Australian Government

Australian Institute of Criminology

21st Annual Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference

November 26–28, 2008
National Convention Centre, Canberra

Criminology: Linking theory, policy and practice

ACC
AUSTRALIAN CRIME COMMISSION

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President's welcome

Welcome to the 21st conference of The Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology. I am particularly pleased that the conference is being held in Canberra for the first time. Make sure you visit the ANZSOC booth and attend the AGM on Friday, 28 November, during the lunch break.

Our host, the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), is Australia's national research centre on crime and criminal justice. Congratulations to all the members of the 2008 Conference Organising Committee at the AIC: Judy Putt (Convenor), Alyssa Handy, Lorana Bartels, Russell Smith, and Matthew Willis. It is their hard work, dedication, and creativity that has made this conference possible. My special thanks and appreciation to Toni Makkai, who was the Director of the AIC when the decision was taken to host the conference. Toni also served as Conference Convenor in the early phases of planning.

I would like to extend a warm welcome to our colleagues and invited speakers from other countries, including Canada, England, Wales, Republic of Ireland, The Netherlands, Scotland, Switzerland, South Africa, Uganda, and the United States. I hope our international visitors have time to enjoy the delights of Australia's capital, in particular, Parliament House, the National Gallery, the National Botanical Gardens, the National Museum, and the Australian National University. The conference dinner is set in a most significant and splendid architectural venue, the Great Hall of the High Court of Australia.

For me, it is Canberra's natural beauty that is so magnificent. There is no other capital city in Australia where native parrots—the sulphur-crested cockatoos, crimson rosellas, and rainbow lorikeets—are as noisy and plentiful as they are here. The iconic kangaroo grazes within a 15-minute walk from the city centre, on Black Mountain. There is a special silvery light that bounces off the eucalyptus trees, which gives them a magical quality. If only the flies would go elsewhere, it would be perfect!

The conference theme, 'linking theory, policy, and practice', invites reflection on the politics of knowledge. Although some may wish otherwise, there is no escaping the political contexts in which our knowledge is produced and taken up, or not taken up. Criminology is not united ideologically, nor should it be. I look forward to spirited discussions inside and outside the conference sessions on the role of criminologists in contributing to and critiquing policy agendas in the region and internationally.

Professor Kathleen Daly
President, ANZSOC

Conference organising committee welcome

The depth and breadth of the presentations at this year's Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology (ANZSOC) conference shows that criminology remains an exciting and relevant discipline and that a considerable body of applied, policy and practice relevant research is being undertaken across the country and internationally. We are fortunate to have such eminent Australian and international scholars as our keynote speakers.

Organising a national conference is no mean feat and my colleagues at the Australian Institute of Criminology—Dr Russell Smith, Matthew Willis, and Alyssa Handy—have played a key role in making it happen, along with Conference Solutions and ANZSOC Committee members. In particular I thank the President of ANZSOC, Professor Kathy Daly, and past organisers of ANZSOC conferences, notably Professor Rick Sarre, for their sage and practical advice.

Many others have provided significant support, including our major sponsor the Australian Crime Commission, and those who have agreed to give speeches and welcoming addresses at the conference and at the social events. Thank you to one and all.

Canberra is an interesting town and we hope you have the opportunity to not only enjoy the conference but also the local attractions. We look forward to enjoying and learning from this conference and we look forward to next year's conference in my home state of Western Australia.

Dr Judy Putt
General Manager, Research
Australian Institute of Criminology
Conference Convenor
October 2008

Alyssa Handy, Matthew Willis, Russell Smith and Judy Putt.

About the Australian Institute of Criminology

The Australian Institute of Criminology is Australia's leading national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice.

The Institute seeks to promote justice and reduce crime by undertaking and communicating evidence-based research to inform policy and practice.

We work with government at all levels, academia, criminal justice agencies, the community and the private sector to conduct and communicate high quality, timely research and evaluation.

We provide leadership to the criminal justice community through the publication of objective and rigorous research, and we foster stakeholder and public discussion of new and emerging issues in criminal justice.

JV Barry Library

The AIC's JV Barry Library is a major criminal justice information resource supporting the Institute's research programs and providing information discovery services to key stakeholders and clients. The Library has the most comprehensive library-based collection in the field of criminology and criminal justice in Australia.

The Library produces monthly current awareness alerts—a selection of new key reports, books, journal articles and websites produced on a range of criminological topic areas.

The Library maintains the CINCH bibliographic database, an online database of indexed bibliographic records, most with abstracts. It provides students, researchers, practitioners and policy makers with a reliable source of key resources on crime and criminal justice in Australia and the region.

www.aic.gov.au/library

Our publications

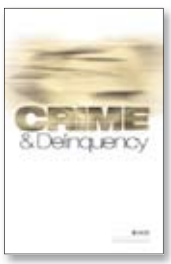
The AIC has a high volume publishing program, producing both hard copy and electronic materials.

Our products range from regular fact sheets and practical resources to concise, peer reviewed papers on criminological topics for policymakers and practitioners as well as detailed technical reports containing statistical and methodological content.

All our publications are freely available to download from our website, where you can also subscribe to our email distribution list or purchase hard copies.

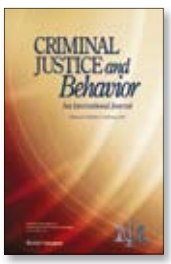
www.aic.gov.au

Criminology Journals From SAGE



Crime & Delinquency is a valuable resource for policy-makers, scholars, administrators, and researchers in the criminal justice field. Each issue brings you sound, practical policy and program analyses.

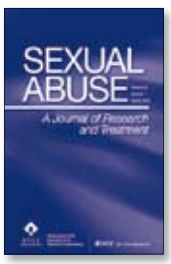
http://cad.sagepub.com/



Criminal Justice and Behavior advances the knowledge and expertise of professionals and academics involved in forensic psychology, with a concentration on correctional psychology.

Official Publication of the International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology

http://cjb.sagepub.com/



Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment provides a forum for the latest original research and scholarly reviews on both clinical and theoretical aspects of sexual abuse.

Official Journal of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers

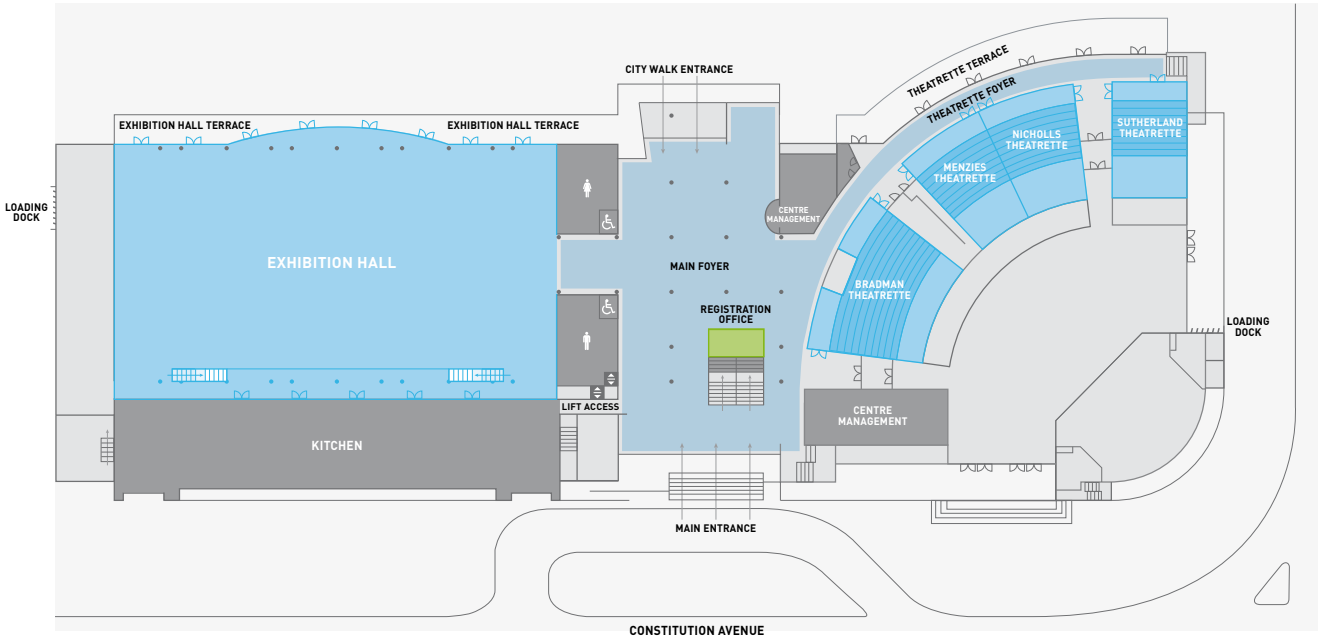
http://sax.sagepub.com/

www.sagepub.com

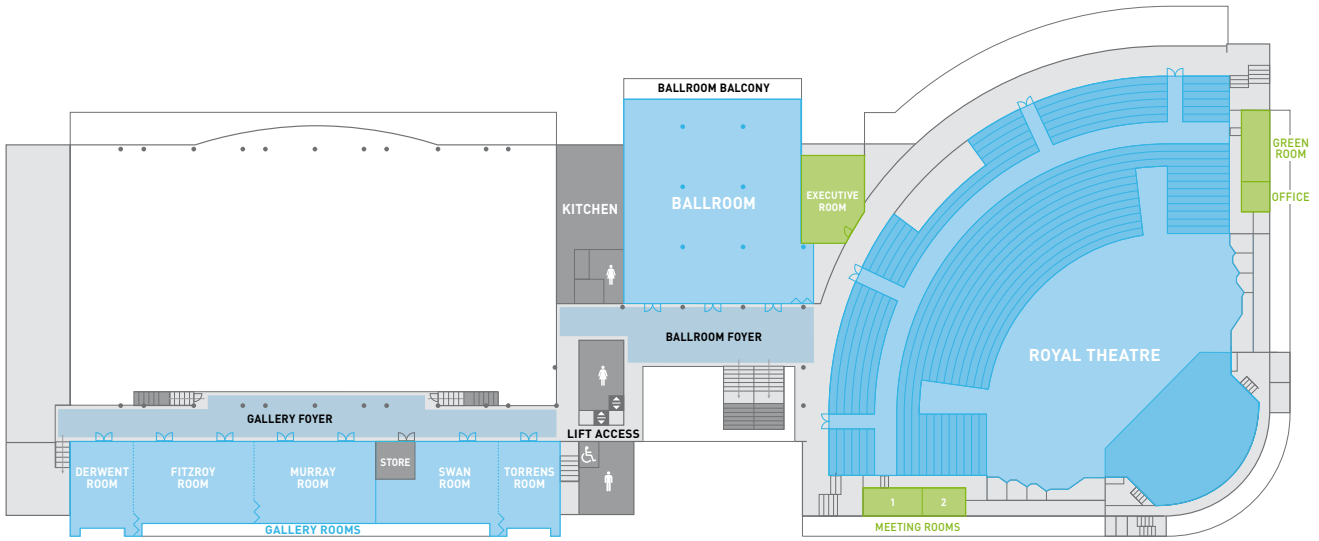
SAGE

National Convention Centre Map

Ground Floor



First Floor



Important information

Registration desk

Registration for the conference will commence on Tuesday 25 November between 5.00pm and 8.00pm.

The registration desk will be open at the following times for the conference:

Wednesday 26 November
8.00am–5.00pm

Thursday 27 November
8.00am–5.45pm

Friday 28 November
8.00am–4.00pm

Catering and dietary requirements

Morning tea, lunch and afternoon tea will be served each day in the National Convention Centre foyer. On Friday, boxed lunches will be available in the foyer and upstairs outside the ballroom for those wishing to attend the annual general meeting.

If you have indicated special dietary requirements on your registration form, catering will be provided for you in a specially marked section. Please make yourself known to National Convention Centre staff.

Welcome reception

The welcome reception is open to registered delegates and guests and will be held on Tuesday 25 November in the foyer at the National Convention Centre. The welcome reception will commence at 6.30pm.

Dress: Smart casual

Conference dinner

The conference dinner is open to registered delegates and guests. The dinner will be held at the High Court of Australia on Wednesday 26 November, at 6.30pm for a 7.00pm start.

The conference dinner will include the presentation of the ANZSOC awards, and an after dinner address from ACT Supreme Court Magistrate, Justice Richard Refshauge.

The cost of a dinner ticket is $110.00

Dress: Business

Ice cream social

In accordance with ANZSOC tradition, the ice cream social will be held from 3.30pm on Friday 28 November, 2008 in the foyer at the National Convention Centre. The social is generously provided by the American Society of Criminology

Name tags

Delegates will be issued with name tags upon registration. Name tags must be clearly visible at all times during the conference.

Speaker's preparation room

A speaker's preparation room is available to all speakers for the duration of the conference. The speaker's presentation room is located in the Executive Room on the first floor. Staff from Staging Connections will be available to assist with any queries.

Upon registration speakers are asked to take their presentation to the speaker's preparation room so that the presentation can be uploaded for use in their session.

Should you have any special requirements for your presentation, please advise a member of staff from Staging Connections.

Conference evaluation form

Included in your conference satchel you will find a conference evaluation form. To assist in the planning of future conferences, we request that you complete the form and place it in the conference evaluation from drop box located at the registration desk.

Parking

Parking is available at the National Convention Centre. Entrance to the car park is from Constitution Avenue. The cost of parking is $10.00 per day and is payable directly to the National Convention Centre.

Parking is also available in the public car park opposite the National Convention Centre.

Insurance

Registration fees do not include insurance or cover for loss or personal injury. There is no insurance provided by the conference organiser. Delegates should organise their own personal and travel insurance.

Privacy

On registering for this conference, relevant details will be incorporated into a delegate list for the benefit of all delegates (name and organisation only), and may be made available to parties directly related to the conference including Conference Solutions, AIC, Amlink (host of the online registration facility), venues, and accommodation providers (for the purpose of room bookings and conference options), key sponsors (subject to strict conditions) and parties associated with related conferences. Should you not wish for your details to be used for these purposes, please contact Conference Solutions staff at the registration desk as soon as possible.

Disclaimer

The services specified in this booklet are available at the time of writing. However, in the event that any service becomes unavailable or minimum numbers are not met, the conference organiser reserves the right to alter, re-schedule or cancel the event or any component thereof.

Plenary speakers' biographies

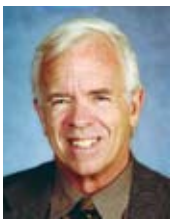
Professor Hilary Charlesworth, Australian National University

Hilary Charlesworth is an Australian Research Council Federation Fellow and Director of the Centre for International Governance and Justice, Regulatory Institutions Network, ANU. Her research interests are in international law and human rights law.

She has held visiting appointments at Washington and Lee School of Law, as Manley O. Hudson Visiting Professor of International Law at Harvard Law School, New York University Global Law School as Wayne Morse Professor at the University of Oregon, and at Université de Paris (Paris I).

She has worked with various non-governmental human rights organisations on ways to implement international human rights standards and was chair of the ACT Government's inquiry into an ACT bill of rights, which resulted in the adoption of the *ACT Human Rights Act 2004*.

Professor Elliott Currie, University of California



Elliott Currie is Professor of Criminology, Law, and Society at the University of California, Irvine. He has also taught in the Legal Studies Program at the University of California, Berkeley, and in the Board of Studies in Sociology at the University of California, Santa Cruz.

Professor Currie is the author of many works on crime, juvenile delinquency, drug abuse and social policy, including *Confronting Crime* (1985), *Dope and trouble: portraits of delinquent youth* (1991), *Reckoning: Drugs, the Cities, and the American Future* (1993), and *Crime and Punishment in America* (1998), which was a finalist for the 1999 Pulitzer Prize in General Nonfiction. He is a co-author of *Whitewashing Race: the Myth of a Colorblind America* (2003), winner of the 2004 Book Award from the Benjamin L. Hooks Institute for Social Change. His most recent book is *The Road to Whatever: Middle Class Culture and the Crisis of Adolescence* (2005), a study of troubled middle-class youth in America. A new book, *The Roots of Danger: Violent Crime in Global Perspective*, will be published by Prentice-Hall in Fall 2008.

He has been a consultant to many organizations, including the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity, the California Governor's Task Force on Civil Rights, and the Home Office.

Professor Currie is vice-chair of the Board of Trustees of the Milton S. Eisenhower Foundation, a non-profit organization that develops and supports innovative strategies to combat inner-city crime, drug abuse, and poverty. He is the recipient of numerous awards, including both the Donald Cressey Award and the Prevention for a Safer Society (PASS) Award from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

Professor Paul Ekblom, University of the Arts London

Paul Ekblom read psychology and gained his PhD at University College London. As a researcher in the UK Home Office for many years, Paul initially worked on crime prevention projects including police truancy patrols, shoplifting, drink and disorder, and crime on the London Underground. He then orchestrated the industrial-scale evaluation of the Safer Cities Programme, focusing on the impact of residential burglary projects. His final Home Office responsibilities focused on horizon-scanning; advising on design against crime (including on *Safer Places*, the government guide to crime prevention and the planning system) and developing the professional discipline and knowledge management of crime prevention.

Paul has worked internationally with EU Crime Prevention Network, Europol, UN and Council of Europe. He is currently Professor and Co-Director of the University of the Arts London Research Centre on Design Against Crime, based at Central Saint Martins College of Art and Design. Here, he works on design and evaluation of products, places, systems and communications. In parallel with the design work Paul continues to develop frameworks for general crime prevention, community safety and problem-oriented policing such as the Conjunction of Criminal Opportunity, 5Is and the Misdeeds and Security framework.

These frameworks can be viewed at www.designagainstcrime.com

Mr Kevin Kitson, Australian Crime Commission

Kevin Kitson is the Australian Crime Commission's Executive Director of Strategic Outlook and Policy. He has been with the ACC since its inception and has held positions as Director of Covert Operations and Executive Director of Criminal Intelligence Strategies.

His primary expertise is in intelligence where, over the course of nearly 30 years, he has worked in national security and law enforcement in Australia and overseas. He also has experience in leading policy development on nationally significant law enforcement related issues related to serious and organised crime.

Professor Henry Pontell, University of California

Henry Pontell is professor of criminology, law and society in the School of Social Ecology, and of sociology in the School of Social Sciences at the University of California, Irvine. He received his PhD in sociology from Stony Brook University in 1979. His academic work has focused on social deviance, punishment and deterrence, crime seriousness, health care fraud, financial fraud, white-collar and corporate crime, cyber crime, and identity theft. He has testified before the US Senate on financial fraud, has worked with numerous government agencies including the FBI and the US Secret Service, and has had his research on white collar crime highlighted in the national and international media. He has held visiting appointments at the Australian National University, the University of Melbourne, the University of Macau, the University of Virginia, and Waseda University in Tokyo.

His most recent books include *Profit without Honor: White Collar Crime and the Looting of America* (4nd Edition, Prentice Hall, 2007), and the *International Handbook of White-Collar and Corporate Crime* (Springer, 2007). He currently edits the *Masters Series in Criminology* (Prentice Hall). He is a recipient of the Donald R Cressey Award from the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, for major lifetime contributions to fraud detection, and prevention, and of the Albert J Reiss, Jr Distinguished Scholarship Award from the American Sociological Association. He has served as President of the Western Society of Criminology and as Vice-President of the American Society of Criminology and is a Fellow of both organisations.

Professor Jerry Ratcliffe, Temple University

Jerry Ratcliffe is a Professor of Criminal Justice at Temple University, Philadelphia. In a previous life he was a police officer with the Metropolitan Police in London where he served for a number of years on patrol duties, in an intelligence and information unit, and as a member of the Diplomatic Protection Group. He completed a BSc(Hons) in Geography and GIS at the University of Nottingham and has a PhD from the same institution.

As a lecturer in policing (intelligence) with Charles Sturt University based at the New South Wales Police College in Australia, he ran graduate programs in criminal intelligence, and for a number of years coordinated Australia's national Strategic Intelligence course. Professor Ratcliffe was a senior research analyst with the Australian Institute of Criminology, where he conducted one of the first evaluations of an intelligence-led policing operation. In 2007, Professor Ratcliffe was awarded the Professional Service Award for outstanding contributions to criminal intelligence analysis by the International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts (IALEIA).

He has published over 40 research articles and four books including *Strategic Thinking in Criminal Intelligence* (Federation Press, 2004); *GIS and Crime Mapping* (Wiley, 2005) and *Policing Illegal Drug Markets* (Criminal Justice Press, 2005). His most recent book, *Intelligence-Led Policing* was published by Willan Publishing in March 2008. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and publishes and lectures on environmental criminology, crime mapping, intelligence-led policing and crime reduction.

He likes to fly light aircraft, ski, scuba dive, and drink single malt whisky... but not all at the same time.

Professor Jan van Dijk, University of Tilburg

Jan Van Dijk holds the Pieter van Vollenhoven Chair in Victimology and Human Security at the University of Tilburg, The Netherlands (www.tilburg.edu/intervict). He joined the United Nations in 1998 as officer in charge of the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention in Vienna. His responsibilities included the secretarial support of the negotiations on the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime. He launched the journal FORUM on Crime and Society, published in the six UN languages (www.unodc.org).

Before joining the United Nations, Professor Van Dijk was Professor of Criminology at the University of Leiden (1991–2000). Earlier he acted for several years as director of the Research and Documentation Centre of the Dutch Ministry of Justice. He is generally regarded as one of the key architects of the Netherland's distinct policies on crime prevention, victim support and drugs.

In 1987, Professor Van Dijk initiated the International Crime Victims Survey with Pat Mayhew and Martin Killias and supervised the ICVS's five subsequent rounds of implementation. He was president of the World Society of Victimology (1997–2000).

He has published widely on crime statistics, the prevention of crime and victim rights. His latest book, based on his work for the United Nations, is *The World of Crime; breaking the silence on issues of security, justice and development* (SAGE, 2008).

In 1995 he received the Stephen Schafer Award from the National Organisation of Victims Assistance in the United States, in 2003 the Hans von Hentig Award from the World Society of Victimology, and in 2008 the Sellin-Glueck Award of the American Society of Criminology.

Conference program

(this program is subject to change)

Day 1—Tuesday 25 November		
0900–1600	Post Graduate Student Forum	Australian Institute of Criminology
1700	Conference registration opens	National Convention Centre Foyer
1830–2000	**Welcome reception** – Welcome address by ACT Chief Minister, Mr Jon Stanhope, MLA – Welcome by ANZSOC President, Kathy Daly	National Convention Centre
2000	Registration closes	
Day 2—Wednesday 26 November		
0800	Registration opens	Foyer
0845	**Conference opening** – Welcome Address, The Hon. Bob Debus MP, Minister for Home Affairs – Welcome to Country	Ballroom
0915–1045	**Opening plenary session**	Ballroom Chair: Judy Putt
	Professor Jan van Dijk, University of Tilburg—*International trends in crime and justice*	Ballroom
	Professor Hilary Charlesworth, Australian National University—*The responsibility to protect in international law: Potentials and problems*	Ballroom
	Questions and discussion	Ballroom
1045–1115	**Morning tea**	**Foyer**
1115—1245	**Concurrent session 1**	**Various rooms**
	Concurrent session 1a—*Policing migration*	**Ballroom**
	– Mark Finnane—'Alien' control and policing strategies before the age of counter-terrorism – Leanne Weber, Jenny Wise and Amanda Wilson—Cops and dobbers: Who gets involved in policing migration? – Evan Smith and Marinella Marmo—Testing value through the body: Women and British immigration law – Saskia Hufnagel—Comparison of Australian and European cross border law enforcement strategies focussing on the area of police cooperation	Chair: Rick Sarre
	Concurrent session 1b—*Measuring police performance*	**Menzies**
	– Zoe Ellerman and Angela Carr—What impacts on public order policing? – John Buttle and Heather Buttle—The threat to police legitimacy in New Zealand: The notion of synergistic erosion – Kristina Murphy—Public satisfaction with police: The importance of procedural justice and police performance in police–citizen encounters – Katie Willis—Lamp post or light house? A new tool for measuring the effectiveness of Australian drug law enforcement	Chair: Jenny Fleming

	Concurrent session 1c—*Violence in remote communities*	**Swan**
	– Tony Fuller—Northern Territory Police Indigenous policing development division	Chair: Matthew Willis
	– Patricia Ferguson—Social change and violence: Understanding regional and remote transformations	
	– Wendy O'Brien—Consequences of context: Redressing the risks for childhood problem sexual behaviour in Indigenous communities	
	Concurrent session 1d—*Corrections*	**Sutherland**
	– Brian Ellis and John Acres—Knowing and managing your risks: Consistent, accurate and transparent security classification	Chair: Allan van Zyl
	– Rohan Lulham, Simon Hayman, Richard Lamb and Terry Purcel—Utilising affect control theory to understand the situational influence of physical design on staff-detainee interaction in juvenile detention centres	
	– John Paget—Terrorists and the correctional centre setting: Implications for management	
	– David Brown—How terrorism and terrorist prosecutions affect prison regimes	
	Concurrent session 1e—*Diversion and early intervention*	**Nichols**
	– Nina Hudson—A model for youth alcohol diversion? Findings from evaluation of the Youth Alcohol Referral Network (YARN) pilot	Chair: Julia Tresidder
	– Cord Sadler—Victorian youth justice group conferencing—variations between rural and metropolitan practices	
	– Jane Goodman-Delahunty—Evaluation of the NSW pre-trial diversion program of offenders (Child Sexual Assault) program	
	– Marita Delany and Kate Pratt—NJC—Local solutions to local justice problems	
	Concurrent session 1f—*Evidence and forensics*	**Murray**
	– Anne Wallace—The remote witness: A study of the use of video conferencing in Australian courts	Chair: Paul Mazerolle
	– Roberta Julian, Peter Woodman, James Robertson, Alastair Ross, Claude Roux, Anna Davey, Rob White, Hugh Sibly, Terry Purton, Rob Hayes and Pierre Margot —The effectiveness of forensic science in the criminal justice system	
	– Danielle Tyson—Incriminating images: audiovisual evidence and culpability in the police investigation and trial of Robert Farquharson	
1245–1330	**Lunch**	**Foyer**
1330–1500	**Plenary session 2**	**Ballroom** Chair: Kathy Daly
	Professor Paul Ekblom, University of the Arts London—*Let's face it, crime prevention is complex*	
	Professor Elliott Currie, University of California—*American Report: Some international lessons from a continuing crisis*	
	Questions and discussion	
1500–1530	**Afternoon tea**	**Foyer**
1530–1700	**Concurrent session 2**	**Various rooms**
	Panel session—*The Campbell Collaboration*	**Ballroom**
	– Peter Grabosky—The Campbell Collaboration crime and justice group: November 2008 update	Chair: Janet Smith
	– Matthew Manning, Ross Homel and Christine Smith—The impact of early childhood interventions delivered to at-risk populations on non-health related outcomes during adolescence	
	Panel session—*Imaginary penalities*	**Menzies**
	– Pat O'Malley and Philip Bougen—Imaginable insecurities: Imagination, routinisation and the government of uncertainty post 9/11	Chair: Frank Morgan
	– Mark Halsey—The "subject" of respect: Reputation within and beyond custody	
	– Jackie Tombs—Telling sentencing stories	
	– Pat Carlen—Imaginary penalities and risk-crazed governance	

	Panel session—*Policing the neighbourhood*	**Sutherland**
	– Sinclair Dinnen—Political impediments to international police-building in the Pacific	Chair: Mark Brown
	– Abby McLeod—Foreign policy and institutional learning: Shifting Australian approaches to police capacity development in Papua New Guinea	
	– Andrew Goldsmith and Vandra Harris—Out of step? Working together in multilateral police missions	
	Panel session—*The Drug Policy Modelling Program (DPMP): An overview of Griffith University DPMP projects evaluating systems and approaches to enhancing evidence-informed illicit drug and alcohol policies*	**Swan**
	– Julianne Webster—How have regulatory environments shaped police third party partnerships?	Chair: Paul Mazerolle
	– Jacqueline Drew—Controlling the methamphetamine problem: An analysis of police responses	
	– Patricia Ferguson—Place managers assessment of a partnership policing initiative	
	– Paul Mazerolle—The relationship between drug use and young adult attitudes of policing: A survey of frequent nightclub and pub patrons in an inner city licensed district	
	Panel session—*Crime displacement effects of anti-money laundering legislation*	**Murray**
	– Russell Smith—The nature of crime displacement in the context of global anti-money laundering initiatives	Chair: Rick Sarre
	– David Rees—Crime displacement risks of anti-money laundering legislation arising from the use of alternative remittance systems in Australia	
	– John Walker—The nature and extent of bulk cash smuggling as a facilitator of money laundering	
	– Julie Walters—Crime displacement risks arising from enhanced customer identification procedures in the financial services sector	
	Panel session—Approaches to juvenile crime prevention (includes screening of short film 'Burn')	**Nichols**
	– Louise Sutherland—NSW Legal Aid	Chair: Don Weatherburn
1700–1800	Book Launch—Rob White, Adam Sutton and Adrian Cherney *Crime prevention: principles, perspectives and practices*	Foyer
1830–2300	**Conference dinner**	High Court of Australia
	After dinner speaker—Justice Richard Refshauge and presentation of ANZSOC Awards	
	New Scholar Award and Student Paper Prize—presented by Rick Sarre	
	Allen Bartholomew Award—presented by Kate Warner	
Day 3—Thursday 27 November		
0800	Registration opens	Foyer
0840	Day 2 opening	**Ballroom**
0845–1015	**Plenary session 3**	**Ballroom** Chair: Russell Smith
	Professor Henry Pontell, University of California—*Trivializing the lunatic crime rate*	
	Kevin Kitson, Australian Crime Commission—*Attacking criminal financial (structures) enterprises*	
	Questions and Discussion	
1015–1045	**Morning tea**	**Foyer**
1045–1200	**Concurrent session 3**	**Various rooms**
	Concurrent session 3a—*Spatial analysis of crime*	**Ballroom**
	– Nicola Cheyne, Susan Dennison and Anna Stewart—Stalking: Times, locations and fear	Chair: Matthew Willis
	– Rebecca Wickes and Ross Homel—Connectedness and crime: Examining community ties—Collective efficacy and violent victimisation in Australia	
	– Reza Ali Mohseni—The relationship between urban marginalisation with crime	

	Concurrent session 3b—*Family and partner violence*	**Menzies**
	– Romy Winter—Collision zone: Implementing the criminalisation of intimate partner violence – Joanne Howard, Neerosh Mudaly and Bernadette Saunders—It all starts at home—adolescent violence to parents	Chair: Bronwyn Naylor
	Concurrent session 3c—*Organised and transnational crime*	**Bradman**
	– Natasha Tusikov—Toward a risk based analysis of organised crime: The experience of Canada – Judy Putt—Crime in the Australian fishing industry: Implications for future research on natural resource crime – Rob White—Researching transnational environmental harm	Chair: Peter Homel
	Concurrent session 3d—*Drugs and alcohol*	**Nichols**
	– Wendy Steendam—Translating research into practice through the Victoria Police Illicit Drugs Strategy – Jenny Fleming—Rules of engagement: Policing alcohol-related violence in public spaces – Kerryn Adams—Women, drug use and crime: Findings from the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) study	Chair: Katie Willis
	Concurrent session 3e—*Community corrections alternatives*	**Swan**
	– Kathy Csaba—Work camps—turning traditional incarceration on its head – Marietta Martinovic—The futuristic outlook: Insidiously increasing use of home detention based sanctions – Brett Furby and Maria Kevin—Programs targeted at drug and alcohol-related offenders serving community based orders—an evaluation	Chair: Erin Louis
	Concurrent session 3f—*Youth justice*	**Murray**
	– Paul Mazerolle, Jennifer Sanderson and Travis Anderson-Bond—Examining gender and racial bias in juvenile remand outcomes – Elena Torday, Fiona Curnow and Darren Heggarty—Australasian juvenile justice standards – Julia Tresidder—Youth justice outcomes: Measuring outcomes that matter	Chair: Janet Smith
	Concurrent session 3g—*Therapeutic jurisprudence*	**Sutherland**
	– Don Weatherburn, Craig Jones and Lucy Snowball—A re-evaluation of the NSW Drug Court – Amanda Wilson—An equal opportunity? Therapeutic jurisprudence and women offenders	Chair: Frank Morgan
	Concurrent session 3h—*Regulation and security*	**Derwent**
	– Alison Wakefield—Securing the future? The leaders of commercial security – Stephen Tomsen—There is always that intimidation factor in this job: Public leisure, dirty work and private policing – Fiona Haines—Who are we trying to impress? Regulatory audiences and regulatory impact	Chair Rick Sarre
1200–1315	**Concurrent session 4**	**Various rooms**
	Concurrent session 4a—*Crime prevention evaluation*	**Bradman**
	– John Maynard—Ghost ship or pride of fleet? Pitching and rolling through a changeable sea – Joe Clare and Anne Ferrante—Developmental differences in burglary behaviour: examining the influence of the UWA burglary study	Chair: Janet Smith
	Concurrent session 4b—*Violence against women*	**Sutherland**
	– Julie Stubbs—Restorative responses to violence against women: Competing interests and political contexts – Joe Yick, Stephen Jackson and Clyde Mason—Indigenous females as victims of violent crime – Larissa Sandy—Sex worker homicides in Australia—an exploratory study	Chair: Roberta Julian

	Concurrent session 4c—*Restorative justice*	**Menzies**
	– John Braithwaite—Transitional justice and restorative justice following armed conflict	Chair: Gail Mason
	– Otmar Hagemann—Conferencing in German juvenile justice	
	Concurrent session 4d—*Private security*	**Derwent**
	– Trevor Bradley—Comparing the regulation of private security in New Zealand and the Republic of Ireland	Chair: Allan van Zyl
	– Karen Earle, Rick Sarre and Tim Prenzler—Private security and public interest: Growth, patterns and dimensions	
	– Rick Sarre, Karen Earle and Tim Prenzler—Private security and public interest: Legal aspects of the industry	
	Concurrent session 4e—*Punishment*	**Ballroom**
	– John Acres—What about the rest of us: Beyond offence-based interventions	Chair: David Rees
	– Suzie Forell, Anne Grunseit and Emily McCarron—Prisoners, legal need and access to justice from custody	
	– Claire Hamilton—Punitiveness in New Zealand: Examining the evidence	
	Concurrent session 4f—*Young people*	**Swan**
	– Julie Ayling—A theoretical approach to gang evolution	Chair: Paul Mazerolle
	– Greg Martin—Is 'subculture' dead or can cultural criminology come to the rescue?	
	Concurrent session 4g—*Action research*	**Murray**
	– Colleen Campbell—Supporting young people in the Fraser Coast area	Chair: Julie Walters
	– Sue Marriage—Our waistlines—will they be the next victims of crime?	
	– Karen Modoo—The H.O.P.E project: Building futures of choice, not chance	
1315–1415	**Lunch**	**Foyer**
1415–1545	**Concurrent session 5**	**Various rooms**
	Concurrent session 5a—*Criminal justice system*	**Bradman**
	– Tracey Booth and Lesley Townsley—Bail as a punitive process in NSW	Chair: Julia Tresidder
	– Asher Flynn—'Victim inspired' law reform: What is its impact on victims?	
	– Shasta Holland—Cautioning versus court and the problem of selection bias	
	– Jay Jordens—Eighteen problem solving months at the neighbourhood justice centre	
	Concurrent session 5b—*Violence*	**Menzies**
	– Rezana Karim—'Unintended consequences'—Sexual assault within criminal justice law reform: deconstructing policy into practice	Chair: Jessica Anderson
	– Erin Louis—The convention on the prevention and punishment of genocide and its relationship with Indigenous Australians	
	– Samara McPhedran and Jeanine Baker—Trends in lethal and non-lethal violence against women in Australia: what don't we know, what should we know?	
	Concurrent session 5c—*Corrections*	**Nichols**
	– Sally Ann Gray—Creating a position of advantage: Effective management of rehabilitation of female Indigenous offenders at Townsville Women's Correctional Centre	Chair: Peter Homel
	– Kate Hancock—Stories and Stats: A mixed methods study of staff and prisoner mental health experiences in the prison setting	
	– Reza Ali Mohseni—Sociological analysis of prison: Expenses and consequences	
	Concurrent session 5d—*Substance abuse*	**Sutherland**
	– Ddungu Adrian—Drug and substance abuse among youth	Chair: Rebecca Wickes
	– Lubica Forsythe and Mitchell Byrne—Mental health, drug use and offending amongst female detainees	
	– Christina Marel—Evaluating the response to volatile substance misuse: Police, community and policy	
	– Darian Greenough and Donna Halloran—Moderation is the key	

	Concurrent session 5e—*Young people and community*	**Swan**
	– Renee Bloomfield and Emmett Dunne—Frankston police and community youth assist program – Tara Renae McGee, Paul Mazerolle and Jake Najman—Recovery from early onset antisocial behaviour: Applying Moffitt's typology to Australian data – Jeremy Prichard and Jason Payne—Therapeutic and non-therapeutic use of ADHD medication by young people in detention centres	Chair: Mark Brown
	Concurrent session 5f—*Guns*	**Murray**
	– Roland Browne—Firearms and minors—is it right? – John Crook—School shootings in the USA—are there lessons for Australia? – Earl E. McDowell—America fights back: A letter from America about guns	Chair: Frank Morgan
	Concurrent session 5g—*Policing—a*	**Ballroom**
	– David Baker—Paradoxes of policing and protest – Mary Spiers Williams—The dramatic increase in powers to police aboriginal people in the Northern Territory: What little is gained for such a high price – Alyce McGovern—Facing the gatekeepers: An account of the trials and tribulations of researching the police – David Bull, Christine Jennett, Mir Islam and Rosemary Woolston—Career motivation and occupational identity among police recruits	Chair: Jenny Fleming
1415–1545	**ANZSOC Editorial Board Meeting**	**Fitzroy**
1545–1615	**Afternoon tea**	**Foyer**
1615–1745	**Concurrent session 6**	**Various rooms**
	Concurrent session 6a—*Terrorism*	**Bradman**
	– Caroline O'Hare—Policing terrorism in the 21st Century—challenges – Sharon Pickering and Jude McCulloch—Counter-terrorism policing, the war on terror and the Haneef Case – Annie Pettitt—Finding the right balance: Towards a human rights impact assessment of counter terrorism policing – David Tait—Juror empathy and prejudice in terrorist cases: Results of a controlled experiment in the NSW Supreme Court	Chair: Rebecca Wickes
	Concurrent session 6b—*Fraud*	**Derwent**
	– Carolyn Budd and Jessica Anderson—Consumer fraud risks in Australia and overseas – Inspector Mick Sheehan—The role of segmentation and routine activity theory in improving responses to fraud – Russell Smith and Carolyn Budd—Coordinating individual and organisational responses to fraud – Ian Warren and Darren Palmer—Regulation, governance and Second Life	Chair: Peter Homel
	Concurrent session 6c—*Policing—b*	**Menzies**
	– Emma Ryan—Sub-lethal weapons: Causing deaths or saving lives? – Louise Porter and Celia Warrender—A multivariate model of police deviance: Examining the nature of corruption, crime and misconduct – Amelia Johns—The ethics of policing in a risk society	Chair: Janet Smith
	Concurrent session 6d—*Human Trafficking*	**Nichols**
	– Sanja Milivojevic—Theorising sex trafficking; myths, interventions and the harm – Anne Gallagher and Paul Holmes—Developing an effective criminal justice response to trafficking in persons: lessons from the front line – Marie Segrave—The Australian response to trafficking: examining the response – Maicibi Alhas and Masamba Sita—Wondering why human trafficking still thrives? Reasons and solutions: A report on two researches in Africa	Chair: Judy Putt

	Concurrent session 6e—*Crime and demographics*	**Ballroom** Chair: Kelly Richards
	– Tara Renae McGee and David Farrington—Adult onset offending: A comparison of self-reported and official data – Vanessa Goodwin—The concentration of offending and related social problems in Tasmanian families – Lisa Rosevear—Demography and crime: The role of cohorts in the analysis of crime rates for an ageing population – Brett C. Trowbridge—Age and recidivism	
	Concurrent session 6f—*Indigenous justice*	**Sutherland** Chair: Matthew Willis
	– Troy Allard, Simon Little, Anna Stewart and Hennessey Hayes—The use and impact of diversionary processes for reducing Indigenous over-representation – Jacqueline Fitzgerald—Are Indigenous sentencing courts effective in reducing aboriginal offending? The case of Circle Sentencing in NSW – Allan Borowski and Mark Harris—Evaluation of the children's Koori Court of Victoria: Preliminary findings – Mary Spiers Williams—The challenge of bringing two laws together: The introduction of a Yapa community court	
	Concurrent session 6g—*Community policing practice*	**Swan** Chair: Gail Mason
	– Juanida Horne—Community justice: A threat or solution to traditional policing? – Anthony Minnaar—Community policing in a high transitional state: The case of South Africa since democratisation in 1994 – Anil Anand—Community policing—a critical examination of the rhetorical extolment of community policing as a new orthodoxy in law enforcement – John Thexton, Raul Foglia, Rae Walker and Elleni Wellings—Interdisciplinary action teams	
	Concurrent session 6h—*Data and modelling*	**Murray** Chair: Lorana Bartels
	– Kiah Rollings—Costs of crime in Australia: why they are only estimates – Barbara Lash—Improving New Zealand's crime and criminal justice statistics – Dinu Corbu and Anna Stewart—Record linking techniques and tools in criminal justice modelling at Griffith – Craig Jones, Don Weatherburn and Katherine McFarlane—Public confidence in the NSW criminal justice system	
Day 4—Friday 28 November		
0800	Registration opens	Foyer
0845–0930	**Plenary session 4**	**Ballroom** Chair: Peter Homel
	Professor Jerry Ratcliffe, Temple University—*Intelligence-led policing: Moving beyond buzzwords to real crime prevention*	
	Questions and Discussion	
0930–1045	**Concurrent session 7**	**Various rooms**
	Concurrent session 7a—*Mental health*	**Bradman** Chair: Cindy Davids
	– Eileen Baldry, Leanne Dowse, Phillip Snoyman, Melissa Clarence and Ian Webster—Reconceptualising disability in the criminal justice system: People with mental health disorders and cognitive disability – Kelly Frailing—A pilot study of the mental health court in Washoe County, Nevada – Victoria Herrington and Isabelle Bartkowiak-Theron—Policing the mentally ill: Addressing the challenge in the NSW Police Force	
	Concurrent session 7b—*Justice system*	**Nichols** Chair: Kiah Rollings
	– Geoffrey Watson—Micro-simulation of the Queensland adult justice system – Sarah Bruhn—Witness anonymity – Nessa Lynch—Youth justice reform in New Zealand – Diane Westerhuis—The transportation of discourses of juvenile delinquency: From diversion to discipline	

	Concurrent session 7c—*Sentencing*	**Sutherland**
	– Kate Warner, Julia Davis, Maggie Walter and Rebecca Bradfield—Asking juries about sentence: sentencing 'teen bash Mum'	Chair: Russell Smith
	– Heather Douglas—Preventative post-sentence detention versus indefinite sentencing: A consideration of principles	
	Concurrent session 7d—*Crime prevention*	**Ballroom**
	– Peter Homel—Will modern crime prevention really ever be successful while it remains a primarily criminal justice initiative?	Chair: Janet Smith
	– Adrian Cherney—Conceptualising a crime prevention support delivery system	
	– Margaret Mitchell and Patrick Walsh—Intelligence practices in crime prevention	
	Concurrent session 7e—*Improving interventions*	**Menzies**
	– Glenn Ross—In prison but not in treatment: The custodial management of child sex offenders	Chair: Carolyn Budd
	– Mark Brown and Stuart Ross—Mentoring, social capital and desistance from crime: A study of women released from prison	
1045–1115	**Morning tea**	**Foyer**
1115–1245	**Concurrent session 8**	**Various rooms**
	Concurrent session 8a—*Hate crime and extremism*	**Bradman**
	– Gail Mason—Suitable subjects of prejudice: New definitions of hate crime in Australia	Chair: David Rees
	– Nicole Asquith—Policing hate crime: Lessons from the Metropolitan Police Service and the Metropolitan Police Authority	
	– Mark Rhys Kebbell, Louise Porter, Jon Cole and Laurence Alison—Is it possible to predict who is likely to engage in acts of violent extremism?	
	Concurrent session 8b—*Fraud and cyber crime*	**Nichols**
	– Richard Wortley and Paul Mazerolle—Whistleblower decision making	Chair: Russell Smith
	– Janice Goldstraw-White—Playing the game: Tactical decisions by white-collar crime offenders in making their plea	
	– Kelly Richards—Cyber crimes against Australian businesses: A national survey	
	Concurrent session 8c—*Victim and offender support*	**Ballroom**
	– Rob Robertson—Victim-offender integrative therapy (VOIT)	Chair: Kiah Rollings
	– Sally Reid—Independent persons or appropriate adults? Supporting young people in police interviews	
	Concurrent session 8d—*Cross cultural*	**Menzies**
	– Garry Coventry, Glenn Dawes, Stephen Moston, Darren Palmer, Bona Duot and Laura Swanson—Sudanese refugees in Australia: Experiences of crime and criminal justice system	Larissa Sandy
	– Laraine Doneman—Vipassana meditation for inmate rehabilitation	
	Concurrent session 8e—*Control and supervision*	**Torrens**
	– Lorana Bartels—A breach analysis of suspended sentences in Tasmania	Chair: Julia Tresidder
	– Barry Godfrey—Regulating and controlling serious offenders: 1869–1987	
	– Don Weatherburn—Does supervision reduce the risk of re-offending?	
	– Lily Trimboli—The availability of services for offenders placed on supervised bonds	
	Concurrent session 8f—*DNA*	**Sutherland**
	– Jenny Wise—We want DNA from this, that and everything: The desire to have DNA evidence in all criminal cases	Chair: Kerryn Adams
	– Berenike Waubert de Puiseau, Jane Goodman-Delahunty and Lindsay Hewson—The influence of learning preference on understanding and applying DNA expert evidence	
	– Adam Lewis Southerland and Robyn Lincoln—Persuasive powers of DNA evidence	
1245–1415	**Lunch**	**Foyer and Swan**
1300–1415	**ANZSOC Annual General Meeting**	**Swan**

1415–1530	**Concurrent session 9**	
	Concurrent session 9a—*Violent crime*	**Bradman**
	– Maggie Lawson—Speaking the truth—representations of sexual violence that limit the imagination of society in understanding the complex aspects of criminal sexual behaviour	Chair: Larissa Sandy
	– Damon Muller—Homicide and uncertainty: Identifying the gaps in theory and practice	
	– Rachel King—When rape is not rape—marital sex	
	Concurrent session 9b—*International perspectives*	**Ballroom**
	– Tony Krone—Criminological issues in post-conflict policing: A case study of the Solomon Islands	Chair: Kelly Richards
	– Brigitte Bouhours and Kathleen Daly—Rape and the criminal justice system in five countries: A systematic review	
	Concurrent session 9c—*Corrections*	**Nichols**
	– Bronwyn Naylor and Inez Dussuyer—Getting the balance right: Protecting human rights in custodial settings	Chair: Judy Putt
	– R. Pete Parcells and Kayla Cooper—Linking theory, policy and practice—the WSP in Walla Walla and the AMC in the ACT—An examination of efficiency, community pride and reality in corrections	
	– Simonne Ferguson—Parole in Canada	
	Concurrent session 9d—*Juvenile offenders*	**Menzies**
	– Stefan Markus Giebel—Relapse of juvenile offenders	Chair: Julia Tresidder
	– Glenn Dawes and Jill Roberts—Desistance from crime among juvenile Indigenous recidivist offenders	
	– James Ogilvie, Anna Stewart and David Shum—Measures of executive functions and antisocial behaviour: A meta-analytic investigation	
	Concurrent session 9e—*Policing—c*	**Sutherland**
	– Victoria Herrington and Isabelle Bartkowiak-Theron—Evaluating the school liaison police program: An example of action research in policing	Chair: Rick Sarre
	– Pat Green—Human rights and policing	
	– John Trebilock and Mark Atkinson—City of Greater Shepparton police and community issues	
1530	**Conference wrap up and ice cream social**	**Foyer**

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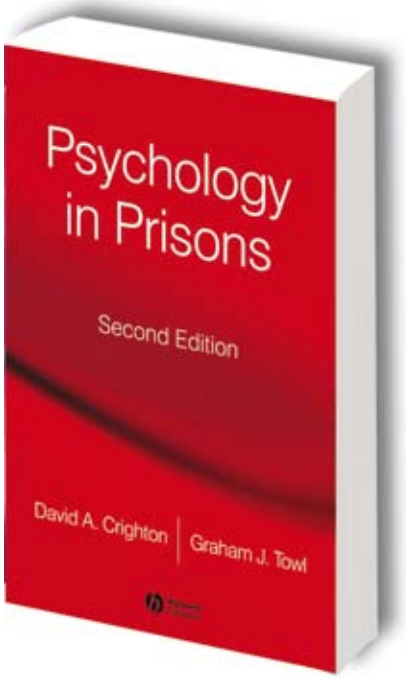

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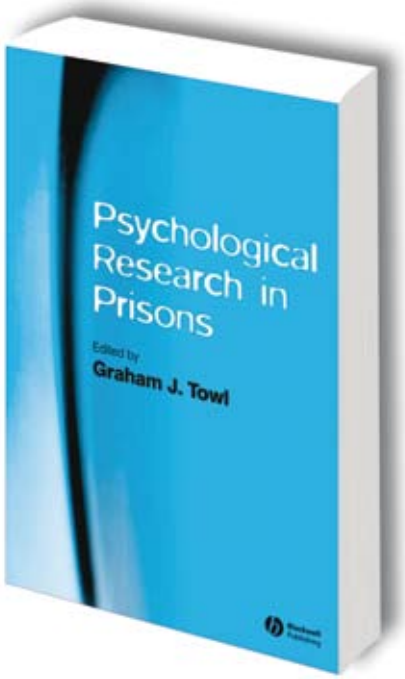

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Conference Abstracts

Plenary session abstracts

Plenary session 1
Wednesday 26 November

International trends in crime and justice

Professor Jan Van Dijk, University of Tilburg

Standardised population surveys allow the measurement of victimisation by various categories of crime, independent of police records, in a comparative perspective. Based on material from Van Dijk's new book *The World of Crime* (Sage, 2008), an overview will be given of survey-based statistics on common crimes. In a global perspective, the level of common crime in Australia/New Zealand is modest but rates of household burglary, car theft and assault are above the global mean. The homicide rate is comparatively very low. This regional profile can be explained by special opportunity structures such as the region's preference for detached houses, reliance on cars for transportation, a beer-centred leisure industry and low gun ownership.

The trend data show decreasing rates of crime in most developed countries, markedly so in Australia. Can this universal drop in common crime in the West be ascribed to better policing and tougher sentencing? Considering the huge variation in criminal policies between the USA and European countries, this seems an unlikely explanation. The drop in developed countries seems more likely to be the result of better crime prevention measures taken by affluent households and businesses everywhere. Australia seems no exception to this universal trend towards securitisation of the middle classes.

In the second part of the paper, the focus shifts to the prevalence of complex crimes such as organised crime and grand corruption. In this respect Australia and New Zealand stand out with very low rates from a global perspective. The analysis of global data points at the crucial importance of functioning law enforcement and judicial institutions in the control of complex crimes. Many developing countries are caught in vicious circles of institutional failure, lawlessness and extreme poverty. Australia/New Zealand seem to possess some of the best performing police forces and judiciaries, which goes some way in explaining their good standing in controlling mafia-type activities. A comprehensive measure of lawfulness, capturing various dimensions of crime and justice, shows the region to be one of the most lawful in the world.

The responsibility to protect in international law: Potential and problems

Professor Hilary Charlesworth, Australian National University

The idea that states have a responsibility to protect their populations, and that breaches of this responsibility may result in international intervention, was first articulated in 2001. It has now become widely accepted and the Australian government has given support to the concept. This paper will trace the history of the 'R2P' doctrine and consider its potential and its problems.

Plenary session 2
Wednesday 26 November

Let's face it, crime prevention is complex

Professor Paul Ekblom, University of the Arts, London

There is a near-universal preference for simplicity in theory, policy, delivery and practice of crime prevention. I will argue that the simplification tendency within both situational and offender-oriented crime prevention and Problem-Oriented Policing has gone too far—crime prevention really is complex to implement, and sometimes also complex in principle. This tendency has had damaging and constraining effects, contributing both to implementation failure and to inadequacy of theories and concepts. We should therefore attempt to reverse direction, carefully and selectively. To reconcile the two opposing but equally valid principles of simplicity and complexity both practically and academically, we need a design-type approach to how we collect, manage and communicate knowledge of crime prevention practice. This has implications for how theory is integrated, process models developed, replication of positive results achieved, tacit knowledge articulated, practitioners educated, evaluations done, and their results synthesised.

American report: some international lessons from a continuing crisis

Professor Elliott Currie, University of California

The United States today is distinguished by both the world's highest incarceration rate and the worst level of violent crime of any advanced industrial society. This would seem to constitute a damning indictment of American crime policy in recent years. Yet neither the fiscal and human costs of the swollen penal system, nor the ongoing tragedy of violence among America's youth, rank as significant issues in national politics: the argument that 'prison works' is undergoing an improbable resurgence, and a number of countries around the world continue to take steps to follow America's lead when it comes to crime policy. This talk explores some of the reasons for this paradoxical situation, and some implications for other countries' efforts to develop sound criminal justice policies.

Plenary session 3
Thursday 27 November

Trivialising the lunatic crime rate

Professor Henry Pontell, University of California

My title derives from correspondence from a New York State Supreme Court judge to sociologist Daniel Patrick Moynihan, who later served as a Senator from that state, a post held by, among others, Robert Kennedy, and today, Hillary Rodham Clinton. In *Defining Deviance Down*, where the title words appear, Moynihan picks up on the judge's lament that despite a striking number of episodes of criminal inhumanity there was little public concern and agitation for effective reform. 'A society that loses its sense of outrage is doomed to extinction', the judge ominously suggests. Moynihan's main thesis correspondingly bemoans the fact that we have gotten 'used to a lot of behaviour that is not good for us'. The redefinition of deviance as acceptable behavior is shown through historical examples that illustrate transformative societal processes of altruism, opportunism, and normalisation. My paper critically builds on Moynihan's arguments which were aimed at what could be considered intolerably high levels of deviance and common crime in light of yet another, often more dramatic and destructive 'lunatic crime rate'; that of white-collar and corporate crime. Criminological concepts and historical examples are used to show how social inequality and criminal justice system capacity issues allow such offences to both occur in high amounts at any given time, and simultaneously relegate many of them to the status of 'non-issues'; i.e., never reaching the point of being defined as 'crimes' in the first place. Moreover, the public outrage that surfaces during major corporate and economic crime scandals does not endure for long, nor do academics and others who observe such debacles agree on the significance or role played by white-collar and corporate crime in these financial meltdowns. The paper examines the social dynamics involved in the tolerance of large amounts of white-collar and corporate crime, and what this implies for policies aimed at prevention and control.

Attacking criminal financial (structures) enterprises

Mr Kevin Kitson, Australian Crime Commission

The Australian Crime Commission (ACC) conservatively estimates that organised crime costs the Australian economy more than $10 billion a year. Attacking criminal financial (structures) enterprises is essential in disrupting serious and organised crime groups and protecting the community and economy. The ACC works in partnership with a number of agencies to attack criminal financial structures, including the targeting of professional facilitators who assist in laundering money and evading tax and also working cooperatively with financial institutions who are at risk from these activities.

The national and international scale of organised criminal financial crimes demands a coordinated information sharing and targeting effort. We need to fully understand the risk and reduce the level of harm caused by organised crime.

The paper will outline some of the challenges faced in chasing the criminal dollar and the intermingling of legitimate and illegitimate activities, and how cooperation and collaboration across law enforcement agencies and business is helping to disrupt organised financial crime in Australia.

Plenary session 4
Friday 28 November

Intelligence-led policing: moving beyond buzzwords to real crime prevention

Professor Jerry Ratcliffe, Temple University

The growth of crime analysis as a source of managerial information is changing the nature of police decision-making, though integration of this 'new knowledge' with the traditional 'old knowledge' of policing – from criminal intelligence files – has been haphazard at best and is struggling to gain traction in the face of an organisational culture that embraces information-trading rather than sharing. Intelligence-led policing seeks to coordinate these two intelligence sources in the cause of crime reduction, but is hampered by a lack of clarity regarding intelligence-led policing from the professional community. This presentation seeks to define intelligence-led policing, after which two case studies of Canberra and Camden (New Jersey) are used to indicate how intelligence-led policing can provide the crime reduction that communities crave, while at the same time identifying the need for a closer integration with problem-oriented policing for long-term strategic gains.

Concurrent session abstracts

Concurrent session 1a Policing Migration

Ballroom
Chair: Rick Sarre

'Alien' control and policing strategies before the age of counter-terrorism

Mark Finnane, Griffith University

The capacity of police to manage 'alien' populations in times of conflict was developed in the course of the twentieth century through a multiplicity of techniques and strategies. Inter-agency and cross-jurisdictional capability for the ends of population surveillance and crime control was historically contingent on institutional initiatives that are rarely explored. An important origin of such capability in Australia was the Conference of Police Commissioners, first held in 1903. Its agenda for a half century after the First World War was preoccupied with the management of aliens, the immigrant populations of Australia. This paper will explore the institutional and political contexts that shaped the control of 'aliens' in Australia's mid-twentieth century with particular interest in the development of policing powers and techniques that operated within and without the crime control and prevention mandates that are most commonly associated with the modern public police.

Cops and dobbers: Who gets involved in policing migration?

Leanne Weber, Jenny Wise and Amanda Wilson, University of New South Wales

Efforts to control who enters and remains in Australia occur at many locations on and beyond the physical border, and are increasingly undertaken by individuals and agencies not formally charged with immigration control. The contemporary border can be understood as a functional border which is geographically dispersed, and is clearly expansionist with respect to the reach of its exclusionary power. This paper will draw on some early insights from an ARC-funded project on onshore migration policing networks to discuss the role of universities, the police and the public in defending the internal border.

Testing value through the body: Women and British immigration law

Dr Evan Smith and Dr Marinella Marmo, Flinders University

This paper will examine how foreign women and their 'value', determined by their bodies, are subject to restriction and scrutiny in British immigration law. Historically, the restrictions placed upon women have been based on the idea of the woman as a 'commodity'. Their worth is determined by how they can be utilised by others. The paper will look at how ideas of traditional female morality and sexuality are used as a basis for restricting the (legal) migration of women, and also impact on how domestic authorities deal with illegal female immigrants. The paper will look at the historical context of the criminalisation of female immigrants on the basis of moral decency and body integrity. Unlike male migrants, women's economic value was solely determined by the use of their bodies. Most were only allowed to enter Britain under the pretence of family reconciliation. The adult (and potentially single or sexually active) female was viewed as a threat. This paper aims to uncover the processes the British Government has utilised to restrict (adult) female migration and establish a historical link between the processes that occurred in the 1970s and 1980s and what is occurring in contemporary migration cases.

Comparison of Australian and European cross border law enforcement strategies focusing on the area of police cooperation

Saskia Hufnagel, Australian National University

This paper compares European and Australian cross border law enforcement strategies focusing on police cooperation. In relation to Europe, the focus will lie on the Schengen states as they have a common legal basis for police cooperation. The paper will explore selected strategies European states, despite different laws

and jurisdictions, apply to fight criminality across borders, and will identify difficulties in this cooperation. It will also examine the situation in relation to Australian states and territories, which also have different jurisdictions and laws and therefore developed strategies of cross-border cooperation. The arrangements in the EU and Australia will then be compared and analysed in relation to their efficiency and legality. The paper will discuss whether the existing arrangements in the Schengen states could be applicable and useful for Australia, and vice versa. Finally, the paper will propose new solutions that could be relevant to both Australia and Europe.

Concurrent session 1b Measuring police performance

Menzies Theatre
Chair: Jenny Fleming

What impacts on public order policing?

Zoe Ellerman and Angela Carr, Crime and Misconduct Commission

After the introduction of a new 'public nuisance offence', the Crime and Misconduct Commission reviewed the use of the offences dealing with offensive language and behaviour in Queensland. At the time of the introduction of the new offence it was clear the change was intended to 'respond to justified community concern' and to 'tighten laws' surrounding anti-social behaviour, raise community standards of conduct and prevent the unacceptable behaviour of drinkers in public. Contrary to previous research, our findings do not show that the legislative change itself had a significant impact on public nuisance offending or on the police and courts response to it.

We found that the principal focus of police was on managing the behaviours of 'party people' and that this focus had strengthened over time in response to community 'signals' about public order. We did see, however, that police are being asked to respond to a variety of 'signals', some of which are mixed or contradictory. This is true, for example, of the 'signals' police receive regarding dealing with offensive language directed at them.

The threat to police legitimacy in New Zealand: The notion of synergistic erosion

John W. Buttle, Auckland University of Technology and Heather Buttle, Massey University

Recently the reputation of the New Zealand Police has been challenged by a number of controversial events involving historical rape allegations by a high ranking officer, abuses of coercive power and a mean spirited attitude towards enforcing road traffic regulations. Where previous studies have mostly focused on the impact that singular identifiable events have had on police legitimacy, the recent problems in New Zealand provide an opportunity to study how multiple identifiable events and policies impact on public confidence in the police.

Case studies are used to explain why one identifiable event is considered more controversial than another event and which events have greater potential for damaging public trust in the police. This paper also proposes the notion of synergistic erosion as a theoretical construct for understanding how seemingly separate incidents and unpopular policies interact to accentuate the threat to police legitimacy.

Public satisfaction with police: The importance of procedural justice and police performance in police-citizen encounters

Kristina Murphy, Deakin University

A large body of literature has demonstrated that when authorities use procedural justice with those they regulate, people will be more satisfied with those authorities, and will be more willing to cooperate and comply with their directions and rules. In the context of policing, procedural justice has also been shown to be important for shaping citizens' views about police legitimacy, their satisfaction with police, and also in fostering cooperation with police.

What remains largely unexamined, however, is whether the positive effect of procedural justice varies across different types of police-citizen encounters. Using data collected from 1895 Australians, the present study will examine the relative importance of procedural justice on overall ratings of police satisfaction across two types of police-citizen encounters (citizen initiated contacts vs police-initiated contacts). It will be shown that procedural justice is most important in police-initiated contacts, while police performance is most important in citizen-initiated contacts.

Lamp post or light house? A new tool for measuring the effectiveness of Australian drug law enforcement

Dr Katie Willis, Australian Institute of Criminology

Describing and explaining program effectiveness and impacts are integral to modern policing. The primary tool for doing this, performance measurement, is the current mantra of modern public sector agencies around the world. This is because measuring performance is fundamental to effective program management and has formed an important part of the wider public sector reform movement over the past 10 to 15 years.

Unsurprisingly, this general trend has seen the development of a number of important Australian and international initiatives in law enforcement performance measurement. One of these is described in this paper. Specifically, the paper highlights and describes a model performance measurement framework for Australian drug law enforcement agencies. Funded by the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund, this framework was developed in an attempt to redress some of the evident limitations of current systems available in this country. The paper then outlines the process for rigorously testing and implementing the model.

Concurrent session 1c
Violence in remote communities

Swan Room
Chair: Matthew Willis

Northern Territory police Indigenous policing development division

Tony Fuller, Northern Territory Police

The NT Police Indigenous Policing Development Division was established in January 2007. Known as the "Yidiyu" initiative.

"Yidiyu" is from the Ngaliwurru people of Timber Creek, meaning "us mob sitting talking and learning together".

The role of the Division is to progress the development and delivery of:

- Indigenous Youth Initiatives,
- Take responsibility for Indigenous policy development,
- Aboriginal Community Police Officer—(ACPO) training and development,
- Transitional Programs for ACPOs to Constables,
- Indigenous School Based Apprenticeship,
- Traineeship programs,
- Development of the Indigenous Employment and Career Development Strategy (IECDS),

In 2008, 13 ACPOs made the transition from ACPO to Constable taking the number of Indigenous Constables and above from 10 to 23.

As part of the recruitment role the Superintendent of Yidiyu is the Chair of all Police Recruit Panels and is responsible for identifying potential Indigenous Employees and identifying alternative career paths for these applicants.

Social change and violence: Understanding regional and remote transformations

Patricia Ferguson, Griffith University

Rural Australia is experiencing crisis. Amid this 'dynamic of decline', research indicates that Australia's rural crime rates exceed those of urban rates. In this context, this study examines how fluctuations in reported violence in non-metropolitan Queensland vary with social and economic disruption in the five year period spanning 1996 to 2001. The geographic generalisability of social disorganisation theory is investigated across a highly decentralised Australian state.

Analyses revealed that change in rates of some violent crimes can be explained by fluctuations in levels of social and economic factors, as social disorganisation theory asserts. Overall, two key findings emerged from this research. First, the magnitude of change in social and economic factors is important in understanding fluctuation in serious violence in a social disorganisation framework. Second, consideration must be given to the type of regional area when explaining variations in violent crime. Implications for a rural understanding of crime are discussed.

Consequences of context: Redressing the risks for childhood problem sexual behaviour in Indigenous communities

Dr Wendy O'Brien, Australian Crime Commission

Childhood problem sexual behaviour broadly encompasses acts of aggressive or coercive sex by children towards other (usually younger) children. The literature reveals such behaviours are far more prevalent where particular conditions of disadvantage also prevail. Experiences of childhood trauma, compromised educational outcomes, adverse socio-economic conditions, homelessness or an unstable home-life, intellectual impairment, and exposure to drug or alcohol misuse are just some of the conditions of disadvantage that increase the risk of childhood problem sexual behaviour.

The prevalence of compounding factors of disadvantage in Indigenous communities provides a picture of the deeply interconnected layers contributing to this increased risk. Yet the literature also emphasises the protective factors that might mitigate these risks. A permanent reduction in the prevalence of problem sexual behaviour in Indigenous children will only be possible with sustained and comprehensive engagement, and a culturally appropriate agenda aimed at redressing contexts and consequences of structural disadvantage.

Concurrent session 1d
Corrections

Sutherland Theatre
Chair: Allan van Zyl

Knowing and managing your risks: Consistent, accurate and transparent security classification

Brian Ellis, Department of Corrective Services and John Acres, Office of the Inspector of Custodial Services

Security assessment is fundamental to custodial management. Yet jurisdictions use tools that are subjectively derived, with only scant attention to theory or to the risks attempted to be managed. Often poorly administered and politically interfered with, the classifications derived run the risk of disguising or over-representing risk and hinder agencies efficiently aligning services to the needs of offenders.

This project sought to develop, test and statistically calibrate a set of theory based security assessment tools that would enable a consistent, accurate and transparent security classification. As a joint initiative between the Department of Corrective Services and the Inspector of Custodial Services it represents an excellent example of two agencies working together for a common goal—the improvement of custodial practice in Western Australia.

Utilising affect control theory to understand the situational influence of physical design on staff-detainee interaction in juvenile detention centres

Rohan Lulham, University of Sydney and New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Dr Simon Hayman, Dr Richard Lamb and Hon. Associate Professor Terry Purcel

Central to achieving positive treatment and operational outcomes in juvenile detention centres (JDC) is the quality of the interactions between staff and detainees (Roush, 1994). Staff-detainee interaction occurs in JDC within the context of a specific physical environment. While a substantial literature exists on physical design in correctional facilities (Wener, 2006; Farbstein et al., 1996), this literature does not provide a theoretical framework for investigating the situational influences of physical design on interpersonal events.

This presentation reports on the primary author's research (Lulham, 2007) in which Affect Control Theory (Heise, 2007) was developed and applied to investigate the influence of physical design on staff-detainee interaction in JDCs. The influence of physical design on actual staff and detainee's sentiments and expectations was investigated in simulated JDC facilities using a quasi-experimental design with propensity score matching. Affect Control Theory is fundamental to understanding the findings and the potential implications for JDC design.

Terrorists and the correctional centre setting: Implications for management

John Paget

What has now become known as the "War on Terror" has seen the incarceration in Australian correctional centres of several accused and convicted terrorists. The Supreme Court of Victoria ruling in R v Benbrika and Ors [2008], the submissions from community legal organisations in NSW and Victoria to the UN Committee Against Torture (CPT) and the CPT's Concluding Observations on Australia of May 2008 would indicate that Australian correctional jurisdictions are experiencing difficulties in managing accused and convicted terrorists placed in their custody.

Drawing upon international and domestic experiences in responding to terrorism, this paper will examine the issues surrounding the correctional management of this cohort of detainees and will explore the tensions between maintaining correctional centre security and public safety while preserving civil liberties and the rule of law.

How terrorism and terrorist prosecutions affect prison regimes

Professor David Brown, University of New South Wales

This paper will tackle the neglected issue of how terrorism and terrorist prosecutions already and may further affect prison systems and regimes.

Among the issues addressed will be the tendency to consolidate the legitimacy of 'supermax' facilities such as Goulburn's HRMU and practices of isolation, secrecy and militarisation in the penal system; the effect such practices and conditions of containment have on the prospects of terrorism suspects being able to receive legal advice, conduct a defence and receive a fair trial; the fear of 'contamination' and 'conversion' of heavily criminalised prisoners to Islam and potentially to terrorist sympathies; the fear that prisons may come to operate as terrorist 'incubators' and the measures being taken to address this fear and their likely effects.

Concurrent session 1e Diversion and early intervention

Nichols Theatre
Chair: Julia Tresidder

A model for youth alcohol diversion? Findings from the evaluation of the Youth Alcohol Referral Network (YARN) pilot

Nina Hudson, Department of Justice

This paper presents the findings of the evaluation conducted by the Office of Crime Statistics and Research (OCSAR) of the Wakefield Youth Alcohol Diversion Pilot Program (Youth Alcohol Referral Network or YARN). Funded by the Alcohol Education and Rehabilitation Foundation (AERF), YARN is a youth alcohol diversion program which was piloted in regional South Australia. It provides for young people detected by police for alcohol-related offending or young people appearing in the youth justice system, to be diverted to a health intervention.

The Initiative also comprises a community education component intended to provide alcohol related education to minimise the harms associated with youth alcohol consumption and enhance the resilience of young people. The paper will focus on the outcomes achieved by the Initiative, the evidence supporting YARN as a model for youth alcohol diversion and some of the key recommendations to arise out of the evaluation.

Victorian youth justice group conferencing – variations between rural and metropolitan practices

Cord Sadler, Department of Human Service Victoria

The Victorian Youth Justice Group Conferencing program has been operational since 2003. During this time over 400 conferences have been carried out across the state. This paper will present a statistical overview of the program since its commencement and compare the program as it operates in the metropolitan Melbourne area and rural locations. The presenter will also seek the ideas of the audience in ways to improve the program and the presentation will discuss some hypotheses regarding the disparities and whether there is a need to ensure greater program consistency between city and country.

Evaluation of the NSW pre-trial diversion program of offenders (Child Sexual Assault) program

Associate Professor Jane Goodman-Delahunty, University of New South Wales

Few cases involving charges of incest result in conviction. One consequence is that relatively little is known about intrafamilial offenders. This evaluation of a pre-trial diversion program for child sex offenders was conducted by coding data contained in archival records for a sample of 214 offenders referred for community-based treatment. Results of a level 4 study on the Maryland Scale of Scientific Rigour showed that treatment reduced the recidivism rate, but survival analyses did not produce significant differences in recidivism rates because of low base rates—a common measurement problem in sexual reoffending research.

The data provide unique insights into the nature and scope of intrafamilial offending, and factors relevant to prevention. Analyses of the index offense details revealed that most participants abused female victims, committed penetrative offenses, and committed multiple acts against the victims, whose mean age at the time of the first incident of abuse was 8.5 years.

NJC—Local solutions to local justice problems

Marita Delany and Kate Pratt, Neighbourhood Justice Centre

The Neighbourhood Justice Centre (NJC) is a three-year pilot project focused on local solutions to local justice problems. Operating in the municipality of the City of Yarra—Melbourne, the Centre aims to build an integrated, responsive and accessible justice system. The Centre incorporates a wide range of justice related services including court hearings, mediation, dispute settlement, legal aid, crime prevention programs, victims' support, homelessness support, financial counselling, community corrections, youth justice, AOD counselling and support, and mental health services.

The Centre's services are designed to address the underlying causes of offending and prevent re-offending, with treatment modalities that aim to be innovative, responsive and flexible to both our client group and their needs within our community. This presentation aims to provide an overview of integrated service delivery within the NJC's models of Therapeutic Jurisprudence, Restorative and Community Justice, utilising both internal and external City of Yarra agencies. One such agency working both within and external to the NJC is North Yarra Community Health Centre. This community health centre has existed in the city of Yarra for 139 years, a link to the past and the future for all NJC participants.

Concurrent session 1f Evidence and forensics

Murray Room
Chair: Paul Mazerolle

The remote witness: A study of the use of video-conferencing in Australian courts

Anne Wallace, University of Canberra

Justice hearings are increasingly likely to employ remote witness technology (videoconferencing or CCTV) and justice agencies are making substantial investments in this technology. But what do we know about the effect of this technology on the people who use it? How are remote witnesses perceived in the courtroom? How do they experience the court process?

This paper reports on some preliminary findings from a three-year multi-disciplinary ARC-funded project designed to improve video-mediatiated communications in the justice environment.

The effectiveness of forensic science in the criminal justice system

Roberta Julian, University of Tasmania, Peter Woodman, Alastair Ross, Terry Purton and Rob Hayes, Victoria Police, James Robertson, Australian Federal Police, Claude Roux, University of Technology Sydney, Anna Davey, National Institute of Forensic Science, Rob White and Hugh Sibly, University of Tasmania and Pierre Margot, University of Lausanne

Forensic science is increasingly relied upon by law enforcement to solve crime, and by the judicial system to prosecute offenders. However, the value and impact of forensic science has yet to be established. The speakers will provide an overview of a newly funded inter-disciplinary ARC Linkage project being conducted by social scientists, forensic scientists and law enforcement practitioners.

The objectives of the proposed research are (1) to assess the effectiveness of forensic science in police investigations and court trials, and (2) to identify when, where and how forensic services can add value to police investigations, court trials and justice outcomes while ensuring the efficient use of available resources. The project will be the first comprehensive study of the effectiveness of forensic science to be conducted internationally. Results of a pilot study conducted by Victoria Police Forensic Services Department will be reported.

Panel session
The Campbell Collaboration

Ballroom
Chair: Janet Smith

The Campbell Collaboration crime and justice group: November 2008 Update

Professor Peter Grabosky,
Australian National University

This presentation provides an overview of the Campbell Collaboration and reviews current developments in the Campbell Crime and Justice Group. It will discuss published reviews as well as those that are nearing completion.

The impact of early childhood interventions delivered to at-risk populations on non-health related outcomes during adolescence

Matthew Manning, Professor Christine Smith and Professor Ross Homel, Griffith University

This paper presents the results of a meta-analysis focusing on the effects that early childhood intervention programs have on seven non health-related outcome domains during adolescence. These programs had the largest effect on the educational success domain during adolescence followed by the social deviance, social participation, cognitive development, criminal justice outcomes, family wellbeing, and social-emotional development domains.

The analysis also revealed that programs that incorporated a structured preschool or centre-based educational component yielded positive effects on the educational success and cognitive development domains. Programs with a follow-through component into the early primary school years (e.g. preschool to Grade 3) displayed strong effects on the educational success and cognitive development domains. Additionally, programs longer than three years revealed larger sample means than programs that were longer than one year but shorter than three years. Program intensity was also found to be an important moderator of success. In combination, length and intensity of programs were important influences on the educational success, cognitive development, and deviancy domains.

Panel session
Imaginary penalities

Menzies Theatre
Chair: Frank Morgan

This Panel is composed of authors from a newly published book entitled 'Imaginary Penalities'. The papers to be presented address the Conference theme by calling into question the ways in which theoretical innovation is incorporated into policy and practice in such a way that risk appears to be diminished at the very same time that stated policy objectives are made impossible of realisation.

Imaginable insecurities: Imagination, routinisation and the government of uncertainty post 9/11

Pat O'Malley and Philip Bougen, University of Sydney

This paper examines U.S. domestic security policy in the period immediately after 9/11. Official assessment of the circumstances surrounding 9/11 highlighted a lack of imagination in security policy as the major contributing factor to what had transpired. To address policy lapses attributed to failures of imagination it was recommended that for security purposes the practice of imagination become "bureaucratized". The paper examines rationales for the concept of bureaucratized imagination and how this concept has infiltrated specific domestic security initiatives. Images were created to formulate and modify the uncertainties surrounding future threats to security. These images were then employed to translate uncertainties into risk-based security initiatives.The paper highlights how these images developed their own particular logic for security policy, becoming increasingly institutionalized in a security paradigm premised upon images of the merely possible.

The "subject" of respect: Reputation within and beyond custody

Mark Halsey, Flinders University

This paper examines the role of respect within and beyond incarceration for a group of young males. It focuses on the different subject positions required of these young men as they prepare for release. Particular attention is paid to the relationship between perceived instances or cultures of institutional disrespect and the willingness or ability of young men to desist from crime post-release.

Telling sentencing stories

Jackie Tombs, Glasgow Caledonian University

This paper, drawing on research with Scottish judges, explores how the incorporation of various social accounting procedures and technologies and practices of risk assessment have gelled with legislative restrictions on judicial discretion to narrow the space for imaginative sentencing, where judges are able to use their creativity and judicial competence to combine rules in the ways best suited to the peculiarities of specific cases. It suggests that imaginative sentencing has been suppressed and supplanted increasingly by an imaginary penality, where sentencing is not open to the peculiarities of specific cases but rather is pre-directed at a closure engineered by a variety of (often opposed) bureaucratic rules designed not for doing justice but for controlling risk. And this imaginary penality, which has resulted in more incarceration and for longer periods, has made the sentencing policy goals of crime reduction and public protection less rather than more likely of achievement.

Imaginary penalities and risk-crazed governance

Pat Carlen, University of Kent

Pat Carlen talks about her new book where the concept of imaginary penalities is introduced to analyse penalities where:

- agents charged with the authorization and implementation of a system of punishment address themselves to its principles and persist in manufacturing an elaborate system of costly institutional practices 'as if' all objectives are realisable
- at the same time as presenting their reflexively-audited actions as evidence of the effectiveness of the project
- at the same time, also, as being aware that, when they act, they must address themselves to an Other, oppositional but operational, penality with a material reality always and already subversive and, logically, destructive, of the objectives of the official penology.

Panel session
Policing the neighbourhood

Sutherland Theatre
Chair: Mark Brown

This panel focuses on Australia's international police deployments in the Pacific. Australia was the first nation to follow the recommendation of a UN peacekeeping review, and establish a standing police force able to be deployed internationally upon request—the International Deployment Group (IDG). Since 2003 many hundreds of Australian police have been deployed under this program.

This panel considers the transnational policing challenges encountered by the IDG from a range of perspectives. These include political considerations in the host nations, which are not always obvious, yet can facilitate or impede the building of peace. Our first paper considers the reality of this in the Pacific Islands. The IDG has faced diverse challenges in a range of complex situations, and continues to evolve as a result. Our second paper considers this in the context of police capacity development in Papua New Guinea. Tangible and immediate challenges also arise for Australian police participating in international police forces, which are often made up of vastly differing national police services. Our third paper draws on interviews with Australian police to explore the specific challenges of working multilaterally in Timor-Leste and Solomon Islands.

Political impediments to international police-building in the Pacific

Sinclair Dinnen, Australian National University

Foreign policy and institutional learning: Shifting Australian approaches to police capacity in Papua New Guinea

Abby McLeod, Australian Federal Police

Out of step? Working together in multilateral police missions

Andrew Goldsmith and Vandra Harris,
Flinders University

Panel session
The Drug Policy Modelling Program (DPMP): An overview of Griffith University DPMP projects evaluating systems and approaches to enhancing evidence-informed illicit drug and alcohol policies

Chair: Paul Mazerolle
Swan Room

This panel provides a summary of current Griffith University Drug Policy Modelling Program (DPMP) projects: "Problem-Oriented and Partnership Policing: LEAPS Evaluation", and "Reducing the Methamphetamine Problem in Australia: Evaluating Innovative Partnerships between Police, Pharmacies and Other Third Parties". The LEAPS demonstration project involves an assessment of the impact on ecstasy and related drugs (ERDs) since the inception of a Queensland Police Service-led problem-oriented and partnership policing (POPP) initiative referred to as Liquor Enforcement And Proactive Strategies (LEAPS). The second project explores the role of partnerships between the police and third parties (e.g. retail pharmacies) in reducing methamphetamine problems in Queensland and Victoria.

How have new regulatory environments shaped police third party partnerships?

Julianne Webster, Griffith University

This paper examines how new regulatory environments in Queensland and Victoria have shaped the uptake and participation in pseudoephedrine control initiatives by pharmacists in Queensland and Victoria. In November 2005, the Queensland Pharmacy Guild in conjunction with the Queensland Police launched the Project STOP initiative throughout Queensland community pharmacies. Project STOP includes a decision making tool for pharmacists aimed at preventing the use of pseudoephedrine based products to manufacture methamphetamine. The police, through a 'third-party policing partnership' have access to view the information collected and recorded by pharmacists, and the ability to respond to suspected 'pseudoephedrine-runners'. This paper will present findings based on a community wide survey of pharmacists and an analysis of the regulatory environments in Queensland and Victoria.

Controlling the methamphetamine problem: An analysis of police responses.

Jacqueline Drew, Griffith University

This paper examines the landscape of drug law enforcement strategies as applied to the reduction in production, supply and distribution of methamphetamines in Australia. Based on data collected from law enforcement agencies across Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania the paper examines the mix of contemporary operational police strategies used by drug law enforcement officers. The paper provides an analysis of the congruence between innovative police practice as proposed in contemporary policing theory and research and the actual operational practices of police agencies in Australia..

Place managers' assessment of a partnership policing initiative

Patricia Ferguson, Griffith University

This paper examines the effect of partnership policing initiatives on place manager perceptions of crime, policing and other community problems (e.g. traffic, drug use and underage drinking) in an inner-city entertainment district in Brisbane, Australia. We also examine whether partnerships forged within the ranks of licensees and if partnership policing initiatives mediate the actions of place managers to take positive action in a collective manner. In this project, place managers of the Fortitude Valley clubs and pubs participated in a closed-question survey. Data were collected prior to the introduction of a problem-oriented policing strategy (Liquor Enforcement and Proactive Strategies program (LEAPS) in Brisbane Central District and approximately three years after the inception of LEAPS. This paper presents the findings of the population-based survey of place managers' perceptions of partnership policing initiatives (including LEAPS) currently in place in the Fortitude Valley area.

The relationship between drug use and young adult attitudes of policing: A survey of frequent nightclub and pub patrons

Paul Mazerolle, Griffith University

This paper examines the perceptions of young adults who frequent licensed venues in an inner-city licensed district in Brisbane with respect to policing strategies, and the effectiveness, fairness, honesty, impartiality and overall professionalism of the Queensland Police. We examine if young adult perceptions of police are mediated by: their own individual experiences with illicit drugs; socialising with others who take illicit drugs; accepting that experimentation with illicit drugs is part of normal youth and early adult trajectory; attending venues where illicit drug use is an accepted part of young adult party culture. An online survey tool was used to collect data from over 300 respondents who regularly attend night venues within the Fortitude Valley area, Brisbane. This paper will present findings on youth perceptions of current operational policing strategies, and if perceptions of policing in an inner-city licensed district are mediated by attitudes towards, and experience with, illicit drug use.

Panel session
Crime displacement effects of anti-money laundering legislation

Chair: Rick Sarre
Murray Room

This panel provides an analysis of the ways in which anti-money laundering initiatives globally could displace crime. An introductory paper (Smith) presents the theory of crime displacement and its relevance to anti-money laundering legislation. Three examples of displacement are then considered: the movement of bulk cash across borders (Walker), the use of alternative remittance systems to avoid regulatory controls (Rees), and enhanced customer identification procedures in the financial services sector (Walters). The effectiveness of current legislation is assessed in terms of its ability to address these potential and actual displacement effects and recommendations made for improving AML initiatives.

The nature of crime displacement in the context of global anti-money laundering initiatives

Dr Russell G Smith, Australian Institute of Criminology

This paper provides an analysis of the ways in which anti-money laundering initiatives globally could displace crime. The theory of crime displacement is presented and the principal risks of displacement arising from AML reforms identified—principally the movement of bulk cash across borders, and the use of alternative remittance systems to avoid regulatory controls. The effectiveness of current legislation is assessed in terms of its ability to address these potential and actual displacement effects and recommendations made for improving AML initiatives.

Crime displacement risks of anti-money laundering legislation arising from the use of alternative remittance systems in Australia

David Rees, Australian Institute of Criminology

The events of September 11, 2001 led to a greatly increased interest in issues such as money laundering and the financing of terrorism. As a result of this interest, the practice of alternative remittance (also known by terms such as underground banking and informal money transfer) has attracted much attention from regulators, law enforcement and academics. In cooperation with five ethnic communities and other Australian government agencies, the AIC has undertaken original research regarding this practice. This research has provided valuable information on why many communities employ alternative remittance and to what extent such arrangements are vulnerable to abuse by both criminals and terrorists.

The nature and extent of bulk cash smuggling as a facilitator of money laundering

John Walker, John Walker Crime Trends Analysis

The introduction of extensive regulatory controls which require the reporting of large financial transactions has created an environment in which criminals who seek to engage in money laundering and financing of terrorism may try to avoid such controls through the reliance on the smuggling of bulk currency across jurisdictional borders. If the problem of bulk cash smuggling is as serious as it has been declared to be, it should be easier to find evidence of the extent of bulk cash smuggling and the effectiveness of the measures taken to reduce it. This paper argues that such evidence is lacking. It is highly likely, therefore, that Australia's efforts to counter bulk cash smuggling, with a heavy emphasis on checking inward and outward airline passengers, is looking in the wrong places. Bulk cash smuggling overseas makes much use of surface transport, including container vessels, only three per cent of which are currently checked for contraband.

Crime displacement risks arising from enhanced customer identification procedures in the financial services sector

Julie Walters, Australian Institute of Criminology

The financial sector in Australia is undergoing a series of changes in order to implement the enhancement of compliance procedures introduced by the anti-money laundering and counter terrorism financing (AML/CTF) legislation. Regulators in Australia are now placing AML/CTF risk on the top of their agendas and many banks are now examining enterprise-wide risk factors affecting their organizations. This paper discusses the crime displacement risks which may arise from enhanced customer identification procedures in the financial services sector, particularly with respect to customers considered high-risk under the regime. The paper concludes the most recent anti-money laundering initiatives may lead to a range of strategies adopted by offenders to open accounts in false names and to carry out transactions using fabricated evidence of identity or transactions using other people's legitimate identities with or without their consent.

Panel session
Approaches to juvenile crime prevention

Nichols Theatre
Chair: Don Weatherburn

Louise Sutherland, Legal Aid New South Wales

Legal Aid has produced a short film which will be used across various states in Australia for crime prevention work on the areas of juvenile robbery offending and group violence. It is a ground breaking project; the film was made by an internationally acclaimed group of filmmakers, and features a cast of 10 ethnically diverse young people from around Sydney—all non-actors. It is receiving considerable interest from all sides of the criminal justice arena at present—police, victims' rights groups, youth services and youth focused organisations.

Concurrent session 3a
Spatial analysis of crime

Ballroom
Chair: Matthew Willis

Using spatial analyses to understand the problem of stealing from a motor vehicle in New South Wales

Arvind Varshney, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research and Jacqueline Fitzgerald

In New South Wales the recorded incidence of steal from a motor vehicle increased by 4.3 percent between 2005/06 and 2006/07. This paper describes a series of analyses undertaken to determine the nature of this increase. Investigation included: the nature of the offence, geographical location, premises information and relevant spatial features. Analysis of police data showed that most of the increase occurred in car parks in Sydney. Spatial analysis techniques were then employed to ascertain whether steal from a motor vehicle incidents were concentrated in a small number of car parks or whether they were more widely distributed. This technique identified a few key hotspots of offending.

The results have significant implications for targeted or evidence based crime prevention. In this particular instance we were able to identify specific locations with a large volume of incidents; effective crime reduction in these particular locations would make a significant impact on the total level of crime. More generally, the spatial analyses strategies employed here could be used to similar effect with other offences.

Stalking: Times, locations and fear

Nicola Cheyne, Dr Susan Dennison and Associate Professor Anna Stewart, Griffith University

Although research on stalking has increased over the last twenty years, the focus tends to be on perpetrators or victims of stalking, rather than an analysis of the crime itself. Research is yet to examine whether common locations and times of stalking behaviours exist. Furthermore, whether some stalking contexts are more likely to lead to an invasion of personal space and arousal of fear in a victim are not known.

The focus of this study is an analysis of stalking contexts. Approximately 1500 university students and community members completed a questionnaire on their experiences of having been stalked, the times and locations of stalking incidents, and their behavioural and psychological responses to the incidents. Results are discussed in relation to the contexts in which stalking arouses fear or causes invasion of personal space. Recommendations for the employment of situational crime prevention strategies are made.

'Connectedness' and crime: Examining community ties—Collective efficacy and violent victimisation in Australia

Rebecca Wickes, University of Queensland, Ross Homel and James McBroom, Griffith University

Recent research indicates that close interpersonal ties among neighbors do not necessarily deter or prevent crime in urban communities and, in some circumstances, may actually predict higher crime. Studies in Chicago, Stockholm and several smaller US cities show that it is a community's collective efficacy which more comprehensively explains the relationship between neighbourhood social composition and crime levels. Using the data from a 2008 survey of approximately 4,000 participants across 160 suburbs in Brisbane, coupled with crime data provided by the Queensland Police Service and census data, we employ multi-level statistical models to test the significance of affective and instrumental neighborhood interaction in predicting collective efficacy and violent victimisation in an Australian context.

Concurrent session 3b Family and partner violence

Menzies Theatre
Chair: Bronwyn Naylor

Collision zone: Implementing the criminalisation of intimate partner violence

Romy Winter, University of Tasmania

The criminalisation of intimate partner violence around Australia in recent years has provided for a range of new legal sanctions and increased support services for victims. During a series of semi structured interviews conducted with magistrates, specialist domestic violence police teams and legal professionals in the context of exploring the implementation of new family violence legislation and associated support programs, the researcher found significant divergence in the way that intimate partner violence is constructed, managed and discussed.

The paper highlights the competing rationalities around risk and safety between, and within, sectors of the criminal justice system which present challenges to achieving the goals of a criminal justice response to intimate partner violence and thus, optimum protection for adult and child victims.

It all starts at home—Adolescent violence to parents

Joanne Howard, Inner South Community Health Service, Dr Neerosh Mudaly and Dr Bernadette Saunders, Monash University

Adolescent violence to parents is a serious but under researched issue. Research undertaken by ISCHS, in conjunction with Monash University, Victoria in 2008 with 10 sole mothers of male adolescents who are abusive and violent highlighted some disturbing trends. A significant finding was that most of these boys had experienced their father's abuse and violence to their mother. Many manifested difficulties in their early years including early learning difficulties, diagnosis with mental health problems and/or anti social behaviour.

The research findings indicate that mothers and other siblings, particularly younger sisters, are severely impacted on by adolescent violence in the home violence. This paper will explore the links between these adolescents' exposure to violence in the home and the resultant abusive and violent behaviours to their mothers. The paper suggests the importance of early intervention as an important step in preventing their perpetrating violence in adulthood.

Concurrent session 3c Organised and transnational crime

Bradman Theatre
Chair: Peter Homel

Toward a risk based analysis of organised crime: The experience of Canada

Natasha Tusikov, Criminal Intelligence Service, Canada

In Canada, there is an active debate within law enforcement on how organized crime should be conceptualized. The old view of organized crime as generally ethnically based and hierarchically structured is being challenged by new typologies that conceive of organized crime as entrepreneurial networks operating in the area between the licit and illicit marketplaces. This conceptual shift requires a move toward alternate analytical methodologies, particularly risk-based analysis.

This paper offers a critique of past conceptualizations of organized crime, compares the Canadian experience to similar debates in the U.S., the U.K. and Australia, and explores the practical and theoretical challenges involved in implementing methods to anticipate and assess emerging and future risks from organized crime. This paper discusses Canadian efforts, spearheaded by Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC), Canada's national police network targeting organized crime, around the conceptualization and operationalization of methods for ranking criminal groups and illicit markets based on level of risk.

Crime in the Australian fishing industry: Implications for future research on natural resource crime

Dr Judy Putt, Australian Institute of Criminology

Based on a national study of crime in the Australian fishing industry undertaken by the AIC, the presentation will present key findings in relation to the extent and types of crime, and current efforts to prevent, detect and prosecute such crime. Limitations of the study's methodology will be highlighted. The presentation will seek to identify lessons and implications from the study and its methodology to inform future research on natural resource crime.

Researching transnational environmental harm

Professor Rob White, University of Tasmania

The study of transnational environmental harm demands appreciation of specific methodological and conceptual issues that impinge upon the data collection process. Some of these issues include the ethics and politics of 'outsiders' researching other people's territory, the differential availability and types of data in different jurisdictions, the ways in which state denial and corporate resistance impede the research process, and the importance of utilising a wide range of data sources as a means to substantiate claims about harms and the causes of harms.

Technologies such as satellites and DNA testing are relevant to the discussion, as are consideration of the expertise provided by scientists, Indigenous peoples and local producers such as fishers and farmers. The paper presents an exploration of methodological issues in the study of harms that are global, cross-national and/or localised, but which are intrinsically transnational in nature regardless of scale and scope. By understanding the challenges presented to those working in this area, we are also able to identify directions for future methodological development.

Concurrent session 3d Drugs and alcohol

Nichols Theatre
Chair: Katie Willis

Translating research into practice through the Victoria Police illicit drugs strategy

Detective Superintendent Wendy Steendam, Victoria Police

Victoria Police has recently adopted a more strategic focus in the area of illicit drugs. Through its Illicit Drug Strategy, released in 2007, it is developing the capacity of to reduce the harm illicit drugs cause society. Central to this approach is providing police with accurate information about drug problems and solutions so they can make informed decisions about how to apply resources to this area. This information will be provided through the Drug Harm Index and the Drug Attribution Model, two new innovative tools developed by Victoria Police to close the gap in intelligence regarding drug issues.

This presentation will provide an outline of this new approach to the policing of illicit drugs in Victoria, with a focus on the Drug Harm Index. The Index quantifies the harm caused by drugs by drawing on variables derived from Australian Institute of Criminology studies and police reported crime data, thereby operationalising high-level research in a police environment.

Rules of engagement: Policing alcohol related violence in public spaces

Professor Jenny Fleming, University of Tasmania

This paper provides an overview of national law enforcement strategies developed to address the problem of alcohol-related violence and anti-social behaviour in public spaces. Based on interviews with senior police officers, parliamentarians and liquor licensing authorities, document analysis and participant observation, the paper identifies three groups of strategies that seek to address this problem: front-line strategies; monitoring and regulation strategies and third party alliances.

The paper does not evaluate these strategies in terms of what works and what doesn't but instead assesses the strengths and weaknesses of such strategies and argues that police activity in this area is largely dependent on organizational imperatives and third party engagement. As well, the paper identifies a number of 'players' in the policing of alcohol-related crime and suggests that the influence of these players significantly constrains the way in which police are able to address alcohol-related issues.

Women, drug use and crime: Findings from the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) study

Kerryn Adams, Australian Insitute of Criminology

The relationship between gender, crime and drug use has often been a neglected area of study in Australia. To address this gap in research, the Australian Institute of Criminology is currently producing a research paper discussing the differences between drug use and crime profiles amongst a sample of male and female police detainees participating in the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program.

Using the DUMA data, this presentation will examine gender differences amongst police detainees in terms of socio-demographics, drug use and offending patterns, involvement in drug treatment as well as levels of psychological distress. In addition, the presentation will also outline how these findings compare for Indigenous women detainees. Findings will be discussed in terms of the implications for policy, preventative and treatment responses for drug users and women offenders in particular.

Concurrent session 3e
Community corrections alternatives

Swan Room
Chair: Erin Louis

Work camps—turning traditional incarceration on its head

Kathy Csaba, Department of Corrective Services

Adult prison work camps, which have been operating in Western Australia since 1998, allow low risk minimum security prisoners to live and work outside the prison environment in the community at a base camp.

Work camps are on the cutting edge of modern corrections because they provide a revolutionary win-win alternative to traditional incarceration, particularly in preparing prisoners for release and providing opportunities for offenders undertake reparation to the community through their work.

A recent independent evaluation of the program, that includes an analysis of 8 years of data, is indicating that this type of approach to rehabilitation is working, in particular for Indigenous prisoners who struggle to cope in a standard custodial environment. Indications are that the program is producing positive outcomes, particularly in terms of increasing a prisoner's chance to make a successful transition from custody back into the community and improving the community's confidence in the criminal justice system.

The futuristic outlook: Insidiously increasing use of home detention based sanctions

Marietta Martinovic, RMIT University Melbourne

Since the late 1980s the Western world has embraced and trialed varied models of home detention based sanctions (HDBS). This paper argues, based on the findings of the qualitative content analysis of Western world studies, that today's relatively slow trend of these sanctions' uptake and sentencing of predominantly low-risk offenders will considerably change over the next few decades.

This will occur because of numerous reasons including the fact that a number of external factors/pressures is making government funding increasingly scarce; HDBS are progressively cheaper, reliable and practical allowing the imposition and monitoring of diverse and restrictive conditions; and HDBS are versatile and can be applied at various stages of the criminal justice process and target various offender groups. It therefore seems probable that sentencing continuums throughout the Western World will increasingly incorporate carefully designed HDBS that operate as actual alternatives to incarceration which have the potential to simultaneously achieve various aims of punishment.

Programs targeted at drug and alcohol-related offenders serving community based orders—an evaluation

Brett Furby and Maria Kevin, NSW Department of Corrective Services

The New South Wales (NSW) Department of Corrective Services introduced two new programs to address drug-related offending in 2005. The Drug and Alcohol Addiction Program (DAAP) and Relapse Prevention Program (RPP) are behavioural change programs for offenders serving community based orders. The programs aim to break the cycle of substance dependency and crime. The programs are largely delivered by Probation and Parole Officers who supervise the offenders. These offenders have been identified as having a drug or alcohol problem that is an issue in their offending behaviour.

The DAAP program aims to assist offenders make links between their drug dependence and offending behaviours, change their drug dependent behaviours and move away from the criminal justice system. The RPP program aims to reduce the risk of a relapse by recognising and addressing potential triggers for relapse, implement strategies that increase awareness of high risk situations and develop self-management skills, self-control and confidence.

Offenders are interviewed on a range of indicators including severity of dependence, social functioning and readiness to change on program entry and exit. This data is used along with NSW Corrective Services records to evaluate the program and measure re-offending.

From the first year of operation there are some encouraging results. Program completers show lower rates of re-offending on some measures and there are significant pre- and post-program differences in severity of dependence. Predictors of program completion that have been derived from program data and their impact on future program selection criteria are examined.

Concurrent session 3f
Youth justice

Murray Room
Chair: Janet Smith

Examining gender and racial bias in juvenile remand outcomes

Paul Mazerolle, Jennifer Sanderson, Griffith University and Travis Anderson-Bond

Remanding juvenile offenders in custodial circumstances provides numerous challenges for offender rehabilitation, recidivism, and justice. The juvenile justice system in Australia, like in many jurisdictions, places a strong emphasis on the diversion of young people from the formal justice system, and in general, the use of detention both prior to and after case dispositions is employed as a last resort. Thus, the impact of remanding youth in custody may well be significant in affecting their future offending behaviour.

This paper examines juvenile remand outcomes across a large state jurisdiction in Australia. In particular, the paper explores

trends in remand outcomes over time (five years) and examines if remand outcomes vary by gender and Indigenous status. We test the null hypothesis that remand outcomes do not vary by gender and Indigenous status, net of offending and child protection history. A series of multivariate models are estimated to examine whether gender and Indigenous status is related to remand outcomes and remand duration net of other factors. Implications for juvenile justice policy are discussed.

Australasian juvenile justice standards

Elena Torday, Fiona Curnow and Darren Heggarty, Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators (AJJA) Standards Working Group

Juvenile justice across Australia is administered by state governments under state legislation. However, in 2005 the Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators commenced the development of national standards for services delivered across community and custodial settings. This is a new approach for AJJA who recognised that by developing national service delivery standards a foundation would be provided for the systematic review of policies and practices across the broad scope of juvenile justice administration.

National standards will enable jurisdictions to maintain their obligations to international conventions and their own legislation whilst providing significant opportunity for across jurisdiction service development. The National Standards will further enable jurisdictions to benchmark quality practice in a national context. The process for the development of the National Standards has promoted inter-jurisdictional dialogue and debate and enabled state and territory agencies to work together to promote best practice in juvenile justice administration.

Youth justice outcomes: Measuring outcomes that matter

Julia Tresidder, Australian Insitute of Criminology

There has been little focus on outcomes measurement for clients of the juvenile and youth justice systems in Australia. Recently more focus has been put on this issue. Debate about the most important outcomes often centres on how useful recidivism is as a measure from both a system, program and individual point of view.

This paper explores alternatives to recidivism as primary measures of success in terms of outcomes for clients of the juvenile and youth justice systems. The paper draws on multi-disciplinary research from criminology, mental health, public health as well as literature generated by public accountability systems such as the NSW and Victorian Audit Offices. Recommendations are made as the most useful measures.

Concurrent session 3g Therapeutic jurisprudence

Sutherland Theatre
Chair: Frank Morgan

A re-evaluation of the NSW drug court

Don Weatherburn, Craig Jones and Lucy Snowball, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

The initial evaluation of the NSW Drug Court found that it produced significant but relatively small reductions in the risk of re-offending. Following the initial evaluation, a number of changes were made to Drug Court policy and procedures. The present evaluation was conducted to see whether the Drug Court has become more effective in reducing the risk of recidivism. The results of the re-evaluation suggest that it has.

An equal opportunity? Therapeutic jurisprudence and women offenders

Amanda Wilson, University of New South Wales

Therapeutic jurisprudence has gained increasing popularity in legal realms on an international scale as a refreshing and innovative way of doing or approaching justice. While some critical gaze has been cast on therapeutic jurisprudence in general and on criminal justice initiatives based on principles of therapeutic jurisprudence, to date, no studies have examined the impact of therapeutic jurisprudence on women offenders in the criminal justice system.

This study seeks to make a contribution to this gap identified in therapeutic jurisprudence scholarship by analysing the therapeutic jurisprudence approach to working with women offenders. Further, it aims to establish the extent to which therapeutic jurisprudence provides an effective way of assisting women offenders. In order to achieve these aims, the study uses the Drug Court of New South Wales as a case study.

Concurrent session 3h Regulation and security

Derwent Room
Chair: Rick Sarre

Securing the future? The leaders of commercial security

Dr Alison Wakefield

This paper sets out an agenda for a research project currently in its early stages, exploring historic and future developments in the international security industry from the perspective of its senior figures. The project is intended to recognise the contemporary

status of commercial security as a global industry; its significant contribution to policing and security at the local, national as well as international levels; and the nature of professionalisation trends in the security profession.

Inspired by Reiner's seminal study of 'Chief Constables' (Oxford University Press, 1991), the research currently being piloted will be presented as an analysis of a dynamic and important global industry from the perspective of its leaders. It will be based on in-depth interviews with a cross section of the industry's key players across a range of sectors, on the development, structure and likely future direction of the security profession, security industry and security market respectively.

There is always that intimidation factor in this job: Public leisure, dirty work and private policing

Professor Stephen Tomsen, University of Western Sydney

This paper presents results of a focus group study of the views and experiences of male and female security officers working in night-time drinking venues in an Australian industrial city. It explores aspects of occupational change as these relate to masculinity and notions of bodies, danger, force and violence, as well as the growth and regulation of the night-time economy. Conflicts with patrons are experienced as a dynamic interplay of rival masculinities ('protest' versus 'official') and are often framed around issues of perceived respect. Interviewee claims about a historical reduction in workplace violence are considered in light of broader evidence about the diversification of private policing and shifts in the gendered and violent aspects of public and private police work.

Who are we trying to impress? Regulatory audiences and regulatory impact

Associate Professor Fiona Haines, University of Melbourne

Regulation is most often understood as an instrumental project aimed at reducing risk. This study covering risks associated with industrial disaster, financial collapse and terrorist attack suggests a more complex picture. Whilst each regulator would like to see their regime as paramount in the minds of politicians, the 'public' and regulated sites multiple distractions intercede to make the regulatory task more challenging and tentative. Focus on reducing the risks of concern to the regulator is the privilege of a very few often placed within large complex organisations.

The study suggests that regulatory regimes must be understood within contexts that are not only filled with competing demands, but that conceptualising such demands as "distractions" grossly oversimplifies what can be achieved through a problem based approach to risk reduction.

Concurrent session 4a
Crime prevention evaluation

Bradman Theatre
Chair: Janet Smith

Ghost ship or pride of the fleet?—Pitching and rolling through a changeable sea

John Maynard, City of Sydney Council

Since the late 1990's Local Government in New South Wales and in other jurisdictions throughout the country has been seen as the best placed level of Government to co-ordinate planning processes aimed at reducing and preventing crime. As both Sutton (2006) and Bradley (2006) have pointed out the challenges of balancing evidence-based solutions advanced by the State with the need to develop local solutions to local issues in line with the legislative requirements of the Local Government Act (1993) have arguably placed local Councils in an invidious position.

A recent independent evaluation of a localised community safety plan in the inner Sydney suburbs of Redfern and Waterloo has raised further questions for the City of Sydney Council in terms of the role of the lead agency and the implementation of specific project responses to identified issues in the context of a broader State-lead whole of Government initiative.

The presentation will highlight some of the conundrums of lead agency status and the challenges of program continuity with and between different levels of Government and other project players against a backdrop of ever shifting sands.

Developmental differences in burglary behaviour: Examining the influence of domain specific expertise

Joe Clare and Anne Ferrante, University of Western Australia

This research examines the explanatory capacity of cognitive psychology theories concerned with frequency of offending and domain-specific expertise to account for longitudinal variations in burglary behaviour. This research utilises data collected during an Office of Crime Prevention interview-based study involving 235 incarcerated offenders to examine long-term changes in burglary behaviour as a function of age, experience, and other relevant social factors.

This research builds on previous attempts to expose the domain specific cognitive development of residential burglars (e.g., Nee and Meenaghan, 2006; Nee and Taylor, 2000; Wright and Decker, 1994; Wright, Decker, Redfern, and Smith, 1992; Wright and Logie, 1988; Wright, Logie, and Decker, 1995), but is able to examine this development in a unique way given the methodology involved in this case. Findings will be discussed with respect to criminological theory, cognitive psychological theory, and crime prevention implications.

Concurrent session 4b
Violence against women

Sutherland Theatre
Chair: Roberta Julian

Restorative responses to violence against women: Competing interests and political contexts

Professor Julie Stubbs, University of Sydney

This paper will examine recent innovative developments in models of responding to violence against women drawn from restorative justice. Using a case study and interviews with key respondents, the paper examines the challenge of responding to competing interests and political contexts in program design and implementation. These issues may be fundamental to the capacity to meet program objectives, and to the viability and sustainability of new models but are often glossed over in the Restorative Justice literature.

Indigenous females as victims of crime

Joe Yick, Stephen Jackson and Cylde Mason, Northern Territory Department of Justice

This presentation will focus on Indigenous females as victims of violent crime (including sexual assault) in the Northern Territory. The relationship between victim and offender will be explored and levels of domestic violence identified along with the involvement of alcohol. Comparisons with the non-Indigenous female victims will be presented.

The pathway of offenders will be tracked through the criminal justice system to identify levels of apprehensions, presentations to court and court outcomes; to demonstrate how well the NT criminal justice system serves Indigenous female victims of violent crime. Finally the levels of recidivist offending will be presented along with NT Government initiatives addressing violent offending.

Sex worker homicides in Australia—an exploratory study

Dr Larissa Sandy, Australian Institute of Criminology

Literature from overseas suggests that women working in the sex industry are 60 to 120 times more likely to be murdered than women who do not. While there have been a small number of studies carried out on sex worker murders in the US and UK, little Australian research has been undertaken on this topic. This paper will present results from an exploratory study examining the key characteristics and circumstances of homicides involving sex workers.

It addresses whether sex workers are targeted because of their occupation or if sex worker homicides are largely opportunistic crimes. By comparing findings from this study against those of the Australian Institute of Criminology's National Homicide Monitoring Program, which has been monitoring homicides in Australia since 1989, this paper also sets out to examine the differences, if any, between sex worker and non-sex worker homicides in Australia.

Concurrent session 4c
Restorative justice

Menzies Theatre
Chair: Gail Mason

Transitional justice and restorative justice following armed conflict

Professor John Braithwaite, Australian National University

A comparison will be made of transitional justice in eleven cases of armed conflict in Australia's immediate region. These cases are part of the Peacebuilding Compared project, the objectives of which will be outlined. The project will build up a large comparative database, in Asia and the Pacific initially, then Africa, over 20 years. Transitions from non-truth and reconciliation to truth and reconcilliation to truth, justice and reconciliation will be considered. Options for the beginnings of a sequencing theory of peacebuilding will be discussed.

Conferencing in German Juvenile Justice

Professor Dr Otmar Hagemann, Kiel University of Applied Sciences

The mediation method of conferencing has demonstrated very good results in dealing with more serious forms of juvenile delinquency in the South Pacific region and in North America. Since 2006 a group of local stakeholders and practitioners in the field of youth work and justice tries to establish "Gemeinschaftskonferenzen" modeled after the New Zealand Family Group Conferences and the Belgian Hergo in Elmshorn, Germany.

The presentation describes methodology and theory grounded in restorative justice, the implementation steps and results of the first conferences which indicate that the method will also be applicable to the German context. Crucial aspects concern the meaning of community as a third party, participation of supporters and clarifying the specificity and strengths of this approach compared with victim-offender-mediation and juvenile court trials. While this method involves life world orientation and educational approaches as well as judicial thinking it transgresses the limits of juvenile justice and social work alike.

Concurrent session 4d
Private security

Derwent Room
Chair: Allan van Zyl

Comparing the regulation of private security in New Zealand and the Republic of Ireland

Trevor Bradley, Victoria University of Wellington

With private security now playing such a significant policing role in many developed societies its accountability through state regulation becomes all the more important. Drawing on on-going research that explores private security in New Zealand, and focusing in particular on enforcement, this paper identifies, compares and discusses the essential features of private security regulation in Ireland and New Zealand.

Private security and public interest: Growth, patterns and dimensions

Karen Earle, Professor Rick Sarre and Tim Prenzler, University of South Australia

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.

Research currently being undertaken jointly at the Univeristy of South Australia and Griffith University aims to provide a comprehensive study into the range, size and scope of security industries in Australia, and a 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.

This presentation will highlight some of the the statistical growth trends in the private security industry and make comparison with the public police, throughout Australia and the individual state and territory jurisdictions.

Private security and public interest: Legal aspects of the industry

Professor Rick Sarre, Karen Earle and Tim Prenzler, University of South Australia

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Research currently being undertaken jointly at the Univeristy of South Australia and Griffith University aims to provide a comprehensive study into the range, size and scope of security industries in Australia, and a 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.

This presentation will discuss the current legal aspects of private security and public policing and suggest some alternatives for the future.

Concurrent session 4e
Punishment

Ballroom
Chair: David Rees

What about the rest of us: Beyond offence-based interventions

John Acres, Office of the Inspector of Custodial Services and Brian Ellis, Department of Corrective Services

Expensive offender programs are typically only appropriate to a small percentage of offenders. All prisoners though are likely to be released. To accommodate this, custodial agencies provide a range of prison-based interventions for all offenders. These prison-based interventions are often not understood as rehabilitation, they tend to be poorly coordinated and their impact unevaluated. As a result, agencies often have difficulty fully demonstrating the assistance they provide offenders in their preparation for more law abiding lifestyles.

This paper describes the development of a new tool, policies and processes to assist in the preparation of offenders for successful re-integration. The novel approach adopted integrates the efforts of community and juvenile justice with that of prisons to deliver a more seamless whole-of-department approach. It was also considered important that the more structured addressing of an offender's re-integration needs could provide a realistic avenue to parole, independent of programmatic interventions.

Prisoners, legal need and access to justice from custody

Suzie Forell, Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales, Dr Anne Grunseit and Emily McCarron

This paper reports on in-depth qualitative research into the legal needs of prisoners and their capacity to access the law and legal help from prison. The study involved interviews with prisoners, ex-prisoners, prison staff, lawyers and others, as well as a review of available literature and statistics.

The research identified many opportunities for prisoners to obtain legal assistance in prison and to participate in legal processes. However, through the interplay of the prison environment, legal environment, inmates' own personal capacity, the often convoluted pathways to legal help and prison culture, these opportunities may be missed or somehow compromised.

Punitiveness in New Zealand: Examining the evidence

Claire Hamilton, Dublin Institute of Technology

A burgeoning criminological literature has developed in recent years concerning the emergence of a "new punitiveness" in penal and political affairs (Pratt et al, 2005). From many vantage points, New Zealand appears to have undergone its own "punitive turn", arising largely from "penal populism" and mistrust of governmental authority. In 1999, most notably, there was a Citizens Initiated Referendum in which 91.75% voted for greater emphasis on the needs of victims, the imposition of minimum sentences and hard labour for all serious violent offences (Pratt and Clark, 2005).

The country also has a high rate of imprisonment (197 per 100,000 population) which has risen sharply in the last 20 years. The aim of this paper is to examine the evidence for this claim of increased punitiveness in New Zealand. This will be done by taking a broad view which incorporates a range of indicators at both the "front" and the "back" end of the criminal justice system.

Concurrent session 4f Young people

Swan Room
Chair: Paul Mazerolle

A theoretical approach to gang evolution

Julie Ayling, Australian National University

Youth or street gangs have generally been studied at a local level and as a phenomenon that has little to do with adult criminal organisations. However, some gangs are now growing increasingly sophisticated and transnational, resulting in a blurring of the boundaries between them and other criminal organisations. These changes must be understood against a background of sweeping socio-economic changes over the last century. Little attempt has been made by researchers to develop a theory to account for why some gangs evolve in this way and others do not, and the mechanisms driving this evolution.

Taking inspiration from biological evolution theory and later research on cultural evolution, this paper applies a framework of variation, selection, and retention and replication to gang adaptations to the changing environment. As a result, it becomes clear that the evolutionary approach provides salient lessons for police and other state agencies in their dealing with gangs.

Is 'subculture' dead or can cultural criminology come to the rescue?

Greg Martin, University of Western Sydney

This paper examines current controversies in youth culture studies and relates them to recent developments in 'cultural criminology'. On the one hand, post-sub cultural theorists argue the concept of 'subculture' is redundant and should be replaced by less rigid concepts, such as 'neo-tribe', which supposedly better capture the essence of identity formation and lifestyle choices in post modern consumer society.

On the other hand, critics of post modern sub cultural theory posit the continuing relevance of class as an analytical category. In the last decade, cultural criminologists have attempted to adapt 'traditional' sub cultural theory to new experiences of 'transgression' emerging in the transition to late modernity. By examining the 'Chav' sub-culture in Britain as well as research on youth transitions in consumer capitalism, this paper argues 'old' theories and concepts ought not be so readily disregarded and discarded, and the notion of 'style' is still readily applicable to some working-class youth in contemporary society.

Concurrent session 4g Action research

Murray Room
Chair: Julie Walters

Supporting young people in the Fraser Coast area

Colleen Campbell, Fraser Coast Youth Mentoring Program

Fraser Coast Youth Mentoring Program utilises the Community's capacity to provide early intervention to "at risk" or disengaged youth at critical transition points in their lives. Intergenerational mentoring and a venue is provided for students who are suspended from school as a mechanism for supporting students and their families during the suspension periods.

The crime prevention strategy assists families of students who through chronic misbehaviour at school, at home, or through recurring involvement in crime, are at risk of progressing towards increased criminal behaviour and school exclusion.

Active research has shown that workers, schools, victims of crime, police, business/industry, local government and the community have identified incidences of juvenile crime as a priority for the community and that mentoring of young people is an effective prevention and intervention strategy. Through positive role modelling and alternative supervised support of young people during suspension, appropriate life skills, resilience and the satisfaction of an appropriate level of education can be achieved.

Our waistlines—will they be the next victims of (fear of) crime?

Sue Marriage, Australian Capital Territory Government

With community physical activity levels declining, social and health planners are concerned that fear of crime is becoming one of the major influences on participation decision making by members of the community.

This paper will firstly discuss the current crime reporting activities by the media, particularly their growing influence on community perception of increased crime in public places. Subsequently, the concerns of social planning practitioners that the community is slowly becoming disengaged with its physical environment due to this changing psyche will also be highlighted.

Presented in a personable manner and backed by contemporary research, this paper will seek a collective response from delegates in an attempt to reverse this concerning psyche trend. Through challenging current crime reporting methods and data, it is hoped that support can be offered to community development practitioners to 'balance the thinking' of the community regarding safety of public places. In doing this, a worthy link between criminological data and implementation of social policy and community practices will be witnessed.

The H.O.P.E project: Building futures of choice, not chance

Karen Modoo, Mildura Primary School

The HOPE Project is a multi-agency partnership established by Mildura Primary School in 2007. It was the first SRA in Victoria outside the COAG trial site. The focus of the project partnership is building a framework of education success, social capacity and inclusion in the wider community with Indigenous students and their families. There are significant challenges to building effective multi-agency partnerships that align policy, practice and resources across education, health and justice at state and federal level. There is untapped opportunity to seek pathways that will create futures of choice not chance.

Concurrent session 5a Criminal justice system

Bradman Theatre
Chair: Julia Tresidder

Bail as a punitive process in NSW

Tracey Booth, University of Technology Sydney and Lesley Townsley

This paper will focus on a recent amendment to the NSW Bail Act that represents a punitive reconfiguration of bail in NSW. Section 22A now imposes major restrictions on the number of bail applications that an accused can make to any court in relation to an offence. The adverse repercussions of this provision are already being keenly felt by those involved in the bail process, particularly juvenile accused.

In this paper we argue that the provision lacks a rational, empirical foundation and undermines the law's long-standing commitment to the fundamental criminal justice principles of the presumption of innocence and concomitant rights to release and liberty. Ostensibly the amendment was introduced to prevent 'magistrate shopping' and alleviate the 'worry' and 'anguish' of crime victims. We contend however, that Section 22A is really intended as punishment and to promote the government's tough law and order policies.

'Victim-inspired' law reform: What is its impact on victims?

Asher Flynn, Monash University

Prior to November 2006, victims had limited statutory standing or consideration in Victoria's criminal process, particularly when a plea bargain agreement was reached. This status changed significantly with the enactment of the Victims Charter Act 2006 (Vic), which seeks to provide greater consideration of victims by placing statutory requirements on the Office of Public Prosecutions to consult with them and use their opinions to inform case decisions. Increasing delays within Victoria's indictable stream has also exacerbated a desire for court efficiency, with victims as a primary motivating factor. While some reforms and recommendations for reform may have potentially positive impacts on victims, the possibility exists that this desire for expeditiousness may be prioritised paradoxically at the expense of victim (and defendant) interests. This paper examines some recent 'victim-inspired' changes to Victoria's criminal process and explores their potential impact on victims.

Cautioning versus court and the problem of selection bias

Shasta Holland, University of Melbourne

In Australia, experimental studies of the impact of police cautioning of young offenders have not been conducted. Police officers make decisions about how young offenders will be dealt with based on a range of individual and offence factors. As a result strong selection bias operates in the allocation of youths to either caution or court and it is difficult to determine whether cautioning of young offenders is more effective in terms of re-offending that court appearances. This paper describes one method, the propensity scores method, designed to overcome some of the problems posed by selection bias and presents the results of propensity scores analysis of re-offending following cautioning or court for juvenile offenders in Victoria. A number of limitations of current knowledge regarding police decision-making and juvenile re-offending are also discussed.

Eighteen problem solving months at the Neighbourhood Justice Centre

Jay Jordens, Neighbourhood Justice Centre

The Neighbourhood Justice Centre (NJC) pilot co-locates a multi-jurisdictional court and legal, correctional, prosecutorial, and social and community services in one building situated in Collingwood, Melbourne. One of the key aims of the pilot is to assist people who are in contact with the justice system to address the underlying causes of their offending, utilising therapeutic jurisprudence and restorative justice frameworks. Operationalising these aims has meant encouraging a

centre-wide problem-solving ethos and developing specific, structured interventions. One such intervention is the NJC "Problem-Solving Process".

This process is unique to the NJC, as is the Neighbourhood Justice Officer (NJO) a new legislated position created specifically for the pilot. The NJO acts as a conduit between the court and services and coordinates and convenes the NJC Problem Solving Process. In this paper, the NJO reflects on the first eighteen months of problem solving at the NJC.

Concurrent session 5b Violence

Menzies Theatre
Chair: Jessica Anderson

'Unintended consequences', sexual assault victims within criminal justice law reform: deconstructing policy into practice

Rezana Karim, University of New South Wales

The paper aims to deconstruct the recent reform initiatives in NSW for sexual assault prosecutions. Law reform in relation to sexual assault has been victim centric, however has produced nominal results for complainants. Some reform measures are contrary to the needs of sexual assault complainants perpetuating further 'marginalisation' for complainants within the criminal trial process. This paper focuses upon legislative reform that has sought to address the 'trauma' for sexual assault victims in giving evidence, by looking at the characteristics and level of engagement of the sexual assault complainant within the criminal trial process. My approach involves examining the structural realities of the NSW criminal trial that have remained apparently non-negotiable and I will explore why they have maintained this sacred status in this paper through the process of law reform. Greater empirical research is required to explore the structural resonance of reforms.

The convention on the prevention and punishment of genocide and its relationship with Indigenous Australians

Erin Louis, Australian Institute of Criminology

In 1948 the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide was adopted by the United Nations, marking genocide as the most heinous crime against humanity. The inextricable link between the Holocaust and the word "genocide" means that society only engages with the idea of genocide in its most physically violent form. As a result there is a continuing reluctance to apply the word to events or circumstances that do not encompass mass murder or violence on a scale equivalent to that which took place during that horrific event. The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate the relevance of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide to post colonial Australia and the forced removal of Indigenous children now referred to as the Stolen Generation. The implications of considering the forced removal of Indigenous children an act of genocide will be discussed.

Trends in lethal and non-lethal violence against women in Australia: what don't we know, what should we know?

Dr Samara McPhedran, International Coalition for Women in Shooting and Hunting (WiSH) and Dr Jeanine Baker

Although an amount of international research has assessed various predictive, high-risk, and differential factors for lethal and non-lethal violence against women, relatively little Australian research has examined this issue. This leaves notable gaps in the available knowledge base. The lack of empirical information also impedes the development of sound policy interventions for protecting women who experience violence. The current paper explores trends in violence against women in Australia, with specific reference to homicide, weapons use, and the potential efficacy of interventions aimed at empowering women to remove themselves and their dependents from violence within domestic environments. Particular attention is given to data quality, consistency of data collection protocols between different states, and ways to address current shortcomings in statistical information.

Therapeutic and non-therapeutic use of ADHD medication by young people in detention centres

Dr Jeremy Prichard, University of Tasmania and Jason Payne, Australian Institute of Criminology

Untreated, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) can have deleterious effects upon academic performance, family relations and self-esteem. An established albeit contentious treatment for ADHD is the prescription of stimulants, including dexamphetamines. Estimates suggest that between 1%–6% of school aged Australians are medicated with stimulants.

There are complex interrelationships between ADHD and adolescent deviance, including shared risk factors and the influence of Conduct Disorders. However, a number of US studies have found that therapeutic use of stimulants either have no impact on substance use or reduce the risk of substance use among young people diagnosed with ADHD.

Original data are presented from the AIC's Drug Use Careers of Offenders (Juvenile) project concerning 371 young people in detention centres. The findings describe the extent of non-therapeutic use of dexamphetamines and its place in adolescent substance use trajectories. Tentative indications of links between dexamphetamine use and subsequent amphetamine use are discussed.

Concurrent session 5c Corrections

Nichols Theatre
Chair: Peter Homel

Creating a position of advantage: Effective management and rehabilitation of female Indigenous offenders at Townsville Women's Correctional Centre

Sally-Ann Gray, Queensland Corrective Services

With the commissioning of the new state of the art Townsville Women's Correctional Centre in July 2008 it was an opportune time to incorporate additional offender management practices relevant and more tailored to the specific needs of female offenders, and in particular Indigenous female offenders. Townsville Women's Correctional Centre has a profile of up to 85% of offenders from remote Indigenous communities.

A significant proportion of these women come from extremely disadvantaged backgrounds and have been subjected to intense and prolonged emotional, physical and sexual abuse. While it is important not to use their disadvantage and own experiences of victimisation as an excuse for their offending behaviour, these issues have been important considerations in the development and implementation of basic offender management practices which support the empowerment of these women and promote opportunities for them to develop skills and attitudes to increase their advantage, rather than further their disadvantage.

For example the "Inclusive Management Group" is a collaborative decision making body consisting of staff and offenders to guide the daily routine within the correctional centre and oversee the resolution of minor disagreements and problems within the facility.

Stories and stats: A mixed methods study of staff and prisoner mental health experiences in the prison setting

Kate Hancock, Curtin University of Technology

People with mental illness are over-represented in prison populations, and often the provision of mental health services is a difficult task in an environment where discipline and safety take precedence over health treatment. This PhD research used an exploratory sequential (QUAL/QUAN) mixed methods design to explore staff and male prisoner experiences of mental illness and mental health service provision in a sample of Western Australian prisons. The study provides unique insight into the prison mental health experience through the voices of those who live and work in this complex setting. This presentation will briefly discuss the findings of:

1. The qualitative phase; including semi-structured interviews with staff and prisoners (n=17); and
2. The quantitative phase; including surveys posted to staff in eight prisons (n=120), and face-to-face survey completion with prisoner patients in four prisons (n=48).

The implications of these findings and recommendations for improved service provision will be discussed.

Sociological analysis of prison : costs and consequences

Dr Reza Ali Mohseni, Islamic Azad University

As one of society's institutions and organizations, prison encompasses groups of people and chains of events. To understand what is happening in this small social unit and the consequences, it is necessary to identify its cultural, economic, social and behavioural dimensions. Studies show that, before prison management begins to work with new prisoners, using behavioural control to lead them to the desired social outcomes, the prison itself and other prisoners, particularly inveterates, begin to teach the prison 'alphabets' to the newcomer.

From a sociological point of view, prisons and prison policy today have largely lost their remedial and rehabilitation functions and motives. Statistics show that 30-50 percent of released prisoners will reoffend.

Although imprisonment contributes to declining crime rates, it carries economic, social and cultural costs. This paper is a sociological study of prisons and prison policy from a pathological point of view, considering consequences and other costs. Three harms are identified: to the prisoner, to the family, and to society.

Concurrent session 5d Substance abuse

Sutherland Theatre
Chair: Rebecca Wickes

Drug and substance abuse among youth

Ddungu Adrian, Youth Crime Watch Uganda

Youth on drugs and substance abuse has proved to be an important factor in recent discussions. Continuous use of substances causes a serious problem (abuse). Dependant use occurs when the person taking a psychoactive substance has a strong desire to take the substance and cannot control the use or the desire. Psychoactive substances include any substance that modifies or changes that person's perception, mood cognition and behavioural function and it also includes legal and illegal substances that can lead to dependence.

The effects of psychoactive substances can be short or long term. Short term may include a temporary feeling of confidence, loss of inhibition and loss of memory. Among the long term there is progressive damage to the body organs such as the liver, lungs, heart and kidney. Alcohol increases talkativeness, and general activity, slows down thought, judgment and reactions, causes loss of balance, blurred vision and even death. Cannabis increases heart rate, impairs short term memory, causes redness of eyes, learning problems, difficulty in thinking and problem solving, impaired muscle coordination and balance, and worsens

existing mental problems. Heroin hinders concentration and vision, deep sleep, loss of consciousness and death. Volatile inhalants increase feelings of happiness and fantasies, and cause nose bleeding, loss of appetite, kidney, heart, lung and liver damage. However, there are other general effects like malnutrition, mental illness, miscarriage and complications during pregnancy, and physical deformities to the unborn and newborn baby.

Mental health, drug use and offending amongst female detainees

Lubica Forsythe and Mitchell K. Byrne, University of Wollongong

Existing research suggests that female prisoners are increasing as a proportion of the prison population, have very poor mental health and are more likely to be drug dependent than male prisoners. This paper examines whether these characteristics are also present in people who have been detained by police and included in the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) study. Gender comparisons on mental health, drug use and offence characteristics are explored as well as the stability or change in these characteristics over the five year sampling period. Detainees constitute a broader base of offenders compared to prisoners therefore yielding information which may provide opportunities for earlier intervention.

Evaluating the response to volatile substance misuse: Police, community and policy

Christina Marel, University of New South Wales

Petrol sniffing and other volatile substances have been misused in some Northern Territory Indigenous communities over the past few decades. The easy accessibility and low cost of these substances have made them a drug of choice in many remote settings, however, more recently, various interventions that have attempted to minimize the spread and harm of substance misuse have been introduced. These include the rollout of Opal fuel, low aromatic spray paint, and youth activity programs. This paper outlines the current evaluative research that explores the response to volatile substance misuse in an Indigenous community in the Northern Territory, including policing, community, government and other agency strategies. This paper will briefly explore the background of substance misuse, as well as the difficulties of researching vulnerable populations, in terms of gaining access, trust and confidence.

Moderation is the key

Darian Greenough and Donna Halloran, Queensland Police Service

The Burdekin is a small rural sugar cane community one hour south of Townsville. Like many small communities, community members are drawn together to address probable influences/ trends from larger centres that impact on their local youth.

One such trend is binge drinking. As there are a number of events for young ladies between 16 and 17 years of age making their debut each year, it was quickly identified that there were a large number of potential underage drinkers at these functions. There are six Prom and Debutante balls held each year with varying degrees of liquor related problems.

As a proactive measure to address the possible influences on youth, representatives from Police, Schools, Church groups and Sporting groups formed a Community Liquor Committee to formulate a consolidated and consistent approach to these events. A trial use of an alcometer to police levels of intoxication was introduced, together with rules for acceptable behaviour. Rules were printed on the reverse side of event tickets and displayed at the entry points to each function.

Hired security personnel enforced the rules to preclude those that did not adhere to the rules. This ensured that all community members were informed of the expected and acceptable behaviour whilst attending community functions. The rules have been adopted by all event committees in the Burdekin and have proven to be very effective in deterring anti-social and unacceptable behaviour.

Concurrent session 5e Young people and community

Swan Room
Chair: Mark Brown

Frankston police and community youth assist program

Renee Bloomfield and Emmett Dunne, Victoria Police

The Frankston Police and Community Youth Assist Program identifies 'Youth At Risk', provides early intervention and prevention strategies through individually tailored action plans based on a case mangement framework. Crime is a complex issue in Frankston and therefore police must engage an extensive range of community partners.

This program strives to prevent the onset of criminal behaviours and reduce recidivism. It aims to enhance the health and well being of young persons and to encourage sustainable education and employment pathways. Professional knowledge is explored to enhance traditional and contemporary policing methods to create positive outcomes for young people, the community and police. The effectiveness of the program is being evaluated by a Melbourne University. Mission Australia are supporting the evaluation and providing an additional support member to the program. The program is piloting in various locations throughout Victoria and is supported by the Victoria Police Business Plan, Child and Youth Policy.

Recovery from early onset antisocial behaviour: Applying Moffitt's typology to Australian data

Tara Renae McGee and Jake M. Najman, Queensland University of Technology and Paul Mazerolle, Griffith University

Moffitt's dual typology of life-course persistent and adolescent-limited antisocial behaviour (Moffitt et al 1996) has been extensively tested in the extant research. Moffitt's typological approach also includes a group known as the 'Recovery' or 'low-level chronic' group (Moffitt 2006). This research focuses on those individuals who exhibited extreme antisocial behaviour in early childhood but who by adolescence were no longer classified as extreme: the Recovery group.

The data are drawn from the Mater-University Study of Pregnancy (MUSP), an Australian prospective longitudinal study of mothers and their children from the pre-natal period to when the study child was fourteen years of age. Moffitt's typological groupings were replicated using the MUSP data and a series of models were estimated to identify the variables which significantly predicted recovery. The models showed that the individual and peer characteristics measured in adolescence were more strongly related to recovery from antisocial behaviour than factors measured earlier in life. Understanding factors related to recovery provides useful information in relation to intervention in the lives of those who are at risk for offending.

The relationship between urban marginalisation with crime

Dr Reza Ali Mohseni, Islamic Azad University

In today's world particularly in developing countries, the event of immigration, marginal dwelling and informal settlement around the big cities (megalopolises and metropolises) is an unavoidable task and among the challenges that urban management must tackle.

In recent decades, sociologists, urban planners and urban managers think of identifying and solving this problem and reconstruct the marginal areas and neighborhoods.

The experts of social and development issues believe that unjust economic, social and cultural growth leads to geographical inequalities and imbalances (the distance between city and village). As a result of this, numerous groups of villagers migrate to cities but, although they are employed in economically productive activities in the city, they do not integrate into urban society and culture. They establish unauthorized dwellings in isolation. Marginal dwelling means a part of urban development that is created by a group of mainly poor and low-income people of the ciy and migrants without programming, control and observation of urban development rules and regulations.

This article has been written on the strength of field and library studies of the writer by exploration method. The article relies on this hypothesis that there is a meaningful relationship between the degree of deviation and criminality and marginal dwelling. The marginal areas are like destructive islands of the city that are regarded among the major triggers of crime and criminality. Therefore we can express that the rate of crime and delinquency is higher in marginal areas due to high population, increasing poverty, discrete structures, weakening of social ties, and the fact that the individual is far from public opinion and official control.

Concurrent session 5f Guns

Murray Room
Chair: Frank Morgan

Firearms and minors—is it right?

Roland Browne, National Coalition for Guns Control

In 1996, following the Port Arthur massacre in Tasmania, all states and territories signed up to the National Firearms Agreement. A cornerstone of the agreement was that the minimum age for a gun licence in Australia was 18 years of age.

Within 18 months, all jurisdictions in Australia had implemented the Agreement. Yet, all states and territories have breached the agreement and continue to breach the agreement by the fiction of "minor's permits" to enable firearms to be used by persons under the age of 18. In some jurisdictions there is no minimum age.

This paper will consider the regulatory loophole, how firearms are marketed to children and the merits of such a strategy from a public health perspective. It will evaluate whether children have any right to possession of a firearm, and, if so, whether that "right" can be characterised as a "human right" in contemporary terms.

School shootings in the USA—are there lessons for Australia?

John Crook, Gun Control Australia Inc

This paper examines the possibility of Australia having a higher amount of private gun ownership and the likelihood of that deleteriously influencing school life. The paper looks at:

1. The major shootings in US schools and colleges, including the 33 deaths in 2007 at Virginia University
2. The 2002 Monash University handgun shooting and its political consequences
3. The influence of US pro-gun groups and the international gun industry on the ideas of Australian shooting groups
4. The potential for these latter groups to influence governments so that Australian gun laws more resemble US gun laws

The paper suggests that there are strong organised interests throughout the world to have guns far more freely available in Australia, and that should they succeed a potential outcome is that guns and armed society values will appear in our schools, with deleterious results to human rights throughout Australia.

America fights back: A letter from America about guns

Professor Earl E. McDowell, Citizens for a Safer Minnesota

Recent tragedies in the US in schools and among the general population, remind us that the US gun problem continues with 12,000 people being murdered with firearms every year. Initially, I will present an overview of the state of the battle between pro-gun and anti-gun forces in the US. The recent decision by the Supreme Court on the Second Amendment will have important consequences for those involved in this battle.

Many Australians know a good deal about the National Rifle Association (NRA) but perhaps not so much about the well-developed gun control organizations and their successes. Given the nature of the Bush administration, America may well have a more serious problem if it were not for the efforts of these organizsations.

I suggest that the American experience with privately owned guns might offer valuable lessons for Australians if they were to examine the gun problem in both countries and evaluate the merits of each side in the Gun Rights vs Human Rights debate.

Concurrent session 5g Policing—a

Ballroom
Chair: Jenny Fleming

Paradoxes of policing and protest

David Baker, Monash University

The policing of mass public protest is complex and unpredictable. The art of policing is selective, especially so in maintaining public order. In western democracies in the eighties and nineties, softer, more tolerant, flexible and less coercive styles of policing emerged. With notable exceptions, Australia saw police leadership advocating communication, negotiated management and a low-key approach to large-scale protest, best exemplified in the policing of the 1998 national waterfront dispute.

This paper argues that the advent of anti-globalisation protest (2000 WEF, G20, 2007 APEC) has ushered in a new phase in the policing of mass protest. Negotiation is still embedded in the Australian policing approach, but the proliferation and exhibition of paramilitary riot police and weaponry are accompanied by the enforcement of "exclusionary zones" to protect dignitaries at global "talkfests". Public order policing is increasingly ambiguous: security and control are being maintained, but the civil rights of protesters are impinged.

The dramatic increase of powers to police aboriginal people in the Northern Territory: What little is gained for such a high a price

Mary Spiers Williams, Tangentyere Council Inc

In 2007, the Commonwealth government launched an intervention in the NT, and passed legislation, the aims of which are to promote the interests of Indigenous people in the NT. When the intervention was launched it was widely believed that police powers had not increased. This paper discusses how in fact police powers have been dramatically increased, reveals how the legislation masked this and how on the street the only people to feel the impact of this increase in powers are the local indigenous people. The author questions whether the cost of this is too high, and whether even it achieves the aims of the legislation.

Facing the gatekeepers: An account of the trials and tribulations of researching the police

Alyce McGovern, Charles Sturt University

Traditionally, policing organisations have been 'closed' settings, where access is controlled by 'gatekeepers'. Despite a growing emphasis on openness, accountability and transparency within policing organisations, there is still an element of these organisations operating as 'closed' environments, especially in regards to external researchers, who may be perceived as challenging their role or status (Silverman 2001: 57).

This paper will explore my own experience in attempting to research one area of the NSW Police Force; their Media Unit, the department responsible for managing and facilitating communication between the police, media and public.

Like many before me (see Brookman 1999; Fox and Lundman 1974; Punch 1993; 1989), one of the biggest limitations I faced in my research was gaining access to the NSW Police Media Unit. Drawing from my experience I will attempt to situate the difficulties I faced within a framework which sees such departments as key to the 'culture of control' fostered within police agencies.

Career motivation and occupational identity among police recruits

David Bull, Christine Jennett, Mir Islam and Rosemary Woolston, Charles Sturt University

Research has shown that police recruits begin their education with 'high expectations and lofty ideals', desiring an action-oriented occupation and aspiring to be part of 'the police family'. Given that both the content and length of police education has become more substantial over the last 20 years, it is a challenge for educators to meet these expectations and ensure that students maintain their positive orientation and occupational identity throughout their training.

This paper reports on a study of police recruits taking the Bachelor of Justice Studies (Policing) path into the New South Wales Police Force. The path includes a second year practicum in a police station as a key means of students' maintaining their identity with 'the police family'. The paper examines, first, the recruits' reasons for choosing a policing career and this particular entry path; and secondly, the development of motivation and occupational identity pre and post practicum.

Concurrent session 6a Terrorism

Bradman Theatre
Chair: Rebecca Wickes

Policing terrorism in the 21st Century—challenges

Caroline O'Hare, New South Wales Police Force

In 1978 when the bombing occurred outside the Sydney Hilton, the investigation of politically motivated violence by the NSW Police Force was largely in support of security intelligence agencies.

Fast forward to 2008. With the criminalisation of terrorism, policing is increasingly relied upon as a counter terrorism strategy in partnership with security intelligence agencies.

However the functions of sourcing national security intelligence and collecting admissible evidence for the prosecution of offences in the criminal justice system are separated by legal, policy, jurisdictional and operational paradigms.

Resolving these issues will continue to challenge policing agencies in the 21st century security environment.

This paper will recommend strategies for reducing the tension created by the intelligence versus evidence phenomena that currently exists.

Counter-terrorism policing, the war on terror and the Haneef Case

Associate Professor Sharon Pickering and Associate Professor Jude McCulloch, Monash University

This paper explores the lessons that the Haneef case presents to the operation of counter-terrorism policing nationally and internationally. It focuses on the inter-agency issues it presents for policing between state police forces and the Australian Federal Police.

It compares the Australian inter-agency counter-terrorism policing environment with other comprable countries and outlines the dangers of the current inter-agency environment for the efficacy of counter-terrorism policing and socially cohesive communities.

Finding the right balance: Towards a human rights impact assessment of counter-terrorism policing

Annie Pettitt, Monash University

Since September 11, 2001 there has been growing tension between the protection of human rights and national security imperatives. There have been different approaches to the issue of how to balance national security and counter-terrorism strategies with adequate human rights protections. Governments have argued that it is necessary to find the right 'balance' between guaranteeing public safety and respecting the rights of individuals suspected of being involved in, or having knowledge of, terrorist activities. But how do we know that we have got the balance right? How is the right 'balance' to be determined, by what criteria and by whom?

This paper explores how the principles of human rights, can be applied in practice to develop a human rights impact assessment framework for counter-terrorism policing laws, policies and practices. Such a framework will both assist police decision making and provide a transparent accountability mechanism.

Juror empathy and prejudice in terrorist cases: Results of a controlled experiment in the NSW Supreme Court

Associate Professor David Tait, University of Canberra

The ARC-funded Juries and Interactive Visual Evidence (JIVE) project looked at how juries would respond to new forms of evidence and judicial instructions guiding deliberation. Phase 3 of the study involved a mock trial in the King St courts in Sydney with a real judge, prosecutor and defence lawyer and a terrorism charge developed with the AFP and the ACT DPP. How did different levels of empathy or prejudice shape the way jurors received the evidence, deliberated and passed judgment on the accused? This paper sheds light on the interaction between prior attitudes and jury decision-making.

Concurrent session 6b Fraud

Derwent Room
Chair: Peter Homel

Consumer fraud risks in Australia and overseas

Carolyn Budd and Jessica Anderson, Australian Institute of Criminology

The Fraud Fortnight campaign is an initiative of 19 government agencies which comprise the Australian Consumer Fraud Taskforce. This annual campaign forms part of a global initiative and aims to raise awareness of consumer fraud in Australia. Despite these attempts, there has been little discussion of the prevalence rates of consumer fraud from an international perspective.

The paper will compare the findings of a recent AIC online survey, conducted as part of the 2008 Fraud Fortnight awareness campaign, the ABS Personal Fraud Survey 2008 and international research to form a discussion of consumer fraud focussing on victimisation rates, victim characteristics and emerging fraud typologies.

The role of segmentation and routine activity theory in improving responses to fraud

Inspector Mick Sheehan, Victoria Police

In trying to understand its own fraud data, Victoria Police was faced with the fact that crime is largely recorded by reference to statutory and common law offences. In the case of fraud this meant that 72% of all "deception" incidents were recorded against the single offence type of Obtaining Property by Deception, despite there being over 500 different State and Commonwealth "deception" offences.

In developing effective crime control strategies, the crime problem has to be as highly specific as the strategy designed to combat it. Routine Activity Theory assumes that for a specific crime to occur three things have to be present: a motivated offender, a likely victim/target and the absence of a capable guardian. To develop the most effective crime control strategies, the strategy must address all three factors.

For law enforcement crime control purposes, segmentation seeks to break down "heterogeneous" crime classifications such as Obtain Property by Deception into "homogeneous" segments. This presentation will identify the process applied to articulate the fraud problem, identifying segments for prioritised action and the potential for performance measures.

Coordinating individual and organisational responses to fraud

Russell G Smith and Carolyn Budd, Australian Institute of Criminology

Crimes involving dishonesty, collectively known as fraud, have been estimated to cost developed nations many billions of dollars each year. The last decade has seen the creation of an extensive range of responses to this problem by government and business alike, some of which are beginning to bear fruit. But much remains to be done—particularly concerning the coordination of the many preventive and response strategies being used by public and private sector organisations.

This paper outlines current avenues of fraud reporting that individuals and organisations use, examines the extent of reporting, and considers the various barriers that exist to reporting fraud. It is argued that there are various approaches that could be developed to encourage greater reporting of fraud, and that a nationally coordinated response would assist those who make official reports, and enable information to be gathered which may assist in the development of improved fraud prevention strategies and interventions.

Regulation, governance and second Life

Dr Ian Warren and Dr Darren Palmer, Deakin University

A highly sophisticated body of literature is beginning to distinguish notions of risk associated with Massive Multi Media Online Role Playing Games (MMMORPGs) from those in the mainstream cyber-crime field. Second Life is one of several MMMORPGs raising popular concerns over the maintenance of good order, harm prevention and user safety. However, several cyber-regulatory theorists demonstrate that inherent tensions arise from the transplantation of real world legal and policing terminologies into regulation of the unique and global social environments of interactive cyber-worlds.

Using Second Life as our focus, this paper explores notions of harm associated with virtual worlds and documents and the various layers of actual and potential regulatory activity within MMMORPG environments. Drawing on a combination of theoretical traditions wedded to gaming theory, cyber-regulation and criminology, we argue that conventional nomenclatures dealing with real world ideas of crime, harm, law and governance have only partial application in the contemporary virtual world.

Concurrent session 6c—Policing—b

Menzies Theatre
Chair: Janet Smith

Sub-lethal weapons: Causing deaths or saving lives?

Emma Ryan, Monash University

This paper draws on North American, Canadian and Australian experiences of deaths following sub-lethal weapons use by police, specifically capsicum spray and conducted energy devices. The issue of whether sub-lethal weapons cause or contribute to death, and who is at fault if they do, is controversial. Corporate might has been brought to bear on those who have drawn links between the weapons and fatal outcomes, leaving substantial uncertainty surrounding their safety and reliability. Explored here are some key issues and events contributing to the confusion.

Unclear and contentious medical diagnoses, contradictory research and powerful stakeholders have arguably combined to seriously challenge efforts to hold accountable those who utilise and manufacture sub-lethal weapons. The impression that sub-lethal weapons are 'safe' and useful substitutes for lethal force is maintained and reinforced through this process, while at the same time a thorough examination of the limits of permissibility in relation to new policing technologies is significantly marred.

A multivariate model of police deviance: Examining the nature of corruption, crime and misconduct

Dr Louise Porter, Griffith University and Celia Warrender, Her Majesty's Prison Service, UK

The current study aimed to explore the multivariate nature of police deviance in order to identify a descriptive model of the features of behaviour that could potentially inform approaches to prevention. Fifty cases were coded from law reports to extract variables of deviant behaviour. These were analysed descriptively to obtain frequencies and then statistically using Multidimensional Scalogram Analysis to explore the relationships between the variables. A three-way model similar to Punch's definition incorporating police crime, noble cause misconduct, and corruption was identified, with police crime being the most frequent.

This typically involved constables committing proactive single criminal offences alone for personal gain. The findings are discussed in terms of explanations for the behaviour and also prevention strategies such as increasing police accountability, (awareness of) consequences and transformational leadership.

The ethics of policing in a risk society

Amelia Johns, Victoria University

In 'Policing the Risk Society' (1997) Richard Ericson and Kevin Haggerty reflect upon the convergence of traditional policing, (expressed through sovereign, territorial power,) with new risk communication strategies which demand that police become knowledge workers, collecting crime and population data to convey to external surveillance and governance networks. As the authors note this focus responds to the changing social milieu of risk society, where populations are becoming increasingly mobile and diverse, making territorial definitions of power meaningless.

The outcome is the establishment of a more 'decentralised and distributive' system of governance, increasingly reliant on sophisticated, extraterritorial surveillance technologies to identify and profile human populations according to the risks they pose and are subject to. But, as the authors note, this leads to the paradox of risk, which is that technologies designed to better know and manage risk, also create new risks which then require more technical solutions to address the 'amplifying spiral'. This article will explore this paradox through a consideration of racial profiling, which I will argue increases crime related knowledge, but simultaneously proliferates relations of mistrust, damaging the legitimacy of police.

Concurrent session 6d Human trafficking

Nichols Theatre
Chair: Judy Putt

Theorizing sex trafficking: Myths, interventions and harm

Dr Sanja Milivojevic, Monash University

This paper will address some key historical and contemporary debates around trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation. It will first identify existing stereotypes regarding women who are trafficked and/or perceived to be in danger to be trafficked for sex. Furthermore, this paper will pinpoint leading voices in this debate and look more closely into an unlikely coalition of actors who joined forces in the '21st century abolitionist movement' in an attempt to 'rescue' poor and innocent women from the Global South from sex slavery.

This paper will further address the issue of harm as a consequence of contemporary anti-trafficking policies, and address the question why there is a lack of critical voices that would problematise such an approach to sex trafficking and acknowledge that current counter-trafficking measures indeed jeopardize women's human rights.

Developing an effective criminal justice response to trafficking in persons: Lessons from the front line

Anne Gallagher and Paul Holmes

Trafficking in persons now affects all regions and most countries of the world. Over the past decade, there has been increasing acceptance of the need for an effective, internationally coordinated response. However, the practical difficulties in realizing this goal are considerable. No country can yet lay claim to genuine, extensive experience in dealing with trafficking as a criminal phenomenon. Most are developing and adapting their responses on the run, often under strong political pressure, and principally through trial and error. While communication between national agencies on this issue is improving, there is still very little cooperation or cross-fertilization of ideas across national borders.

The authors draw on emerging international rules as well as their experience of working with States and intergovernmental organizations on this issue to propose eight elements of an effective national criminal justice response to human trafficking. Each is described in detail, justified with reference to relevant international standards, and illustrated with examples from current professional practice.

The Australian response to trafficking: Examining the response

Dr Marie Segrave, Univeristy of Western Sydney

This paper will draw on research examining the implentation of the Australian response to people trafficking. This research was conducted in Australia and Thailand and involved extensive interviews with a broad range of groups and individuals including policy makers, state authorities, non government agenies, international organisations and victims of trafficking. It will raise key concerns with regards to the overarching framework and the details of the policy response. It will also identify critical issues arising in the implementation of the response. The paper will outline key issues arising from this research and identify the potential for alternative approaches.

Wondering why human trafficking still thrives? Reasons and solutions: A report on two researches in Africa

Dr Maicibi Alhas and Dr Masamba Sita, United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Human trafficking is a vice that shames us all; it violates human rights and commodifies human beings. Though it is a global phenomenon, Africa is worst hit. Consequently, using both quantitative and qualitative research approaches, UNAFRI conducted two survey studies, one in Nigeria and the other in Uganda, on human trafficking. The objectives were to establish the socio-economic characteristics of the victims of trafficking and of traffickers, to identify the root causes and motivations for trafficking.

The results revealed that the causes of trafficking are grouped into push and pull factors. The causes and vulnerability centre on greed, poverty, corrupton, competition, traditional practices, weak value systems, poor legislation, demand for services in the host countries and the roles of the 'clergies'. Based on the revealing findings, recommendations were advanced to curb the retrogressive and dehumanizing trade. The recommendations include addressing the pull factors; monitoring and censuring various stakeholders' activities; international cooperation and general sensitization of the public.

Concurrent session 6e
Crime and demographics

Ballroom
Chair: Kelly Richards

Adult onset offending: A comparison of self-reported and official data

Tara Renae McGee, Queensland University of Technology and Professor David Farrington, University of Cambridge

In the extant literature, adult-onset offending has usually been identified using official sources of offending. It is expected that many of the individuals identified this way would have histories of prior offending and antisocial behaviour. To investigate this issue, the men from the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development (CSDD) were examined.

Adult-onset offenders were identified using official records and then compared to other offenders and non-offenders on a range of prior measures of antisocial behaviour and self-reported offending. Results were mixed showing that the lives of some men identified as adult-onset offenders were relatively trouble free prior to detection. In comparison, the adjudication by the criminal justice system for others was simply the first time their ongoing pattern of offending had been detected. One important finding is that there are some individuals who appear to have a trouble free childhood and adolescence with offending beginning in adulthood.

The concentration of offending and related social problems in Tasmanian families

Dr Vanessa Goodwin, Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies

Longitudinal surveys have established that crime tends to run in families. The Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development revealed that having a convicted father, mother, brother or sister were all independently important as predictors of a boy's criminality.

Research examining the concentration of offending and related social problems in six extended families is currently being conducted by the Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies. The main aim of the research project is to identify ways to better respond to the needs of multi-problem families, and break the cycle of crime.

The study utilises a range of methods, including interviews with agency representatives, and information gathering across government agencies to develop a profile of the six families. The study also involves collaborative work with the Australian Institute of Criminology to develop a methodology for calculating the costs of crime and related social problems for multi-problem families.

Demography and crime: The role of cohorts in the analysis of crime rates for an ageing population

Lisa Rosevear, University of Tasmania

From a demographic perspective, the investigation of the age-crime pattern can take two forms. First, the age composition effect: crime rates are highest for young persons, so any change in their share of the population age structure can be expected to impact the total crime rate. Second, the impact of cohort size: social disorganisation is associated with larger cohorts, so levels of crime can be expected to rise and fall in accordance with fluctuations in age-specific (or age-structure) effects arising from the broader social conditions associated with the movement of cohorts through the life span. The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of these two demographic perspectives on the analysis of the age-crime pattern, including methodological means of demonstrating their realisation, with a focus on age, period and cohorts effects emerging from Western Australian apprehension rates between 1994 and 2002.

Age and recidivism

Brett C. Trowbridge, The Trowbridge Foundation

Most crime is perpetrated by males in their late adolescence or early adulthood. Offenders on average quit offending as they age, even psychopathic offenders and those with lengthy criminal records. Very few criminal offenses are committed by those aged 50 or older. Actuarial methods of predicting recidivism result in high numbers of false positives for older offenders. For offenders over age 60 actuarial scores are such poor estimates of likelihood of re-offense that using age alone results in better predictions. Although analysis of base-rates or re-offense among older offenders shows that actuarial prediction leads to an unacceptably high rate of false positives, courts and parole authorities are generally unaware of this phenomenon. The result is over utilization of valuable prison space for those unlikely to re-offend, and unnecessary prolonged deprivation of liberty for aging offenders. Implications of society are discussed, as are suggested changes in policy.

Concurrent session 6f Indigenous justice

Sutherland Theatre
Chair: Matthew Willis

The use and impact of diversionary processes for reducing Indigenous over-representation

Troy Allard, Simon Little, Griffith University, Anna Stewart and Hennessey Hayes

Formal police cautioning and conferencing are extensively used throughout Australia to divert young people from formal court processing. Despite this, few studies have explored the characteristics of young people processed or the impact of the different processes on re-contact with the system. The presentation will report the findings of a project that explored contact that the 1990 offender cohort (Queensland) had with the juvenile justice system. The characteristics of young people in the cohort processed through the different options and the impact of these options on re-contact with the justice system will be examined. Importantly, consideration will be given to the Indigenous status of young people in examining program characteristics and impact. Indigenous over-representation in the juvenile justice system remains a source of significant concern and the use and usefulness of existing diversionary programs for this group of young people remains largely unknown. The practical and theoretical implications arising from the research will be discussed.

Are Indigenous sentencing courts effective in reducing Aboriginal offending? The case of circle sentencing in NSW

Jacqueline Fitzgerald, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Indigenous sentencing courts offer an alternative way of sentencing Aboriginal offenders by taking the sentencing process out of the traditional court setting and allowing the involvement of the offender's community. They currently operate in all Australian jurisdictions except Tasmania. In the Circle Sentencing process in NSW the offender, magistrate, community elders, the victim and support people sit in a circle to discuss the circumstances and impact of the offence and determine a sentence tailored to the offender.

Some associated with Indigenous sentencing courts have claimed they have a positive impact of offending outcomes. However, to date, no jurisdiction has published a rigorous, quantitative investigation into their effect on reoffending. A stated objective of Circle Sentencing in NSW is to 'reduce recidivism in Aboriginal communities'. This paper considers whether this objective is being met by considering whether Circle Sentencing participants 1. Show a reduction in the frequency of their offending, 2. Take longer to reoffend and/or 3. Reduce the seriousness of their offending.

Evaluation of the Children's Koori Court of Victoria: Preliminary findings

Professor Allan Borowski and Mark Harris, La Trobe University

An important strategy for addressing overrepresentation of Indigenous Australians in the justice system has been to foster Indigenous participation in sentencing procedures. While there are now a number of variably formalized courts and sentencing circles, few of these initiatives have been evaluated.

The Children's Koori Court of Victoria was the first formalized Children's Court of its type in Australia. The legislation establishing the court as a separate (third) division of the Children's Court on a pilot basis was passed by the Victorian Parliament in late 2004. This court began operating at the end of 2005.

Its principal objective is to help reduce the overrepresentation of Indigenous youth in the juvenile justice system. A further objective is to ensure greater participation of the Indigenous community in

sentencing through the role played by Aboriginal Elders or Respected Persons and others so as to assist in achieving more culturally appropriate sentences for young Indigenous people.

This paper will report some of the preliminary findings of a process and outcome evaluation of the Children's Koori Court.

The challenges of bringing two laws together: The introduction of a Yapa Community Court

Mary Spiers Williams, Tangentyere Council

In August 2007, the Northern Territory Government announced that it would provide funding for 10 community courts in remote areas. This was in response to the recommendations in the Little Children are Sacred Report, and is part of its Closing the Gap of Indigenous Disadvantage Strategy. This paper discusses the challenges faced by a remote community in the central desert.

Concurrent session 6g Community policing practice

Swan Room
Chair: Gail Mason

Community justice: A threat or solution to traditional policing

Juanida Horne, University of South Africa

Community justice is not a new phenomenon in South Africa. Newspapers are continuously featuring disturbing front-page photos and stories of violent and merciless vigilante assaults often resulting in deaths. In today's daily exposure to violence and crime and our nation's journey in the fight against crime the challenge has been set, community justice is profoundly prominent and ever more on the forefront in South Africa.

Regrettably the inhuman, merciless and disgraceful treatment of criminals by the community remains a concern and needs to be addressed by Government in South Africa.

The purpose of the research is to obtain an understanding of the dynamics of community justice, the impact on the community and the role of the police in dealing with the challenges of community justice. This study was conducted in the Olievenhoutbosch informal settlement in the Gauteng Region of South Africa.

Community policing in a high-crime transitional state: The case of South Africa since democratisation in 1994

Professor Anthony Minnaar, University of South Africa

One of the legacies of the pre-1994 apartheid style repressive and authoritarian policing was the lack of trust by black citizens of the South African Police (SAP). The poor public image of the police and lack of credibility in terms of policing and crime reduction obviously required a drastic change, not only in the mindset of police members themselves, but also in the way the new South African Police Service (SAPS) policed communities in the newly-democratic South Africa.

This had to occur within the new democratic-oriented and rights dispensation as outlined initially in the Interim Constitution of 1993 and the final Constitution (1996). This changeover was premised and underpinned on the acceptance of the strategy 'Community Policing', which in turn was strongly based on community policing models emanating largely from best practices culled from the USA. In South Africa community policing was implemented with a number of support 'legs', namely victim empowerment and restorative justice inclusive of so-called democratic or human-rights oriented policing.

Furthermore, community support structures as mandated by the Constitution such as Community Police Forums were also crucial to the envisaged roll out of community policing. Other policing approaches in South Africa that aimed to encompass community policing were the operational approaches termed 'visible' and 'sector' policing which in turn were premised on an intelligence-led policing approach. However, all these policing changes had to be operationalised within a context of continuing high levels of crime, in particular of violent crime.

This paper looks at the policy development and operational implementation by the new South African Police Services of a broad-based multi-pronged form of community policing and social crime prevention in a transitional democratic state in the period 1994-2008. It postulates the relative failure of 'community policing' per se in the context of the continuing high levels of crime, particularly violent crime, with the return to a more structured operations based formal policing approach in the last two years.

Community policing—A critical examination of the rhetorical extolment of community policing as a new orthodoxy in law enforcement

Anil Anand, Toronto Police Service

"What makes a successful peacemaker or conflict resolver is not a set of processes, methodologies, or tactics; it is a way of thinking, a set of values, an array of analytical and interpersonal skills, and a clear focus."

Bernard Mayer

Police officers are required to respond to a variety of disputes, in varying circumstances, and under substantial scrutiny. Police practitioners must not only deal with the enforcement of laws and order they are by virtue of their public offices expected to be held to a higher standard of accountability, sensitivity and responsiveness to the needs of their fellow citizens and communities.

While codes of conduct can regulate behavior by threatening to sanction those that violate standards they do little to change intrinsic ethical standards. Similarly, processes for oversight do little to affect the true nature of those engaged in professions, like policing, except hold those who breach ethical or performance codes accountable after the fact.

Processes such as those represented in the field of alternative dispute resolution, on the other hand, aspire to change the underlying values associated with conflict and harmony amongst citizens, organizations, communities and nations.

Within policing this movement of transforming organizational values is being advanced through the adoption of collaborative policing practices—namely community policing.

This paper examines whether community policing, sometimes described as a new orthodoxy, is in fact transforming policing as an alternative dispute resolution process or whether it is merely another rhetorical extolment of old practices cloaked in new terms.

Interdisciplinary action teams

John Thexton, Victoria Police, Raul Foglia, Plenty Valley Community Health Inc, Elleni Wellings, Brighton Police Station and Associate Professor Rae Walker, Latrobe University

In Victoria crisis referral pathways from police to the health sector are well established, however, earlier interventions continue to develop in an adhoc manner.

Interdisciplinary Action Teams is a collaborative approach between police and a range of services, providing a team of health professionals at a municipal level to support victims, offenders or any person in need of assistance who come into contact with police.

This approach enables the number of referral pathways to be significantly reduced and provides: positive occupational health and safety outcomes, a more integrated and timely response across health and welfare sectors and a model that encourages the development of trust between police and health professionals leading to commitment and sustainable change in culture and practise at the police/health interface.

Interdisciplinary Action Teams operate in northern metropolitan (Epping), regional (Shepparton) and rural (Echuca) settings. The concept has received awards at State (2006) and National (2007) levels.

Concurrent session 6h Data and modelling

Murray Room
Chair: Lorana Bartels

Costs of crime in Australia: why they are only estimates

Kiah Rollings, Australian Institute of Criminology

In April 2008 the Australian Institute of Criminology released a report examining the costs of crime to the Australian community (Counting the costs of crime in Australia: a 2005 update). The report described in detail the identified costs of crime to the Australian community and the methodology used to calculate those figures.

This paper will briefly discuss some of the main findings of the report, however the bulk of the paper will focus on methodological issues encountered when costing crime in Australia. When costing crime, estimates rather than definitive numbers are produced, and this paper will examine why that is the case. The paper will consider: the methodological strengths and weaknesses of Australian reported crime statistics; issues around using jurisdictional data; a discussion of tangible and intangible costs of crime; and the use of 'multipliers' to cost crime. The paper will then explore some of the gaps in the knowledge base and will finish with a discussion of some questions to consider when costing crime in the Australian context.

Improving New Zealand's crime and criminal justice statistics

Barbara Lash, Statistics New Zealand

Key statistical development priorities and recommendations are being established for crime and criminal justice statistics in New Zealand. These recommendations should result in improvements in the statistics. Good statistics inform criminology theory, policy and practice.

The key statistical development priorities and recommendations have been developed through the review of crime and criminal justice statistics, led by Statistics New Zealand, but involving all government agencies that produce and use these statistics. The approach taken by the review is to identify enduring policy, research, monitoring and planning questions and information needs, assess whether these needs are being met, and then identify the key statistical development areas. A consultation document based on this process is available on the Statistics New Zealand website from 25 June 2008. www.stats.govt.nz

Record linking techniques and tools in criminal justice modelling at Griffith

Dinu Corbu, Griffith University and Anna Stewart

A key element of a good criminal justice model is capturing the re-offending behaviour, and describing the criminal trajectory of offenders. This often depends on the possibility of linking, with respect of privacy regulations, the records related to the same persons across one or more data tables. This work refers to the usage of record linking techniques and software, among them Febrl, to build de-identified databases for statistical analysis needed to parameterise the Queensland Juvenile Justice Simulation Model, Adult Court Simulation Model and Corrections Simulation Model.

The paper contains a short description of indexing (blocking) techniques, field comparison functions, record pair classification methods, and how they have been applied for de-duplication and linking projects.

Public confidence in the NSW criminal justice system

Craig Jones, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Dr Don Weatherburn and Ms Katherine McFarlane

This paper describes a survey of public attitudes towards sentencing in NSW and whether the NSW criminal justice system is achieving its various aims. Consistent with previous research, a high proportion (66%) of respondents felt that sentences imposed

on convicted offenders are either 'a little too lenient' or 'much too lenient'. Most were either 'very' or 'fairly' confident that the criminal justice system respects the rights of accused persons (72%) and treats them fairly (75%) but smaller proportions were 'very' or 'fairly' confident that the criminal justice system brings people to justice (54.8%), deals with cases efficiently (43.7%), deals with cases promptly (29.7%) or meets the needs of victims (34.7%).

Confidence in the criminal justice system was generally found to be more prevalent among younger people, those who are better educated, those on higher incomes, those who know more about crime and criminal justice and those who reported drawing information about the justice system from broadsheet newspapers, government publications, the Internet or from educational institutions. A large proportion of the public indicated that they would like to learn more about how judges sentence offenders.

Concurrent session 7a Mental health

Bradman Theatre
Chair: Cindy Davids

Reconceptualising disability in the criminal justice system: People with mental health disorders and cognitive disabiity

Associate Professor Eileen Baldry, Dr Leanne Dowse, Mr Phillip Snoyman, Ms. Melissa Clarence, Prof Ian Webster, University of New South Wales

This paper aims to move conceptualisation of those with mental and cognitive disability (MandCD) caught in the criminal justice system (CJS), particularly in prison, beyond traditionally siloed thinking largely framing understanding to date. This thinking has tended to mono-frame people with MandCD who offend as criminal individuals with a pathology or impairment. Insights emerging from an interdisciplinary study of pathways taken by people with MandCD into and through the CJS suggest a new approach merging critical disability studies with critical criminology.

This opens up a new space within which to re-conceptualise the complex matrix of concerns relevant to this intensely marginalised group of people with disabilities. It suggests an interconnected and fluid continuum encompassing social, systemic, community, institutional and criminological processes with individual experiences of impairment, disability and social discrimination, disadvantage and exclusion.

A pilot study of the mental health court in Washoe County, Nevada

Kelly Frailing, University of Cambridge

Mental health courts are a relatively new, exciting and by most accounts a successful addition to the American criminal justice system. Born out of the drug court model, mental health courts allow willing mentally ill offenders to receive treatment and services in lieu of jail time with the aim of reducing or eliminating future contact with the criminal justice system. This presentation reports on a pilot study of the mental health court in Washoe County, Nevada.

The court process is described in some detail and the results of an outcome study of 53 participants are provided. Participation in the mental health court was associated with reduced felony and misdemeanor arrests, reduced jail days and reduced psychiatric hospitalization days, the latter two of which resulted in a cost avoidance for the county. Additional areas of study identified during the pilot study will also be discussed.

Policing the mentally ill: Addressing the challenge in NSW police force

Victoria Herrington, Charles Sturt University and Isabelle Bartkowiak-Theron

As a consequence of their 24-7 availability, police tend to be the first responders to many non-crime incidents, including those involving the welfare of people with a mentally illness. Police attendance at incidents involving mental health consumers has increased in recent years. In 2007 New South Wales Police responded to approximately 21,000 such calls, an increase from 18,000 in 2004.

There are concerns from police and consumer advocacy groups about the appropriateness of this response. In January 2008 the NSW Police Force commenced a pilot program to train a number of Mental Health Intervention Team (MHIT) officers in better dealing with individuals suffering from mental health related symptoms (particularly those in crises) to improve police capacity to respond efficiently and safely to such incidents. This paper presents the NSW Police MHIT model and its evaluation against the backdrop of international best practice in the field.

Concurrent session 7b Justice system

Nichols Theatre
Chair: Kiah Rollings

Micro-simulation of the Queensland adult justice system

Dr Geoffrey Watson, Griffith University

In 2000, JMAG built a micro-simulation model of the Queensland Juvenile Justice System. The success of this project led to a collaborative agreement between JMAG and a number of Queensland Government departments to fund further modelling work. As part of this agreement, JMAG is currently constructing a simulation model of Queensland's Adult Court System.

The new model builds on lessons learnt from construction of the earlier model. Although the Adult Model has its own aims and focus, we intend to eventually link the two models to get added value from our work.

This presentation describes the challenges that building this new model presents. It outlines the benefits to be obtained from both

the new model and its combination with the current Juvenile Model. It also reflects on the limitations imposed by the type of data that is available, and how we can make maximum use of what we have.

Witness anonymity

Sarah Bruhn, Supreme Court of Victoria

Combating terrorism, organised crime and corruption presents numerous difficulties for law enforcement agencies. One of the investigative techniques employed to combat such crime is utilising undercover operatives. If successful, evidence will be obtained which will result in persons being charged.

Problems can eventuate when the matter comes to trial and the undercover operatives seek anonymity in giving their evidence.

This paper provides a legal analysis of the 'balancing act' the Court is to undertake in considering the safety and protection of the undercover operative and their investigation and the rights of the accused and their right to a fair trial.

Youth justice reform in New Zealand

Nessa Lynch, Victoria University of Wellington

Youth justice in New Zealand is in a state of transition. The CYPF Act (elements of which have been adopted and adapted by many other jurisdictions) is over twenty years old and a reform process has begun, which has already resulted in draft legislation. Youth crime and justice has emerged as a key issue in the general election campaign of 2008.

This paper will discuss the future direction of youth justice policy, including the implications of policy goals such as the strengthening of victims' rights and the introduction of more punitive measures for younger children who offend. Using information from other jurisdictions such as England and Wales, it will be argued that the proposed punitive measures are ineffective responses to youth offending.

The transportation of discourses of juvenile delinquency: from diversion to discipline

Diane Solomon Westerhuis, Charles Sturt University

This paper examines shifts of discourses of juvenile delinquency in early 19th Century England and their subsequent transportation to the colony of NSW. King proposed that in the 1810s and 1820s, 'a new set of discourses about the alarming increase of juvenile delinquency seems to have gained a substantial foothold, primarily in the larger urban areas' such as Manchester.

It is proposed that these juveniles and the discourses regarding their delinquency were transported to NSW, facilitated by increasing scrutiny and statistical surveillance of young people and a shift from diversion to discipline. The evidence is to be found in the convict records of NSW and the colonial newspapers of the time.

Concurrent session 7c Sentencing

Sutherland Theatre
Chair: Russell Smith

Asking juries about sentence: sentencing 'teen bash Mum'

Professor Kate Warner, University of Tasmania, Associate Professor Julia Davis, Dr Maggie Walter and Dr Rebecca Bradfield

This paper will discuss the case of a woman found guilty of assault for smacking her teen age daughter with a hearth brush. It is one of the cases in an ongoing jury study in which jurors are asked about the sentence of guilty defendants. Jurors' views about sentencing in general and the particular sentence are explored in questionnaires and interviews. The implications of this case for the criminal law's response to the physical punishment of children are discussed.

Preventive post-sentence detention versus indefinite sentencing: A consideration of principles

Dr Heather Douglas, University of Queensland

Indefinite sentencing regimes have been developed in the UK and a number of Australian jurisdictions. More recently, in three Australian states, Queensland, Western Australia and New South Wales, post-sentence preventive detention regimes for serious sex offenders have been developed. Victorian and Tasmanian research has explored the need for post sentence detention regimes and has so far found that indefinite sentence regimes are sufficient.

In Queensland judges are frequently refusing to indefinitely detain sex offenders on the basis that they will later be assessed for indefinite post-sentence detention. This paper explores whether the two regimes can work side by side and compares the operation of indefinite sentence regimes with post sentence detention regimes, in light of criminal law principles such as double jeopardy and finality.

Concurrent session 7d
Crime prevention

Ballroom
Chair: Janet Smith

Will modern crime prevention really ever be successful while it remains a primarily criminal justice initiative?

Peter Homel, Australian Institute of Criminology

Despite twenty years of rhetoric about being a whole of government, community-based initiative, modern crime prevention largely remains a centrally driven criminal justice led process. Consequently crime prevention goals for achieving long-term sustainable community change through structural measures and social development frequently come into conflict with the criminal justice imperative to reduce individual offending levels. Two of the ways that this tension has manifested itself in Australia and overseas is through constantly changing governance arrangements for the management of crime prevention activity and an increasing commitment to the use of evidence-based policy approaches in order to strengthen the scientific base for crime prevention action.

This presentation uses recent experience from Australia and overseas to suggest that while it is important to further refine crime prevention management and evidence-based practices, what is more important is achieving a substantive break from the horizon limiting policy and program framework afforded by the prevailing criminal justice perspective.

Conceptualising a crime prevention support delivery system

Dr Adrian Cherney, Queensland University of Technology

One of the core challenges in promoting evidence based crime prevention is striking a balance between ensuring fidelity and allowing adaptation. In relation to replicating good-practice guidance and exemplary strategies fidelity relates to strict adherence to program design. However some level of adaptation may be necessary in order for practices and programs to be tailored to local contexts. In such situations it is not surprising that tensions exist between the intentions of central crime prevention programs and how they are implemented on the ground.

This paper will outline the dimensions of a crime prevention support delivery system that aims to promote more effective strategy implementation and find a balance between fidelity and adaptation. The framework revolves around nine core elements: communication, capacity, competency, commitment, compatibility, compliance, coalitions, creativity and champions. The framework is applicable to other social policy areas and has implications for the promotion of evidence based policy and practice.

Intelligence practices in crime prevention

Professor Margaret Mitchell, University of Western Sydney and Patrick Walsh, Charles Sturt University

The value of information sharing between government agencies is recognised and there has been a proliferation of quasi-intelligence gathering and analysis practices into areas such as domestic violence reduction and child protection. This has been largely dependent on transferring methods and practices from policing and security which may not necessarily lead to better intelligence practice; rather the practice has been fragmented across the different environments with limited opportunity for intelligence practitioners to learn from their counterparts in other areas.

This paper describes how intelligence methods are being used in some community services and examines how government departments can collect, transfer or communicate with one another in whole of government crime prevention programs. Cases in which a lack of information and intelligence has led to disastrous outcomes will be examined, such as the 2002 murder August of Holly Wells and Jessica Chapman (see the Bichard Inquiry, 2003).

Concurrent session 7e
Improving interventions

Menzies Theatre
Chair: Carolyn Budd

In prison but not in treatment: The custodial management of child sex offenders

Associate Professor Glenn Ross, Edith Cowan University

A great deal has been written to inform professionals about the various therapeutic treatment programs that are available to treat sex offenders and of the efficacy of such treatments. Little however has been written which provides guidance to correctional administrators or operational staff of correctional centres on strategies for the long-term management of convicted sex offenders during periods of incarceration.

This paper discusses a number of the cultural and correctional issues that need to be considered in providing an environment which is supportive of treatment goals and which provides these offenders with the opportunity to address their offending behaviours.

Mentoring, social capital and desistance from crime: A study of women released from prison

Mark Brown and Stuart Ross, University of Melbourne

Mentoring ex-prisoners is an increasingly popular tool in the burgeoning field of offender reintegration and resettlement. Yet surprisingly little is known about what makes mentoring effective and indeed even whether it can be effective within the domain of criminal justice. This paper proceeds in two parts. First, drawing upon desistance theory it attempts to develop a theoretical

underpinning for mentoring practice with ex-offenders that would identify appropriate targets for mentoring practice, including the development of social capital or connectedness.

Part two of the paper utilises data from research on a women's mentoring program in Victoria, Australia, to understand how one key dimension of desistance—social capital—is recognised by women as a domain of need and those women's perceptions of the way mentoring may deliver gains in social connectedness and capital. The paper concludes with a discussion of the distinctly gendered nature of women's post-prison experiences and the way in which these factors must shape both the process of desistance and the nature of mentoring interventions.

Concurrent session 8a
Hate crime and extremism

Bradman Theatre
Chair: David Rees

Suitable subjects of prejudice: New definitions of hate crime in Australia

Associate Professor Gail Mason, University of Sydney

If a Sunni Muslim assaults a Shiite Muslim because he believes Shiites to be 'sons of bitches and dogs', is this a hate crime? If the Asian victims of a violent home invasion are selected specifically because the offenders believe that Asian people tend to keep a lot of money at home, is this a hate crime? If an offender sets fire to his neighbour's home because he believes him to be a paedophile, is this a hate crime? In the emotionally charged climate of 'new punitiveism', the relatively recent introduction of hate crime laws in Australia hardly seems remarkable. The application of these laws, however, deserves close scrutiny.

This paper will examine a newly emerging body of cases that is setting boundaries for the definition and scope of Australia's (not insubstantial) hate crime laws. The results are curious and provide little support for the claim that such laws have the potential to denormalise subtle and ingrained attitudes towards traditionally underprivileged groups.

Policing hate crime: Lessons from the metropolitan police service and metropolitan police authority

Dr Nicole Asquith, University of Tasmania

Since the late 1990s, the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), and its oversight organisation, the Metropolitan Police Authority (MPA) have developed sophisticated interventions to police hate crimes in greater London. In addition to penalty-enhancement measures for hate crimes, the MPS and MPA have improved the ways in which these crimes are reported, invesitgated and referred to the CPS for prosecution. Further, the MPA has developed an investigatorial system to monitor actions taken at the borough level to ensure that the task of policing hate violence is co-produced by local communities and relevant government organisations.

The combination of a stringent hate crime reporting mechanism, localised multi-agency forums, and a central hate crime unit dedicated to operational policing has resulted in a significant shift in the policing of hate crime in London. In this paper, these measures will be analysed in light of Australian policing services' inconsistent approach to hate crime regulation.

Is it possible to predict who is likely to engage in acts of violent extremism?

Associate Professor Mark Rhys Kebbell, Dr Louise Porter, Griffith University, Dr Jon Cole and Professor Laurence Alison, University of Liverpool

Identifying those who may wish to engage in violent extremism is clearly important to counter-terrorism strategies, whilst falsely identifying the innocent can have a detrimental impact on community relations and also wastes resources. In this paper we draw upon current offender profiling and risk assessment literature to discuss the potential for predicting violent extremism. We argue that the profiling approach, in this context, is limited by a number of factors including the implicit psychological assumption of naive trait theory, an ignorance of situational factors and, most importantly, an absence of unique markers associated with extremism.

Nevertheless, this does not mean that the search for meaningful ways of identifying those at an increased risk of extremism is impossible. We take a risk assessment perspective to outline a number of factors that appear to increase an individual's likelihood of engaging in violent extremism whilst recognising that such involvement is far from inevitable.

Concurrent session 8b
Fraud and cyber crime

Nichols Theatre
Chair: Russell Smith

Playing the game: Tactical decisions by white-collar crime offenders in making their plea

Dr Janice Goldstraw-White, GWAssociates

This paper will explore how white-collar offenders account for their criminal acts in legal and moral terms, by comparing their legal pleas with their own belief of guilt. It draws upon data collected over a period of five years via in-depth interviews with convicted male and female offenders of white-collar crime offences.

As Rothman and Gandossy point out, a guilty plea is not always as clear-cut as it might first appear. It may not itself be an indication of admitting full personal responsibility and offenders may maintain their innocence into and through out their prison sentence. I develop a typology which considers different levels of acceptance by individuals of their criminality and considers the tension created between external and internal presentations of the self.

Cyber crimes against Australian businesses: A national survey

Dr Kelly Richards, Australian Institute of Criminology

This paper will introduce the Australian Business Assessment of Computer User Security (ABACUS) survey. In February-April of 2008, the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) commissioned a nationwide survey of businesses in relation to the computer security incidents they had experienced during the 2006-2007 financial year. Computer security incidents were defined as "any unauthorised use, damage, monitoring attack or theft of your business information technology".

This paper will discuss the research project—its purpose, aims, methodology and administration—as well as consider what the findings will contribute towards our understanding of the field. It will also consider some of the challenges involved in undertaking research on this topic, and how the project and others like it, have attempted to respond to these challenges.

Whistleblower decision making

Professor Richard Wortley and Professor Paul Mazerolle, Griffith University

The paper reports results of a survey of 7763 public sector employees investigating their experiences of reporting workplace misconduct. Psychological variables, such as levels of job satisfaction and organisational citizenship, were poor predictors of reporting behaviour. Of the socio-demographic data, the most powerful predictors were factors associated with the respondents' seniority in the organisation—the more senior the respondent the more likely they were to intervene.

Situational variables were stronger predictors of intervention. Observers were more likely to intervene if the misconduct was directed at them—that is, they had a personal stake in stopping the misconduct—and if there was a single perpetrator who was of lower status in the organisation—that is, intervention presented a low risk of retaliation. The motives for intervening or not intervening are thus instrumental and explicable in terms of the rational choice calculus.

Concurrent session 8c
Victim and offender support

Ballroom
Chair: Kiah Rollings

Victim-Offender Integrative Therapy (VOIT)

Rob Robertson, Queensland University of Technology

This paper seeks to lay the theoretical foundation for a new practice in victim-offender relationships that returns the victim to the centre of the justice process. Melding Therapeutic Jurisprudence (TJ) and Restorative Justice (RJ) theory, this approach extends the well-known RJ practice of Victim-Offender Mediation (VOM) to develop long-term victim-offender meetings that allow both victim and offender to do more than vent their feelings and offer apologies (respectively).

This is not simply a recapitulation of VOM. VOIT restructures the VOM interface along narrative therapy lines, using hermeneutic circling and a constructivist-interpretivist therapeutic methodology. These long-term, semi-structured victim-offender relationships require both the victim and the offender to adopt an ethic of mutual care and an objective of enhancing the psychological well-being of the other. Some victims and their offenders will want to face each other directly in this context, but this new practice can also be generated between surrogate victims and offenders.

Independent persons or appropriate adults? Supporting young people in police interviews

Sally Reid, Centre for Multicultural Youth Issues

Under Victorian legislation, Independent Persons (IPs) are required to attend police interviews with young people under 18 when there is no parent or guardian in attendance. Similar requirements exist in other Australian jurisdictions. To ensure that the rights of vulnerable young people are upheld during police interviews and that any future offending is reduced, appropriate performance of the IP role is vital.

The Youth Referral and Independent Person Program provides trained volunteers to perform the IP role. The Victorian Government has recently provided $2m funding for the expansion of this pilot program to a coordinated system of support for young people in police custody across Victoria.

This paper is based on the findings of a recent Churchill Fellowship exploring the UK's approach to providing similar support to young people in police custody. Key recommendations include a range of legislative reforms to ensure international best practice for IP support services in Victoria.

Concurrent session 8d
Cross cultural

Menzies Theatre
Chair: Larissa Sandy

Sudanese refugees in Australia: Experiences of crime and the criminal justice system

Garry Coventry, Stephen Moston, Laura Swanson, James Cook University, Darren Palmer, Deakin University, Glenn Dawes and Bona Duot

Throughout its history Australia has resettled different refugee groups. The 32,000 Sudanese refugees currently in Australia are frequently seen as particularly troublesome and in need of special treatment. This includes a relocation policy designed to minimise the temptations of vice and crime in major metropolitan centres. This paper describes the preliminary phases of an ongoing project

examining the integration of Sudanese refugees into both metropolitan and regional centres of Australia. The project examines perceptions and experiences of crime amongst Sudanese refugees.

Primary research activities to date include interviews with youth workers and Queensland police officers, as well as focus groups with Sudanese refugees in Townsville and Brisbane. Preliminary results suggest that there are key groups who are trying to create a moral panic over the issue of Sudanese immigration. Findings are discussed in relation to policy and program initiatives for both the government and community sectors.

Vipassana meditation for inmate rehabilitation

Laraine Doneman, Queensland Education Department

Vipassana meditation courses have been held in major prisons in the United States and elsewhere since 1997 with remarkable success. Vipassana is a non-sectarian, scientific and results-based technique of meditation that works at the root of the problem, where mental reactions of anger, hatred, fear, greed, depression and lust—and therefore where all anti-social and criminal actions—begin. By focussing on the link between physical sensations and mental reactions, inmates are able to retrain their minds not to react and in the process, remove old reactions from the past. This brings about a very real and meaningful change in many inmates participating in the Vipassana course as they learn about themselves at a deep level and begin to take responsibility for their actions and consequences.

Vipassana is taught to inmates in a 10-day course, segregated from other inmates, with no talking, reading, writing, television or any contact with the outside world. They follow a rigorous and disciplined timetable, meditating from 4.30am to 9pm—around 11 hours of meditation each day. Detailed instructions are provided throughout each day and a one-hour video discourse is given by the teacher each evening. Inmates participating in the course must be totally committed and determined and abide by the strict rules and regulations of the course.

Substantial research conducted on the 20 Vipassana courses held at the North Rehabilitation Facility, near Seattle (specialising in chronic alcohol and substance-abuse offenders) demonstrated that recidivism amongst inmates who completed one Vipassana course declined by 25%. Research conducted by the University of Washington (Alan Marlatt, PhD., principal investigator) also showed that the Vipassana group experienced a significant reduction in drug and alcohol use, significantly fewer alcohol-related problems and higher levels of optimism. Preliminary results from the University of Alabama on post-Vipassana-course inmates at the W.E. Donaldson Prison are also impressive.

In 2006, after trial courses, the Alabama Dept of Corrections introduced the Vipassana course as a regular treatment program into the W.E. Donaldson Prison, the highest level maximum-security state prison in America. It has also been introduced at the Hamilton Prison in Alabama and the Alabama DOC are looking to introduce it to a third prison for female inmates.

The second course at the Donaldson Prison was the subject of a new documentary titled “The Dhamma Brothers”.

The Vipassana program is consistent with the Accreditation Criteria for Australian Offender Program Standards and it is ideal for most offenders, especially high-risk, high-needs offenders. It is often the high-risk offenders who demonstrate the highest responsivity to Vipassana because of their intense experience of suffering as a result of their underlying crime(s), state of mind and period of incarceration.

Ms Lucia Meijer, former Administrator of the North Rehabilitation facility, and Dr Ron Cavanaugh, Director of Treatment at the Alabama Department of Corrections, are due to give a presentation to US Congress later this year on the remarkable success of Vipassana in prisons. They will demonstrate that Vipassana results in: reduced negativity amongst inmates; improved behaviour; increased responsibility; a greater desire for real change and reduced rates of recidivism.

Concurrent session 8e
Control and supervision

Torrens Room
Chair: Julia Tresidder

A breach analysis of suspended sentences in Tasmania

Lorana Bartels, University of Tasmania and Criminology Research Council

Suspended sentences are a widely used but controversial sentencing disposition. To date, most breach analyses have only examined court action taken in respect of alleged breaches, not instances where the suspended sentence was apparently breached but no court action taken. This paper examines all partly and wholly suspended sentences imposed in the Tasmanian Supreme Court over a two year period and the number of cases breached, whether or not the breach was prosecuted. The findings point to a significant disparity, with most apparent breaches of suspended sentences not prosecuted. Data are presented on the nature of the offences committed in breach and the seriousness and frequency of offending. The paper also examines the relevance of key sentencing variables, including age, prior record, gender and length of sentence and operational period.

Regulating and controlling serious offenders: 1869–1987

Professor Barry Godfrey, Keele University

This paper presents data from an ESRC funded study of the impact on the offending careers of 200 people subject to the 1869/1871 Habitual Offenders Act. It demonstrates the impact of 3 strikes style legislation, and attempts to regulate offenders through weekly reporting and other features which appear similar to modern sex offender legislation.

Does supervision reduce the risk of re-offending?

Don Weatherburn, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Convicted offenders are often subjected to some form of supervision to reduce the risk of further offending. To date, however, there has been no Australian research into the effectiveness of supervision in reducing re-offending.

This paper assesses the effectiveness of supervision by comparing re-offending among offenders placed on supervised bonds to re-offending among a matched sample of offenders placed on unsupervised bonds. The results of this study indicate that offenders placed on supervised bonds are no less likely to re-offend than offenders placed on unsupervised bonds.

The availability of services for offenders placed on supervised bonds

Lily Trimboli, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

This study involves a survey of NSW Parole Staff designed to shed light on why offenders placed on supervised bonds are no less likely to offend than comparable offenders placed on unsupervised bonds. The study finds evidence of significant barriers to the rehabilitation of adult offenders on supervised bonds in New South Wales, including lack of access to suitable mental health, drug and alcohol and disability services, difficulties securing stable and affordable accommodation and inadequate supervision.

Concurrent session 8f DNA

Sutherland Theatre
Chair: Kerryn Adams

"We want DNA from this, that and everything": The desire to have DNA evidence in all criminal cases

Jenny Wise, University of New South Wales

The development of forensic deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) profiling technology has created new standards for criminal investigations and prosecutions. Specifically, there is now an increased emphasis to include DNA evidence in more criminal cases. For example, the UK DNA Expansion Programme aimed to increase the collection and analysis of DNA evidence from volume crime scenes with the aim of detecting more repeat offenders and increasing detection rates.

This paper examines how New South Wales (Australia) and Thames Valley (UK) scene of crime officers (SOCOs) have become increasingly pressured by police officers and managerial performance reviews to find and collect DNA evidence at crime scenes. The pressure on SOCOs to collect DNA evidence has subsequently led to a number of unforseen impacts on the process of investigating and prosecuting criminal cases.

The influence of learning preference on understanding and applying DNA expert evidence

Berenike Waubert de Puiseau, University of New South Wales, Associate Professor Jane Goodman-Delahunty and Lindsay Hewson

The vast majority of evidence in court is presented orally, including complicated material such as DNA evidence. Research has shown that the proportion of individuals with a verbal learning preference is rather small. This raises the question whether these individual differences influence jurors' understanding and even more importantly, their decision-making. This study investigated whether visual versus verbal learning styles predicted understanding of DNA evidence presented either orally or via multimedia. Additionally, we examined the effects on perceived guilt and verdict. A 3 (no multimedia; partial media and full media) by 3 (no preference; visual learners; verbal learners) pre-post design was used. Jury eligible community members reviewed a simulated homicide trial in which circumstantial incriminating DNA evidence was presented. The main dependent variables were the mock-jurors' increase in knowledge about DNA following the expert evidence and the threshold of conviction applied. Results can inform courts in determining whether to admit expert illustrative visual aids in the form of multimedia.

Persuasive powers of DNA evidence

Adam Lewis Southerland and Robyn Lincoln, Bond University

The advent of DNA analysis has increased the frequency of criminal investigations involving biological material; however, many warn that the powers of DNA come with potential consequences for miscarriages of justice. This paper presents a study of how mock-jurors interpret the presentation of DNA evidence. Participants (200 students) were allocated to four experimental and control groups.

The study found that participants were more likely to convict when the DNA match statistic was presented as a probability (0.1%) and focused on the defendant and less likely to convict when the mathematically equivalent DNA match statistic was presented as a frequency (1 in 1,000) and focused on a broader reference group. The implications for the presentation of expert evidence and the broader ramifications for criminal justice procedures are discussed.

Concurrent session 9a
Violent crime

Bradman Theatre
Chair: Larissa Sandy

Speaking the truth—representations of sexual violence that limit the imagination of society in understanding the complex aspects of criminal sexual behaviour

Maggie Lawson, Women Incest Survivors Network

To a victim/survivor advocate the failure of society to understand the dynamics of child sexual assault as a crime includes criminal justice and victim services and the media. This means that there are often inaccurate and misleading statements made in representations of sexual assault and violence. I believe this is a form of re-victimisation. More importantly, it continues to draw upon a limited understanding of the dynamics of victimisation which was strongly influenced by psychiatry and psychology.

Historically, the use of outdated terms and concepts has resulted in the 'demonisation' of perpetrators which is a form of outdated social control and does not reflect modern policing concepts. New terms which define these distinct crimes of sexual violence, which capture the complexity of sexual violence, will give a clearer understanding to society by identifying specific perpetrator behaviours as a way to protect themselves and their children.

Homicide and uncertainty: Identifying the gaps in theory and practice

Damon Muller, Australian National University

Homicide is considered the most serious of all crimes, and as such receives considerable attention from criminological theorists and the criminal justice system. It is believed that the 'dark figure' of unreported homicides is probably the lowest of any crime, however there are still considerable gaps in what we know about homicide.

A little under one in ten homicides in Australia, and as many as one in three homicides in the US remain unsolved, and as some types of homicides are more likely to remain unsolved than others, this represents a serious gap in the data upon which homicide theories can be built and tested. This paper considers homicide solvability, particularly in terms of disaggregated types of homicides, and discusses implications for homicide theory and police investigative practice.

When rape is not rape: marital 'sex'

Rachel King, University of Queensland

Legally, husbands can be prosecuted for raping their wives/partners; however, many people remain opposed to making married men accountable for sexually abusive acts against their wives. The anti-rape movement has called attention to the wide acceptance of the myth that husbands (and boyfriends) might get "carried away" sexually, but to brand them rapists would be a gross abuse of the term.

Legislative reforms that have eradicated the "marital exemption" have been celebrated; however, they have made little difference as women are still commonly subjected to spousal sexual violence. Therefore, the current research sought to examine the legal response to rape that involves individuals known to one another. Specifically, the role of victim characteristics, the victim/offender relationship and expressions of non-consent in predicting the decisions police make were investigated. Queensland Police Officers (n=14) were interviewed regarding their perceptions of rape and ensuing decision-making when presented with five case scenarios.

Results will be discussed in relation to problems associated with the intersection of legislation and myths and stereotypes, and whether legal reform is sufficient in addressing this issue.

Concurrent session 9b
International perspectives

Ballroom
Chair: Kelly Richards

Criminological issues in post-conflict policing: A case study of Solomon Islands

Tony Krone, Attorney-General's Department

This paper will explore the issues in restoring the rule of law in a post-conflict setting, using Solomon Islands 2003-2007 as a case study. Among the specific challenges discussed are the revival of local justice mechanisms and balancing the rights of victims and perpetrators in relation to the ethnic tensions. Particular attention will be given to cultural divides and the special interests of women and children as the victims of violence as well as the involvement of children in criminal acts during the tensions.

Rape and the criminal justice system in five countries: A systematic review

Brigitte Bouhours and Professor Kathleen Daly, Griffith University

Since the 1970s, over 90 empirical studies have been conducted in five English-speaking countries on the legal response to rape and sexual assault. We synthesised the results from this body of research to address the following questions. What is the overall conviction rate of cases reported to the police, and the rate at which cases proceed through each stage of the criminal process? Do rates vary over time, by country, or by age of victim? What are the key factors associated with police and court decisions? We find differences in rates of conviction by country and time, and country differences in attrition by stage of the criminal justice system. For adult and mixed-age samples, evidence factors have the greatest impact on police and court decisions. Our review suggests that a more radical change agenda is required to improve the response to rape.

Concurrent session 9c Corrections

Nichols Theatre
Chair: Judy Putt

Getting the balance right: protecting human rights in custodial settings

Dr Bronwyn Naylor, Monash University and Dr Inez Dussuyer, Ombudsman Victoria

Custodial settings epitomise the challenge of balancing security and community safety with individual rights. Human rights principles are now being embodied in comprehensive domestic obligations in Australia , such as the ACT Human Rights Act, and the Victorian Charter. The authors are members of a multidisciplinary team which has obtained an ARC Linkage grant to work with external scrutiny bodies, and corrections agencies, to develop practical strategies for addressing human rights obligations in these settings. This paper identifies sources of human rights as they may be applied to custodial settings and discusses an innovative framework for facilitating their practical application.

Linking theory, policy, and practice—The WSP in Walla Walla and the AMC in the ACT—An examination of efficiency, community pride and reality in corrections

Dr. R. Pete Parcells, Whitman College and Kayla Cooper

This paper examines differences and the similarities between the currently existing and expanding Washington State Penitentiary in the USA and the newly minted Alexander Maconochie Centre in the ACT. Issues of economic efficiency, human rights, community empowerment, and "community pride" are discussed and a model is presented to evaluate future impacts.

The WSP in Walla Walla is a correctional facility that is undergoing construction which doubles its current capacity. Is this an efficient use of government resources? Is the addition designed to rehabilitate? Does the "new" WSP invoke "community pride" or is it a carbuncle that detracts from the new fame of Walla Walla as an emerging "Wine Cluster?"

The AMC (Alexander Maconochie Centre) in the ACT is about to be completed amid much fanfare and controversy. While the WSP and the AMC have many attributes that make them polar opposites, economic arguments make them similar.

Parole in Canada

Simonne Ferguson, National Parole Board Canada

Canada is a large and diverse country, and in many ways it is similar to Australia in its criminal justice system, culture, and vast spaces.

For many years, the National Parole Board of Canada has been actively involved in the exchange of information about best practices with other paroling authorities around the world.

Although Canada is internationally recognized for its corrections and conditional release system, it shares many of the issues faced by other parole boards. These include among others how to incorporate culturally sensitive processes for Aboriginal offenders, the challenge of assessing risk in culturally diverse populations, the increasing involvement of victims in the criminal justice system, and the sometimes negative and poorly informed public attitudes about parole in general.

This presentation will describe how conditional release works in Canada, and will explore how the National Parole Board is addressing the challenges faced there.

Concurrent session 9d Juvenile offenders

Menzies Theatre
Chair: Julia Tresidder

Relapse of juvenile offenders

Stefan Markus Giebel, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony

In Rhineland-Palatinate the juvenile prison has been evaluated since 1996. The aim of the research is to evaluate the effects of treatments and institutions on "relapse".

Effects of treatments on "relapse" are only expectable in suitable subgroups of juvenile offenders. The expected effects of schooling and vocational training in reducing relapse should be high in a subgroup without graduation.

Before comparing institutions the population in prison has to be considered. Differences between institutions can only be only a result of a different population.

A method of finding suitable subgroups (qualitative and quantitative method) and the features which must to be considered before comparing institutions are shown.

Desistance from crime among juvenile Indigenous recidivist offenders

Associate Professor Glenn Dawes, James Cook University and Jill Roberts, Townsville Youth Justice Service

It is well established that the over-representation of Indigenous youth in the criminal justice system is a national problem confronted by most state and territory jurisdictions. This problem is even more confronting in North Queensland where up to 70% of youth who are in the juvenile justice system are Indigenous. Despite a body of research that identifies factors contributing to the over-representation issue, there is limited research which focuses on why some recidivist Indigenous youth desist from crime.

This paper presents the outcomes of a two year longitudinal study that focused on gathering the perceptions of thirty-five Indigenous youth who were completing supervised community based court orders with the Townsville Youth Justice Service in

Queensland. The paper identifies the key issues for desisting from further crime as well as some initiatives which may assist in the successful reintegration of Indigenous youth when they return to their communities.

Measures of executive function and antisocial behaviour: A meta-analytic investigation

James M. Ogilvie, Associate Professor Anna Stewart and Professor David Shum, Griffith University

Executive function (EF) is a higher order domain-general cognitive construct that is argued to be a product of the coordinated operation of multiple cognitive processes necessary to flexibly plan, initiate, regulate and achieve specific behavioural, emotional and cognitive goals. Available research strongly suggests that there is a positive association between EF impairment and specific forms of antisocial behaviour (ASB) among adults, though findings are often mixed due to a number of methodological concerns.

The study sought to address a number of the methodological concerns, with a focus on the specificity of impairments across different EF measures and operationalisations of ASB using meta-analytic procedures. Overall, ASB groups were found to perform significantly worse on measures of EF compared to comparison groups. Significant variations in effect sizes were found across EF measures and operationalisations of ASB. The results are discussed in relation to persisting conceptual issues.

Concurrent session 9e Policing—c

Sutherland Theatre
Chair: Rick Sarre

Evaluating the school liaison police program: An example of action research in policing

Victoria Herrington, Charles Sturt University and Isabelle Bartkowiak-Theron

The New South Wales School Liaison Police (SLP) program was introduced in January 2007 under a commitment to address rights, respect and responsibility in the 2006 State Plan. With 40 police officers the SLP program provides a direct liaison service for all high schools in the State. Whilst guidelines scope the broad nature of an SLP's work, the role has been designed to be autonomous and evolutionary—allowing officers to assess and address the needs of school communities at a localised level.

Charles Sturt University was contracted to evaluate the SLP program and adopted an action research approach, allowing findings to be reported to program managers regularly, framed against national and international community policing literature. Findings advise program managers about best (and worst) practice, process and management issues, and what works.

The program is tweaked as a result, and provides a good example of research impacting practice. This paper reports the mechanics of developing and working within an action research relationship with NSW Police, how this has assisted the evaluation, and the challenges faced.

Human rights and policing

Pat Green, Victoria Police

Victoria has recently introduced the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006. This Charter places certain standards and responsibilities on Victoria Police and other sections of the public service sector. Some aspects of the Charter are in direct conflict with the laws that police operate under. This paper will examine those conflicts and how they are being addressed at a large 24 hour police station within suburban Melbourne.

It will identify particular human rights standards and detail how police go about their daily duties as gaolers while adhering to these standards. It will also touch on issues such as how we can better go about our business.

City of Greater Shepparton police and community issues

John Trebilcock and Mark Atkinson, Victoria Police

In 2006 the Office of Police Integrity conducted a Corruption Prevention and Leadership Analysis at the Shepparton Police Station. The purpose of the analysis was to provide an overview of the police and Koori community relationships, management practices and business practices and provide recommendations on issues impacting on relationships.

In 2007 Victoria Police introduced the Aboriginal Community Liaison Officer Program (ACLO) attached to Shepparton Police station. With the introduction of the ACLO new initiatives, treatments and outcomes were implemented.

Development of new strategies and co-operation between agencies have successfully achieved new direction and results that have historically been unattainable.

The presentation will focus on the treatments and outcomes relative to The City of Greater Shepparton Police and Koori Community relationships.

The presentation will also focus on the Statement of Cooperation between Victoria Police and Victorian Aboriginal agencies. The Statement of Cooperation signatories included key Aboriginal community representatives. This document is viewed as a precedent for future state wide implementation.

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About Canberra

History

The Canberra region had a rich Indigenous and farming heritage long before Australia's early politicians thought of choosing the area for the new federal capital in the early 1900s. From this time onwards, as its oldest buildings were acquired by the new federal government, the area's rural heritage became inextricably intertwined with its history as a purpose-built capital.

Attractions

Canberra's attractions hold and share the treasures of our nation. Celebrate Australia's proud sporting achievements, delve into our unique political history, and reflect on our young nation's experience on the international stage. See our country and people through the eyes of our artists and experience Australian character through sound and film, books and exhibitions.

Arts and culture

See the essence of Australia's culture, history and way of life reflected in the national museums, galleries and institutions in Canberra. These national attractions hold and share the treasures of our nation, offering an intriguing insight into Australian character and democracy, and our journey from an Indigenous continent to a modern multicultural nation.

Outdoors and nature

Canberra is a city in a park, a landscaped capital carefully designed to transform with the four distinct seasons. But beneath the golden autumn leaves and spring blooms is a vibrant city, spread amongst parks and stretches of green open space that are perfect for relaxing and enjoying the fresh air.

Science and technology

Canberra is a centre for science and technology. Experience an earthquake or get close to a lightning bolt at Questacon- the National Science and Technology Centre, or touch giant stick insects, see a model wind turbine and wind tunnel at the CSIRO Discovery Centre, a showcase for achievements in Australian Science and Technology.

Shopping

Canberra offers everything from luxury boutiques, malls and department stores to street markets and local designers if you know where to look.

Wineries

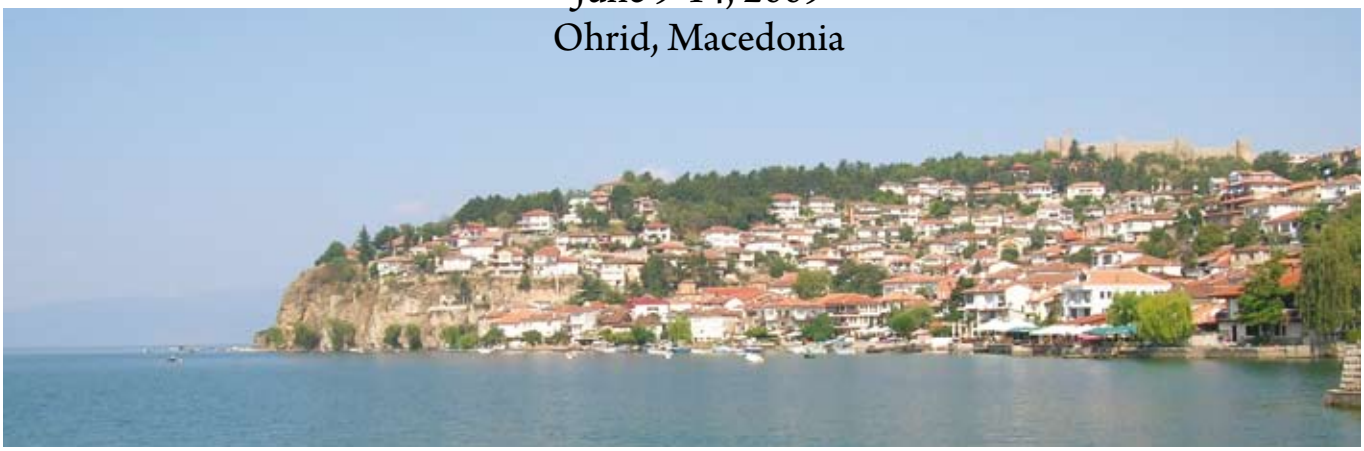
Canberra region cool climate wines are now receiving worldwide recognition. There are 140 vineyards with more than 30 cellar doors in peaceful countryside around Canberra, and most are only 30 minutes from the city. The district's vineyards produce all the varieties you would expect from a premium wine region. Despite the sophisticated product, the wineries are small and friendly and you may even get to meet the winemaker at the cellar door.

16th Annual Symposium

"Policing, the Private Sector, Economic Development & Social Change: Contemporary Global Trends"

June 9-14, 2009

Ohrid, Macedonia



Hosted by the Ministry of the Interior, Republic of Macedonia
(Contact: *Antonio Sanev* - **Antonio_Sanev@moi.gov.mk**)

Program Chair - Department of Crime and Policing Studies, Canterbury Christ Church University, United Kingdom
(Contact: *Dr. Robin Bryant* -**robin.bryant@canterbury.ac.uk**)

Accommodations, meals, internal transportation, and sightseeing tours will be provided gratis to all registered/paid participants and their registered/paid guests.

The International Police Executive Symposium (IPES) brings police researchers and practitioners together to facilitate cross-cultural, international and interdisciplinary exchanges for the enrichment of the policing profession. It encourages discussions and writing on challenging topics of contemporary importance through an array of initiatives including conferences and publications. *Police Practice and Research: An International Journal* is edited in the Office of IPES. For more information, please visit **www.ipes.info** or contact IPES President, Dilip K. Das, Ph.D and Editor-in-Chief, PPR, at **dilipkd@aol.com.**

Police Practice & Research
An International Journal

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.**

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.

Police Practice and Research: An International Journal is published by Routledge/Taylor and Francis (UK) six times a year.

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