, type of parole order (court-based vs two types of Parole Authority orders), sentence length, index offence type, prior convictions, prior custodial episodes and prior drug convictions. The study found that, with the exception of gender, each of these characteristics independently predicted time to re-offend.

Presenter's Organisation: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics & Research

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Author (s): Don Weatherburn

Paper Title: Does supervision reduce the risk of re-offending: A comparison of bonds with and without supervision

Abstract: Offenders are often subjected to some form of supervision to reduce the risk of further offending. Overseas research suggests that supervision of offenders by itself has no effect on the risk of re-offending. Supervision combined with treatment and/or support designed to address the underlying causes of offending, however, does appear to be effective in reducing the risk of re-offending. To date there has been no Australian research into the effectiveness of supervision in reducing re-offending. The study reported here assesses the effectiveness of supervision by comparing the re-offending rate of offenders placed on supervised bonds to that of offenders placed on unsupervised bonds. The results suggest that, under current arrangements in New South Wales, offenders placed on supervised bonds are no less likely to re-offend than offenders placed on unsupervised bonds. Possible explanations for this finding are discussed.

Presenter's Organisation: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Attorney General's Department

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SESSION 20: COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING

Chair: Brain Steels

Author (s): Jacqueline Tomb, Margaret Mitchell

Paper Title: Invoking 'Community' and 'Partnerships' to Manage Crime and Disorder: Initiatives from Scotland and Australia

Abstract: An over-arching policy concern in many countries is to design multi-agency approaches that invoke notions of 'community' and 'partnerships' to address crime and disorder. One recent example in Scotland is the statutory creation of Community Justice Authorities (CJAs) under the Management of Offenders Act (2005) as part of a national strategy to provide a novel and distinctive mode of community justice governance. Another very different example of how partnership and community are each invoked to address crime and disorder is the 'STR8 Talking' project supported by the Australian Federal Government National Crime Prevention Programme (NCCPP) aimed at preventing crime and anti-social behaviour through community capacity building. These novel approaches are each based on principles of partnership, local co-ordinated management, accountability, and community. The two presenters offer for debate ways in which partnership and community capacity building goes far beyond 'community consultation' to authentic co-involvement of the community and justice providers.

Presenter's Organisation: Sellenger Centre for Research in Law Justice & Policing

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Author (s): Kerry Walker

Paper Title: Justice in a New Nutshell: restorative and community connections

Abstract: The Victorian Neighbourhood Justice Centre (NJC) opened on 20 February 2007 and incorporates a multi-jurisdictional court with access to a range of services to assist victims, defendants, civil litigants and the local community. It is located in the heart of Melbourne in its inner suburbs. The genesis for the establishment of the NJC followed an existing commitment in Victoria to diversion programs, to addressing the underlying causes of offending behaviour and a commitment to neighbourhood renewal. The NJC is the first community justice centre in Australia, based on the success of overseas models in the US and UK, and builds on the work of other specialist jurisdictions in Victoria such as the Drug Court, the Koori Court and the Family Violence division. In a departure from the way most justice initiatives are developed, the NJC model is based on partnerships with the local community to foster a sense of ownership and make the justice system more accessible and meaningful. The NJC is blending therapeutic jurisprudence with restorative justice principles and applying them in a unique way. Examples of this include participation of the community in the appointment of the NJC magistrate and the establishment of a Community Liaison Committee to guide the establishment of the NJC and continued community involvement and consultation about key features of the centre's spirit and operation. The NJC is underpinned by principles of therapeutic jurisprudence, enshrined for the first time in the supporting legislation. The NJC is a pilot project that will be independently evaluated over the life of the two and half year pilot.

Presenter's Organisation: Department of Justice

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Author (s): Fiona Verity, Sue King

Paper Title: Enhancing the role of community in restorative justice

Abstract: The language of restorative justice is imbued with 'community'. This is evident in how crime is considered as social harm (Zehr 1995) and requiring a focus on restoring damaged social and interpersonal relations, and in the emphasis on widening the ways in which conflict and violence are understood and responded to and building trust within 'communities'. Furthermore this language implies alternative and more progressive or helpful understandings of justice. Yet models of Restorative Justice in use, are frequently very narrowly defined in terms of victim -offender mediation or family group conferencing.

This paper hypothesises that this narrowness of focus is, in part, a result of justice policy makers and restorative justice practitioners being unfamiliar with community orientations and lacking a grounding in working with 'communities'. The paper explores central principles of community work and identifies how these might be deployed by restorative justice practitioners to create practice models that more effectively achieve the lofty ambitions of restorative justice.

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SESSION 21: CULTURAL CRIMINOLOGY

Chair: Marinella Marmo

Author (s): Derek Dalton

Paper Title: Encountering Auschwitz: a personal rumination on the possibilities and limitations of witnessing trauma in memorial space

Abstract: Drawing on the personal experience of a three-day tour of the concentration camp complex Auschwitz-Birkenau and grounded in themes pertaining to thanatourism, this paper questions what role the remains (remnants) of Auschwitz play in animating our imagination and comprehension of the crimes committed there. The concentration camp Auschwitz confronts the visitor with a disquieting mix of original, restored and replicated physical elements. The museum prescribes some exhibits with the formal classification of 'material evidence of crime' (formalised displays in cabinets), but this notion of evidence belies the fact that the entire complex surely constitutes 'evidence' of crime. This paper thus situates the materiality of Auschwitz as something tangible that interacts with ones' knowledge of the crimes committed here to produce a powerful affective impact in the visitor. The paper also engages with the contemporary debate that Auschwitz is 'disappearing' by seeking to explore why 'materiality' and 'visibility' are such privileged and reified concepts.

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Author (s): Dave McDonald

Paper Title: 'The Butchered Boys': Law, Metonymy and the Imagination of Homosexuality-as-Paedophilia

Abstract: Between 1979 and 1983, the bodies of five males aged between fifteen and twenty-five years of age were discovered around the city of Adelaide and its outlying areas. The signs of anal trauma borne on the bodies of some of the victims were a key ingredient in the stories that law has subsequently told about these victims and their deaths, in particular the role of the so-called 'Family' - a group of homosexual paedophiles supposedly killing the city's children. This paper will attend to the ways in which law has treated these bodies as texts to be decoded - revealing law as a site of storytelling. My emphasis will be on the ways through which anal trauma has been read a sign of the homosexual touch, and how the construction of these victims as children has facilitated the rendering of homosexuality as paedophilia - an ultimately murderous desire.

Presenter's Organisation: School of Political Science, Criminology and Sociology

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Author (s): Rebecca Scott Bray, Danielle Tyson

Paper Title: Narratives of Injury: Death Scenes and their Interpretation

Abstract: This paper examines the narration of injury in the context of homicide focusing on the use of medico-legal expert evidence in criminal courts. The paper is concerned with law's comprehension of this evidence and how it is employed to read the death scene. Correspondingly, we are interested in how this reading establishes the defendant and deceased within a narrative of responsibility. Drawing on examples from a number of criminal cases, the paper explores areas of evidential dispute before the court and the exercise of forensic expertise to uncover how injury interpretation is utilised by law in reference to legal issues of, for example, criminal responsibility and the retrospective establishment of injurious circumstances in the event of homicide. This paper argues for greater recognition of the role of 'forensic sociology' in interpreting the context and circumstances of death.

Presenter's Organisation: School of Philosophical & Historical Inquiry

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SESSION 22: CORRECTIONS

Chair: John Pratt

Author (s): Claire Spivakovsky

Paper Title: Approaching Responsivity: Correctional Agencies and Indigenous Offenders

Abstract: Offender rehabilitation has developed a stronghold on correctional practice in the past two decades. Further strengthening this grip have been three main principles for effective practice: risk, needs and responsivity. This paper will focus on the responsivity principle, which dictates that effective rehabilitation involves consideration of offender's cognitive behavioural characteristics, and appropriate program delivery. In particular this paper will analyse how this task has actually been approached by the Victorian Department of Justice in relation to Indigenous offenders. Drawing on recent interviews with Justice Staff, it will be argued that being responsive to the needs of Victorian Indigenous offenders is more complex than addressing cognitive behavioural characteristics and program delivery.

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Author (s): Diana Wendy Fitzgibbon, Devinder Curry

Paper Title: Prison is good but I shouldn't be here': Perspectives from prisoners interviewed in an Indian jail

Abstract: The researchers undertook a small research study in a prison in the Punjab region of India in September 2005. Qualitative research methods were used, involving semi-structured interviews and the researchers made use of local interpreters and transcription services. Originally the research proposed an analysis of the experiences of prison life for Indian prisoners against a comparative sample in an English prison to see if common themes and experiences could emerge in such geographically and ethnically diverse societies. However, the research highlighted some interesting themes involving judicial corruption in India that become central to our findings and this did not seem to be comparable to the English criminal justice system to the same degree. As a result, the researchers focused their study on the workings of the Indian penal system concentrating upon the ethos of the system, rehabilitation versus punishment ideologies and prisoner experiences of the Courts and subsequent custodial sentences. Our objective was to investigate the potentially different experiences of prisoners in a country where it appears few Western criminologists have previously researched.

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Author (s): Lynette Aitken

Paper Title: Notorious Strumpets, Juvenile Prostitutes and Incurable Girls: Historical Continuities in the Incarceration and Punishment of Women and Girls.

Abstract: For over 170 years in NSW the incarceration and punishment of women and girls who were deemed to have transgressed the normative boundaries of gender and sexuality displayed marked similarities. Discursively constructed as lewd, immoral, depraved and recalcitrant, they were categorised and condemned largely in part because they failed to conform to accepted patterns of female behaviour which reflected middle class notions of respectability. From the female factories of colonial times to reformatories for wayward girls during the '1970's, the inmates often rebelled against the harsh treatment meted out to them. Focussing on three carceral institutions, namely the Female Factory at Parramatta, The Industrial School for Girls Parramatta and the Institution for Girls at Hay, this paper will explore historical continuities in the punishment of women and girls within the institutions. Additionally, it will examine and discuss the various strategies they employed in their resistance to the often brutal punitive regimes they were subjected to and the ways in which those in authority responded to such resistance.

Presenter's Organisation: Social Justice Social Change Research Centre

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SESSION 23: INTERDISCIPLINARY AND THEORY

Chair: Christina Hudson

Author (s): [Gavin Kendall](#), Gary Wickham

Paper Title: What Once Was Old is New Again: Reviving an Early-Modern Form of Interdisciplinarity for Socio-Legal Studies

Abstract: Socio-legal studies is an essentially interdisciplinary enterprise. However, there is currently only one form of interdisciplinarity that most socio-legal scholars recognise and work with. This form is derived from the idea that 'society itself' - and by this most scholars mean 'civil society itself' - drives the law. However, another, rival understanding of society - which we term the authoritarian-liberal statist understanding - which slipped from view in the late-seventeenth century and remained obscure from then until now, may be used to generate another form of interdisciplinarity for socio-legal studies. However, this rival understanding of society does not simply allow us to reconfigure our notion of 'society'; it radically changes the role society plays in relation to the law. Two crucial points emerge from this rival account: first, society can no longer be understood as separable from (even though interacting with) the law; second, society can no longer be understood as driving the law.

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Author (s): [Beejay Silcox](#)

Paper Title: Mass Imprisonment and the Modernity Cul-de-sac.

Abstract: It has been argued that contemporary criminology: 'has strategic choices to make. It can see itself as a kind of specialist under-labourer, a technical specialist to wider debates...or it can embrace the world in which crime loudly resonates and engage the discussion' (Garland & Sparks, 2000: 201). This paper uses the discourse of Mass Imprisonment as a vehicle to critique the way in which criminology has responded to this call to arms. Significant attention has been paid to determining the extent to which contemporary carceral practice is indicative of departure from its modernist referent. This paper contends that this 'rupture or continuity' debate places the symbolic cart before the etiological horse. It is suggested that more fundamental questions regarding the idiopathy of Mass Imprisonment need to be explored in order best address its advent, as without a 'jurisprudence of extent' and commitment to empirically-grounded theory building, the modernity debate is irrelevant.

Presenter's Organisation: University of Melbourne

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Author (s): [James Ogilvie](#), Anna Stewart

Paper Title: The Application of Self-Efficacy and Deterrence Theory to Academic Misconduct: An Examination of Plagiarism by Australian University Students

Abstract: Academic misconduct poses a serious threat to both higher education institutions and students. Efforts to develop effective management and prevention strategies for misconduct have been hampered by the poor state of the empirical literature base, which can be characterised as atheoretical, disorganised, lacking empirical and conceptual clarity, and producing conflicting and varying results. To address these issues, the individual and situational level causes of academic misconduct were examined using the theoretical frameworks of Self-Efficacy theory (Bandura, 1986, 1997) and Deterrence (Nagin & Paternoster, 1993; Stafford & Warr, 1993). An anonymous questionnaire examining the prevalence of student plagiarism, student academic self-efficacy beliefs, academic locus of control, and perceptions of the utility of engaging in plagiarism using scenarios that manipulated the certainty and severity of detection and punishment, was distributed among 200 Australian university students. The results will be discussed in relation to their potential to inform prevention strategies for university student academic misconduct.

Presenter's Organisation: Justice Modelling

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SESSION 25: JUVENILE OFFENDING

Chair: Anna Stewart

Author (s): [Hsin-wu Liu](#), Shu-lung Yang

Paper Title: A Study of the Juvenile Robbery Crimes in Taiwan

Abstract: Robbery crimes by juveniles have been a major cause of street violence in Taiwan. The purpose of this research is to understand more about the probable motivating factors, the subjective perception, and the offending patterns of juvenile robbery crimes. The researcher interviewed 15 juvenile robbery offenders who were chosen with purposeful sampling from correctional institutions in Taiwan. Semi-structure in-depth interview was further conducted. The data were analyzed by phenomenology content analysis. The major results of this study are: 1. Incomplete family structure, deficient family function and unpleasant life experience cause the juveniles' weak bonds to their families. 2. Performing criminal acts is one of their ways to get people's attention and to protest against authoritarian figures such as parents or schools. 3. People's indifference to the victims emboldens the criminals. 4. Instant need of money is their main motive. The feeling of excitement and a sense of bravery, however, enhance their motives of the offence as well. 5. The robbery crimes are usually committed using stolen motorbikes, and female adults are often the main targets.

Presenter's Organisation: Graduate Institute of Criminology at the National Chung-Cheng University

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Author (s): [Grace Skrzypiec](#), Anna Stewart

Paper Title: Why Adolescents think Young People Offend

Abstract: Criminological research has identified many factors which are associated with juvenile offending behaviour eg. neglect, abuse, poor educational attainment, low self-control etc. But, why do adolescents think that young people offend? In an ethnographic study involving 23 Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal, male and female youth, aged 15-17, the question was asked: 'Why do you think some kids continually get into trouble with the law?' The respondents, which included 11 known offenders, provided insightful opinions, as well as a number of suggestions for early intervention. This is a short presentation of participant's responses and their relation to criminological theory.

Presenter's Organisation: Griffith University

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Author (s): [Michelle Hayes](#)

Paper Title: Young people and the relationship between delinquency and attitudes towards risk taking

Abstract: This research project was designed to assess the link between adolescent delinquent behaviour and attitudes towards risk behaviours. It was developed around an intervention delivered to a group of young people (the experimental group), aimed at reducing risk taking behaviour. The research was carried out in several stages. The first involved the use of a pre intervention questionnaire administered to all students in the sample, those who were to receive the intervention and those who were to act as a 'control'. It incorporated a number of variables designed to provide valuable insight into the sorts of criminal activities young people are taking part in. The second component revolved around a newly developed intervention program designed to reduce risk taking and injury rates among young people, and delivered to the experimental group. The third stage involved the administration of a post intervention questionnaire, distributed to the same sample of young people 6 months following the administration of the initial questionnaire. Based on a pre- and post- intervention analysis, we were interested in discovering whether or not cohort and gender differences were found between the experimental and control groups regarding their delinquent behaviour and attitude towards risk, both before and after the delivery of the intervention program.

Presenter's Organisation: University of Queensland

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Author (s): [Steve Mather](#)

Paper Title: Bail Supervision and Young People: Pathway or Freeway?

Abstract: Over the past decade bail legislation reform has curtailed the presumption in favour of bail and enabled the therapeutic use of bail. Arguably such changes transform the traditional role of bail as a means of ensuring a defendants return to court and balancing the presumption of innocence. These changes are likely to present challenges to those managing conditional bail and those subjected to it; particularly minimising net-widening and deviancy amplification. This paper describes stage one of a study involving the administrative records of 512 young people and interviews with youth/social workers. The study found supervised bail orders were associated with subsequent youth justice contact; contained a number of quasi therapeutic conditions and were used in part to address young people's 'needs'. The findings suggest caution needs to be exercised when using bail as a rehabilitative tool to avoid the risk of entrenching young people further into the system.

Presenter's Organisation: Department for Families & Communities

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SESSION 26: POLICE PROFESSIONALISM

Chair: Jenny Fleming

Author (s): [Alison Wakefield](#)

Paper Title: A Commitment to Professionalism or Protecting the Turf?

Abstract: Not Available

Presenter's Organisation: Department of Sociology

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Author (s): [Rick Sarre](#)

Paper Title: Professionalism and Private Sector Policing: what is needed and what may be the consequences?

Abstract: Over the last thirty years there has been a widespread outsourcing of many policing activities from the public police to other policing agencies, that is, a convergence of public and private. This paper begins with a review of the way in which governments have applied an entirely ad hoc approach to the legal empowerment of private security personnel, notwithstanding the significant role that they play in order maintenance generally. The paper then moves to look at the ways in which other legal models might be employed, given the rapid growth of cooperative activities that exist between public police and private security. It concludes with a discussion of the possible consequences for professionalism of the private sector generally.

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Author (s): [Delaine Trofymowych](#)

Paper Title: Police Education Past and Present: Perceptions Of Australian Police Managers and Academics

Abstract: In an effort to modernise police organisations and professionalise policing, it is becoming increasingly common for police today to obtain formal university qualifications. Within the Australian context, the National Police Professionalism Implementation Advisory Committee (NPPIAC) recommended that police pursue full professional status reflecting national education standards underpinned by university qualifications in 1990. The aim of this paper is to explore from a national perspective the perceptions of 'experts' working in the area of police education today. Forty in depth interviews were carried out with police managers and academics from across Australia. Both police managers and academics had generally favourable views towards university education for police and working together in the delivery of policing courses. In contrast to the NPPIAC recommendations, perspectives about the professional status of police and the role of university education in professionalising police organisations differed greatly between states along with the necessity of requiring police to have university qualifications.

Presenter's Organisation: Australian Graduate School of Policing

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Author (s): [Matthew Richman](#)

Paper Title: Police Professionalism - The ANZPAA promise

Abstract: The history of linking law enforcement with academic research is a long one. It dates back to the early 1960s and the endeavours of Mr Ray Whitrod who subsequently became the Commissioner for Queensland Police. The move saw the development of a range of committees and organisations including the National Police Research Unit (later to become the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR) and the Australasian Police Professional Standards Council (APPSC). In May 2006 a significant change in direction was approved by the Australasian Police Ministers Council (now the Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management - Police). This has seen a complete revisiting of the range of entities that report to the Police Commissioners' Conference and the Senior Officers Group. Some 17 of these groups have been amalgamated and now lie at the core of ANZPAA. This paper details the future direction for professionalism within the context of ANZPAA. This paper also revisits some of the key tenets of professionalism and explores the promise of ANZPAA.

Presenter's Organisation: Tasmania Police / University of Tasmania

Presenter's Email: Matthew.Richman@police.tas.gov.au

SESSION 27: SENTENCING

Chair: Kate Warner

Author (s): [Julia Davis](#)

Paper Title: Sentencing and Psychology: Avoiding the 'Just World Delusion'

Abstract: Social psychologist Melvin Lerner has shown that human beings adopt a range of non-rational interpretive techniques to maintain a deeply unconscious and powerfully deluded belief that the world is a just place. This paper will use a number of sentencing case studies to show that Lerner's research can provide us with a useful three-part analytical tool that will reveal the occasions when sentencing judges use similarly perverse interpretive techniques to convince us that their sentences are just. It argues that these fact-focused strategies come at a heavy cost: they can divert judges from their proper judicial role by forcing them into a task better suited to an advocate; and, worse, they can sabotage the principled development of criminal sentencing law. The paper concludes with a checklist that identifies the characteristic signs of a deluded judgment and advice on how to avoid falling victim to the strategies of delusion.

Presenter's Organisation: Faculty of Law, University of Tasmania

Presenter's Email: Julia.Davis@utas.edu.au

Author (s): [Andrew Torre](#), Darren Wraith

Paper Title: Measuring Offender Discount Rates

Abstract: It is commonly asserted that one characteristic of people who engage in crime is that they have high discount rates at the time of committing the offence. While discount rates have been inferred for a variety of decisions in different contexts, there is an absence in the literature of empirical estimates for offenders. In this study, the authors attempt such an exercise through an examination of the plea decision of a sample of individuals prosecuted for murder, aggravated robbery and theft in the NSW higher courts in Australia in 2004. Our estimates suggest that longer rather than shorter sentences are more likely to deter marginal offenders.

Presenter's Organisation: Deakin University

Presenter's Email: andt@deakin.edu.au

Author (s): [David Indermaur](#), Geraldine Mackenzie

Paper Title: Public attitudes and sentencing: Old challenges, new developments

Abstract: Public perceptions of an overly lenient and ineffectual sentencing are a continuing problem in most Australasian jurisdictions. This paper focuses on some of the proposed solutions to the problem, in particular those that attempt to break new ground by establishing mechanisms through which to engage with the public in a systematic way. New processes of public consultation and various attempts at 'democratisation' have shown what may be possible. Through enhanced approaches to measure public perceptions, including variations on deliberative polls it is possible to significantly advance our efforts to engage with the public in regard to sentencing policy. It is argued that providing genuine and meaningful mechanisms of tapping into public perceptions and integrating the results into the development of sentencing policy may go some way to restore a level of trust in sentencing. Furthermore this provides the basis for a more rational and accountable sentencing policy.

Presenter's Organisation: Crime Research Centre, The University of Western Australia

Presenter's Email: David.Indermaur@uwa.edu.au

Author (s): [Hilde Tubex](#)

Paper Title: A European 'Culture of Control'?

Abstract: In his 'Culture of Control', Garland analyses the development of crime control and the criminal justice systems in Britain and America over the last 30 years. The Criminology Group at the Free University of Brussels argues that differences in cultural and penal traditions in Continental Europe may have set them on another trajectory. The paper presents the part of their study that uses Garland's analysis to achieve an understanding of current developments in criminal justice practice in a number of European jurisdictions (Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Germany & the Scandinavian countries). How these distinct jurisdictions legitimate their criminal justice system in times of insecurity is explored. The study concentrates on both similarities and differences, and seeks to explain the latter. This analysis of general criminal justice policy is illustrated by more detailed examination of 2 selected penal topics: the approach towards sex offenders and parole policy. The presentation will end with some initial thoughts on the application of this analysis to the Australian situation.

Presenter's Organisation: Department of Criminology, Free University, Brussels

Presenter's Email: hilde@keos.com.au

SESSION 28: PERSISTENCE AND DESISTANCE

Chair: Eileen Baldry

Author (s): Yvonne Haigh

Paper Title: Persistence and Desistance: Seductions of repetition and responsibility

Abstract: This paper proposes that Alfred Schutz's analysis of the everyday world provides valuable insights into grasping the move towards desistance from crime. The aim of the paper is to explore the complexities involved in wanting to desist and actually desisting from offending behaviour. In this paper I draw on qualitative interview data from a group of 25 young people aged 15 - 25 years who have had an offending history and have articulated a desire to desist from criminal activity. Drawing on the insights from Schutz's work I shall argue that this phenomenological approach allows for an exploration of the tensions between the motivation to persist and the associated vulnerability to repetition and the motivation to desist and the significance of responsibility. This paper will therefore demonstrate that the move towards desisting from crime requires reconstructing one's subjectivity and one's inter-subjective interpretation to the social world.

Presenter's Organisation: Centre for Social and Community Research, Murdoch University

Presenter's Email: Y.Haigh@murdoch.edu.au

Author (s): Kiersten Coulter

Paper Title: How can that one punch in the face...make you do something big like armed robbery? The Art of Desistance Narratives in Practice

Abstract: Drawing on four years of ethnographic research on arts-based programs at two sex specific custodial sites for young adults in Victoria, this paper contributes empirical evidence to the polarized debates within criminology about the dominant 'what works' Risk, Needs and Responsivity, and the emerging positive or strengths-based models of rehabilitation. What kinds of programs will be able to deliver outcomes that are theoretically and conceptually coherent within the new and emerging models of rehabilitation?

The paper focuses on three concepts; intrinsic value, narrative identity and responsivity, identifying how the program model contributes to the process of desistance from offending through the development of redemptive narratives. The realisation of the three concepts, closely tied to theoretical understandings of desistance, were all contingent on a number of critical factors: the nature and diverse skills base of program facilitators; the processes employed within the program; the program structure; and the commitment of the custodial centres. Critical tensions emerged between risk-based management policies and the requirements of strengths-based programs. The discussion highlights the need for further research to identify the nature of the supports necessary to enable enduring life change and to address structural barriers on a number of critical levels, thus enabling program benefits to endure.

Presenter's Organisation: Department of Criminology, University of Melbourne

Presenter's Email: kcoulter@unmelb.edu.au

Author (s): Ross Homel

Paper Title: Rethinking developmental prevention

Abstract: Developmental prevention involves the organized provision of resources in some fashion to individuals, families, schools or communities to forestall the later development of crime or other problems. This approach is usually understood in terms of quantitative risk factors and a menu of evidence-based interventions based on randomised controlled trials. In this paper I propose a series of alternative theoretical concepts that bring developmental prevention more into line with its actual practice in community settings, and which enlarge its sociological foundations. These concepts include social arrangements that encompass connectedness between developmental settings as well as structural factors, societal access routes, the voice of children and young people, risk factors as a lack of fit between needed and available resources and processes, and natural developmental resources embodied in institutions. Settings, connections and institutional practices are proposed as fundamental to thinking about sustainable improvements in individual wellbeing.

Presenter's Organisation: Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice & Governance

Presenter's Email: R.Homel@griffith.edu.au

SESSION 29: POLICE LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT IN AUSTRALIA

Chair: John Casey

This session will present the new book *Police Leadership and Management*, edited by Margaret Mitchell and John Casey and published by Federation Press.

Author (s):

Margaret Mitchell, John Casey

Chapter Title: Police Leadership and Management – Introduction and Overview of the Book

Tim Prenzler, Rick Sarre

Chapter Title: Private Police: Partners or Rivals?

Chris Cunneen

Chapter Title: Policing in Indigenous Communities in Australia

Janet Ransley, Lorraine Mazerolle

Chapter Title: Third Party and Partnership Policing

The diversification of our society, the rise of consumerism in every area of the public service, and the escalation of international crime and increased security threats are among the new challenges for Australian policing. This new book examines what has changed, what is known about the impact of these changes, what police leaders and managers now need to be able to do as a consequence, and what the future holds. The presenters in this session are the editors and other contributors to the book who will address the issues raised in their chapters.

SESSION 30: CORRECTIONS

Chair: John Dawes

Author (s): [Marietta Martinovic](#)

Paper Title: Differential preparedness for coping with onerous obligations and restrictions associated with home detention

Abstract: Home detention as a sanction has become an emerging force in the field of corrections throughout the Western world during the last two decades. Although the same direct restrictions and indirect effects are experienced by offenders on home detention, offenders are differentially equipped to cope with the demands and obligations of this sanction. This is because they are not homogenous as they are drawn from a variety of situations, backgrounds and experiences, they live in different milieus, and they experience differential impingements and pressures. Consequently, from a qualitative content analysis of Western world studies, it emerges that at least ten personal and social characteristics result in offenders experiencing varied levels of punitiveness and in turn having a unique experience of punishment on home detention. It is recommended that when sentencing offenders to home detention sentencers should carefully consider offenders' personal and social characteristics and impose individually tailored conditions.

Presenter's Organisation: RMIT University

Presenter's Email: marietta.martinovic@rmit.edu.au

Author (s): [John Pratt](#)

Paper Title: Using Scandal to Challenge and Undermine Penal Populism

Abstract: Having committed itself to populist penal policies since coming to power in 1999 (to the effect that New Zealand's rate of imprisonment is now 189 per 100000 of population), the Labour led coalition government announced a dramatic reversal of policy in 2006, and committed itself to reducing prison levels. The paper examines the reasons why this happened, focusing in particular on the way in which scandal - events which break all the known local limits of penal values and culture - undermined the privileged place that had previously been given to penal populism.

Presenter's Organisation: Victoria University of Wellington

Presenter's Email: john.pratt@vuw.ac.nz

Author (s): [Pete Parcels](#)

Paper Title: NIMBY, WIMBY, and Onions in Walla Walla

Abstract: From sweet onions, to Not In My BackYard, to Wine In My BackYard, the small rural community of Walla Walla, Washington USA has seen a historical transition. What have been the social and economic impacts of this transformation from a prison town to a cultured wine town? Walla Walla, WA (Washington State, USA) is a small rural community with a population of about 25000. Historically, the reputation of this predominantly agricultural community was built on the quality of its Italian sweet onion crop. After the building of the Washington State Penitentiary, an end of the line prison facility, the reputation and character of the community changed. Beginning with a single winery in 1977, and 4 more in 1981, there are now over 100 wineries in Walla Walla. The local appellation is now trying to rival Sonoma and Napa Valley California. How is a small rural community impacted by the existence of these socially opposite facilities? What is the future of a small community that is growing in both the number of inmates and the number of wineries?

Presenter's Organisation: Whitman College

Presenter's Email: parcells@whitman.edu; pete@rpete.com

Author (s): [Bronwyn Naylor](#)

Paper Title: Criminal Convictions and Employment: Obstacles to 'reintegration'

Abstract: Employment is a key to an ex-offender's successful transition after completion of a sentence, but employers are making increased use of criminal history information when deciding whether to offer employment. Use of such information may amount to double punishment, and presents a clear obstacle to 'reintegration'. It may also constitute unlawful discrimination, lead to loss of valuable skills, and reflect inaccurate stereotypes and poor understandings of risk. These are issues that have been raised in recent reviews, by HREOC in Australia, and elsewhere. This paper reports on research on employment decision making and examines options for overcoming these obstacles.

Presenter's Organisation: Monash University

Presenter's Email: Bronwyn.Naylor@law.monash.edu.au

SESSION 31: CRIME, POLICING AND JUSTICE IN ASIA

Chair: Marinella Marmo

Author (s): Abdul Rani Bin Kamarudin

Paper Title: Inquiries of Deaths Under the Malaysian Criminal Procedure Code

Abstract: This paper deals with cases of any sudden death or unnatural death or death by violence or of any death under suspicious circumstances, or of the body of any person being found dead without its being known how that person came by death. It discusses among others, on the requirement to inform the relevant authorities especially the police, the manner of investigation to be conducted and whether a post mortem of the deceased is required or not. It also looks at the nature of the inquiry, the powers given to the Magistrates in ascertaining the cause of death, the rules of evidence and the procedure involve during the inquiry. The powers of the Public Prosecutor and the role of the pathologist in relation to the death of the person are also discussed.

Presenter's Organisation: International Islamic University

Presenter's Email: rani@iiu.edu.my

Author (s): Susan Trevaskes

Paper Title: Kill Fewer, Kill Cautiously: the death penalty in China today.

Abstract: While the PRC death penalty debate has been an ongoing and highly contentious issue in the international human rights arena, death sentence policy and practice in China has remained relatively static since the early 1980s. The events in late 2006 and early 2007 have now dramatically changed the landscape of capital punishment in China. This paper analyses the recent debate on the death penalty in terms of the shifting power relationships in China today. The Supreme People's Court wants to strictly limit the death penalty to only the 'most heinous' criminals while the politburo's Luo Gan, on the other hand, is fighting to maintain the two-decade old 'strike hard' policy which encourages severe punishment to be meted out to a wider range of serious criminals.

Presenter's Organisation: Griffith Asia Institute

Presenter's Email: S.Trevaskes@griffith.edu.au

Author (s): Kent Lee, Rod Broadhurst

Paper Title: Crimes against business in China: the UN Prevalence Survey 2005-2006

Abstract: This study estimates the prevalence of crimes against business and the impact on business costs and confidence in China by undertaking a re-developed version of the UN Survey of Crimes Against Business (UN IBCVS). UN IBCVS was deployed via CATI for the first time in Xian (n=1078), Shanghai (n=1110), Shenzhen (n=1112) and Hong Kong (n=1817). Overall 5,117 business respondents provided detailed data about the impact of crime and corruption on business as well as the extent of employee and non-employee fraud, theft, credit card fraud, vehicle theft, criminal damage, cyber-crime, robbery, IP infringement, extortion and bribery. The overall response rate, excluding partial completed questionnaires, was 28% but varied from 18% in Hong Kong to 54% in Shenzhen. Differential risks and costs of crime by sector and between cities as well as the measures taken to prevent crime, reasons for reporting or not reporting and the attitude of business to police are reported. We focus on crime against businesses, especially organized crime and corruption, in developing economies because of the negative impact on markets and the distribution of crime prevention costs for both government and the private sector.

Presenter's Organisation: Queensland University of Technology

Presenter's Email: kentkw@excite.com

SESSION 31: CRIME, POLICING AND JUSTICE IN ASIA CONTINUED...

Chair: Marinella Marmo

Author (s): Professor Dr Mohd Akram Shair Mohd

Paper Title: The Anchoring of Informed Consent in Medical Negligence in Malaysian Waters

Abstract: Until recently, in Malaysia, in the areas of prognosis, diagnosis and treatment, the Bolam principle had played a dominant role to determine medical negligence in Malaysia following the trend established in England. A landmark case (Foo) decided by the Malaysian apex court after painfully studying medical jurisprudence in Australia, Canada & USA, has shifted away from Bolam and gravitated towards the informed consent doctrine as applied in Australia, Canada & USA. This paper critically explores this shift by the Malaysian Judiciary with the view prevalent in other jurisdictions.

Presenter's Organisation: Law Faculty, International Islamic University Malaysia

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SESSION 32: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND STALKING

Chair: Judy Putt

Author (s): Suellen Murray, Anastasia Powell

Paper Title: Paper Title: For the sake of the children: Constructing children's experiences of domestic violence as a policy problem

Abstract: More attention is being paid to children in Australian public policy concerned with domestic violence than ever before. In family law and in other legal interventions, child protection, policing, and in the provision of specialist services, there is recognition that children are affected by domestic violence. Yet the 'discovery' of the impact of domestic violence on children and the development of public policy responses have not been a straightforward process of problem identification and solution. Rather, there are a number of competing discourses which underlie various policy approaches. In this paper we examine the discursive constructions of children's experiences of domestic violence and the responses to them as evident in Australian public policy. In identifying and making apparent these particular understandings and considering the implications of these meanings for current policy, we seek to open up debates on the future direction of domestic violence policy concerned with children.

Presenter's Organisation: Centre for Applied Social Research

Presenter's Email: suellen.murray@rmit.edu.au

Author (s): Silke Meyer

Paper Title: Understanding Help-Seeking Behaviour of Female Domestic Violence Victims

Abstract: Domestic violence is a serious and widespread phenomenon affecting many women in Australia and worldwide. It is predominantly male-to-female-perpetrated and therefore constitutes the leading cause of injuries to women of reproductive age. Domestic violence often has severe long-term consequences for its victims. Responses to stop the violence are crucial. Still, this form of violence often remains a private matter. Although formal and informal responses to domestic violence have increased in number and have become more diverse over time, they are still significantly underutilised. It is unclear to what extent individual and situational factors constitute the main barriers to victims' help-seeking behaviour or whether it is an interplay of several different factors. This research is part of a PhD thesis and addresses the conference themes of violent crimes and victimology. It examines the help-seeking behaviour of victims of domestic violence. It explores the personal barriers to seeking support as well as the specific experiences of victims with particular sources of support. Data analysed for this research is based on the 2002/03 IVAWS (International Violence Against Women Survey) and has been collected from a community sample of over 6,600 women living in Australia through telephone interviews. Collected information is based on women's individual backgrounds, their personal situation, their experiences of male violence and their responses towards these violent experiences.

Presenter's Organisation: Griffith University

Presenter's Email: s.meyer@griffith.edu.au; l.rose@griffith.edu.au

Author (s): Matthew Ball, Samantha Jeffries

Paper Title: A Review of Research on Violence in Male Same-Sex Intimate Partnerships

Abstract: There is a dearth of criminological research on the issue of domestic violence within male same-sex intimate partnerships in Australia. This paper will provide an overview of this small body of both national and international literature. It will discuss the types, prevalence, and effects of this violence, the help-seeking behaviours of victims, and will examine the issues that arise in the specific context of violence within male same-sex intimate partnerships that do not generally appear within violence among heterosexual couples. The paper will also outline the direction of future research into this topic, and methodological hurdles to such research. It will end with a call for these forms of violence to be recognised as an important concern of both criminological research and social policy, particularly because of the critical insights that such research can provide into the current frameworks and methods used to understand intimate partner violence.

Presenter's Organisation: Queensland University of Technology

Presenter's Email: mj.ball@qut.edu.au

Author (s): Carleen Thompson, Susan Dennison, Anna Stewart

Paper Title: The Escalation of Violence in Stalking-like Behaviour: An Analysis of Risk Factors

Abstract: The potential for stalkers to escalate to violence frequently elicits fear in stalking targets. Additionally, when such violence does occur, the psychological and physical effects on victims can be debilitating. Despite this, little is known about violence risk factors in the context of stalking behaviour. In this paper, the findings of an empirical study which aimed to investigate key stalking violence risk factors will be discussed. This study utilised a questionnaire design, whereby a survey was administered to approximately 1800 community members and university students. The self-report questionnaire measured participant's involvement in stalking-like behaviours and associated violence. 'Non-violent stalkers' and 'violent stalkers' were compared on key psychological, social and situational factors to test the proposed stalking violence risk factors. Variables examined included adult attachments, the need for control, history of domestic violence, substance use, break-up context, anger and jealousy and the role of triggering events. The implications of these findings for the development of crime prevention strategies will be discussed.

Presenter's Organisation: School of Criminology and Criminal Justice

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SESSION 33: CRIMINAL PROCESS / COURTS / SENTENCING

Chair: Karen Gelb

Author (s): [Stephen Tomsen](#)

Paper Title: Legal Services and neo-liberalism in an unequal legal order

Abstract: In 1975 the landmark Law and Poverty Report sought to ensure substantive rather than formal equality before the law for all Australians. A fundamental aspect of its proposals was an extensive and innovative legal aid system with expanded public funding: greater assistance in both conventional and new areas of legal need was seen as a key in overcoming social disadvantage. At the turn of the 21st century, the focus had shifted further away from the goal of substantive legal equality for all to the principal goal of cost efficiency. This paper details and analyses aspects of the historical shift from viewing legal needs as an issue of state welfare to a neo-liberal mode of governance in this sphere of policy, and the divided responses to these changes. It also considers the results for legal representation in criminal matters and the legal needs of indigenous Australians.

Presenter's Organisation: University of Newcastle

Presenter's Email: Stephen.Tomsen@newcastle.edu.au

Author (s): [Max Travers](#)

Paper Title: Comparing Youth Courts: Problems and Challenges

Abstract: There has been considerable debate over how one can meaningfully compare social phenomena in societies with different histories, languages, political and legal systems, and cultural values. Many commentators working in positivist and realist traditions of social science believe that these difficulties only arise in the special circumstances of studying different cultures. By contrast, interpretivists and poststructuralists have argued that the problems and challenges arise even when one studies groups and institutions with similar cultural values in the same society. This paper will explore these issues through reviewing comparative studies of American criminal courts by Eisenstein et al (1988) and Ulmer (1997) that have sought to explain quantitative variation in outcomes using qualitative methods. The paper considers how it might be possible to conduct comparative research in Australia about children's courts using similar methods, but also the problems that arise in employing this logic of explanation.

Presenter's Organisation: School of Sociology and Social Work, University of Tasmania

Presenter's Email: max.travers@utas.edu.au

Author (s): [Kate Warner](#)

Paper Title: The Effectiveness of Sentencing: A Review of 'What Works'

Abstract: This paper looks at the effectiveness of sentencing from the point of view of policy makers and sentencers. By means of a review of the empirical evidence it seeks to provide answers to the question whether sentences can deter others, deter those punished, reduce crime by incapacitating offenders, rehabilitate and whether sentences can fulfil restorative aims. Criticisms of evaluative studies are canvassed and the shortcoming of reconviction studies discussed. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of the empirical research for sentencers and policy makers.

Presenter's Organisation: Faculty of Law, University of Tasmania

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SESSION 34: POLICING AUSTRALIA'S NEIGHBOURHOOD

Chair: Jenny Fleming

Author (s): Andrew Goldsmith

Paper Title: Policing Australia's Neighbourhood: Is 'Good Policing' Good Enough?

Abstract: This paper looks at the forms of policing and law enforcement that Australia is actively engaged in promoting in the Asia-Pacific region. It identifies a number of policy agendas behind these transnational policing engagements, noting their implications for policing practice in the host countries. Drawing on recent experiences in these off-shore exercises, it explores the question of the adequacy of existing models. As well as looking at what kinds of policing are being offered, the paper considers the kinds of policing that are needed in different host countries and the prospects for their realization in the current regional political and policy environments.

Presenter's Organisation: Flinders University Law School

Presenter's Email: Andrew.Goldsmith@flinders.edu.au

Author (s): Sinclair Dinnen

Paper Title: State-building in Solomon Islands: the limitations of external intervention

Abstract: The Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) was deployed in mid-2003 to help restore order in the troubled archipelago, as well as engage in longer term state-building. The Solomon Islands state had been brought to the verge of collapse by ethnic conflict and years of misrule by successive governments. Considerable progress was achieved during the first two years of the regional mission. However, serious disturbances in Honiara in 2006 and the election of a new government have been followed by a rapid deterioration in the bilateral relationship between Solomon Islands and Australia that has, at times, threatened the future of the mission. Analysis of developments in Solomon Islands since April 2006 reveals the considerable difficulties involved in managing such an ambitious and intrusive mission and, in so doing, highlights the inherent limitations of post-conflict state-building interventions.

Presenter's Organisation: State, Society and Governance in Melanesia

Presenter's Email: sinclair.dinnen@anu.edu.au

Author (s): Abby McLeod

Paper Title: Police capacity development in the Pacific: The 'problem' of culture

Abstract: Australian police and consultants play a prominent role in police capacity development throughout the Pacific. This paper examines the cultural impediments to police capacity development in the region. Using Papua New Guinea as a case study, the paper explores the intersections between local and imported ideas about policing, law and order. In doing so, it examines the nexus between local culture, 'police culture' and development.

Presenter's Organisation: The Australian Federal Police

Presenter's Email: abby.mcleod@afp.gov.au

Author (s): Juani O'Reilly

Paper Title: Plural policing of gender based violence: The case of Timor Leste

Abstract: Policing of gender based violence (domestic violence and sexual assaults) involves state and non state actors. This article presents an overview of gender based violence in Timor Leste. In examining responses by state and non state actors this article suggests that the policing of gender based violence are not subject to any form of democratic governance and accountability. It considers the main challenges this presents to international police actors.

Presenter's Organisation: Australian Federal Police

Presenter's Email: juani.o'reilly@afp.gov.au

SESSION 35: POLICING, PUBLIC EXPECTATIONS AND PROCEDURAL JUSTICE

Chair: Michael Rowe

Author (s): [Tina Murphy](#)

Paper Title: Encouraging public cooperation and support for police in Australia: A procedural justice perspective

Abstract: Very little research has been done exploring the role that procedural justice plays in regulating people's willingness to assist police in crime control. Using cross-sectional survey data collected from an Australian sample (N = 2,611), and longitudinal data collected from residents of a suburb subjected to a community policing intervention (N = 102), the study will demonstrate that willingness to assist police in crime control is linked to people's views of police legitimacy; those who see police as more legitimate are more likely to want to assist police in fighting crime. It will also be shown that procedural justice (how people feel they are treated by police), not police performance, was the key antecedent for predicting people's views of police legitimacy. The findings are important as they point to the need for police to adopt policing strategies that emphasise the use of procedural justice in encounters with the public.

Presenter's Organisation: School of History, Heritage & Society - Deakin University

Presenter's Email: tina.murphy@deakin.edu.au

Author (s): [Lyn Hinds](#)

Paper Title: Public satisfaction with police: Using procedural justice to improve police legitimacy

Abstract: Public support for police is linked to people's judgments of police legitimacy. The existing research literature, primarily from the United States, indicates that the most important factor in public assessments of police legitimacy is procedural justice. This paper examines the effect of procedural justice and police legitimacy on public satisfaction with police using data from an Australian jurisdiction. Findings show that both normative and instrumental factors significantly shape people's judgments of the legitimacy of police in this Australian study. Findings are consistent with US-based studies about the importance of procedural justice in shaping people's judgments of police legitimacy. Findings differ to US-based research in the greater importance of people's evaluations of instrumental factors in judgments of police legitimacy.

Presenter's Organisation: Regulatory Institutions Network (RegNet)

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Author (s): [Les Szaraz](#)

Paper Title: The expanding role of the NSW Ombudsman - scrutinising new police powers

Abstract: The introduction of new police powers is often controversial. Over the past decade, the NSW Parliament has required the Ombudsman to scrutinise the implementation of over 20 pieces of legislation conferring new powers on police officers and others. These reviews have covered many different areas, including DNA sampling, the use of drug detection dogs, the child protection register, riot powers and counter-terrorism powers. This paper discusses the Ombudsman's evolving role in scrutinising the use of new powers to make sure they are being exercised properly, fairly and effectively, and highlights the significant departure this marks from the Ombudsman's more traditional role as a complaint handling agency. It also discusses some of the strategies employed by Ombudsman researchers to ensure review reports are balanced and comprehensive, including interviews with police officers, data analysis and direct observation of street policing. The paper also examines how the Ombudsman monitors the implementation of recommendations by relevant government agencies, and some of our results.

Presenter's Organisation: NSW Ombudsman

Presenter's Email: lszaraz@ombo.nsw.gov.au

Author (s): [Alison Wakefield](#)

Paper Title: Glorifying the Beat Bobby? Measuring and Assessing Public Expectations of the Police

Abstract: The 'bobby on the beat' has, for a long time, fulfilled an important symbolic role in policing, reflected in the enduring imagery associated with Britain's fictional constable Dixon of Dock Green, or Skogan and Hartnett's (1997) Officer O'Leary in the US. It is conventionally understood that the public wants to see more of the beat bobby, but the reasons behind this are rarely examined in detail. This paper provides a review of research on public opinion and expectations of policing agencies, both generally and in relation to foot patrol. Drawing on British social survey evidence from the last 25 years, the author first considers British citizens' perceptions about crime rates and general attitudes to the police. Attention is then directed to public expectations of foot patrol, with a focus on public priorities for policing and the objectives of foot patrol. Finally, the validity of social surveys as a barometer of public opinion, and their relevance as guidance tools for constructing policies for policing, are assessed. In conclusion, it is argued that, in spite of methodological limitations in the social survey literature and an urgent need for better quality research, certain 'reasonable expectations' of the beat bobby can be identified.

Presenter's Organisation: Department of Sociology

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SESSION 36: PERSISTENCE AND DESISTANCE

Chair: Shadd Maruna

Author (s): [Mark Halsey](#)

Paper Title: Risking desistance: Respect and responsibility in the post-release context

Abstract: Respect and responsibility are key terms in the lexicon of correctional administrators and criminal justice personnel more generally. These are also terms of central importance in the processes which frame (or seem to frame) desistance from crime. In this paper I explore how young men conceive of respect and responsibility in the context of their transition from custody to the community. In particular I pose three questions. First, to what extent is the practice of 'making good' viewed solely in terms of one's own attitudes and abilities? Second, to what extent is desistance perceived to be mainly about what other people or agencies do in the lead up to and following release from custody? And third, to what extent is there evidence pointing toward a middle ground between these two scenarios (evidence which speaks to a fully social theory of desistance)? Drawing on data from in-depth interviews with young incarcerated males, I suggest many young men conceive of making good in this latter sense - as a shared process, as a process wedded to the series of commitments made not just by young men but by the agencies established to assist persons post-release. Critically, I argue that one of the most prominent threats to the integrity and longevity of the desistance process is the perception (and frequently, the reality) that one or another party has failed to meet their obligations during attempts to desist from crime. Overwhelmingly, such failure is sheeted home to the 'individual' (the would-be desister), and only very rarely to other groups/stakeholders. Here, using narrative excerpts, I question the justness of this situation and argue that 'responsibility' (for reoffending) takes on a quite complex set of meanings in such contexts. In concluding, I suggest the bureaucratic obfuscation of responsibility (the sense of being let down or betrayed without any hint of explanation) is experienced by young men as the ultimate mark of disrespect to their efforts at making good. This, in turn, has serious consequences for one's preparedness and ability to move beyond cycles of crime and violence.

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Author (s): [Stuart Kinner](#)

Paper Title: Passports to advantage: Health and capacity building as a basis for social integration

Abstract: Released prisoners are characterised by chronic social disadvantage, poor physical and mental health, and high rates of substance misuse - a continuation of problems experienced prior to imprisonment. High rates of recidivism and fatal drug overdose post-release indicate that reintegration of ex-prisoners is often unsuccessful. Despite this, remarkably little is known about recently released prisoners and it is thus difficult to formulate evidence-based policies and interventions for this group. The stated policy of most correctional services in Australia is one of 'throughcare', which implies continuity of needs- and evidence-based service provision from the moment of reception, through to return to the community and beyond. At present, however, there is a dearth of evidence-based services and support for the needs of ex-prisoners. This presentation will review the evidence regarding the experiences and needs of released prisoners in Australia and elsewhere, and will consider models of post-release service provision. One promising model of service provision, which aims to proactively improve health and capacity and thereby promote integration, will be described. A randomised controlled trial of this model has recently been funded by the NHMRC; the rationale, aims and key features of this model will be discussed.

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Author (s): [Eileen Baldry](#)

Paper Title: Swimming upstream: holistic throughcare in a risk averse era

Abstract: Australian post-release, reintegration and resettlement policies and practices vaguely embodied in throughcare policy, are struggling to survive. The dominance in political and criminal justice discourse of the risk-averse paradigm which feeds stigma and discrimination against those with a criminal record and reifies the prison over community based approaches, undercuts holistic throughcare practice. Resources are constantly diverted to prison building, ever tighter security and the maintenance of persons within the criminal justice system rather than building resources, capacity and support in the community appropriate to the range of complex needs and disadvantages experienced by the majority who flow through the system each year. A survey of parole officers, the reduction in those sentenced to community corrections and the ever-rising imprisonment rate along with the increasing rate of re-imprisonment for administrative breaches support this analysis. Despite stated commitment to throughcare and some well-resourced programs, throughcare may well be losing the struggle.

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SESSION 36: PERSISTENCE AND DESISTANCE CONTINUED...

Chair: Shadd Maruna

Author (s): Stuart Ross

Paper Title: Mentoring Women After Release From Prison: How Mentor-Mentee Relationships Influence Social Connectedness, Personal Change and Desistence

Abstract: Of all criminal justice 'interventions', mentoring remains among the least well developed both in theoretical terms and in the empirical base underpinning its deployment. Despite this, the mentoring of adult offenders is becoming an increasingly significant element in criminal justice programming. It was a feature of prisoner re-entry programs in at least six US states (National Institute of Corrections, 2004), was a program element in serious and violent offender reentry initiatives (Lattimore et al., 2004) and has been established as a core component of the nation-wide Ready4Work prisoner reentry initiative (Jucovy, 2006). Over the last two years we have been studying an Australian program for mentoring women exiting prison (the VACRO Women's Mentoring Program). This conference paper examines some preliminary findings from this research in relation to two key dimensions of women's post-release experience, the contextual variable of the women's social isolation and the individual level variable of their recognition and motivation toward positive personal change as a key step in the avoidance of further offending.

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SESSION 37: PRISONER EXPERIENCES

Chair: David Biles

Author (s): [John Dawes](#)

Paper Title: On becoming an older person in prison

Abstract: What is it like to face one's death in prison? What do prisoners think about becoming old in prison? What issues do they perceive? Do long term prisoners respond differently to these questions compared to those newly imprisoned late in life? There is a dearth of Australian literature on the experiences and management issues entailed for this demographic group in our prisons, despite governments' interest in lengthening sentences and the current context of widespread recognition of Australia's increasingly aged population and attention to care of the frail elderly and terminally ill. During the 100 years to 2001, the percentage of Australia's general population over 65 increased from 4% to 12.5%. Life expectancy for women is 80 years and for men 79 years (except for Indigenous Australians - about 20 years less). The state of South Australia has the highest median age - 37 years. Australian prisoners are also ageing, although the majority are young adult males (census 30th June 2003). In 2004, 1,970 prisoners were aged over 50 years, (8.9%) of the population (ABS, 2004, p. 13). More recent data is not available (see ABS, 4517.0 - Prisoners in Australia, 2006). This paper will present some preliminary data based on a current research project which seeks to inform debate around the issue. It involves guided conversations with some volunteer prisoners aged 50 and over within the South Australian prison system.

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Author (s): [David Brown](#)

Paper Title: 'My typewriter became a lethal weapon that eventually created more havoc than I ever did with a balaclava and cut-down shotgun' : the uses of Australian prison writing.

Abstract: Bernie Mathews in *Intractable* (Pan MacMillan 2006) describes how access to a typewriter in Katingal, proved to be the tool by which he dug himself out of the prison system and changed his career from armed robber to award winning journalist, thus escaping the fate of most of the men dubbed by The Daily Telegraph 'The Brutes of Katingal'. Reading this I was reminded of other prison writing and wondered about the various ways such literature might be used: to effect personal change and desistance, to argue for penal and criminal justice reform, to expose abuses, miscarriages and injustice; in prisoner education programs; in the training of prison administrators and prison, probation and parole officers; in literature, law, criminology, penology and criminal justice courses; and many others. This paper will attempt a preliminary sketch of ways in which Australian prison writing in particular, might be used in criminology and criminal justice.

Presenter's Organisation: The University of New South Wales

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Author (s): [Alison Thompson](#)

Paper Title: The Revolving Door of Penal Institutions - A Narration of Lived Experience

Abstract: Remand to prison whilst awaiting trial can be seen as a short yet indeterminate prison sentence without the judicial sanction of criminal responsibility. Given the increasing reliance on remand as a targeted strategy for crime control it would seem pertinent to consider not just the statistics of how such a policy plays itself out at the present time, but to take into account the lived experience of those incarcerated, providing a more informed understanding of the long term efficacy of such a strategy. It is not the intention of this paper to make specific policy recommendations, but to suggest an alternative method for understanding policy implications. This paper uses an ethnographic approach to unstructured interviews of seven people with extensive prison experience, highlighting the impact it had not just on themselves but on their families as well.

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SESSION 37: PRISONER EXPERIENCES CONTINUED...

Chair: David Biles

Author (s): Tiffany Bodiam

Paper Title: Regulating the released body: narratives of governance and surveillance

Abstract: The visible and predictable nature of governance and surveillance operating within the architecture of the prison delimits clear parameters of conduct within which prisoners are to exist. Specifically, the extent to which daily life is routinised within spatial and temporal frameworks. In the prisoner's release setting, we witness three key occurrences. Firstly, the implicit and explicit extension of penal technologies in the form of conditional and structured release for those prisoners so allocated. Secondly, we have the broader social body with its own systematic and perfunctory technologies of population surveillance and management (for instance, through democratic, educative, welfare, citizenship and economic systems). Lastly, the contemporary West has culminated technological advancements with the inherent aim of expanding, deepening and improving the efficacy of the ways in which bodies are classified, recorded and regulated. These three independent yet interrelated networks present a problematised release environment in which vehicles of observation and control extend those within penological fields. However, more importantly, their diversification locates released men and women in the midst of the most intense and technically advanced realms of surveillance and control ever devised. This paper draws on the narratives of released men and women to engage with their experiences of post-release surveillance. In particular, it considers the ways correctional agents, social service providers and the broader community monitor and regulate the movements and experiences of prisoners at the expiration of carceral sentences.

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SESSION 38: YOUNG PEOPLE

Chair: Nichole Hunter

Author (s): Christina (Nina) Hudson

Paper Title: Young People's Experiences of the Wakefield Youth Alcohol Diversion Pilot Program (otherwise known as the Youth Alcohol Referral Network or YARN): Positive Outcomes and the Implications for Youth Diversion

Abstract: With its theoretical roots in labelling theory, juvenile diversion emerged in the 1960s as part of a general trend to 'destructure' the juvenile justice system and a move away from the welfare model. While diversion models of juvenile justice are conceived to achieve a number of outcomes, they have also been criticised for producing the very effect they aim to avoid, that of net widening or net strengthening. Their effectiveness in producing beneficial results has also been questioned. The YARN initiative is a youth alcohol diversion pilot program which provides for young people detected by police for alcohol-related offending to be diverted to a health intervention. This paper presents an analysis of feedback collected from YARN clients in relation to their: experience of diversion; alcohol knowledge; attitudes towards alcohol consumption; and resultant behavioural changes, which shows that diversion through YARN has resulted in positive outcomes for many of these young people. This has important implications in informing future evidence-based decisions in youth diversion policy, while providing an opportunity to rethink the theoretical underpinnings of diversion in juvenile justice.

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Author (s): John Maynard, Jonathon Wolfe

Paper Title: Saturday Night's Alright For Fighting Crime - Midnight Basketball

Abstract: The links between the provision of sporting activities and reducing anti-social behaviour for young people have been well documented.¹ Most young people manage to find the right pathway for themselves but for those who are vulnerable the key is to provide better support for those in danger of falling through the gaps in existing support services and ensuring they can relate to the type of help that is being offered. The challenge for crime prevention practitioners in New South Wales has been that despite overwhelming feedback from young people in many jurisdictions calling for more structured activities on Saturday nights, few services if any operate at this time. Midnight Basketball is a program for 12-18 year olds which began in the U.S.A. expanded to the U.K. and has now been successfully piloted in Redfern an inner city suburb of Sydney. The program combines a structured basketball tournament with life skills workshops, a nutritious dinner and transport home with preliminary results suggesting involvement has facilitated a level of personal and social development through which positive behaviour may be affected.

Presenter's Organisation: City of Sydney

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Author (s): Brenda Midson

Paper Title: The Criminalisation of Youth: Louts and Larrikins or Lifetime Criminals?

Abstract: Currently the Young Offenders (Serious Crimes) Bill is before New Zealand's parliament. Its stated purpose is to make young offenders accountable in the same way as adult offenders by means including lowering the age of criminal responsibility for 'serious offences'. However, the way in which the Bill defines 'serious offence' means that almost every offence known to New Zealand's criminal law is included. The result is that the 'serious offender' label will attach to youth for committing relatively minor offences. Given the theory that young people are less likely to reoffend if kept away from the criminal justice system, and in the light of brain studies suggesting that judgment, risk assessment and impulse control centres in the brain are not fully developed until the mid-20s, this paper will propose age-appropriate alternatives to dealing with the perceived 'youth crime' problem that do not depend upon unnecessary criminalisation of youth.

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SESSION 39: POLICING

Chair: Rick Sarre

Author (s): Darren Palmer

Paper Title: The drama of crime in the regions

Abstract: This paper examines a case study of the construction of crime and policing problems in one regional Australian city. The analysis is grounded in Manning's (2001: 317) dramaturgy of policing, exploring how local policing uses "myth and ritual to stabilize organisational relations, maintain organisational hierarchy, and legitimate authority." This is done through an analysis of media reporting drawn largely from the one major local newspaper. The newspaper has been considerably important in terms of framing the nature of the local problem and the policing responses. In particular, emphasis was placed on danger and the need for strong policing responses. This was particularly influenced by 'signal crimes' (Innes 2004) occurring in the central city area as well as by police use of media spaces in an attempt to shape the four stages of drama: order and breach; crisis; response; and conciliation. Finally, the paper argues for the need for further research into rural and regional crime and policing.

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Author (s): David Pike, Casey John

Paper Title: Fit for Purpose: Working with the Community to Strengthen Policing in Victoria, Australia.

Abstract: Victoria is the Australian police jurisdiction that has made community engagement most central to its operating philosophy. In 1999, it adopted Local Priority Policing (LPP) as a core operational principle. LPP focused on facilitating local input and community partnerships to strengthen the prevention and response capabilities of Victoria Police. Currently, a new 'fit for purpose' service delivery model is being developed which builds on past experiences. This paper looks at the history of LPP and other community engagement programs in Victoria, and how the lessons learnt from this initiative are impacting on future strategic options for service delivery. It focuses on how locally-based service delivery strategies can be used to build bridges between the police and community and help ensure the strength of local partnerships for addressing issues of crime and disorder.

Presenter's Organisation: Victoria Police

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Author (s): Stephen Evans, John Green

Paper Title: Law Enforcement - using intelligence to target drink-drivers - a collaborative partnership

Abstract: In 2006 NSW Police and the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) used the Nationally awarded Alcohol Linking Program to identify where drivers drink before they drive, then work with those premises to reduce the level of drinking and driving. Over the Easter and ANZAC Day period in 2006, the RTA and NSW Police identified licensed premises within the Sydney Metropolitan area with drink driving issues, then placed RTA resources into those premises. How was this done? Linking Program data determined the top 25 venues across Sydney for PCA charges. The RTA then contacted Police where these venues were located. Police & the RTA met with each venue to gain their support in participating in the pilot. Of the 25 venues identified by the Linking Program in relation to PCA charges, 19 premises agreed to participate. In those 19 venues: Sixteen breath testers were placed around the Easter/Anzac Day period. Approximately 200 posters were distributed. 50,000 coasters distributed. Five venues with in-club TV facilities offered their use free of charge to the RTA to advertise current and future drink drive campaigns. As a result of the campaign, those premises involved in the program reduced their drink-driving rate by on average 55%. In the year previous to the pilot the participating premises accounted for 453 PCA offences, during the pilot this figure reduced to just 206 PCA offences.

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SESSION 39: POLICING CONTINUED...

Chair: Rick Sarre

Author (s): [Roberta Julian](#)

Paper Title: Forensic Policing in a Cross-Cultural Context - The Case of Australian Police in Bali and Thailand

Abstract: This paper presents the results of research that aimed to identify key social, cultural and organisational factors that affected the work of Australian forensic police and scientists who were deployed in Bali as part of the Disaster Victim Identification team in the aftermath of the October 2002 bombing. Three main methods of data collection were employed: 1. in-depth interviews with police and other forensic experts who worked in Bali for periods of time ranging from 2 weeks to 3 months; 2. an organisational analysis of the Indonesian police force to identify structural factors that facilitated or impeded successful collaboration; 3. a content analysis of Indonesian and Australian newspapers to determine the dominant media representations of Australian police. Subsequent experiences in Thailand after the tsunami are taken into consideration in the analysis. The findings contribute to knowledge of transnational policing and identify practical outcomes for training courses in cross-cultural policing.

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SESSION 40: SEXUAL OFFENCES AGAINST CHILDREN

Chair: Jan Jordan

Author (s): Stephen Jackson, Joe Yick, Dee-ann Vahlberg, Clyde Mason

Paper Title: A Criminal Justice Perspective of Sexual Abuse Against Children in the Northern Territory

Abstract: Anecdotal evidence suggests that sexual abuse against children in the Northern Territory is widespread especially in Indigenous communities despite that there is little research in the area of prevalence of child sexual abuse in the Northern Territory. The aim of this paper is to study the characteristics of the victims and alleged offenders of child sex abuse as well as how alleged offenders are dealt with by the Northern Territory justice system. This paper presents the demographic characteristics such as age, gender and Indigenous status of both victims and offenders. It analyses the relationship between the offenders and the victims. The tracking of child sex offenders from apprehension to court finalisation in the Northern Territory criminal justice system will be analysed and presented. The attrition rates from arrest to charge, from charge to conviction and types of penalties for convicted offenders will be presented. It is well documented that the majority of incidents of sexual abuse against children; in particular, abuse against Indigenous children are not reported to the Police. The unreported incidents are not included in the analyses of this paper as there is no reliable information on the level of under-reporting. The data on which the analyses of this paper is based have been prepared by the Department of Justice and were submitted to the Board of Inquiry into the Protection of Aboriginal Children from Sexual Abuse to inform the development of policies to reduce the incidence of sexual abuse of aboriginal children..

Presenter's Organisation: NT Department of Justice

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Author (s): Benoit Leclerc, Jean Proulx, Jean-François Allaire

Paper Title: Analyzing modus operandi strategies and victim effects in sexual offenses against children

Abstract: Following rational choice theorists in criminology (e.g., Cornish and Clarke, 1986), crime has a purpose as well as the modus operandi strategies adopted to achieve it. In this study, it is argued that the modus operandi strategies adopted to involved children in sexual episodes is a key component in sexual offenses against children in that it influences sexual behaviors outcomes (victim participation and occurrence of penetration). The sample consisted of 219 adult males who had been convicted for a hands-on sexual offence against a child of 13 years old or younger. Data were obtained from a semi-structured interview conducted with the offenders, and from official sources of information, such as police reports and victim statements. Results reveal that modus operandi has the strongest effect on victim participation in sexual episodes. Victim effects also emerged from the analyses.

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Author (s): Preeti Misra, Alok Chantia

Paper Title: Girl Child- An Endangered Specie In India Needs Protection In The Interest Of Future Humanity

Abstract: Humanity can look to its future only through a girl child. It is not possible to visualize a world without her. The human right violation of girl child is a subject of great socio-legal significance. The girl child is proving to be an enormously endangered species. Her person, dignity and life are under severe attack from those who should have been her saviours. The girl child is first and foremost need of humanity because her survival is essential for the continuation of the species. Denial of her right to live means denial of the right to live as a future generation. The practice of female foeticide and infanticide is alarming in India. It is also a matter of deep concern that sex crimes against the girl child are increasing manifold. So the first issue that deserves the primary attention of the whole humanity is to fight excesses against the mothers of future humanity. The present paper highlights the different vices existing against the girl child in India. It focuses mainly on female foeticide, infanticide and incest, its amplitude, contributory and situational factors, historical and cultural background. The paper looks into legislative, judicial and police response towards the violence against the girl child. It suggests several preventive measures need to be taken and policies need to be adopted dealing with family, society, media, police, judiciary and other relevant agencies.

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SESSION 40: SEXUAL OFFENCES AGAINST CHILDREN CONTINUED...

Chair: Jan Jordan

Author (s): Richard Wortley, Stephen Smallbone

Paper Title: Onset and Persistence in Child Sexual Abuse; Implications for Prevention

Abstract: Smallbone and Wortley (2000) undertook a study on offender characteristics and modus operandi of Queensland prisoners serving sentences for sex offences against children. Details from official records were collected on 362 prisoners, and 221 prisoners agreed to provide detailed self-report data. The current paper reports on preliminary findings from a prospective recidivism study that is currently underway that follows up prisoners in the original sample. We examine static, dynamic and situational factors associated with recidivism. In particular, we explore the hypothesis that the factors associated recidivism may be quite different from the factors associated with the offender's very first sexual offence. Greater understanding of the onset offence promises to provide crucial information that may be used in the primary prevention of child sexual abuse.

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SESSION 41: POLICING YOUNG PEOPLE

Chair: M. Priyamvadha

Author (s): Chih-Ching Chen, Hua-Fu Hsu

Paper Title: An Exploration of the Experience of Interaction between the Police and Juvenile Offenders in Taiwan

Abstract: By developing Foucault's concepts of power, this paper aims to explore the interaction experience between the Taiwanese police and Juvenile offenders within a critical position. From Macro analysis of social discourse to micro daily practice, the study objectives are to examine whether the police play a mechanism of discourse formation on Juvenile offenders, to articulate how the strategies and techniques are enforced and strengthened, and to scrutinize how juvenile are disciplined and resisted. The findings reveal that the dual-oppositional discourses are constructed by distinguishing between 'normal juveniles' and 'deviant ones'. Through the discipline and inspection techniques, juveniles are forced to fit the 'normal juveniles'. To maintain autonomous self, juveniles choose to resist these stereotypes. The struggle contributes to the criminal discourse reproduction pushing juveniles into categories of criminal offenders. It is hoped that this paper offer a landscape in analyzing and discussing for the criminology and criminal policy field.

Presenter's Organisation: Department and Graduate of Criminology

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Author (s): Angela Dwyer

Paper Title: Policing youthful sexualities? A gap in the research literature

Abstract: This paper makes a case for exploring gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (GLBT) young people's experiences with law enforcement officers. While researchers have examined the extent to which factors such as indigeneity (Cunneen, 1994) and ethnicity (Collins et al., 2000) influence young peoples' experiences with police, how sexual orientation mediates these relationships is yet to be addressed in criminological research. More importantly, it is yet to be made the subject of research in Australia, with those studies that have examined this issue being focused in international contexts (Curtin, 2002). Some key bodies of research that indicate a need to explore this area further include: research showing that GLBT communities are generally less likely to report crime to police for fear of possible discriminatory treatment (Williams and Robinson, 2004); research documenting the homophobic attitudes of both police officers (Bernstein and Kostelac, 2002) and criminal justice students involved in tertiary study (Cannon, 2005); and an increasing body of literature that documents the emotional and verbal harassment (Ellis and High, 2004), and physical abuse (Desmarchelier, 2000), that GLBT young people are subjected to in schooling contexts. Drawing on these bodies of literature, this paper argues that how GLBT young people experience policing emerges as an important issue demanding further research.

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SESSION 42: POLICING AND EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Chair: Janet Chan

Author (s): Jenny Fleming

Paper Title: Performance Management in Australian Police Services

Abstract: Australian police services have always collected data on their performance. Traditional methods of measurement have included response rates, clearance rates, arrests and convictions. Notwithstanding the varying quality of data entry and record keeping across police jurisdictions, such data is easily adapted and understood as a set of 'reliable' measures of police performance. In the past decade, performance measurement has become central to police management and notions of accountability. Increasingly, police services are introducing individual and organisational performance measures (such as operational performance reviews or COMPSTAT-like programs) that will demonstrate to governments and communities that police activity has a demonstrable impact on criminal activity and public perceptions of safety and security. This paper considers the issue of police performance in this latter context and highlights the potential problems of measuring the complex and multi-dimensional nature of police work in an ever-changing environment.

Presenter's Organisation: Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies

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Author (s): Judy Putt

Paper Title: Policing drugs in rural and remote Indigenous communities

Abstract: The presentation will focus on key findings from a national research project on the policing implications of illicit drug use in rural and remote Indigenous communities. Undertaken in 2004-05 and funded by the National Law Enforcement Research Fund, the project involved a survey of 792 police in the NT, Queensland, SA and WA; a review of legislation and literature; and consultations with key stakeholders and in key locations across Australia. The presentation will provide a summary of findings related to drug availability, individual and community harms, and policing good practice. The research highlighted distinctive characteristics of rural and remote policing and identified strategic policies, programs and individual practice that are informing current responses to illicit drug use and distribution.

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SESSION 43: CRIME, PRIVACY AND TECHNOLOGY

Chair: Peter Grabosky

Author (s): Duncan Chappell

Paper Title: Regulating and Monitoring the Interception of Communications: Examining National and Regional Developments.

Abstract: Few contemporary law enforcement responses to major domestic and transnational crimes (TNC) are as highly prized and utilized as those relating to the interception of communications. Most major investigations involving crimes like drug trafficking, as well as many homicides and allied offences, rely at some stage upon the successful interdiction of voice or electronic data. In Australia, the delicate task of balancing the needs of law enforcement with the requirement of guaranteeing proper protection for the privacy and security of communications between individual citizens, is governed to an extensive degree by the provisions of the Commonwealth Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979 (the TIA). This legislation was recently amended in a number of important ways to take account of rapidly changing communication technologies. In this paper the provisions of the amended TIA are considered to see whether they are likely, as the Federal Attorney General claimed when introducing the recent amendments to Parliament, ' (to) ensure the interception regime continues to maintain an appropriate balance between protecting privacy and meeting the needs for access by security and law enforcement agencies.' Consideration is also given to whether similar regulatory provisions exist within the Asia Pacific region where the majority of TNC investigations affecting Australia's policing and security originate.

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Author (s): Richard Ham

Paper Title: The Social Environment of the Internet

Abstract: This study examines the social environment of the Internet with a specific focus on the nature of virtual community, fear of crime and victimisation on the Internet. Sense of community, fear of crime and experiences of crime are used to measure the nature of the social environment in two differing mediums: terrestrial and Internet. A sample of computer store customers (N=302) responded to a structured questionnaire focusing on these three measures. The results suggest that, although sense of community and fear of crime are commonly experienced in both mediums, years of experience with the Internet moderates the nature of virtual community and fear of crime. This paper will present the preliminary results of the initial study and discuss implications of the differences for future study of the social environment of the Internet.

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SESSION 44: PERSISTENCE AND DESISTENCE

Chair: Rick Sarre

Commentators:

Sonia Waters, Senior Aboriginal Policy Advisor, responsible for the Aboriginal Health Reference in the Social Inclusion Unit, Department of the Premier and Cabinet

Tania Axleby-Blake, Senior Project Officer for the Aboriginal Health Reference in the Social Inclusion Unit, Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

Author (s): Rosemary Wanganeen

Paper Title: Prevent offending and to 'break the cycle' of recidivism by using a loss and grief framework!

Abstract: This presentation will introduce the idea of loss and grief and how it may be useful in understanding the needs of young people who find themselves in youth detention centres or repeat offenders. The 'Seven Phases that Leads to Offending Behaviours Using Loss and Grief' framework will be summarized and then will be discussed in terms of the role it can play in helping young people from both Indigenous and non-Indigenous backgrounds to understand how to break the cycle of their offending behaviours. Similarly, this framework has identified 2 critical aspects to loss and grief: there is more to it than death and dying and that it does not discriminate! Research conducted with adult Indigenous male prisoners in South Australia will be used to illustrate how critical loss and grief is to the offending process. It is concluded that in order to work effectively with young offenders and reduce the rates of both youth and adult imprisonment and recidivism, it may first be important to address their inter-generational suppressed, unresolved grief needs from within a loss and grief framework.

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SESSION 45: CRIME MEASUREMENT

Chair: Stephen Jackson

Author (s): [Melissa Burgess](#)

Paper Title: Measuring and mapping fear of crime

Abstract: Fear of crime has long been the topic of conversation in criminology, yet still fear of crime persists as an issue and more information is needed. In order to obtain this information, fear of crime must be accurately measured and analysed. There are numerous approaches to do this. Fear of crime is traditionally measured using global survey questions, like 'How safe do you feel out alone in your neighbourhood'. While global questions are criticised throughout the literature, they are still commonly used in victimization surveys. This presentation discusses the results from a Kings Cross based study, which tested the hypothesis that global measurement questions produce different results to crime-specific avoidance-based measurement questions. The study revealed a statistical dissonance between the responses. Some possible explanations for this dissonance are discussed and the appropriateness of crime-specific avoidance-based questions is presented. In particular is the demonstration that avoidance-based questions allow fear of crime to be spatially analysed through mapping in a Geographic Information System.

Presenter's Organisation: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics & Research

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Author (s): [Sally Faisandier](#)

Paper Title: NZ Crime & Safety Survey 2006

Abstract: The presentation will report on: 1) The extent of crime in 2005 at both the household and personal level, which shows a more complete picture of crime in NZ that goes beyond what is recorded by Police; 2) The distribution of risk of victimisation in our society, which shows that less than ten percent of victims are repeatedly victimised. The characteristics of that small group will be presented; 3) Details about reporting crime to the Police, including which offences are less likely to be reported, and why. In addition, we have information about Police responsiveness when a crime comes to their attention, and victim satisfaction with Police performance. 4) Confidence in the Criminal Justice System will also be presented. This covers the public's opinion about whether Police, judges, juries, probation officers, criminal lawyers and the Prison Service are doing a good job. Methodological challenges will also be covered.

Presenter's Organisation: Research, Evaluation & Modelling Unit, Ministry of Justice

Presenter's Email: Sally.Faisandier@justice.govt.nz

SESSION 46: FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG USE

Chair: Ross Homel

Author (s): [Russell Brewer](#)

Paper Title: Fostering Drug Dependence: Understanding the Interplay between Indigenous Culture and Drug Abusing Behaviours in Australian Urban Centres

Abstract: The principal objective of this paper is to assess the role of the Indigenous culture of origin in explaining substance use and abuse amongst Indigenous Australians living in urban areas. In particular it is argued that 'culture' interacts with a variety of individual, societal and environmental risk factor domains to create social conditions within the urban Indigenous community which tolerate, and can even promote substance using and abusing behaviours. This paper concludes by addressing the implications of this current research. In particular, it is argued that utilising the Indigenous culture in public policy holds the key to preventing and intervening in drug using behaviours. Such strategies should ideally account for the social dislocation of the Indigenous peoples of Australia and bridge modern 'white' policies with the traditions, beliefs and values of the Indigenous culture of origin.

Presenter's Organisation: Flinders University

Presenter's Email: russell.brewer@flinders.edu.au

Author (s): [Natalie Hind](#)

Paper Title: The Relationship between Drug Use and Mental Health amongst a Sample of Police Detainees

Abstract: The Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program involves the quarterly collection of information from police detainees in police stations and watchhouses across Australia. In addition to information about drug use and offending behaviour, the DUMA survey collects information about mental health via a series of questions based on the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10). This presentation will examine psychological distress amongst the DUMA sample and its relationship to illicit drug use and crime. The presentation will also examine differences in mental health between dependent and non-dependent drug users as well as other groups such as injecting drug users and poly drug users. Finally, the implications of the findings will be discussed.

Presenter's Organisation: Australian Institute of Criminology

Presenter's Email: Natalie.Hind@aic.gov.au

SESSION 49: TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN

Chair: Derek Dalton

Author (s): Marie Segrave

Paper Title: Restoring order: The Australian response to people trafficking

Abstract: This paper is focused upon examining the Australian federal response to people trafficking- a policy response that to date has been the subject of limited critical examination. Specifically it seeks to examine the logic of responding to this issue within a contemporary law and order framework, where the restoration of order is achieved through the twin processes of prosecution (ideally, convictions) and the repatriation of victims back to their country of origin. Through drawing on research undertaken in Australia and Thailand this paper seeks to identify the role the border (and the border regime) plays in determining the limits and the operation of the response to people trafficking. It will be argued that the dominant law and order narrative within which practices such as trafficking in persons are contained, produce (at least) two critical outcomes. Firstly, such narratives effectively silence alternative, more complex understandings of this issue. Secondly, such narratives actively limit the role and responsibility of the nation state in responding to this issue. Through drawing on an analytical framework that locates trafficking in women at the nexus of a range of global factors this paper seeks to disrupt the dominant narratives and to raise some critical questions regarding the current operation of policy responses to people trafficking.

Presenter's Organisation: School of Political & Social Inquiry

Presenter's Email: marie.segrave@arts.monash.edu.au

Author (s): Wang-Ting Lin, Cathy Tzu-Hsing Chen

Paper Title: How the Market of Sex Industry Determines the Distribution of Smuggling Hot Spots in Taiwan: An Empirical Study of Illegal Immigration of Mainland Chinese Females to Taiwan

Abstract: The problem of smuggling of Mainland Chinese females into Taiwan has been quite devastating in the past two decades, due to the fact that China and Taiwan are geographically close to each other and the fact that no major differences exist between these two places with respect to language and ethnics. The persistent attraction of huge profit resulting from smuggling is mainly responsible for this serious criminal problem. This paper is an extended study of a previous research project reported at the Annual Meeting of ANZSOC 2006 (T.H. Chen), where it was shown that, whether voluntarily or being threatened by Human-Snake, a majority of Mainland Chinese females smuggling to Taiwan are involved in sex industry. The present research project continues to build on the key insight of the previous study that the need and supply of sex industry in Taiwan do substantively influence the smuggling of females. The focus of this research project is to investigate the covariation between crime hot-spots and sex industry in Taiwan. We divide Taiwan into four areas: East, West, South, and North, and examine the number of female illegal immigrants in these four areas, both on the coastlines and in-land. The result shows that significant differences exist among these four areas. More specifically, the amount of need of sex industry in an area is positively correlated with the number of arrested illegal immigrating females. This project also adopts a qualitative analysis. 14 illegal Mainland Chinese female immigrants, as well as 14 police-officers who have been involved in arresting illegal immigrants, are interviewed. Some of the main results found are as follows: 1. A majority of illegal immigrants from Mainland China to Taiwan are females, and the main purpose of their illegal immigration is to take part in sex industry. 2. The Human-Snakes of Mainland China exhibit certain specific characteristics which result in the visible differences in the distribution of smuggling hot-spots in different areas. 3. There exists a high correlation between the distribution of smuggling hot-spots and the market of sex industry in Taiwan.

Presenter's Organisation: Department and Graduate of Criminology

Presenter's Email: cp671065@yahoo.com.tw

Author (s): Rebecca LaForgia, Marinella Marmo

Paper Title: Demanding a bridge - trafficked women's inclusion within Australia's internal governance.

Abstract: The human rights approach and discourse has failed trafficked women. In Australia, trafficked women are portrayed and maintained as the 'other', as unbelonging matter of the moral and legal community. Trafficked women are dealt with as an external issue - to the point that their conditions and situation are unable to affect domestic policy objectives. Their status as irregular immigrant is used to re-establish a social and moral order, a social identity of the Australian system, which is disturbed by the unwanted presence of trafficked women. According to the mainstream political narrative, the crime of trafficking in women is addressed by tackling the traffickers. In reality, by pursuing such a target, the Australian Government achieves a number of contradictory policy objectives: from safety aims and border protection goal to international consensus and abiding by international protocols. However, this approach to trafficking in women circumvents a confronting reality: these women are imported because there is a local demand within Australia.

Presenter's Organisation: Lecturer in Criminal Justice

Presenter's Email: Marinella.Marmo@flinders.edu.au

SESSION 50: CRIME DATA FOR POLICY AND PLANNING

Chair: Frank Morgan

Author (s): Melissa Burgess, Arvind Varshney, Craig Jones

Paper Title: Crime mapping for planning, policy and practice

Abstract: With the growing use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), crime mapping is emerging as a powerful instrument in criminology, law enforcement and crime prevention. This presentation reviews the applications of GIS and crime mapping for planning, policy and practice. It firstly draws on a new crime mapping service the Bureau is developing for Local and State Government crime prevention planners. This service will provide Government with a snapshot of the spatial distribution of crime across a range of NSW Local Government Areas to assist in planning crime prevention activities. For example, GIS technology can potentially be utilised to identify suitable locations for interventions employing crime prevention through environmental design principles (e.g. positioning of CCTV) or hotspot police patrols. This paper will also discuss the use of mapping techniques to test theoretical assumptions about the causes and correlates of crime (e.g. the relationship between crime and socio-economic indicators such as income and unemployment).

Presenter's Organisation: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics & Research

Presenter's Email: Melissa.Burgess@agd.nsw.gov.au

Author (s): Joe Clare, Frank Morgan

Paper Title: The Victim and the Area: Hierarchical Modelling of Burglary Victimization in Western Australia

Abstract: This research is based on a two-stage sampling survey of 3,371 households within relatively small neighbourhoods in the Perth metropolitan area, and in selected rural towns. This sampling design enabled the authors to conduct hierarchical modelling of burglary victimisation; simultaneously considering risk factors at individual-, household-, and neighbourhood-level. The physical location of the dwelling was located more precisely than in previous surveys. This paper will discuss the sampling methodology adopted in this case, and will explore initial findings of this research. This paper will identify the relative importance of factors at each level and in particular will distinguish the impact of the broader neighbourhood from that of the immediate physical environment as we move downward through the cone of resolution.

Presenter's Organisation: Crime Research Centre, The University of Western Australia

Presenter's Email: jclare@law.uwa.edu.au

Author (s): Garner Clancey, Jane Bolitho, Olivia Usien

Paper Title: Crime Data and Local Crime Prevention Planning

Abstract: Local crime prevention planning is dependent on an understanding of crime in the community. In all crime prevention initiatives it is the data concerning local crime situations that provides the foundation for planning, analysis and interpretation. For that reason, the quality and accessibility of crime data becomes central to those involved in community crime prevention. The importance of comprehensive data is well understood in crime prevention literature and is seen in various models of good crime prevention, for example Ekblom's 'Five I's' model and the SARA model, both stressing the importance of accessing specific, localised data which assists the development of appropriate crime prevention strategies. The bulk of crime data in Australia is retained and dispersed by government agencies as considered appropriate. That said, a substantial portion of work in the field of crime prevention planning is undertaken by practitioners operating outside of government departments. Through experience gained on working across numerous local crime prevention planning projects we wish to explore the limitations of the data currently available to practitioners in New South Wales and to discuss some of the challenges to effective planning under current conditions. For example, finding appropriately specific data such as below the level of postcode is often impossible, and deciphering data based on a postcode, or even worse, a local government area, renders local crime prevention planning ineffective. If local crime prevention planning has any hope of being successful, and for practitioners outside of government to work responsibly, appropriate structures must be developed between relevant agencies to facilitate access to appropriately detailed crime data.

Presenter's Organisation: CHD Partners

Presenter's Email: garner@chdpartners.com.au

SESSION 51: REGULATION IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

Chair: Peter Grabosky

Author (s): Warren Christensen, Troy Collings

Paper Title: Environmental Remedies: Are the penalties fitting the crimes? What do the offenders say?

Abstract: There is growing community acceptance of regulatory compliance activities that address the misuse and poor management of our natural resources. However, in some areas and industries, there is still a significant degree of resistance to these programs. Utilising Queensland's vegetation management processes as a case study; this paper explores a range of criminogenic factors, such as Rational Choice/Routine Activities Theory and Control/Social Bond Theory, that may promote regulatory non-compliance by landholders and the ongoing rejection of regulatory requirements as being excessively restrictive and intrusive. It is argued that this ongoing rejection of regulatory requirements provides evidence that there is an entrenched view in some areas, that the 'penalties do not fit the crime'. The paper will also consider how, as part of a balanced approach to compliance, strategies that promote 'trust' between regulators and the regulated, may ultimately assist in altering these attitudes and improve levels of voluntary regulatory compliance.

Presenter's Organisation: Compliance Coordination Unit - Natural Resources and Water

Presenter's Email: Warren.Christensen@nrw.qld.gov.au

Author (s): Fiona Haines, Adam Sutton, Chris Platania Phung

Paper Title: It's All About Risk, Isn't It? Science, Politics, Public Opinion and Regulatory Reform

Abstract: Like most Western democracies, Australia has seen constant complaints from the business sector about the regulatory burden and the need for reform. National and state governments have been sympathetic to these concerns, and have initiated a number of enquiries into ways to reduce 'red tape'. The most recent, headed by the chair of the national government's Productivity Commission, argues that the key problem is that Australians are becoming 'risk averse'. Similar views have been expressed by former United Kingdom Prime Minister Tony Blair. Drawing on research into the regulatory aftermath of major disasters in Australia, the paper argues that 'risk aversion' explanations of over-regulation are too simplistic. Risk has at least three dimensions: actuarial, social and political. The proliferation of rules and regulations in the aftermath of major disaster is as much, if not more, the product of political risk aversion as it is of social and actuarial assessments of risk. 'Smart' models of regulation, aimed at reducing risk while avoiding the proliferation of rules, depend on specific alignments of actuarial, social and political assessments of risk. The paper discusses the circumstances when such alignments can, and cannot, be achieved.

Presenter's Organisation: School of Political Science, Criminology and Sociology

Presenter's Email: fsh@unimelb.edu.au

Author (s): Pat O'Malley

Paper Title: Monetized Justice and Control Societies

Abstract: While important distinctions exist between criminal fines and regulatory and summary fines, the rapid growth of the latter may be linked both to the expansion of a consumption rather than production oriented society, and to governance through distributions rather than individuals. Fines represent a premium paid for access and at the same time a mechanism for regulating flows and volumes of target activities. Both current Foucaultian theory focusing on risk, and Deleuze' theorization of 'control societies' can be brought to bear here. However, it is also necessary to recognise that as the distinction between fines, prices and licences collapses, so too much the same is true for damages in areas such as tort law. Monetized justice, increasingly ordered around insurance and market models of regulation, in this way may be seen as the 'soft' or market side of the 'culture of control'.

Presenter's Organisation: University of Sydney

Presenter's Email: pomalley@usyd.edu.au

SESSION 52: THERAPEUTIC JURISPRUDENCE

Chair: Sue King

Author (s): [Susan Eley](#)

Paper Title: Theories of change, evidence-based policy and court innovation

Abstract: Domestic/family violence courts in Australia and elsewhere place the victim at the heart of the specialised court process. Specialised courts operating in Australia, the United States of America, Canada and the United Kingdom are typically bespoke models with referral routes serving victims and the community in specific geographical areas and dedicated resources. Generally, the courts have four main aims: early intervention, increased support for victims, increased prosecution and holding perpetrators to account. This paper draws upon a case study of a leading specialist domestic violence court in London, England to present the argument that specialist court models can blend international theories of change, influenced by feminist criminologists placing the needs of victims of violence on the criminal justice agenda, including technocratic forms and restorative justice aspirations. The paper will discuss broadly the evidence base and consider the possible consequences of the process of hybridisation for policy making and court innovation.

Presenter's Organisation: The University of Queensland

Presenter's Email: s.eley@uq.edu.au

Author (s): [Suzanna Ramirez](#)

Paper Title: Disintegration of Restorative Principles: Tensions between Family Treatment Court and the Institution of Justice.

Abstract: Characteristics and principles of restorative justice and reintegrative shaming have entered the US court system in the form of drug courts. These principles are especially popular in the juvenile system where the juvenile court has come under scrutiny for abandoning a welfare and rehabilitative orientation for more punitive measures. The rapid increase of drug courts, based on family group conferencing, are suggestive of a shift in overall juvenile court orientation towards something more restorative. This paper is based on a qualitative case study of Family Treatment Court - a drug court designed specifically for parents with pending child abuse and neglect cases with co-occurring addiction issues. Observational and interview results show that principles of restorative justice are in constant tension with the broader institutional constraints inherent in the formalized system it is embedded. These tensions result in a breakdown of the restorative process within the drug court model.

Presenter's Organisation: University of Washington

Presenter's Email: suzram@u.washington.edu

Author (s): [Glenn Took](#)

Paper Title: Narratives of the NSW Drug Court

Abstract: Drug courts are a new way for Australian criminal justice systems to deal with drug offenders. The New South Wales Drug Court aims to assist those eligible offenders with drug dependencies overcome both their drug dependency and their criminal behaviour. Based on qualitative data collected over a six month period, this paper forms part of a wider investigation into the New South Wales Drug Court and aims to explore the altered courtroom dynamic that is created by the unique assemblage found in the NSW Drug Court. Beyond a descriptive analysis the paper aims to draw out some of the social, legal, practical and theoretical implications of the shift in courtroom dynamics experienced in the NSW Drug Court.

Presenter's Organisation: Court and Programs Development Unit Department of Justice

Presenter's Email: Glenn.Took@justice.vic.gov.au

SESSION 53: RISK ASSESSMENT

Chair: Gavin Kendall

Author (s): [Dale Ballucci](#)

Paper Title: Risk in Action: The Practical Effects of the Youth Management Assessment

Abstract: This article illustrates the importance of empirical investigations that reveal 'risk in action'. Using interviews, operation manuals and correctional policies, I examine the governance of female young offenders at 'Youth House' (an open custody facility in Canada). This paper focuses on the ways in which risk discourses and practices shape the governance process. Particular attention is paid to the discretionary power of front-line workers and administrators who employ the Youth Management Assessment (YMA), a risk tool used to govern young offenders. My research shows that contrary to the belief that risk tools remove the subjective nature of the governing process, such practices not only still exist, but are necessary for risk tools to operate. Furthermore, I reveal an unanticipated outcome of risk tools. I argue their use unintentionally results in the surveillance of an unsuspecting population: those that govern. Risk tools are implemented seemingly with the intent to manage offenders, however, in practice the YMA also governs those that govern.

Presenter's Organisation: University of Alberta

Presenter's Email: ballucci@ualberta.ca

Author (s): [Dale Ballucci](#)

Paper Title: Institutional Politics of Risk Technologies: Sources of Heterogeneity in Assessing Risk for Young Offenders.

Abstract: In this article, I examine the relationship between local administrators and probation officers at New Start Place, an open custody facility. I illustrate the heterogeneity and complexities of risk through revealing the variation in the types of knowledge that are considered to be constitutive of risk. To do this, I examine how probation officers complete the Level of Supervision (LSI) and Level of Designation (LOD), two risk tools that are used to manage young offenders in parts of Canada. I argue that local agents' involvement in day-to-day operations provides a space for resistance to particular risk rationales. I conclude by arguing that the risk assessment process is inherently riddled with inconsistencies and that the fact that offenders risk levels are not consistently measured by different agents illustrates the interpretative nature of risk as well as its inherent malleability.

Presenter's Organisation: University of Alberta

Presenter's Email: ballucci@ualberta.ca

Author (s): [Rhain Buth](#)

Paper Title: Theoretically Sustainable Risks

Abstract: Whether through various risk assessment models, Foucault's emphasis on governmentality, Ericson's emphasis on insecurity or Beck's broader risk society, the concept of risk is frequently drawn upon in criminological theory. But are the techniques and ideologies affiliated with risk and its management sustainable? This paper refines then adds to the critical criminological discussions of risk by raising insights from the body of work on environmental sustainability, which interestingly speaks to many of the core features of risk yet with an emphasis on susceptibility, vulnerability and systemic outcomes. Significant emphasis will be placed on the overlap and divergence of institutional and individual management strategies when seen through the respective paradigms of risk and sustainability, offering theoretical implications in light of socio-legal/criminological management practices as well as institutional/procedural reform.

Presenter's Organisation: School of Communication

Presenter's Email: Rbuth@usc.edu.au

SESSION 54: DIFFERING APPROACHES TO ILLICIT DRUG POLICY

Chair: Andrew Goldsmith

Author (s): Abdul Rani Bin Kamarudin

Paper Title: Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependents In Malaysia: Reasons For Re-Implementing the Harm Reduction Approach

Abstract: This article is concerned with the treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependants in Malaysia and it assesses the country's drug policy in dealing with problem drug takers since the introduction of compulsory treatment and rehabilitation of certified drug dependants since 1975. Given the dismal and disappointing achievement of residential treatment and rehabilitation cum the 'cold turkey' methods, there is now renewed readiness on the government's part to adopt the maintenance on drug prescription for treating and rehabilitating drug dependants, hence gradually moving away from the 'cold turkey' approach. Central to the maintenance on drug prescription for treating and rehabilitating drug dependants is the concept of harm reduction. This article provides some of the reasons including the Islamic perspective for re-implementing the harm reduction approach in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependants.

Presenter's Organisation: International Islamic University

Presenter's Email: rani@iiu.edu.my

Author (s): Chou Tzu-Ching, Liao Fu-Cun

Paper Title: A Study on Factors of the Abstention of Drug Abuse in Private Rehabilitation Institute of Taiwan-?Operation Dawn Therapeutic Community of Taiwan? as An Example

Abstract: What does the model or the effect of the abstention in private rehabilitation institutes aid, in addition to helps from governments? The purpose of this study is to understand problems of the abstention of drug abuse in Taiwan. With a comparison of the model of drug abstinence in government, the authors of this paper aim to comprehend advantages and disadvantages of the model in private institutes. The views of all inmates and tutors in Operation Dawn Therapeutic Community, the biggest private rehabilitation institute in Taiwan, were collected via questionnaires. From this study, findings are drawn that actors of relapse for a drug addict leaving rehabilitation institute include: 1) the enticement from drug fellows; 2) Weakness of the will unable to resist the allure; 3) unemployment or hindrances to job; 4) psychologic depression; 5) his/her desire to drug abuse. Inmates and tutors hold the same opinion on all models of the abstention of drug abuse. Specific suggestions of the abstention of drug abuse in Taiwan will also be discussed in this paper. Finally, inmates regard that career planning and effects of the abstention have most positively correlation.

Presenter's Organisation: Department and Graduate of Criminology

Presenter's Email: cp671065@yahoo.com.tw

Author (s): Caitlin Hughes

Paper Title: What role should research play in illicit drug policy making? A case study of the decriminalisation of illicit drug use in Portugal

Abstract: In spite of the strong evidence-base on the merits of deconstructing the criminal justice system there is political and ideological resistance towards the adoption of decriminalisation. As a consequence there are few examples of nations that have decriminalised illicit drug use. Portugal is one exception: in July 2001 it decriminalised the acquisition, possession and use of all illicit drugs. This paper utilises this legislative reform to examine the policy making process and identify the role played by research in agenda setting and policy formulation. Through drawing upon interviews with policy makers conducted in 2004 it demonstrates that the evidence-base and expert opinion created an impetus for reform. However, it contends that decriminalisation would not have been adopted were it not for the actions of the entrepreneurs and the promotion of a new image of the drug users - from criminals to citizens. A shift in public and political perceptions increased political willingness to adopt the evidence-informed reform. Future implications for researchers and policy makers are discussed, namely that in devising evidence-informed policies the role of research may be less important than that of persuasion and ideology.

Presenter's Organisation: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre

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SESSION 55: CRIME TRENDS

Chair: Don Weatherburn

Author (s): [Sophie Ransom](#)

Paper Title: The changing profile of motor vehicle theft in Australia

Abstract: The profile of motor vehicles stolen in Australia has changed considerably in recent years, particularly with respect to the age of the vehicles stolen. Although there have been dramatic reductions in motor vehicle thefts overall, the reduction has not been equal across vehicle age groups, with older vehicles showing the slowest rate of decline. This presentation will include historical data from the National Comprehensive Auto-theft Research System (CARS) database and a brief discussion of what may have caused the present shift toward older vehicles and how offenders are adapting to try to overcome motor vehicle theft prevention initiatives.

Presenter's Organisation: Office of Crime Statistics and Research

Presenter's Email: Ransom.Sophie@saugov.sa.gov.au

Author (s): [Paul Mazerolle](#), Christine Bond, John Western

Paper Title: Assessing Changes in the Prevalence and Patterns of 'Middle Class' Delinquency in Queensland Over Ten Years (1996-2006)

Abstract: Are school aged youth currently engaging in more or different types of delinquency as they were 10 years ago? Are they becoming more violent over time? This paper reports the findings of a comparative study of dimensions of delinquency amongst high school aged youth in Queensland. Of significance for the project is the opportunity to assess changes in patterns of delinquency across a 10 year period, 1996 to 2006. Due to the significant growth in communities in south east Queensland, as well as changes in the life and school circumstances of youth, this study provides a unique opportunity to assess systematically whether the patterns of delinquent behaviour have changed over the period. In the Australian context, there is a dearth of data that assesses change in patterns of delinquency over time for comparable populations of youth. Thus, this paper represents one of the few attempts to assess whether patterns of self reported delinquency has changed over time.

Presenter's Organisation: The University of Queensland

Presenter's Email: chris.bond@uq.edu.au

Author (s): [Lisa Rosevear](#)

Paper Title: Australian Crime Trends and Population Ageing: A Quantified Perspective

Abstract: Official crime statistics consistently indicate a strong dynamic between age and crime, persons aged 15-24 years having a higher incidence of criminal involvement than other age groups. Similarly, where the proportion of young persons in a population is large, the group's impact on the respective crime rate will be large; if small, the impact will be smaller. The Australian population is ageing structurally (resulting in a reduced proportion of young persons in the population age structure), and the age/crime pattern is similarly evident. It is probable that structural ageing is already influencing Australian crime trends, and will continue to do so. This paper will present preliminary findings from a research project that seeks to quantify the proportion of historical and projected change across the criminal justice system attributable to changes in the population age structure, and the proportion that can be regarded as the 'true' change in crime levels.

Presenter's Organisation: University of Tasmania

Presenter's Email: Lisa.Rosevear@utas.edu.au

SESSION 56: SEX OFFENDERS

Chair: Bronwyn Naylor

Author (s): Karen Gelb

Paper Title: Recidivism of Sex Offenders

Abstract: For many in the community, sex offenders are seen as among the most dangerous of all offenders, particularly in terms of their rates of reoffending. Despite the fact that there is now a large body of evidence about the prevalence and nature of sexual offending, characteristics of sex offenders, recidivism rates among different kinds of sex offenders and the efficacy of treatment programs, misconceptions still abound. This makes the creation of informed policy especially difficult. This paper addresses the question of whether this perception of dangerousness is supported. It examines the evidence about these issues and shows how public perceptions of sex offenders are not always accurate. It thus provides an example of the importance of sound evidence when developing social policy, particularly in an area as fraught as sexual offending.

Presenter's Organisation: Sentencing Advisory Council

Presenter's Email: karen.gelb@sentencingcouncil.vic.gov.au

Author (s): Margot Legosz, Paul Mazerolle

Paper Title: Sexual victimisation across the lifecourse: the personal experiences of a sample of offenders serving non-custodial sentences in Queensland

Abstract: A unique study of 480 non-custodial offenders in Queensland revealed high levels of sexual victimisation: both male and female offenders reported significant rates of childhood sexual abuse, unwanted sexual contact during adulthood and elevated levels of sexual abuse in their own children. Complemented by high levels of maltreatment during their childhood, prior and current dysfunctional family environments and personal and familial substance misuse, these members of our society - and their children - may benefit from early intervention and prevention programs which aim to break the cycle of victimisation. Given the extensive self reported and official offending behaviours among the sample, efforts to address - or at least mitigate - the causes of trauma and complexity in their lives may also help reduce recidivism in the longer term. The presentation will examine issues such as the relationship between past and future sexual victimisation, levels of risk by gender and Indigenous status, and inter-generational risks.

Presenter's Organisation: Crime and Misconduct Commission

Presenter's Email: Margot.Legosz@cmc.qld.gov.au

Author (s): Chih-Hung Shih, Kai-Cheng Wong

Paper Title: Narrative inquiry as the practice in sex crime research and treatment

Abstract: Narrative inquiry approach is a form of qualitative research that takes story as either the raw data or the product. We use the narrative inquiry approach in the sex crime research and treatment practice in Taiwan. We find it useful, as it shows: 1. The whole story is the important context to make sense of the personal causes of the sexual offence; 2. The narrative inquire is the process of creating the empathic understanding so that improves the trust relationship between the offender and therapist. 3. The narrative inquiry is the dynamic process helping one person to see himself/herself as a whole, increase the willingness to change, and find the subject's reason why he/her should stop recidivism form his/her life story. From the reflection in practice, there are some discussions with the age-graded informal control theory and restorative justice policy.

Presenter's Organisation: Department of Crime Prevention and Correction

Presenter's Email: una171@mail.cpu.edu.tw

SESSION 57: THERAPEUTIC JURISPRUDENCE

Chair: Susan Eley

Author (s): Glenn Took, Jennifer Anne, Jon Cina

Paper Title: The adoption of problem oriented approaches in mainstream courts

Abstract: Drawing on the Victorian experience of problem oriented approaches in both specialist and generalist courts this paper aims to explore how the problem-oriented court principles can be adopted in mainstream courts and the lessons learned from their adoption in a number of Victorian jurisdictions. The paper suggests that the broader adoption of problem oriented principles could potentially be achieved through a number of mechanisms, including legislative reform, program development, further expansion of specialist approaches and uptake in generalist courts. Beyond the mechanisms involved in the wider adoption of these principles, the paper comments on the potential impact such an adoption may have for policy makers, the courts, the wider justice system and individuals in contact with the system.

Presenter's Organisation: Department of Justice

Presenter's Email: jennifer.anne@justice.vic.gov.au

Author (s): Sharyn Roach Anleu, Kathy Mack

Paper Title: Criminal Courts and Therapeutic Jurisprudence

Abstract: Magistrates and their courts have been at the forefront of reforms aimed to make the disposition of cases more accessible, more appropriate and more sensitive to the varied needs of defendants and other users. One such development is the explicit adoption of therapeutic jurisprudence (TJ) which emphasizes the quality of the interaction between judicial officers and the individuals appearing before them, with an emphasis on the significance of direct engagement, empathy and communication. Data from the National Survey of Australian Magistrates provides empirical information on the extent to which magistrates value a range of qualities and skills as essential or important in their everyday work. Most magistrates consider communication, courtesy, being a good listener and patience as essential or very important for the performance of their daily tasks. Thus, while not all magistrates expressly adopt a TJ approach, many of the qualities important to their daily work are integral to the kind of interaction which TJ seeks to advance.

Presenter's Organisation: Judicial Research Project School of Law

Presenter's Email: judicial.research@flinders.edu.au

SESSION 58: PRISON REFORM GROUP OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Chair: David Indermaur

Panellists: David Indermaur, Dot Goulding, Brian Steels

Abstract: The Prison Reform Group of Western Australia (PRGWA) formed in the wake of prison riots in that state. In this talk some of the key members of the group discuss the the history and activities of PRGWA - as a way of opening up discussion of the potentials, possible contributions and achievements of activist criminology and/or convict criminology. The discussion will centre on how PRGWA and similar groups work in a number of ways drawing in useful academic and other inputs to agitate for reform.

Presenter's Organisation: Crime Research Centre, The University of Western Australia

Presenter's Email: David.Indermaur@uwa.edu.au

SESSION 59: PRIVATE AND MILITARY JUSTICE

Chair: Rick Sarre

Author (s): [Anthony Minnaar](#)

Paper Title: 'The export of security': South African efforts to curb crossborder (foreign) private security/military services and mercenary activities

Abstract: In 1998 the South African government passed the Regulation of Foreign Assistance Act No. 15 of 1998 (which forbade South African citizens from engaging in military activities beyond South African borders without official permission.) However, this Act had very little impact but another failed coup attempt (in West Africa) at the beginning of 2004 by South African nationals again focused government attention on external mercenary activities. As a result the Prohibition of Mercenary Activities and Prohibition and Regulation of Certain Activities in Areas of Armed Conflict Bill, 2005, was drafted to 'prohibit mercenary activity and the provision of assistance or service of a military, security or other nature in an area of armed conflict'. This paper examines the background to the Bill, discusses some of the issues and objections to its implementation, and looks at a number of its legal shortcomings and the regulatory implications for private security practitioners providing their services outside of South Africa.

Presenter's Organisation: University of South Africa

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Author (s): [Ian Warren](#)

Paper Title: What is Vigilantism?: A Preliminary Typology

Abstract: Some recent academic literature attempts to grapple with the term 'vigilantism', with Les Johnson's 1996 British Journal of Criminology article 'What is Vigilantism?' perhaps the only systematic 'criminological definition' currently available. This paper outlines the results of a preliminary investigation into the contexts of 'vigilantism' reported in the Australian print media, by drawing on a complete sample of reports between March 2006 and March 2007 filed in the NewsBank database. A classification of the behaviours commonly labelled as vigilantism, those involved, its location, its possible causes and some brief samples of the uses and misuses of the term in popular discourse are provided. The aims are to examine whether the incidents reported in contemporary Australian print media conform to Johnson's six-point definition, while offering a preliminary typology which explores whether popular concerns over a perceived increase in the level of planned, systematic violent self-help are in fact justified.

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SESSION 60: POLICING

Chair: Roberta Julian

Author (s): Margaret Mitchell

Paper Title: Risk and Decision Making: What Do Police Worry About in Risky Situations?

Abstract: A goal of contemporary 'learning' police organisations is ostensibly to tolerate 'honest mistakes' and encourage reflective learning. Police work is risky as a result of officers' exposure to physical and other harms with concerns about organisational scrutiny and external oversight adding pressure in risky situations. Data on risk and decision-making were collected through open-ended written responses, and interviews using the cognitive interview method. Risk dimensions were found to be risks of intentional / accidental / potential harm to self; concern about harm to others; and the risk of harm to career or standing amongst colleagues or supervisors. This latter dimension reflects concern about making a mistake, doing procedures incorrectly, having decisions criticised afterwards or having a complaint made about actions. Our analysis of this dimension contributes to an understanding of discretionary decision-making and how concern about matters other than the inherent dangers of the immediate risky situation may impact on confident defensible decision-making.

Presenter's Organisation: Sellenger Centre for Research in Law Justice & Policing

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Author (s): Steve Darroch

Paper Title: Policing and Innovation: exploring factors associated with Intelligence-led Policing innovation

Abstract: Innovation (or lack of innovation) in policing is influenced by a range of factors including the characteristics of individuals involved in the innovative process, police organisational characteristics, and a range of broader political and community-based environmental factors. This study presents results from a survey of 288 police officers from the New Zealand Police to explore a variety of individual, environmental and organisational factors that help to explain the differential diffusion of 'Intelligence-led Policing' across four study sites.

Presenter's Organisation: Griffith University New Zealand Police

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SESSION 62: EVIDENCE BASED POLICY MAKING FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS

Chair: Sue King

Author (s): Elizabeth Grant, Paul Memmott

Paper Title: The Case for Single Cells and alternative ways of viewing Custodial Accommodation for Australian Aboriginal Peoples

Abstract: Until recently there was an assumption that Australian Aboriginal prisoners should be accommodated in dual occupancy or dormitory accommodation while in custody to best meet cultural needs, primarily to prevent social isolation. This historical assumption is reflected in the national guidelines for prison accommodation, various coronial and royal commission recommendations for both police and prison accommodation. It has evolved from the 'innovative problem approaches' by custodial agencies and stakeholder consultations with Aboriginal groups. This paper presents the findings from the first empirical study of the needs and preferences of Australian Aboriginal prisoners in custody suggesting that types of shared or dormitory accommodation presents a myriad of complex implications for Aboriginal prisoners. It also suggests that the approaches devised by custodial agencies have evolved, and shared or dormitory accommodation may not be the most favourable or preferred model for accommodating Aboriginal prisoners and is a simulacrum of the needs of Aboriginal prisoners for living as a social group. The paper presents new understandings and a number of socio-cultural options for viewing custodial accommodation which have significance to prisoner outcomes at various end-points in the criminal justice system.

Presenter's Organisation: University of Adelaide

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Author (s): Juan Tauri

Paper Title: The Development of Criminal Justice Policy for Maori: A Critical Review

Abstract: One of the significant features of criminal justice in New Zealand is the over-representation of Maori in offending, apprehension and imprisonment statistics. Maori have long expressed disquiet with the processes utilised by the criminal justice sector to develop policy that impacts their whanau (families) and communities. Despite numerous attempts by the sector since 1988 to include Maori in the policy development process, significant concerns continue to be expressed. This paper seeks to provide a critical review of the processes utilised by the criminal justice sector to develop policy for Maori. Two related processes will be highlighted as particularly problematic for Maori: i) the processes utilised by the sector to engage with Maori during the design and delivery phases of policy making, and ii) the privilege and authority afforded to Euro-centric criminological theory and definitions of 'legitimate knowledge and evidence' that underpins the policy making process in the New Zealand context.

Presenter's Organisation: Auckland University of Technology

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SESSION 64: SEXUAL ASSAULT: A VICTIM'S / SURVIVOR'S PERSPECTIVE

Chair: Elizabeth Stanley

Author (s): [Jan Jordan](#)

Paper Title: I Will Survive! Women's Narratives of Rape Resistance

Abstract: Woman-as-victim has become an iconic image in recent times, conveying female helplessness and passivity under threat of violence. While the last thirty years has seen a proliferation of research documenting the devastating effects of rape, relatively fewer accounts exist of women's resistance and survival. How can the passive objects of men's rape fantasies be transformed into active agents fighting for survival? This paper will examine this question through the analysis of in-depth, qualitative interviews conducted with 14 women attacked by the same serial rapist in New Zealand during the 1990s. These women's narratives illustrate the complex and varied ways in which, even during their victimisation, victims act to survive. Their accounts challenge conventional depictions of rape resistance in ways that prompt a reassessment of the concept of victimhood.

Presenter's Organisation: Victoria University of Wellington

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Author (s): [Katherine McLachlan](#)

Paper Title: Grounds for Hope and Disappointment: Victims'/Survivors' Perceptions of South Australia Police Responses to Rape

Abstract: Internationally, there have been few studies examining the attitudes of people who have been raped towards police. Existing data do show that women who have been raped rarely report assaults to police. This has been attributed by researchers to a range of reasons, both personal and systemic, including the influence of stereotypes and myths about rape on victims'/survivors' decision-making and police responses. Based on semi-structured, in-depth interviews with 11 women who had been raped in South Australia, my findings illustrated the diversity of South Australia Police responses to victims/survivors of rape and suggested that South Australia Police practices were similar to those of other Australian and English-speaking jurisdictions. Overall, interactions with South Australia Police 'simultaneously provide grounds for hope and are disappointing (Lievore, 2005: 59; emphasis added). My findings and their implications can help police and justice agencies develop more effective ways to respond to rape and sexual violence.

Presenter's Organisation: Flinders University Law School

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SESSION 65: FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ROAD CRASHES

Chair: Sophie Ransom

Author (s): C N Kloeden, R W G Anderson, Paul Hutchinson

Paper Title: Differences between Groups of Drivers: Offences Contrasted with Crashes

Abstract: If an intervention can be shown to affect the number of driving offences, is this also evidence that it has an effect on road crashes? We summarise two recent studies in which we have found a difference in respect of offences but not in respect of crashes. One concerns method of obtaining a driving licence, the other concerns participation in a brief intervention program for young offending drivers. Further, there is quite a history of similar contrasts between offences and crashes. Such a result is usually attributed to a closer linkage between behaviour (or attitude, etc.) and being caught offending than between behaviour and being involved in a crash. Unfortunately, this explanation does not distinguish between (i) an effect on crashes that is similar to the effect on offences but diluted by randomness, and (ii) no effect on crashes because the aspects of behaviour that are being affected are not relevant to crashes.

Presenter's Organisation: Office of Crime Statistics and Research

Presenter's Email: paul@casr.adelaide.edu.au

Author (s): Matthew Baldock

Paper Title: Cannabis and the Risk of Crash Involvement

Abstract: Drugs have long been a focus of law enforcement in Australia but recent legislation in a number of Australian states now requires routine drug testing of drivers (testing for cannabis and methamphetamine), with the stated aim of reducing road crashes. Such legislation is justified if these drugs are known to increase the risk of crashing. Literature concerning cannabis and road crash involvement was reviewed, with emphasis given to studies documenting the relative crash risk associated with driving after use of cannabis. All case-control and culpability studies of cannabis and crashes have been characterised by methodological flaws that make the interpretation of the results difficult. There have been two recent Australian studies that have analysed the relationship between tetrahydrocannabinol (the psychoactive component of cannabis) measured in the blood and crash culpability. These two studies produced contradictory results. In summary, the risk of crash involvement associated with driving under the influence of cannabis remains to be determined.

Presenter's Organisation: Centre for Automotive Safety Research

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Author (s): Emma Ziersch

Paper Title: Motor vehicle theft and road crashes in South Australia

Abstract: The link between motor vehicle theft and accidents on Australian roads has not been examined in great detail previously. This study involves matching road crash data for South Australia with vehicle theft data to identify crashes involving vehicles which were reported stolen at the time of the incident. In 2005, there were 280 such crashes, accounting for 1.3% of all crashes. One of these crashes resulted in a fatality and 43 resulted in at least one injury. In 96% of these crashes, the driver of the stolen vehicle was deemed to be at fault. The presentation will feature data from 1995 to 2006; examine trends in road crashes involving stolen vehicles over this time period and attempt to measure the economic impact of accidents involving stolen vehicles in South Australia.

Presenter's Organisation: Office of Crime Statistics and Research

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SESSION 67: PROSTITUTION

Chair: Joy Wundersitz

Author (s): Margot Legosz, Allison Riding, Susan Johnson

Paper Title: Outcall prostitution in Queensland: Regulatory considerations and social consequences

Abstract: In 2004 the Crime and Misconduct Commission evaluated the Prostitution Act 1999 (Queensland) and released a public report on its findings. At that time there were strong calls from the licensed brothel industry and its regulators to extend brothel services to include out-calls. We found little evidence to support such a move. However, during the following 18 months we examined the issue thoroughly via a public inquiry. We conducted consultations with stakeholders, reviewed local and international research, anecdotal evidence and written submissions, and held a public hearing. We came to the conclusion that legalising outcalls from either licensed brothels or escort agencies would not be worth the potential risks and, further, that doing so would undermine the underlying principles of the Prostitution Act. This presentation will discuss the regulatory risks identified. It also became clear that illegal prostitution was providing significant competition for legal operators. Accordingly, the CMC developed a package of measures to attack illegal prostitution and support the legal industry.

Presenter's Organisation: Crime and Misconduct Commission

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Author (s): Antonia Quadara

Paper Title: Occupational Health and Safety and Violence Prevention in Sex Work

Abstract: That the sex industry is a site of harm and violence for those working within it is a commonplace of social research. Female sex workers in particular experience a range of physical and sexual assaults by clients, partners, employers, police and others, with little recourse to the criminal justice system or other support. Some workers (for example street-based workers) experience multiple forms of violence, sometimes with lethal consequences. Disagreement exists about the source of these dangers, and what can be done to prevent them. It is argued by some sex work advocates and researchers that violence against workers is a consequence of the systems regulating sex work (including those that legalise it) systems and the way in which they conceptualise 'safety', 'risk' and 'danger'. Drawing on ACSSA Issues Paper 8 on sex workers and sexual assault (forthcoming), this paper brings together key themes in the available research to identify: 'conditions that increase sex workers' vulnerability to sexual violence; ' limitations within current regulatory frameworks addressing sex worker safety; and ' prevention strategies workers use or advocate to minimise the risk of violence. The paper considers the implications for regulatory responses to sex work.

Presenter's Organisation: Australian Centre for the Study of Sexual Assault at the Australian Institute of

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Author (s): Emil Plywaczewski

Paper Title: The Phenomenon of Prostitution in Poland (Around the Problem of Legalization)

Abstract: Changes in Polish political, social, economic and cultural life, initiated in 1989, in connection with the opening of borders, resulted in an influx of various forms of so-called sex industry. Escort agencies, erotic massage salons, porn movie theaters and sex shops appeared very soon. At the beginning the paper presents the scale and symptoms of prostitution in Poland. These include data obtained from police field units and the recognized forms of prostitution. Next the author refers to activities of escort agencies, which are operated on the basis of registration in registers of economic activity. Facilities of this type have become quite popular among prostitutes. In the final part of the paper the author draws attention on the problem of legalizing prostitution and try to make a general summary of the discussion on this topic. It is a very complex phenomenon that is connected with various areas of social life. The discussion in this area should be directed to the issue of how to limit prostitution to those persons who do it due to their choice and not to necessity, while at the same time dropping any unrealistic ideas to stop it.

Presenter's Organisation: University of Bialystok Faculty of Law

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SESSION 68: OUTLAW MOTORCYCLE GANGS AND ORGANISED CRIME

Chair: Andrew Goldsmith

Panellists:

Matthew Goode

Art Venio

Julie van den Eynde

Abstract: Not Available

SESSION 69: WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Chair: Kathleen Daly

Panellists: Kathleen Daly, Paul Mazerolle, Cindy Smith, Janet Chan, Pat O'Malley

Abstract: In the January 2007 issue of the British Journal of Criminology, Editor Pat Carlen noted the addition of a subtitle to the journal: An International Review of Crime and Society. The change was prompted by a desire to retain the journal's name, but also to signal its 'increasingly international nature'. The role of nation and national identity is important for the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology to reflect upon. What is it that we do as a Society, or that is part of the annual conference, or that features in the Society's journal, which is or should be about things Australian or New Zealand? Should some elements of these two countries be represented in what we do? If so, what are the elements, and when and why should they be present? What, more generally, is the relevance of Australia and New Zealand to the Society's identity, membership, and purpose? These questions become especially salient as the Society moves more boldly to internationalise its membership. What directions should that movement take? Toward regional alliances or other affinities? What are the mechanisms by which such alliances or affinities are best forged? This panel brings together key people to address questions of the current and future identities of the Society.

Presenter's Organisation: The Australian & New Zealand Society of Criminology (ANZSOC)

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SESSION 70: DRUGS

Chair: Natalie Hind

Author (s): Jih-Chiao Chu, Hsien-Chi Cheng, Chieh-Hsiung Chang, Jin-Yi Chiou, Chun-Sheng Chien

Paper Title: Strategies for preventing Drug Recidivism Cycle in Taiwan.

Abstract: Drug abuse is a worldwide problem currently, and there is no exception in Taiwan. In order to preempt damage caused by drugs to the nation, society and people, the government not only developed two anti-drug strategies, namely supply eradication and demand reduction, but has since May, 1994, also mobilized relevant government departments to take assertive actions, such as law enforcement, anti-drug enforcement and drug rehabilitation. In 2005, new anti-drug programs, sterile needle exchange program and substitution therapy program, were enforced. The cities implementing Harm Reduction Program (HR Program) showed lower HIV infection rate in comparison with the others without HR Program. The income and employment conditions of drug addict patients received with Methadone Maintenance Treatment have been upgraded. The future drug policies in Taiwan would be focused on drug rehabilitation (treatment), anti-drug actions (prevention), and law enforcement (punishment). The educational system, community recovery and aftercare for drug addicts would also be indispensable.

Presenter's Organisation: National Bureau of Drug Control, Department of Health

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Author (s): Caitlin Hughes

Paper Title: How should Australia assess the outcomes from drug law enforcement? A critical review of the outcome measures

Abstract: Drug law enforcement (DLE) is an expensive component of Australian drug policy. Annual costs are estimated at between \$1.4 billion (Collins & Lapsley 2002) and \$1.9 billion (Mayhew 2003) and 42% of government expenditure is directed at drug law enforcement (Moore 2005). Yet in spite of the cost our knowledge and ability to assess the outcomes from drug law enforcement are relatively underdeveloped, reflecting both the theoretical and methodological difficulty and a lack of attention. This paper provides an overview of the major outcome measures. It highlights the conflicts and agreements over which indicators provide poor measures of DLE outcomes (even if they are highly used) and which indicators provide better measures. By critically analysing the current state of assessment, it contends that there is a need for more sophisticated tools and frameworks for assessing DLE impacts. Without these Australian DLE efforts remain open to debate, which is to the ultimate detriment of the National Drug Strategy and the Australian community.

Presenter's Organisation: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre

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Author (s): Tyrone Kirchengast

Paper Title: Regulating the Methamphetamine Epidemic as a Sociology of Crime and Deviance

Abstract: Methamphetamine hydrochloride is a highly addictive psychostimulant drug which has emerged into the Australian drug scene in a potent crystallised form, more commonly known as 'ice'. The consequences of methamphetamine use are well documented and drastic: immediate feelings of euphoria but with longer term consequences of psychosis, including hallucinations, personality changes and delusional beliefs. This paper argues that the emergence of the widespread use of methamphetamine responds to particular sociological conditions, best explained through Durkheim's notion of anomie. Durkheim's theory allows for the assessment of the normative context of the individual that provides some understanding of the etiological factors supporting the widespread rise of methamphetamine use, across individuals and groups, within modern Australian society. This sociological context must see the focus shift from mere prohibition to treatment regimes that emphasise options to rebuild the normative lives of individual users in terms of substantive relationships of institutional worth.

Presenter's Organisation: Macquarie University

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SESSION 71: JUVENILE JUSTICE

Chair: Steve Mather

Author (s): [Anna Stewart](#), Troy Allard, James Ogilvie, Brett Gray

Paper Title: Understanding initiation of offending and recidivism across the juvenile and adult justice systems

Abstract: In the contemporary field of criminology, the life course developmental perspective is the emerging principle framework for understanding the initiation, continuity and desistance of criminal offending. Studies of criminal recidivism provide critical information on the patterns of criminal offending of individuals over the course of their lives. Using administrative data bases from the Queensland criminal justice system, data were obtained on official offending contacts to the age of 21 for individuals born in 1983/1984 (N = 30,932). These data enabled examination of the initiation of offending and the progression of offending from the juvenile justice system to the adult criminal justice system. The Semi-Parametric Group-based Method (SPGM) was used to model the offending patterns and to provide an understanding of reoffending. The implications of these results for the prevention of the initiation of offending behaviour and the persistence of juvenile offending into adulthood are discussed.

Presenter's Organisation: Griffith University

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Author (s): [Brett Gray](#)

Paper Title: Agent Based Modelling and Juvenile Offending

Abstract: Agent based modelling is a relatively new area of computer simulation modelling rarely applied to criminology. Agents (in this model agents refer to young people) are simulated in a virtual environment. These agents move in there environment and interact with the environment and other agents. By adopting micro-theories to govern the behaviour of individual agents, macro properties of the overall system emerge, thus providing a link between micro and macro theories. In this presentation we introduce agent based modelling as a means to test and combine criminological theories. We present a simple agent based model based on a combination of contagion theory (Weatherburn & Lind, 2001) and routine activity theory (Cohen & Felson, 1979). The model implements the transition of susceptible agents to delinquents, as well as modelling victims, guardians and offences. The implications for this new methodology for understanding criminal behaviour and future directions for this research are discussed.

Presenter's Organisation: Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance

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Author (s): [Troy Allard](#), James Ogilvie, Brett Gray, Anna Stewart

Paper Title: Why Cost the Juvenile Justice System?

Abstract: Good quality information about the costs of crime is becoming increasingly important within the policy environment. Such information can be used in cost-savings and cost-benefit analyses that compare alternative policies and programs and result in more transparent, economically efficient, and rational decision-making. Using publicly available information about the costs of crime, estimates were produced of various stages and processes within the juvenile justice system. The ability to project these costs longitudinally over time to inform policy decisions will be discussed along with the limitations of currently available information about the costs of crime. The need for more focused research involving observation, focus groups, or time-costing to more accurately estimate the cost of particular types of crime or types of offenders will be highlighted.

Presenter's Organisation: Griffith University

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SESSION 72: ELDER ABUSE

Chair: Sue King

Author (s): Dale Bagshaw

Paper Title: Preventing the Abuse of Older People

Abstract: Many Australian researchers have found or inferred that the most common form of reported or suspected abuse of older people is financial abuse followed by psychological and physical abuse, though they also recognise that it is not uncommon for more than one type of abuse to occur together. Several researchers have concluded that the people most likely to abuse or exploit a person over 65 financially are the older person's adult daughter or son. Increased intra-familial care as a consequence of government 'ageing-in-place' policies, the rapidly ageing population, limited resources for extra-familial care-work, and international agreements about human rights, demonstrate that understanding and preventing abuse of older people by their family members is a priority social justice issue. There is increasing recognition that many older people are exposed to exploitation and mismanagement of their money, property and resources by family members, in particular those without capacity. Financial abuse can include forgery, stealing, forced changes to a will, transferring money or property to another person or withholding funds from the older person and the failure of others to repay loans. It can also include the misappropriation of enduring powers when a trusted person (usually a family member) is legally appointed to manage the finances of an older person whose frailty is increasing and can no longer manage their own affairs. With the ageing population and the increasing complexity associated with financial management, this type of abuse is likely to increase. This paper will recommend some possible strategies for prevention.

Presenter's Organisation: University of South Australia

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Author (s): Lillian Jeter

Paper Title: Portrait of the Offenders - Elder Abuse

Abstract: Being a former law enforcement commander from the US and now going into her 23rd year in the investigation of elder abuse incidents, this presenter will outline the various categories of offenders in elder abuse incidents here in Australia. Incidents have been gleaned from over four hundred (400+) cases handled and reported to the Elder Abuse Prevention Association from December 2002 to this present time and represent all States and Territories.

An inside in-depth look at the various types of offenders and why they commit their crimes will be delineated in both the community setting as well as offences committed in residential care settings. An additional detailed analysis of the types of victims in both settings will also be discussed as well as measures on how to prevent these acts from occurring in both settings.

Presenter's Organisation: Elder Abuse Prevention Association

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Contact Russell Smith T/F +61 3 9467 6110 or E russell.smith@aic.gov.au W <http://www.anzsoc.org/conferences/>

