DEAKIN UNIVERSITY AUSTRALIA

ANZSOC CONFERENCE

The 24th Annual ANZSOC Criminology Conference

Crime and the regions: from the local to regional, national and international

ANZSOC
Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology

28-30 September 2011

Geelong, Victoria

Deakin University CRICOS Provider Code: 00113B

Convenors Welcome

We have great pleasure in welcoming you to the 24th Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference being convened by Deakin University and is the first time Deakin University has hosted the conference. The conference is being held at Four Points by Sheratons, just down the road from the Waterfront campus of Deakin University and situated on the revitalized Geelong Waterfront precinct.

Surrounded by waterfront walking tracks, cafes and restaurants and on the edge of the city we hope you have the chance to explore the surroundings. Visit the award winning 'Geelong youth activities area' multi-purpose space (turn left from the hotel and travel along to waterfront just past the pier and you will see it). It is a wonderful example of creating places for young people that are accessible, engaging and inclusive rather than hidden away.

The title for the conference is "Crime and the regions: from the local to regional, national and international" reflecting major issues affecting rural and regional Australia, the transformations occurring in major Australian and international capital cities, issues affecting the surrounding regions, the importance of these issues globally and how global developments shape and are shaped by local issues.

We would like to thank Deakin University for their support, and in particular Terri-Ann Varga and Sarah Buckler and the postgraduate students assisting with the conference as well as the support of the ANZSOC national committee members.

We trust you will have a wonderful time through a mix of intellectual stimulation, catching up with old colleagues, making new friends and enjoying the best of the city by the bay. And who knows, you might also be part of a city entering into Australian Rules Football grand final week with its' team preparing to challenge again to be Premiers the day after the conference finishes.

Associate Professor Darren Palmer
&
Senior Lecturer Ian Warren

Criminology
Deakin University
Conference Convenors 2011

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Sponsors

The convenors of the 24th Annual ANZSOC Conference would like to thank all of our sponsors.

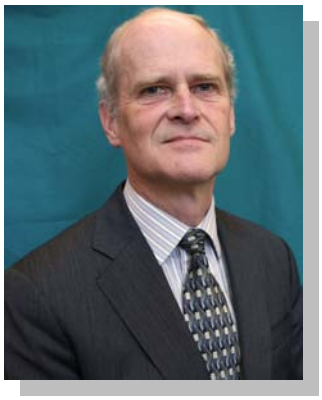
Business Events Geelong
CONVENTION BUREAU | GREAT OCEAN ROAD

Andrew Hiebl | Convention Bureau Co-ordinator
t: +61 3 5244 7103 | m: + 61 408 367 338
e: ahiebl@geelongcity.vic.gov.au
w: BusinessEventsGeelong.com.au

Division of
Geelong Otway Tourism
Level 1, 48 Brougham St
Geelong, VIC 3220

Hall of Fame
2008 Victorian
Tourism Awards

Welcome



Russell G Smith

On behalf of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, I'd like to welcome you to our 24th annual conference. Last year the conference was held, for the first time, outside a capital city, in Alice Springs, and this year we are, once again, visiting a regional centre, this time, Geelong in Victoria. The Greater Geelong region has a wide range of attractions for visitors, extending from natural bush to spectacular surf beaches and historic townships. It has a stunning waterfront and a fabulous wine region.

Geelong has a long and colourful history, extending from the original owners of the land, the Wathaurong People, to the white settlements which developed from the early 1800s. The original name for the bay was 'Jillong' which means 'a place of the sea bird over the white cliffs', and the surrounding area was called 'Corayo'. Governor Richard Burke named the town Geelong in 1837 and it soon became an important port city for the wool trade. In the early twentieth century the Ford Motor Company established a large manufacturing plant here. Other large corporations also moved to Geelong including Shell and Alcoa. More recent developments have included tourism and higher education, especially with the establishment of Deakin University's campuses. Geelong is also famous for sport – including cycling stars such as Russell Mockridge and Cadel Evans, and football premiers, the Cats.

Our conference this year is being hosted by Deakin University which has its School of Heritage, History and Society within the Faculty of Arts and Education, based at the Waurn Ponds Campus. The convenors, Darren Palmer, Ian Warren and Lois De Koker, have created an innovative program that canvasses crime and justice issues that are relevant to the region, as well as having much wider interest. Keynote addresses will be provided by Professor Laureen Snider from Queens University, Kingston, Ontario who will examine stock market crime in the 21st Century, Professor Reece Walters of Queensland University of Technology, who will consider crimes of pollution and environmental justice, and Dr Adam Tomison, Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology who will present the Institute's path-breaking research on crimes against international students. These three addresses alone, show the broad scope of the conference, that I hope will be of interest and practical use to all attending.

The convenors note that the theme of the conference, 'crime and the regions: from the local to regional, national and international', reflects major issues affecting rural and regional Australia, the transformations occurring in major Australian and international capital cities, issues affecting the surrounding regions, the importance of these issues globally and how global developments shape and are shaped by local issues. Papers are being presented not only by the local scholars from Deakin University, but also from respected Australian, New Zealand and international academics and policy analysts from the United States, England, Canada, Russia and Pakistan.

I am grateful to the conference convenors for providing such a thought-provoking program and to the sponsors, Deakin University, the Australian Institute of Criminology, Sage and the American Society of Criminology, for providing financial and administrative support.

Finally, to those of you who are less familiar with ANZSOC, and, perhaps, not currently members, I would encourage you to join now by completing the Application Form in this Program and also available at the conference desk. Apart from entitling you to receive the *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, published three times a year by Sage, you will also be eligible to register for our next conference in Auckland at members' rates.

To all the delegates of the Geelong conference, I hope that your find the proceedings both valuable and enjoyable. In closing, might I suggest that you try to attend at least some sessions outside your area of expertise – to make best use of the wide variety of presentations available.

Russell G Smith,

President, ANZSOC

Background

The twenty fourth (24th) annual Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference (ANZSOC) will be held in Geelong, Victoria, Australia from 28 September to 30 September 2011 at the Four Points by Sheraton hotel located on the Geelong waterfront.

Delegates from across Australia and internationally will attend the conference and a one day postgraduate conference will be held on 27 September 2011.

The title for the conference is “Crime and the regions: from the local to regional, national and international” reflecting major issues affecting rural and regional Australia, the transformations occurring in major Australian and international capital cities, issues affecting the surrounding regions, the importance of these issues globally and how global developments shape and are shaped by local issues.

Associated Themes:

- Understanding the intersections and relations between local, national and global issues
- The capacity of different criminological theories to account for the social transformations occurring today across and between these dimensions
- The growing use of new techniques of surveillance as central to governing
- The increasingly blurred lines between civil and criminal procedures and offences
- The growing interconnections between fields as diverse as financial regulation, road traffic regulation, 'anti-social behaviour', virtual worlds, environmental regulations, and liquor licensing and the consumption of alcohol.
- The reconfiguration of notions of human, civil and political rights and the concept of privacy

This combination of themes will permit the widest range of participation by criminologists and allied professionals and practitioners across Australia and internationally

Conference Convenors

Dr Darren Palmer is an Associate Professor in Criminology at Deakin University. Darren has previously taught law and legal studies at La Trobe University and established the criminology program at Deakin University. He is widely published and is currently working on several funded research projects on crime prevention and community safety in the Geelong region (and comparative studies) with particular emphasis on crime and safety the night-time economy. He regularly appears in all media forms commenting on contemporary policing issues.

Dr Ian Warren is a senior lecturer in Criminology at Deakin University, where he currently Chairs undergraduate Units in criminological theory, International and Comparative Criminal Justice, and coordinates the Honours program. He has ongoing research interests in the fields of surveillance, information privacy, interpersonal violence and comparative justice administration and policy.

Important information for Delegates

Welcome Reception
The welcome reception will be held at the Four Points by Sheraton Hotel, in the Peninsula Room, on the Tuesday 27 September, 2011. Those who wish to register their arrival for the ANZSOC conference can pick up their registration name badge and conference bag at the registration desk during the welcome reception.

Registration
Registrations will open at 8.30am on Wednesday 28 September in the Four Points by Sheraton Hotel first floor landing area where name badges and conference bags will be available. The registration desk will also be open from 8.30am on the Thursday 29 and Friday 30 September.
Name badges should be worn to all events and sessions to identify you as a conference delegate.

Registration for the ANZSOC conference includes:

- Entry to all sessions
- Morning/afternoon tea and lunch
- Conference Bag and program booklet
- Conference Welcome Reception
- Access to the displays

Not included in the registration:

- The cost for the ANZSOC Dinner at The Pier
- Accommodation and travel
- Any additional food and beverages from the Sheraton Hotel
- Parking and transport

Registration Desk
Please feel free to speak to the registration desk staff regarding any information or concerns.
Registration Desk Staff
Sarah Buckler
Terri-ann Varga
Volunteer Postgraduate Students

Sheraton
The conference venue is at the Four Points by Sheraton Hotel. For more information see the attached maps and venue details.

Catering
Catering is being provided by the Four Points by Sheraton Hotel, please make sure to advise us if you have any special dietary requirements and please ask the registration desk if you do not see the special requirements meals.

Presentations
Presentations should ideally be of no more than 20 minutes in duration unless otherwise specified to individual presenters. This will allow for a small number of questions to be raised from the floor at the end of each session. Please ensure you bring a copy of your presentation on a USB stick for uploading to the computer facilities at the venue. The chair of each session is responsible for enforcing time limits for each paper.

ANZSOC seeks the permission of all presenters to allow for PowerPoint presentations to be uploaded into the Members' section of the Society's website. Each delegate will receive a consent form to sign and return to the organisers allowing for the release for all PowerPoint presentations to ANZSOC for this purpose.

Photography, Filming and Recording
If you wish to photograph, film or record any of the session please speak to the convenor of the conference as permissions from the speakers will need to be sought.

Please note that a Deakin University Photographer will be taking photographs at the event. If you do not wish to be photographed please approach the photographer, Deakin University staff or the convenor of the conference to make your preference known.

Technology: Mobile Phones, Pagers, iPads and Laptops
Please be considerate of the speakers and your fellow delegates by switching off, or turning to silent, any phones and pagers, and by not using laptops and iPads during the sessions.

Note: Wireless access will be provided by the Sheraton Hotel free of charge for conference delegates only. If you require wireless access please contact the conference registration desk who will have the appropriate daily codes.

Geelong Tourism
The ANZSOC conference is located in Geelong; Victoria's second largest city and Victoria's biggest regional city with a population of over 210,000. The conference venue is where the city meets the bay and sits opposite the wonderfully revitalised waterfront precinct. Geelong is also the gateway to the world famous Great Ocean Road, The Bellarine, The Otways, and the associated vineyards and beaches. The conference is also being held during the Australian Rules Football Grand Final Week so be sure to get out and about.

Surf Coast & The Great Ocean Road
The Great Ocean Road is one of the world's greatest scenic drives and ranked among the top 20 journeys of a lifetime by Conde Naste Traveler, one of Europe's leading travel magazines and the top 10 road trips by American Travel Bible, Frommers.

From Geelong, the road winds its way along the coast, making it the perfect area to bring your next conference, incentive or event, and wow your delegates, as you pass through world renowned surfing mecca of Bells Beach and quaint townships of Torquay and Lorne, the splendor of the Otways rainforest and Port Campbell National Park. Delegates can learn to surf, go horse riding, ride a bike, play golf, climb to the top of a lighthouse or just get some fresh air at one of the eight waterfalls in the region. (reference: http://businesseventsgeelong.com.au/content/about-region)

Restaurants in Geelong

Bistro@310
Address: 310 Moorabool St,Geelong VIC
Cuisine: Greek Tapas
Price: Entree $4.00 to $14.00, Main $21.00 to $32.00, Dessert $3.50 to $7.50
Phone: (03) 5221 0000

Black Salt Restaurant
Address: 13-15 The Esplanade,Geelong VIC
Cuisine: Modern Australian
Price: Average Price For Entree & Main - $55
Phone: (03) 5244 7790

Empire Grill
Address: 66 McKillop St,Geelong VIC
Cuisine: Contemporary
Price: Entree $15.00 to $20.00, Main $33.00 to $39.00, Dessert $13.00 to $15.00
Phone: (03) 5223 2132

The Beach House
Address: Eastern Beach Reserve, Geelong VIC
Cuisine: Modern Australian
Price: Entree $9.50 to $16.90, Main $28.50 to $37.90,
Phone: (03) 5221 8322

There are many more great restaurants and cafes in Geelong and surrounding areas for more information look at www.visitgeelongbellarine.com/geelong-bellarine-home

Getting there
The conference venue is at the Four Points by Sheraton Geelong, 10-14 Eastern Beach Road, Geelong VIC, one hour from Melbourne by train or car and 15 minutes from Avalon Airport (Jetstar flights from Sydney and Brisbane, Tiger Airways flights from Sydney, Brisbane, Gold Coast, Perth and Adelaide) where there is a Gull Airport Services shuttle to Geelong.

Accommodation

Four Points by Sheraton
CONFERENCE VENUE
www.starwoodhotels.com/fourpoints
10-14 Eastern Beach Road, Geelong, Victoria
Australia, 3220
Phone: (61) (3) 5223 1377

Mercure Hotel Geelong
www.mercuregeelong.com.au
Corner Gheringhap & Myers Street
Geelong, Victoria Australia 3220
Reservations
P +61 3 5223 6200
h3033-re01@accor.com

Ardara Bed & Breakfast
4 Aberdeen Street,
Geelong West, 3218,
Victoria, Australia
E: ardara@bigpond.net.au
Web: www.ardarahouse.com.au
Ph: +61 (0)3 52296024

Chifley Hotels and Apartments
Reservations can be made by emailing
frontoffice.geelong@chifleyhotels.com
13 The Esplanade,
Geelong VIC 3220
Ph: +61 3 5244 7700

Exhibition Stalls
There are a limited number of stalls available for sponsors and book launches. These will be located in on the first floor landing in the designated break out area.

Conference dinner
The conference dinner will be at The Pier, Geelong and will include:

- Guest Speaker
- Three course meal
- Drinks
- Live entertainment
- Awards

Guest speaker; Mr Bill Tupman, University of Exeter '10 or More Myths of Cybercrime'

ANZSOC Awards Presentation

Conference dinner

7.00 pm – 11.30 pm

The Pier, Lillias Room

Featuring the band "Test Pilot Molly",

ANZSOC awards presentations and

after dinner talk by Bill Tupman.

Ice Cream Social
We will continue to keep the ANZSOC tradition alive with the annual hand-over and "Ice Cream Social" provided by the American Society of Criminology. This will be held in the break out area on the first floor.

Messages
For your convenience any message for delegates may be left at the registration desk.

FOUR POINTS BY SHERATON GEELONG
10 – 14 EASTERN BEACH ROAD • GEELONG, VICTORIA • 3220 AUSTRALIA
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Overlooking breathtaking Corio Bay and Steampacket Gardens. Enjoy our fantastic location close to exciting markets and local attractions including historical Eastern Beach, the Great Ocean Road, Skilled Stadium - home of AFL's Geelong Cats, Westfield Geelong and Avalon Airport - home of the Australian International Airshow and daily interstate Jetstar flights.

From Melbourne's Tullamarine Airport

Take Tullamarine Freeway bearing left at Western Ring Road exit. Western Ring Road merges into Princes Freeway. Take Princes Freeway for approximately 65 kilometres. Turn left at the Bell Parade exit. Bell Parade becomes Eastern Beach Road. The hotel is located between Moorabool and Yarra Streets.

From Melbourne's CBD

Take the Princes Freeway for approximately 75 kilometres. Turn left at the Bell Parade exit. Bell Parade becomes Eastern Beach Road. The hotel is located between Moorabool and Yarra Streets.

From Avalon Airport

Turn left at Princes Freeway. Travel for approximately 20 kilometres. Turn left at the Bell Parade exit. Bell Parade becomes Eastern Beach Road. The hotel is located between Moorabool and Yarra Streets.

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FOUR POINTS BY SHERATON

Geelong, Victoria

MEETING FACILITIES GUIDE

Meeting Facilities

450 square metres of meeting and banquet space for groups of up to 250 people.

A dedicated conference floor and a choice of 5 meeting rooms creating the right environment for any Meeting, Conference, Exhibition or Event including the 200 square metre Peninsula room with private terrace and amazing bay views.

Natural daylight fills our bay facing function rooms.

Complimentary high speed wireless internet on the Lobby and Function floors.

A full service team of events, banquet, and in-house audio visual staff.

Welcome to Four Points by Sheraton Geelong. We like to keep it simple. We also want to uncomplicate your day. Whether you're planning a big event or small get-together, we'll help you make it the best it can be. Our attentive team will get you what you need, before you need it, so that you and your guests will be free to enjoy the comforts of home, such as warm apple pie and a good cup of coffee. We always offer a comfy bed and friendly service. All at the honest value you deserve.

Hotel Amenities

All 109 guestrooms, including 9 extra large studios and our Point Henry Suite, feature high speed internet access, free bottled water replenished daily and a complimentary morning newspaper. Deluxe rooms and Executive Studios come with partial views of Waterfront Geelong with all other room types offering direct bay views.

We'll take care of things for you on arrival with valet parking.

Great dining is available at our Waterfront Restaurant serving up buffet breakfast daily, seafood buffet dinners on Friday and Saturday nights, Sunday Lunch Carvery Roasts and a la carte all other times.

Why not also enjoy one of our Best Brews[SM] or many Wines of the World[SM] at The Waterfront Bar or have a tempting Feel Good Treat[SM] in the Lounge Room day or night.

Get things done with our self service Business Centre hub located conveniently in the lobby.

Work up a sweat in our fitness centre or relax in our indoor heated saltwater pool, steam room or on our sun terrace overlooking Steampacket Gardens and the bay.

FOUR POINTS BY SHERATON

FUNCTION ROOM	DIMENSIONS (M) LENGTH	WIDTH	AREA (M²)	CEILING HEIGHT	THEATRE CAPACITY	CLASSROOM CAPACITY	U-SHAPE CAPACITY	BANQUET CAPACITY	DINNER CAPACITY	CABARET CAPACITY	BOARDROOM CAPACITY	COCKTAIL/ RECEPTION
Peninsula	12.5	16	200	2.7	230	85	45	200	170	120	36	250
Bellarine	10	8	82	2.7	90	36	30	60	40	40	26	100
Ceres	10	8	82	2.7	90	36	30	60	40	40	26	100
Flinders Boardroom	8	4.5	32	2.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	N/A	N/A	12	N/A
Limeburners	11	5	44	2.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	26	N/A	N/A	26	60
Function Floor Lobby	25	5	125	2.7								
Total Function Floor area			450									

Program at a glance

Tuesday 27th September
5th ANZSOC Postgraduate / ECR Conference (Four Points Sheraton, Geelong)
ANZSOC - Postgraduate / ECR Conference Dinner – the Wharf Shed Restaurant 7.30-9.00 pm

6.00 pm- 7.30 pm - 24th ANZSOC Conference SAGE Welcome and Wine Reception

Wednesday 28th September

9.00 – 9.20 Conference Opening by Professor Jane den Hollander Vice-Chancellor Deakin University
9.20 – 10.20 Keynote: (Peninsula) Professor Laureen Snider (Queens University, Kingston, Ontario) Criminalizing the Algorithm? Stock Market Crime in the 21st Century
10.20 - 10.45 **Morning Tea**
10.45 – 12.30 Night Time Economy (Peninsula), Women, Justice and Survival (Ceres), Indigenous offending and imprisonment (Bellarine)
12.30 – 1.20 **Lunch**
1.20 – 3.00 Drugs (Peninsula), Fraud (Ceres), CCTV and Technology in Crime Prevention and Justice Administration (Bellarine)
3.00 – 3.20 **Afternoon Tea**
3.20 - 4.20 Keynote (Peninsula) – Dr Adam Tomison (Australian Institute of Criminology) – Crimes against International Students in Australia, 2005-2009
4.20 – 5.40 Programs (Peninsula), Global Justice (Ceres), Violence (Bellarine)

Thursday 29th September

9.00 – 10.40 The New Governance (Peninsula), Justice Processes (Ceres), Youth (Bellarine)
10.40 – 11.10 **Morning Tea**
11.10 – 12.30 Prevention and Moral Panic (Peninsula), Police Corruption and Accountability, Transnational crime and security (Bellarine), Organisations & Justice (Limeburners)
12.30 – 1.20 **Lunch and ANZSOC Annual General Meeting**
1.20 – 2.10 Environment (Peninsula), Privacy (Ceres), Trafficking and Ethnicity (Bellarine), Methods (Limeburners)
2.10 – 3.10 Keynote (Peninsula): Professor Reece Walters (Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane) – Crime is in the Air: Pollution and Environmental Justice
3.10-3.30 **Afternoon Tea**
3.30 – 5.10 Policing (Peninsula), Violence (Ceres), Sentencing Policy (Bellarine)
7.00 – 11.30 Conference Dinner - Lillias room, The Pier

Friday 30th September

9.00 – 10.45 Panel - Crime Media Culture (Peninsula), Panel – Reintegration (Ceres), Panel – Challenges, Possibilities and Future Directions: A National Assessment of Australia's Children's Courts (Bellarine), Panel – The Border Crossings Research Observatory: Borders, Crime and Justice (Limeburners)
10.45-11.15 **Morning Tea**
11.15 – 12.30 Rights and Prisons (Peninsula), Drugs, mental health and crime (Ceres), Restorative Justice (Bellarine)
12.30 – 1.20 **Lunch**
1.20 – 3.00 Public and Private (Peninsula), Violence (Ceres), Financial Crime (Bellarine), New Regulatory Problems (Limeburners)
3.00 – 3.30 **Conference Close** - American Society of Criminology Ice Cream Social
3.30 – 9.30 ANZSOC Committee of Management Planning Meeting (Conference Boardroom / Eastern Beach)

Deakin University CRICOS Provider Code: 00113B

Tuesday 27th September

5th ANZSOC Postgraduate / ECR Conference (Four Points Sheraton, Geelong)

Registration - 8.30 – 9.00 am
Conference 9.00 am – 5.30 pm
ANZSOC - Postgraduate / ECR Conference Dinner – the Wharf Shed Restaurant 7.30-9.00 pm

6.00 pm- 7.30 pm - 24th ANZSOC Conference Welcome and Wine Reception

Wednesday 28th September

9.00 – 9.20	**Conference Opening - Professor Jane den Hollander Vice-Chancellor Deakin University**		
9.20 – 10.20	**Keynote: *(Peninsula)* Professor Laureen Snider (Queens University, Kingston, Ontario)** **Criminalizing the Algorithm? Stock Market Crime in the 21st Century**		
10.20 - 10.45	**Morning Tea**		
10.45 – 12.30	**Night Time Economy *(Peninsula)*** ***Chair: Darren Palmer*** Josh Sweeney and Jason Payne – Alcohol, Assault and Disorderly Conduct on Friday and Saturday Nights: Findings from the DUMA Program Andrew Groves – A Question of Perception: Preliminary Results from the Examination of the Relationship between Young People, Risk and Methamphetamine Use in the Adelaide Night time Economy Jeremy Pritchard et al – Measuring Illicit Substance Use in the General Population of Queensland through Wastewater Analysis	**Women, Justice and Survival *(Ceres)*** ***Chair: Kate Warner*** Shane Muldoon, S. Caroline Taylor and Caroline Norma – A Descriptive Analysis of Sexual Assault Complaints to Victoria Police, 2004-2008 Bree Carlton and Marie Segrave – Women's Post-Release Survival: Connecting Imprisonment with Pains Past and Present Myvanwy Hudson – 'Violence is Not the Worst Thing for the Victim. The Worst Thing is to be Told Nothing Happened'. Women Survivors of Intra-Familial Child Sexual Assault and Criminal Justice Responses Mariastella Pulvirenti and Gail Mason – Building Resilience to Domestic Violence for Former Refugees: Is Community the Answer?	**Indigenous offending and imprisonment *(Bellarine)*** ***Chair: James Oleson*** Anna Stewart, April Chrzanowski, Carleen Thompson, Troy Allard – Trajectories of Offending: Pathways of Indigenous Offenders Peter Norden – Indigenous Imprisonment Rates: Indicative of Entrenched Locational Disadvantage more than Serious Criminality? Louise Porter – Indigenous Deaths in Police Custody and Custody-related Operations Elizabeth Grant – From Nagle to Now: Developments in Australian Prison Architecture

	Bianca Fileborn – Unwanted Sexual Attention in Licensed Venues: Emerging Themes		
12.30 – 1.20	**Lunch**		
1.20 – 3.00	**Drugs *(Peninsula)*** ***Chair: Richard Evans*** Julian Buchanan – Drug Policy Driven by Punitive Populism: Unethical, Unworkable and Counter-productive? Jann Karp – How do Drivers within the Australian Interstate Trucking Industry Distribute and Maintain Illegal Drug Use? Pota Forrest-Lawrence - Drugs, media and policy: The methamphetamine problem Caitlin Hughes and Alison Ritter – Reducing the Harm from Drug Trafficking Thresholds	**Fraud *(Ceres)*** ***Chair: Stuart Ross*** Russell Smith – Exploring Fraud Against the Commonwealth Evan Smith – New and Emerging Risks for Money Laundering and its Predicate Crimes Angela Higginson - Fraudulent Women: Participation and Punishment Duncan Chappell – Blemishes on the 'Dreamtime': An Exploration of the Problem of Frauds and Fakes in the Australian Aboriginal Art Market	**CCTV and Technology in Crime Prevention and Justice Administration *(Bellarine)*** ***Chair: Marie Segrave*** Lisa Armstrong-Rowe – Geelong – Its not all about Cameras Kate Hancock – Women's Perceptions of Safety in an Inner City Setting: The Role of CCTV in the Creation of Risk Reduced Environments Emma Rowden - Courting the virtual? Remote Participation and the Distributed Court
3.00 – 3.20	**Afternoon Tea**		
3.20 - 4.20	**Keynote *(Peninsula)* – Dr Adam Tomison (Australian Institute of Criminology) – Crimes against International Students in Australia, 2005-2009**		
4.20 – 5.40	**Programs *(Peninsula)*** ***Chair: Lisa Armstrong-Rowe*** Laura Wilson and Anita Correnza – Evaluation of the Victorian Dedicated Women's Case Management Pilot Program for Female Offenders Tony Waters – Victim of Crime Support Services in Australia: Challenges in Rural and Metropolitan Areas Isabelle Bartkowiak-Theron – Law Enforcement and Civil Society: Refugees Participating to the Learning and Administration of Rules and Regulations in Regional Australia	**Global Justice *(Ceres)*** ***Chair: Ian Warren*** Nerida Chazal – Social Control, Global Governance and the Development of the International Criminal Court Ethan Burger – Developments in Russia's Anti-Corruption Efforts: Legal and Political Implications and the Concept of 'Monitoring' Democracy as a Vehicle for Political System Change Aman Muhammad Ullah, Cathy Urquhart and Tiru Arthanari – Using Thematic Analysis Approach to Investigate Perceptions of Corruption	**Violence *(Bellarine)*** ***Chair: Tatiana Carvalho*** Alexandra Lysova – Gender Equality and the Mutuality of Dating Violence by University Students in 32 National Settings Karl Roberts – Honour Based Violence Characteristics and Explanations: An Aetiological Theory James Oleson – 'The Corruption of the Best is the Worst of All': Self-reported Violent Offending among Subjects with Genius Level IQ Scores

Thursday 29th September

9.00 – 10.40	**The New Governance *(Peninsula)*** ***Chair: Peter Homel*** Darren Palmer and Ian Warren – Re-territorialising Governing Anna Eriksson, Bernadette Saunders, Gayle Lansdell and Meredith Brown – Criminalising Poverty: The Impact of Infringements on Victoria's Disadvantaged Populations Thomas Crofts – Prohibited Behaviour Orders and Anti-social Behaviour Orders: Lessons Not Learned Murray Lee – Risky Business: Crime Risk Assessments in NSW	**Justice Processes *(Ceres)*** ***Chair: David Tait*** Asher Flynn – 'We've Changed our Minds': What do you do with a Failed Plea Bargain? Sarah Wilson and Terry Bartholomew – Deconstructing the Psychological Underpinnings of Legal Criteria for Criminal Responsibility Julia Davis and Kate Warner – Perceptions of the Female Victim: Three Case Studies from the Tasmanian Jury Study Elizabeth Grant, Emma Rowden and Mira Taitz – Evaluating the Cultural Responsiveness of the Design of an Aboriginal Court Complex for Aboriginal Users: Post Occupancy Evaluation of the Port Augusta Court Complex	**Youth *(Bellarine)*** ***Chair: Michael Kennedy*** Alice Minson and Samantha McNally – Out of Control or Misunderstood? A Statistical Snapshot on Juvenile Victimisation Lisa Rosevear – What Does Structural Ageing Mean for Australian Apprehension Trends? Tara McGee, William Bor and Jake Najman – The Young Adult Outcomes for Abstainers from Childhood and Adolescent Antisocial Behaviour	
10.40 – 11.10	**Morning Tea**			
11.10 – 12.30	**Prevention and Moral Panic *(Peninsula)*** ***Chair: Rick Sarre*** Peter Homel – The Problem with Prevention: Why Prevention is Still the Last and not the First Response to the Problem of Crime Rick Brown – When Intervention is a Load of Rubbish: Evaluating the Impact of Community Clean-up Operations in the UK John Buttle and James Rodgers – Panic About Crime in New Zealand's Rural Paradise	**Police Corruption and Accountability *(Ceres)* Chair: Asher Flynn** Richard Evans – The First Whistleblower: Police Corruption, Scandal, Reform and Resistance in Depression-era Sydney Antje Deckert – Attributing Organisational Independence of Police Complaints Authorities through Research? Clive Harfield – Beyond Control: Regulation of Covert Investigations in NSW	**Transnational crime and security *(Bellarine)*** ***Chair: Russell Smith*** Georgia Lysaght – Security-Development Implications for Transnational Crime in Conflict-Affected Environments: An Examination of Peace Operation Responses Victoria Herrington, Hamish Shearer, Kellie Smyth, Tom Rogers, Warwick Jones, Phil Shepherd – Training Police Leaders in the Solomon Islands: The Leadership Development Program Chad Whelan – Organisational Networks and Organisational Culture: A Closer Look at Culture in the Field of Security	**Organisations & Justice *(Limeburners)*** ***Chair: David Baker*** Melissa Hickman Barlow – In Pursuit of Sustainable Justice in the United States Georgina Lee and David Ballek – Conducting Research with Victoria Police. Our Research Agenda, Processes and Procedures
12.30 – 1.20	**Lunch** **ANZSOC Annual General Meeting**			

1.20 – 2.10	**Environment *(Peninsula)*** ***Chair: Reece Walters*** Rob White – Environmental Activism and Resistance to State-Corporate crime David Baker – Nascent Policing Responses to Camps for Climate Action	**Privacy *(Ceres)*** ***Chair: Murray Lee*** Tony Krone – Privacy without Borders Ian Warren and Darren Palmer – Privacy as a Criminological Construct	**Trafficking and Ethnicity *(Bellarine)*** ***Chair: Anna Ericson*** Samantha Gray-Barry – The Role of Marriage in Human Trafficking-Related Exploitation of Migrant Women? Rebecca Wickes, John Hipp, Renee Zahnow and Lorraine Mazerolle – Seeing Diversity or Disorder? Examining the Relationship between Implicit Bias and Neighbourhood Problems?	**Methods *(Limeburners)*** ***Chair: Anna Stewart*** Chet Britt – Using Quantile Regression Methods to Analyse Experimental and Quasi-Experimental Data Meredith Rossner and Laura Boseley – Are Confidence in Justice Surveys Measuring Confidence in Justice or Confidence in Surveys?
2.10 – 3.10	**Keynote *(Peninsula)*: Professor Reece Walters (Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane) – Crime is in the Air: Pollution and Environmental Justice**			
3.10-3.30	**Afternoon Tea**			
3.30 – 5.10	**Policing *(Peninsula)*** ***Chair: Vicki Herrington*** David Baker and Alistair Harkness – Hiring and Firing Chief Commissioners: The Overland Fiasco in Historical and Political Context Steve James – Law Enforcement and Public Health David Bull, Christine Jennett, Mir Raibul Islam and Rosemary Woolston – Factors Motivating Police Recruits to Join the NSW Police Michael Kennedy – The Colonisation of Policing. Trust me! I'm a Positivist	**Violence *(Ceres)*** ***Chair: Danielle Tyson*** Tatiana Carvalho and Terry Bartholomew- The World-View of Serious Violent Offender: Explicating the Relationship between Risk and Needs Jesse Cale – Revisiting Classification of Sexual Offenders of Women: An Overview of 50 Years of Taxonomic Development and Future Directions Bernie East – The Long and the Short of It: Differences in Serial Murder Narratives Between Australia and the United States Li Eriksson and Paul Mazerolle -Intergenerational Transmission of Violence	**Sentencing Policy *(Bellarine)*** ***Chair: Janice Goldstraw-White*** David Tait – Measuring the 'Deferred Blowout': The Impact of Suspended Sentences on the NSW Prison Population Kate Fitz-Gibbon – Minimum Sentences in England and New South Wales: A Warning to Victoria Penny Jorna, Andy Chan and Lorana Bartels – Sentencing Money Launderers in Australia Caroline Spiranovic, Kate Warner, Geraldine Mackenzie, David Indermaur and Lynne Roberts - What are the drivers of confidence in sentencing?: Results from a nationally representative survey of Australians	

Conference Dinner - 7.00 pm – 11.30 pm

Lillias Room, The Pier
Guest speaker, Mr Bill Tupman, University of Exeter '10 or More Myths of Cybercrime'
ANZSOC Awards Presentation

Friday 30th September

9.00 – 10.45	**Panel - Crime Media Culture *(Peninsula)*** Greg Martin and Rebecca Scott Bray – Public Order Policing and Media Activism in the Search for Justice: The Case of Ian Tomlinson Yvonne Jewkes – The Performative Role of Punishment: Prison Hell and Public Pleasure Derek Dalton – Oradour-sur-Glane: A Crime Scene Frozen in Time Carolyn Strange – Taxi! Hailing Islamophobia to Fight Honour Killing in America Tammy Ayres and Yvonne Jewkes – The Haunting Spectacle of Crystal Meth: A Media Created Mythology?	**Panel – Reintegration *(Ceres)*** Terry Bartholomew, Frances Pearson, Matea Doric, Catherine Andrews, Delene Brookstein – Rehabilitating the Notion of Reintegration: Theoretical and Conceptual Issues Catherine Andrews and Terry Bartholomew – The Space Between the Ex-prisoner and the Community: Who Takes the Step towards Reintegration? Jenny Fleming and Isabelle Bartkowiak-Théron – Integration and Collaboration: Enhancing the Provision of Services for Offenders Living with a Mental Illness Georgina Heydon, Brownwyn Naylor, Marilyn Pittard and Moira Patterson – Risk and Responsibility in Employing Ex-offenders	**Panel – Challenges, Possibilities and Future Directions: A National Assessment of Australia's Children's Courts *(Bellarine)*** Jane Bolitho, Allan Borowski, Rosemary Sheehan, Elizabeth Fernandez, Patricia Hanson, Myvanwy Hudson, Michael Clare, Brenda Clare, Joe Clare, Caroline Spiranovic, Rob White, Max Travers	**Panel –** **The Border Crossings Research Observatory: Borders, Crime and Justice *(Limeburners)*** Sharon Pickering - Border Policing: Gender, Security and Human Rights Marie Segrave - Fluid Security Leanne Weber - The Australian Deportation Project and Deaths at the Global Frontier Paddy Rawlinson – The Trafficking of Roma Children
10.45-11.15	**Morning Tea**			
11.15 – 12.30	**Rights and Prisons *(Peninsula)*** ***Chair: Lorana Bartels*** Hilde Tubex – Australian Prison Populations: A Microcosm of Global Trends? Richard Harding – Australian Courts Go through the Prison Gates – At Last	**Drugs, mental health and crime *(Ceres)*** ***Chair: Julian Buchannan*** Hayley Boxall and Josh Sweeney – Mental Health, Frequency of Drug Use and Offending: The Prevalence and Implications of Co-morbid Diagnoses amongst a Police Detainee Population Giulietta Valuri, Vera Morgan, Frank Morgan, Anna Ferrante and Assen Jablensky – Mental Illness and Offending: Effect and Type of Offence, Diagnosic and Age on the Temporal Relationship between First Arrest and First Mental Health Contact	**Restorative Justice *(Bellarine)*** ***Chair: Terry Bartholomew*** Anna Eriksson – Restorative Justice in the Welfare State Jane Bolitho, Jenny Bargen, Jasmine Bruce, Janet Chan – Restorative Justice and Serious Crime: An Archival Study	

12.30 – 1.20	**Lunch**			
1.20 – 3.00	**Public and Private *(Peninsula)*** ***Chair: Clive Harfield*** Tim Prenzler and Rick Sarre – Public-Private Crime Prevention Partnerships: Australian Case Studies Elli Wellings and Raul Foglia – Crossing the Divide: New Technologies of Surveillance from Police to the Service Sector Charmaine Hayes-Jonkers – Identified Training Deficits Concerning Private Security Personnel (Bouncers) in the Night-Time Economy Jennifer Turnley - Victoria Police response to Adult Sexual Assault through Education and Training	**Violence *(Ceres)*** ***Chair: Rebecca Scott Bray*** Danielle Tyson and Thea Brown- An Abominable Crime: Filicide in the Context of Parental Separation and Divorce Debbie Kirkwood – The Killing of Children by Parents in the Context of Separation Emily Schindeler – The Problematic of Workplace Violence	**Financial Crime *(Bellarine)*** ***Chair: Laureen Snider*** Fiona Haines and Caron Beaton Wells - Criminalising Cartels: the challenge of using competition to control the crimes of the powerful Penny Jorna – Consumer Fraud, New and Changing Practices Stuart Ross and Russell Smith – The Victimology of Advance Fee Fraud: Results of a Survey of AFF Victims Janice Goldstraw-White - Coping strategies of incarcerated white-collar crime offenders.	**New Regulatory Problems *(Limeburners)*** ***Chair: Rick Brown*** Lorana Bartels – Safe Haven Laws, Baby Hatches and Anonymous Births: Good Policy or Failed Promise? Kylie Doyle – The Unpredictable Subject of Road Traffic Regulation Nicole Bluett-Boyd and Sharnee Moore – Is Technology-Facilitated Sexual Violence a New Legal Frontier? Pete Parcells – The Economics of Wine Crime II
3.00 – 3.30	**Conference Close** **American Society of Criminology Ice Cream Social** 			

3.30 – 9.30 pm – ANZSOC Committee of Management Planning Meeting (Conference Boardroom / Eastern Beach)

Abstracts

Alphabetical order by presenters

Muhammad Aman Ullah (University of Auckland Business School), Cathy Urquhart (Manchester Metropolitan University) and Tiru Arthanari (University of Auckland Business School)

Using a Thematic Analysis Approach to Investigate Perceptions of Corruption

Corruption is an extensively studied but still a contested phenomenon (Andvig et al. 2000, Kaufmann et al. 1999a). Corruption is ubiquitous and has serious affects in developing countries. Over the past few decades, many studies of corruption have been carried out. These studies have mainly focussed on specific characteristics such as: economic issues, legal issues, social propositions, impact on national development, and in relation to economic policy. Corruption takes place in societies where there is significant discretion for public officials, limited accountability and little transparency in governmental operations; in such societies and cultures, civil society institutions and an independent private sector are often weak or undeveloped (Ullah et al. 2010, Khan 2006). It has been observed that the developing countries normally have much higher corruption than developed countries because the government typically occupies a strategic position in processes of early capitalism. While this is true for all developing countries, the incidence of corruption and its effects are different because state capacities, policies and social and political contexts vary widely (Khan 2005). Our conceptualisation of corruption is that it is a social phenomenon, which involves public dealing in general; manifested as a social system of corruption that affects all other systems in one way or another. This research aims to explore how our understanding of corruption can be extended by using qualitative data analysis. The data for the analysis come from several qualitative interviews conducted in (Islamabad) Pakistan.

Lisa Armstrong-Rowe (City of Greater Geelong)

Geelong – It's Not All About Cameras

The City of Greater Geelong has a proactive approach to the use of surveillance technology in managing issues related to the late night precinct in Central Geelong.
In 2004 the City started with 6 CCTV cameras and now has a total of 26 cameras. The model in Geelong is unique in that the cameras operate as part of a partnership between Police and Local Government with research support from Deakin University. In mid 2005 the City employed camera monitors to view the footage at key times and in 2007 the City launched the NightWatch Radio Program so that key personal on the street would have hand held radios that gave them access to the camera operator and to Police on foot patrol and in vehicles. This was about providing connections between the people on the street, the police and camera network.

The City has been clear throughout the development of this program that cameras alone will not address all safety concerns and that they must be seen as part of an overall package. The premise is that without people who are engaged in the process and can contribute to discussions the technology is just expensive hardware. What makes places safe is not technology but is people.

David Baker (Monash University Gippsland)

Understanding the Intersections and Relations between Local, National and Global Issues

The policing of protest is complex, uncertain and problematic. The new phenomena of Camps for Climate Action both in the United Kingdom and recent occurrences in Australia have evoked diverse police responses and tactics. The policing of these camps, conglomerations of affinity groups of eclectic and disparate nature, challenges police capability both to accommodate such protests and to maintain security, control and order. This paper explores and contrasts two recent UK climate camps at Kingsnorth (2008) and Blackheath (2009). The British case studies reveal how both internal and external inquiries have acted as catalysts for police attitudinal change for handling climate camp protests. Also, the paper contrasts the policing of the September 2009 protest against the Hazelwood coal-fuelled power station in the Latrobe Valley (Victoria) which presents a microcosm of the dilemmas faced by both police and protesters in negotiating effective and peaceful protest. This paper argues that police-protester dialogue and negotiation, although limited by traditional suspicions, polarised organizational structures and diverse mindsets, are vital for the successful facilitation of peaceful protest, especially in relation to on-going climate change dissent.

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David Baker and Alistair Harkness (Monash University Gippsland)

Hiring and Firing Chief Commissioners: the Overland Fiasco in Historical and Political Context

The 'forced' resignation of the Chief Commissioner Simon Overland in June 2011 heralded a new and disturbing low in the politicization of the Office of Chief Commissioner in Victoria. That Office, by statute, is meant to be independent of government interference and pressure.

Although Victorian police leaders have been largely untainted by corruption (unlike some of their northern states' counterparts), Chief Commissioners historically have been of mixed character with some unfortunately have exhibited incompetence and ineptitude. No Chief Commissioner has been sacked in Victoria's 158 years history. The closest precedent to the Overland 'resignation' was that of General Sir Thomas Blamey a traditional, militaristic and anti-union police leader who was forced to resign for lying to the 1936 Macindoe Royal Commission.

Why was Mr Overland generally acknowledged as an honest 'cop' of integrity and diligence 'forced' to resign? This paper argues that part of the answer lies in the increasing politicisation of the Office of Chief Commissioner and an accompanying predominance of ideological New Right populism. The paper recommends front-end reform: the appointment of a police leader needs to be de-politicized by no longer being a purely ministerial appointment: other models (bipartisan, independent board or some overseas methods) demand consideration.

Dr David Ballek and Dr Georgina Lee (Victoria Police)

Conducting Research with Victoria Police: Our Research Agenda, Processes and Procedures

Victoria Police has enjoyed a long association as research subject, instigator and partner with criminologists and many other academic disciplines. We are proud of our large and diverse research activities that include participation in some 24 Australian Research Council linkage Grants and over 600 individual research projects conducted by external students and academics. This presentation is to both promote our recently completed Research Agenda, which outlines the topics of particular interest to Victoria Police in the coming years, and provide information on our current research processes, procedures and programs. It will assist researchers in navigating through the application and approval processes of the Victoria Police Research Coordinating Committee (RCC) and Victoria Police Human Research Ethics Committee (VPHREC).

Dr Lorana Bartels (University of Canberra)

Safe Haven Laws, Baby Hatches and Anonymous Births: Good Policy or Failed Promise?

Neonaticide is the murder of an infant within the first 24 hours of birth, while infanticide is the killing of a child by its mother within the first 12 months of birth. There were at least four dead newborns' bodies found in public places in Australia in 2008-9. In December 2010, Keli Lane was convicted of the 1996 murder of her newborn baby, Tegan, whose body has never been found. In the wake of the high-profile case, calls were made for the introduction of 'safe haven laws', which are available across the United States and decriminalise leaving, unharmed infants with statutorily designated private agencies. Other options include 'baby hatches', where babies can be safely left and cared for by the authorities, which are currently in use in Canada, Germany, Italy and Japan, and laws whereby women are able to give birth in a hospital and then anonymously give the baby up for adoption, as occurs in France. This paper presents a review of the international experience with these measures and considers the arguments for and against adopting such approaches in Australia.

Dr. Isabelle Bartkowiak-Théron (Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies)

Law Enforcement and Civil Society: Refugees Participating to the Learning and Administration of Rules and Regulations in Regional Australia

The relationships between refugees and frontline police officers have been documented as stretched and difficult the world over. However, this is not quite the case everywhere: occasionally, one would find an area where relationships are positive and where police, government agencies, associations and new arriving refugees work hand in hand to facilitate the settlement of new entrants and their understanding of the Australian society, particularly in relation to law and order. A research project run by the Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies documents and analyses the previously unknown tools that have been used to bridge this gap in a regional area of Australia. This presentation outlines the results of a

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research based in Albury-Wodonga, where refugees and support groups play an active role with law enforcement agencies to enable constructive relationships between both parties, and where a new dimension of community engagement allows for the smoother administration of rules and regulations. Tax regulators, continuing education organisations, child protection agencies, refugee support groups, police and family services, to mention a few, play an integral part in this new model that enhances community cohesion and plays its part in the prevention of crime and anti-social behaviour.

Jenny Bargen, Jane Bolitho, Jasmine Bruce and Janet Chan (UNSW)

Restorative Justice and Serious Crime: An Archival Study

One of the appealing features of restorative justice processes is that they can potentially deal with the emotional impact of crime, particularly for victims of crime. Considerable debate surrounds the question of whether or not restorative justice processes are appropriate for serious crimes such as murder, manslaughter, sexual assault and armed robbery. Advocates argue that these types of cases lend themselves to restorative justice processes, given the more serious harm, and the trauma associated with more serious crime. However, research on the use of RJ for more serious crime is rare. This paper presents preliminary findings from an archival study of restorative justice and serious crime. In it, we examine a series of case studies that draw from case files and interviews with facilitators, to highlight some of the benefits and challenges for achieving restorative justice at the post-sentencing stage. Methodological challenges in archival analysis will also be discussed.

Nicole Bluett-Boyd and Sharnee Moore (Australian Institute of Family Studies)

Is Technology-facilitated Sexual Violence a New Legal Frontier?

Women in the correctional system have high rates sexual victimization across the life course. Typically, prison is not the only institutional setting they have experienced. In the traumatology fields there is growing recognition that chronic and poly victimisation, particularly sexual victimisation, result on the one hand in incredible feats of adaptation in order to survive the "present" of victimisation. Disrupted patterns of attachment, dissociation, self-harming, and difficulty controlling emotions - all are ways of managing the fear, shame, anger and feelings of complicity sexual abuse generates. On the other, these adaptations, and their subsequent incarnations into the "future", such as high risk behaviours, cognitive and memory disruption, alterations in personality, and substance abuse are central not only to women's social marginalisation, disadvantage and offending, but are very real barriers to the capacity to engage in correctional rehabilitation and post release desistance.

In this paper, we focus on the characteristics of complex trauma as a result of sexual victimisation to examine the nature of the barriers women experience in engaging in programs. We then map out how these characteristics, and their "second life" as complex needs propels women into the complex systems of state care, mental health, housing, child protection, drug and alcohol treatment - both before and after prison. What can a sexual "trauma and recovery" model offer in terms of creating trauma-responsive systems for women transitioning into prison and transitioning out of prison? We focus on these two moments as they represent great uncertainty and unpredictability for women, thus amplifying the impacts of trauma.

Hayley Boxall and Josh Sweeney (Australian Institute of Criminology)

Mental Health, Frequency of Drug Use and Offending: The Prevalence and Implications of Co-morbid Diagnoses amongst a Police Detainee Population

Evidence suggests that offenders with a co-morbid diagnosis of a substance misuse disorder and a mental illness are overrepresented within offender populations. However, the majority of research has focused on prison populations, limiting our understanding of the prevalence of co-occurring mental illness and frequent drug use among offenders coming into contact with the police and courts. Further, most research into the prevalence of mental illness among offenders has relied upon self-reported diagnoses as the primary indicator, which has limited reliability.

As part of the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program, the AIC recently collected and analysed data from a questionnaire that specifically addressed the mental health of police detainees using the Corrections Mental Health Screen (CMHS). This presentation will outline the findings from an analysis

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of responses to the CMHS, self-reported drug use and alleged offending behaviour among a sample of Australian police detainees. This research provides valuable insight into the nature and prevalence of co-occurring mental illness and frequent drug use among a previously under-researched offender population and also sought to better understand whether alleged offenders with a co-occurring mental illness and substance misuse disorder have a different offending and socio-economic profile to other offender groups. The implications of this research for criminal justice agencies will also be discussed.

Chester L. Britt (School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, North-eastern University, Boston, Massachusetts, USA)

Using Quantile Regression Methods to Analyse Experimental and Quasi-Experimental Data

Typical analyses of experimental and quasi-experimental data rely on statistical models, such as *t*-tests, ANOVA, and OLS regression that compare differences in group means, while assuming a Normal distribution of cases with constant variance in each treatment or control group. Experimental data in criminology and criminal justice rarely meet these assumptions. Researchers who attempt to deal with the lack of normality and non-constant variance of cases across groups usually rely on a simple transformation of the outcome variable (e.g., a logarithm). Unfortunately, this transformation may not make the various distributions Normal or reduce the difference in variances enough to make them comparable. Quantile regression models represent an alternative analytical strategy that allows for comparisons at different percentiles in the distribution of the outcome variable, which may be theoretically or empirically important. For example, in a study of recidivism looking at arrests, does the treatment have the same effect on number of arrests in the lowest quartile (25^{th} percentile) as it does at the median or at the 90^{th} percentile? This chapter illustrates the application and interpretation of quantile regression models to experimental and quasi-experimental data with two examples: self-reported delinquency and bail decision-making in a U.S. city.

Dr Rick Brown (Australian Institute of Criminology)

When Intervention is a Load of Rubbish: Evaluating the Impact of Community Clean-up Operations in the UK

Community clean-up operations have become a standard activity for many community safety partnerships in the UK. These commonly involve local authorities targeting particular neighbourhoods for litter clearance, graffiti removal and general tidying up of the area. These operations should help to improve the quality of life for residents from both a signal crimes perspective (Innes and Fielding, 2002) and a broken windows perspective (Kelling and Wilson, 1982).

This paper explores the findings from pre / post environmental visual audits of ten locations in which clean-up operations were undertaken. The results showed that only five of the ten clean-up operations were successful in improving the environment. The paper explores the reasons for the failure of these relatively straightforward interventions and identifies ways in which clean-up operations could be improved.

Dr Julian Buchanan (Victoria University of Wellington, Institute of Criminology)

Drug Policy Driven by Punitive Populism: Unethical, Unworkable and Counter-productive?

This paper will critically review UK drug law and policy under New Labour juxtaposed by an examination of the nature and extent of illicit drug use among young people. The paper will highlight how UK drug policies have been shaped not by rational evidence-based thinking from experts in the field, but by a punitive populism designed to criminalize and control vast numbers of young people who choose to use the 'wrong' drugs.

The extent of experimental and recreational illicit drug use amongst the under25s is such that it could be considered a normalised activity. However, using the wrong drugs – ones that the state have deemed 'controlled' substances - has perversely made the production, distribution, sale and consumption of these drugs uncontrollable and indeed dangerous; while the ever-pervasive strategies introduced to control the use of illicit drugs have eroded human rights and undermined civil liberties.

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Finally, the paper will explore to what extent UK drug policy is unethical, unworkable and counter-productive. It will conclude by outlining some alternative drug law and policy options learning from countries like Portugal and Switzerland.

David Bull (Charles Sturt University – Bathurst), Christine Jennett (University of New South Wales), Mir Rabiul Islam (Charles Sturt University) and Rosemary Woolston (Charles Sturt University)

Factors Motivating Police Recruits to Join the NSW Police

Generally, if police officers' career aspirations and key motivating forces are supported on-the-job, high productivity and integrity is generated (Howard, D'Onofrio, & Boles, 2004). These motivational forces could be perceived differently by serving officers and fresh police recruits at the tertiary level. The study surveyed police recruits at CSU in the Associate Degree in Policing Practice and Bachelor of Justice Studies (Policing) over 2009 and 2010. Questionnaires (246) were completed by students from the two courses, some prior to and some after completing a police field placement. Utilizing a structured survey, the study primarily investigated the recruits' perceptions of their motivational factors for entering a policing career. Community welfare, enforcing law and order, respect and recognition from the society, excitement in the job, media influence, remuneration and job security were all reported as perceived motivating factors. The relative importance of these factors varied a lot among students, particularly in terms of their choice of courses (Police College or full university degree). Gender difference in the perceived motivating factors and career aspirations are also investigated and the implications of these findings for a more gender inclusive outlook for the police force in general are discussed.

Ethan S. Burger and Rosalia Gitau (Centre for Transnational Crime Prevention, Faculty of Law, University of Wollongong)

Developments in Russia's Anti-Corruption: Efforts: Legal and Political Implications and the Concept of "Monitoring" Democracy as a Vehicle for Political System Change

Many governments seek to characterize themselves as "democracies" irrespective of their actual nature. This situation generates can present an analytical quandary. Is it necessary to place adjectives such as "managed," "peoples'," "presidential," "representative" in front of the term democracy to ensure precision? Perhaps the concept of "accountability" is the *sin qua non* to consider whether a state in indeed 'democratic' or that its politics are largely 'democratic' in character. Perhaps the central question is 'to what do state officials who purport to govern for the benefit of the inhabitants of the territory they govern meeting their basic human needs (e.g. education, health, housing, etc.) and to some degree ensure that the country's law are enforced in a fair manner. Query how to characterize what type of a state Russia is today.

In spring 2009, Dmitrii Medvedev assumed the Russian presidency; he made combating corruption his top priority. Yet in July 2010, speaking before a gathering of federal and regional legislators in the Kremlin, Russian President Dmitrii Medvedev acknowledged that his anti-corruption campaign had not yielded "significant results." The consequence of this failure is that a large segment of the Russian population has not enjoyed significant material benefits flowing from the country's enormous wealth in natural resources. The failure of the majority of the people to share in the country's reaches is to a great extent a product of corruption and mismanagement.

It is not an accident that President Medvedev chose combating corruption as the central objective for his term of office, Russia's future depends on its ability to establish the rule of law in the country and attract foreign investment. He certainly underestimated the obstacles he would encounter to make progress in this area. Since those who constitute the most prominent barriers to further legal and political progress in the country, Mr. Medvedev is faced with a dilemma, he must either accept being a marginal individual or he must find allies who share the vision he has expressed at various times during his term. If conditions in Russia worsen, President Medvedev will need to demonstrate that he and not Russian President Vladimir Putin has the vision and rigor to modernize Russia – although many observers contend otherwise, this may not be a decision that will ultimately be Mr. Putin's to make, even if he might think it is. The concept of "monitoring democracy" might prove critical in a country lacking a free press. Unless the Russian state is reformed, the country itself may not exist in 20 years due to demographic problems, a huge brain drain, a non-diversified economy, and the role of corrupt officials and organized crime in the country.

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John Buttle and James Rodgers (Auckland University of Technology)

Panic About Crime in New Zealand's Rural Paradise

Apparently, New Zealand's image as a peaceful paradise has been shattered by incidents of tourists becoming victims of serious crimes and disorder. This has been perceived as a threat to New Zealand's tourism economy. Media representations of serious crimes against domestic and international tourists are examined. It was found that New Zealand's embodiment of the rural paradise remained mostly intact with international tourists and that the moral panics about violence and disorder where more pertinent to the domestic tourism market. This is problematic because the domestic tourism market is more lucrative than its international counterpart. Furthermore, the actual risk of becoming a victim of serious crimes is accentuated while ignoring the more prevalent risk from volume crimes.

Jesse Cale (Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice, and Governance, Griffith University)

Revisiting Classification of Sexual Offenders of Women: An Overview of 50 Years of Taxonomic Development and Future Directions

Distinct typologies of sexual offenders of women have been established over the years primarily by psychologists to explain their substantial heterogeneity across multiple domains. To date, typologies have typically distinguished these offenders based on differences in victim and offence characteristics, the motivation for the offence, and, the level of risk of re-offending posed by the offender. These distinct typologies have often emerged parallel to policies changing the way these offenders are dealt with in the criminal justice system. Importantly, they have all been characterized by different degrees of theoretical and methodological sophistication, and, critical strengths and limitations. Taxonomic development pertaining to adult sexual aggressors of women since the mid 20th century is reviewed in the current paper, in addition to recent criminological studies that have explored the utility of a developmental framework for classification purposes. The criminal careers of developmental types are discussed, and the merits of the developmental approach for classifying sexual aggressors of women are explored in the context of theory, methodology, policy and practice, and future research directions are discussed.

Dr Bree Carlton and Dr Marie Segrave (Monash University)

Women's Post-Release Survival: Connecting Imprisonment with Pains Past and Present

This paper will present findings from a collaborative, qualitative research project focused on gender and post-release survival. The 'Surviving Outside' research project investigated the issue of women's unnatural post-prison deaths in Victoria, Australia through the lens of women's accounts of survival and death after exit from prison. A central theme emerging from this research is the seldom addressed or acknowledged relationship between trauma and the multiple harms and disadvantages that women experience both in the prison system and on the outside. In seeking to explicate the centrality of trauma to women's experiences inside and outside of the system, we draw upon the accounts of the women we have spoken to in the course of this research. A key theme that emerges from such accounts is the prevalence of trauma, near-death experiences, and harms experienced by women who have survived. Such accounts run counter to assumptions within existing post-release research that imprisonment comprises a discrete traumatic episode within women's lives or that there is a distinction between women who are strong enough to survive and those who die.

Tatiana Carvalho and Dr. Terry Bartholomew (Deakin University)

The World-view of Serious Violent Offenders: Explicating the Relationship between Risk and Needs.

Extant knowledge about violent offending is informed by numerous risk paradigms. In the forensic psychological literature, two perspectives dominate. The Risk-Need-Responsivity model (RNR) frames risk as a cluster of psychological and psychosocial deficits and abundances. Under this model a predetermined range of risk factors are prioritised and aggregated to provide an estimate re-offending likelihood. These aggregate scores are also used to inform the level and intensity of treatment and supervision. An alternative conceptualisation of risk is found under the developmental/ life-course perspective. Under this perspective a confluence of internal and external risk factors, as well as the absence of protective factors, results in chronic offending for a small proportion of individuals. However, the emphasis of both perspectives is on

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propensity, while the experiences and perceptions of offenders are neglected. As such these perspectives provide an incomplete understanding of violent offenders. The study presented here is the quantitative component of a PhD project. The aim was to investigate whether the factors that contribute to violence differ between high risk (clinical definition) and chronic offenders. Among 257 incarcerated violent offenders results indicated that the factors that make high risk and chronic offenders 'risky' are different, and these are detailed in this paper. Therefore, clinical and chronicity-based definitions of risk can lead to different conclusions about violent offenders. To probe the nature of these differences in greater detail, a qualitative study is currently being conducted. The aim of that study is to explore the world-view of these offender sub-types. This type of analysis will increase our understanding of the way beliefs about the self, the world and violence shape experience, and in so doing can move knowledge of violent offenders beyond propensity models of risk and need.

Duncan Chappell (Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Sydney

Blemishes on the 'Dreamtime': An Exploration of the Problem of Frauds and Fakes in the Australian Aboriginal Art Market

This paper explores the problem of frauds and fakes in the contemporary Australian Aboriginal art market. For Aboriginal people art plays in particular an important spiritual role in portraying the beliefs and traditions of the 'dreamtime'- events of the ancient era of creation from which have sprung continuing ceremonies and motifs now perpetuated in modern paintings and other art forms. Art has also become a major source of income for many Aboriginal communities and individuals. Thus when the integrity of that art is challenged by allegations of fraud and fakery it is vital to explore the veracity of these claims and the responses made to them. In the paper particular attention is devoted to those responses made through both the criminal and civil systems of justice in Australia. The conclusion is reached that at present the Australian legal system, and its principal actors, such as police and prosecutors, are poorly equipped to deal with problematic works in the Indigenous art market- a situation that is probably not unique to Australia and which will take considerable time and far more imaginative and assertive solutions to remedy.

Nerida Chazal (Flinders University)

The Capacity of Different Criminological Theories to Account for the Aocial Transformations Occurring Today Across and Between these Dimensions

Increasingly, the paradigm of international crime and justice is being used to understand and regulate international society. The establishment of the permanent International Criminal Court in 2002 is a reflection of this trend; however, to date there has been limited criminological engagement with the ICC. This paper addresses this gap by adopting a critical criminological framework in order to trace the development of the International Criminal Court. It is argued that the ICC has been developed in a late modern, globalised society in which the risk/security nexus has facilitated the prominent use of crime and justice discourses with the goal of shaping world order and facilitating global governance. Although the Court's stated aims of prevention and deterrence align with the risk/security paradigm and its focus on social control and governance, in reality the Court has limited ability to succeed in these goals due to its socio-political constraints. This situation has caused a schism between the aims and aspirations of the Court and its current functioning in international society. Examining this schism can help to provide insight into the role of the Court and its position in a world where crime and justice is becoming an increasingly prominent currency.

Dr Thomas Crofts (School of Law, University of Sydney)

Prohibited Behaviour Orders and Anti-Social Behaviour Orders: Lessons not Learned

In late 2010 the Liberal-National Government of Western Australia (WA) introduced Prohibited Behaviour Orders (PBOs) based on a version of the UK's Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO) model in order to combat the alleged rapidly falling standards of behaviour and the increasing feeling of insecurity in the community. These orders represent a pre-crime shift and a blurring of the line between civil and criminal law by backing up a civil order with a criminal penalty. Unperturbed by criticism of the ASBO model in the UK it was felt that PBOs are necessary and will be effective in WA because the UK legislation has been studied, lessons have been learned and the best features of the UK model have been taken to form the basis of the PBO model. This paper will examine the UK model and the adaptations made to

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this model in WA. It will be argued that lessons have not been learned and insufficient changes have been made to avert the negative experiences associated with ASBOs being repeated in WA.

Associate Professor Julia Davis (University of South Australia) and Professor Kate Warner (University of Tasmania)

Perceptions of the Female Victim: Three Case Studies from the Tasmanian Jury Study

The Tasmanian Jury Study conducted 50 interviews with jurors from criminal trials in Tasmania. This paper focuses on three cases of sexual misconduct where jurors had difficulty in coming to a unanimous verdict. It explores the jury members' perceptions of the female victims in the light of recent research undertaken by social psychologists on the effects of gender and victim stereotypes and explains why some jurors were able to overcome their initial reluctance to convict and how others remained committed to a verdict of not guilty.

Antje Deckert (AUT University, School of Social Sciences)

Attributing Organisational Independence of Police Complaints Authorities through Research?

Controversial incidents like the beating of Rodney King by Los Angeles Police have led to the worldwide acceptance of the concept of police accountability and to the development of a wide array of internal, societal and governmental control mechanisms. In many jurisdictions, police complaints authorities have been established providing civilian oversight over police (mis)conduct. Since, police complaints authorities and their functional efficiency have been examined through the eyes of complainants. Assessing satisfaction with complaints systems and perceived bias, studies have mostly focussed on organisational freedom, which has been identified as essential to resolve complaints against the police in a fair manner. However, some level of association between police and police complaints authority has been acknowledged as both inevitable and indispensable. Hence, other factors that may attribute organisational independence in a more complex sense must be considered. Independent research conducted by national and international non-governmental agencies has, in the past, put governments under pressure to take appropriate action influencing governmental policies and legislation. This paper examines whether research conducted by independent police complaints authorities may have the same effect and can contribute to organisational independence.

Kylie Doyle (Flinders University)

The Unpredictable Subject of Road Traffic Regulation

Governments draw on a combination of bio-power and disciplinary power in order to regulate the behaviour of road traffic users. In order to exert such power, Governments rely on technologies like road safety advertisements in an attempt to 'responsibilise' citizens to manage themselves. The two subjects central to this technology are the ethical subject and the failed subject and road safety advertisements attempt to regulate their behaviour in different ways. In this paper I will argue that the subject of road traffic regulation is not an ethical subject, or a failed subject but rather a driving subject who is equally capable at any given moment of becoming-criminal or becoming-law abiding. This paper will provide a Deleuzian reading of selected traffic regulation advertisements in the television media in order to show that the driving subject is an unpredictable multiplicity. This concept of an unpredictable subject builds on existing fear of crime theory in order to enhance our understanding of the multiple and nuanced functioning of the 'other' in crime control. This exploration of the unpredictable subject forms the basis of my ongoing doctoral research where I raise some significant questions relating to the exercise of this power on a multiplicitious subject.

Bernie East (Deakin University)

The Long and the Short of It; Differences in Serial Murder Narratives between Australia and the United States

Informed by a post-modern criminological perspective, this paper explores the nuanced nature of serial murder investigations. Utilising a cross-cultural, case study focus the emphasis will be on highlighting which voices are rendered audible and which are silenced in the narratives that emerge around such investigations. Data from both Australia and the United States suggest that the local narratives tend to be more expansive than the American in terms of apportioning blame. The Truro and Snowtown murders will be supplemented by the Claremont serial murder investigation to help illustrate this domestically, while the 'Son of Sam' and

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Randy Kraft cases will elucidate the American context.

Dr Anna Eriksson (Monash University)

Restorative Justice in the Welfare State

This paper discusses conferencing and other restorative justice approaches in Scandinavia. It argues that the social-democratic welfare state that characterises these countries encompasses a particular value base, which is reflected in their criminal justice systems, *and* in their approach to restorative justice. As an extension of such a value base, crime in Scandinavia is largely viewed as having its roots in inequality, lack of education, unemployment, and social exclusion. Importantly, responses to crime tend to focus on these larger social and structural causes – as opposed to individual deficiencies - and 'alternatives to punishment' such as restorative justice are significantly less controversial than in many other jurisdictions. The argument, perhaps somewhat controversial, is that there is less need for an alternative to a punitive criminal justice system when that system is not punitive in the first place. I will argue that this 'bigger picture approach' is one we need to adopt if we want to understand the use of restorative justice in different environments, an understanding that is crucial if we want to engage in comparison along such elusive variables as 'effectiveness' and ask questions as to 'what works'.

Dr Anna Eriksson, Dr Bernadette Saunders, Associate Professor Gaye Lansdell and Ms Meredith Brown (Monash University)

Criminalising Poverty: The Impact of Infringements on Victoria's Disadvantaged Populations

The infringement notice system is used extensively in Australia to address the effect of minor law breaking with minimum recourse to the machinery of the formal criminal justice system. However, while many people view this system as an expedient approach to these issues, it also has the potential to perpetuate and entrench disadvantage for marginalised members of the community who are often disproportionately caught up in the system. This is especially relevant in regard to public order offences which are now often dealt with by way of infringement notice, effectively criminalising poverty and homelessness.

Failure to pay an infringement fine may result in a variety of sanctions, including imprisonment, which may have long lasting detrimental effects on those who cannot afford to pay. This paper will outline an ongoing research project for which the key objective is to provide a more effective and socially just response by working towards law reform that prevents those at social disadvantage coming into contact with the criminal justice system over unpaid fines, and prevents unnecessary resources being spent on resolving the issue. The project is based on a unique partnership between academics, community legal centres and working groups who have experience in the area of unpaid infringements.

Li Eriksson and Paul Mazerolle (Griffith University)

Intergenerational Transmission of Violence

Research suggests an association between exposure to violence in childhood and intimate partner violence perpetration in adulthood. This paper uses data from the Omaha Intimate Partner Violence Project (IPVP) to examine the effect of childhood abuse and observing parental violence on future partner violence perpetration. The data allows for testing influences of mother- versus father-initiated violence. In addition, this paper further examines the mediating effect of attitudes that condone the use of partner violence. The data was collected in 1999 in Omaha and the sample consists of 327 male arrestees. Empirical and theoretical implications are discussed.

Dr Richard Evans (Deakin University)

The First Whistleblower: Police Corruption, Scandal, Reform and Resistance in Depression-era Sydney

In 1936, allegations of police corruption relating to illegal bookmaking in Sydney gave rise to a Royal Commission. This inquiry was the first public exposure of systemic police corruption in 20th century Australia. It led to the dismissal of 16 police and shook public confidence in the New South Wales Police Force.

Crucial to this exposure of corruption were the actions of one police officer, Constable Mendelssohn Miller. Miller supported a man who had been framed on bookmaking charges, and later gave evidence against his colleagues at the Royal Commission. In the wake of the Commission, the New South Wales Police Force set about destroying Miller – a chilling

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sequence of events which caused another scandal and another inquiry. This paper explores the story of the first significant whistleblower in the history of the New South Wales police, and its implications for contemporary police reform.

Bianca Fileborn (University of Melbourne)

Unwanted Sexual Attention in Licensed Venues: Emerging Themes

Unwanted sexual attention presents as a significant issue in the lives of many young adults. 'Unwanted sexual attention' is inclusive of a broad range of experiences, from non-physical and/or non-violent unwanted sexual advances through to sexual assault and rape. Further, recent research has highlighted the need to explore the role of situational contexts and social norms in facilitating the occurrence of unwanted sexual attention. However, to date there is a dearth of situational research on unwanted sexual attention, particularly research that focuses specifically on young adults. Considering that licensed venues are utilised in the social activities of many young adults they should be considered a key site for exploring young adults' experiences and understandings of unwanted sexual attention. This paper will explore emerging findings and themes from my doctoral research on unwanted sexual attention in licensed venues in Victoria. It will consider the use of 'unwanted sexual attention' as a conceptual framework, and the connections between, and potential implications of, unwanted sexual attention, place and social context. This discussion will draw on findings from the first phase of this study, which consisted of online surveys conducted with young adults aged 18-30.

Kate Fitz-Gibbon (Monash University)

Minimum Sentences in England and New South Wales: A Warning to Victoria

In May 2011, under the direction of the Victorian Government, the Victorian Sentencing Advisory Council commenced two projects examining the potential implementation of baseline sentences and statutory minimum sentences of imprisonment for serious offences. These projects provide a timely platform for the examination of the effects of similar sentencing legislation in England and New South Wales. The use of minimum starting points and standard non-parole periods in these jurisdictions has led to a model of sentencing that increases the average length of sentences whilst decreasing the level of judicial discretion available on an individual case-by-case basis. Based on in-depth interviews conducted with legal stakeholders across both criminal jurisdictions, this paper presents the perceived strengths and weaknesses of restrictive sentencing legislation, as discussed by members of the relevant judiciaries and legal counsel. In evaluating the use of these sentencing restrictions in England and New South Wales, the paper provides a relevant analysis, and subsequent warning, for future jurisdictions that seek to adopt like policies, most relevant of which is the current Victorian government.

Dr Asher Flynn (La Trobe University)

"We've Changed our Minds": What Do You Do with a Failed Plea Bargain?

On 24 June 2011, after seven years, several court hearings and a constitutional challenge, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that Crown prosecutors can renege on the negotiated plea deals they make with offenders. This decision was made in light of an Alberta case in which the Crown revoked the favourable plea deal they had made with an offender, whereby despite driving while three times the legal .08 BAL, severely injuring one person, and killing two people, the Crown agreed to a deal in which the offender would plead guilty to one act of careless driving, thus receiving an $1,800 fine.

In Victoria (Australia) in early June 2011, a similar problem surrounding a failed plea bargain emerged in *DPP v Yang*. In this case, Crown prosecutors appealed the inadequacy of Yang's sentence, on the basis that he failed to give evidence in accordance with the undertaking he made in his plea deal. As a result, Yang's sentence increased from 6.5 years imprisonment (minimum of four), to 8.5 years (minimum of six). Shifting back to Canada, on 21 June 2011 in Toronto, prosecutors faced a similarly problematic situation, after their key witness, who received a plea deal in exchange for his testimony, changed his story to completely vindicate the alleged offender while on the stand.

Using these cases as a framework for analysis, this paper explores some of the key legal and criminological implications arising from failed plea bargains, and considers the human rights, due process and public interest concerns that emerge in the wake of the Supreme Court of Canada's decision to allow prosecutorial reneging of plea deals.

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Pota Forrest-Lawrence (The University of Sydney)

Drugs, media and policy: The methamphetamine problem

Drug use is a complex problem that impacts on the community, economy and the individual. It is a major contributor to Australian deaths, and violent crime. In 2004/05 alone the social cost of drug abuse was estimated at $8.2 billion. The heroin shortage in early 2001 and the perceived shift towards the increase use of methamphetamines have impacted on the perception that illicit drug use in Australia is on the increase. Legislators are now focusing on psycho-stimulants such as amphetamines and methamphetamines; the manufacture, distribution and importation of the drug into Australia is high on the policy agenda. Changes to the *Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act* 1985 are just one example of enhanced punitive approaches towards the possession of precursors, used in the manufacture of certain illicit drugs.

In this paper I will interrogate particular NSW and Federal Government policy and legislative initiatives pertaining to methamphetamines over the last decade. In particular I will discuss various illicit drug policies such as 'The National Precursor Strategy', 'Project Stop', and the 'National Leadership Forum on Ice'. I will argue that the media rhetoric on methamphetamines has lead to an over-emphasis of the 'issue' and placed pressure on policy makers on both a state and federal level to introduce measures to curtail and/or eliminate the 'meth problem'.

Dr Janice Goldstraw-White (GWAssociates)

Coping Strategies of Incarcerated White-collar Crime Offenders

Prison is an alien environment to the majority of the population, not least of all to white-collar crime offenders. Drawing upon data collected over a five-year period with convicted fraudsters, this paper will detail the different coping strategies adopted by them when incarcerated for their crimes. Starting by examining the concerns faced by this particular group of offenders while in prison, I will continue this analysis by comparing these issues with those raised by other offender groups. Finally, having identified these concerns, I will explore how white-collar crime offenders go about their daily routines in prison and attempt to cope with the stresses of their alien environment.

Elizabeth Grant (Wilto Yerlo, The University of Adelaide)

From Nagle to Now: Developments in Australian Prison Architecture

It is over 30 years since the release of the findings of the Nagle Royal Commission. The findings constituted a watershed in Australian penal history and signified the beginning of a period of significant reform in Australian prisons. Flowing on from the Nagle Royal Commission, a number of Australian prison systems became the subject of official inquiries into allegations of systemic abuse of prisoners and the conditions of confinement. As a result the governments of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory embarked upon comprehensive building programs to replace older prisons and to implement modern programs in prison management. Other states and territories followed suit at later times.

There has been a paucity of research into the development of prison design in Australia. This paper will discuss the various architectural innovations which were introduced post Nagle which transformed Australian prison environments. The early post Nagle innovations tended to be uncritical emulations of the latest overseas concepts, and this paper will discuss the introduction of unit management, secure perimeter barriers, campus planning and podular design to Australian prisons. Innovations outside the 'one size fits all' approach were later developed by prison designers for the Australian context. Innovations include safe cell technologies, 'women specific' approaches, the use of cottage style accommodation, developments in the design of gatehouses and specific facilities for Aboriginal prisoners by various correctional jurisdictions. The paper notes that while there have been some remarkable advances in Australian prison architecture in the last thirty years there remain major challenges for the production of prison environments which do the least harm to those who are securely housed within them.

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Elizabeth Grant (The University of Adelaide), Emma Rowden (Justice Environment Group University of Western Sydney) and Mira Taitz (Justice Research Group University of Western Sydney)

Evaluating the Cultural Responsiveness of the Design of an Aboriginal Court Complex for Aboriginal Users: Post Occupancy Evaluation of the Port Augusta Court Complex

The design of Port Augusta Courts Complex is unique. The design aimed to meet the environmental needs of Aboriginal people in the court system and to support the process of Aboriginal Courts. The design process drew on extensive consultation with the local community resulting in a court complex inclusive of Aboriginal signs and symbols, way finding and legibility mechanisms, strong relationships between the internal and external environments and considerations to meet the socio-spatial needs of Aboriginal users. The design intended to support culturally sensitive court processes such as the Aboriginal Court while fulfilling the requirements of the Anglo-Australian Western judicial system. It is unknown how successful the court complex was at fulfilling these requirements.

Post-occupancy evaluation is the term for a broad range of activities aimed at understanding how buildings perform once they are completed and how satisfied building users are with the environment that has been created. This paper discusses the results and issues involved in conducting a post-occupancy evaluation of the cultural responsiveness of Port Augusta Courts Complex to Aboriginal users' needs. It analyses various spaces including a flexible courtroom space in the complex, designed to cater for Aboriginal Court. Observations of the latter reveal a divergence between the architect's intent and the users' intentions, demonstrating a shift in agency from the designers to the end users. The case study raises various questions. What does this case study tell us about the importance of court environments in the justice system? Do innovative court environments such as these act as passive vessels for the perpetuation of colonial cycles of incarceration, or do they afford a better and more therapeutic experience of the justice system for all?

Samantha Gray-Barry (Australian Institute of Criminology)

The Role of Marriage in Human Trafficking-related Exploitation of Migrant Women?

Trafficking in persons is a crime that affects men, women and children in every region of the world, including Australia. It can be a form of transnational organised crime and is often referred to as a modern day form of slavery. It is a serious breach of human rights.

Research has tended to focus on trafficking for sexual exploitation. Recently there has been a shift towards trafficking in other contexts, such as for labour or domestic service. However, the role of marriage in human trafficking is an under-acknowledged and under-researched topic despite the case of R v Kovacs demonstrating that marriage has been used to facilitate human trafficking to Australia.

Drawing on preliminary findings of primary research conducted by the Australian Institute of Criminology, this paper will examine how different marriage arrangements can be used for the trafficking in women. This includes the use of sham/fraudulent marriages and spousal visas to facilitate people trafficking, as well as the types of marriage arrangements that may increase risks or protections to trafficking such as arranged marriages, international marriage brokering and "mail-order" brides. The paper will discuss what it is about various marriage arrangements that increase vulnerability to being trafficked, and the protective mechanisms that may mitigate the risks.

Andrew Groves (Flinders University)

A Question of Perception: Preliminary Results from the Examination of the Relationship between Young People, Risk and Methamphetamine Use in the Adelaide Night-Time Economy

Despite claims of moderate success from governments' anti-drug campaigns, the prevalence of youth methamphetamine use within the community represents a persistent concern. Given the proliferation of leisure experiences that commonly encourage illicit drug use, this paper highlights the importance of a more articulate acknowledgment and understanding of the experience of young people and their use of illicit drugs within the night-time economy.

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This discussion is based on findings from an empirical research project that explored the perceptions of risk of a cohort of young people in relation to the use of methamphetamines in Adelaide nightclubs. The research involved the collection of data from multiple sources namely: a questionnaire conducted with 545 young Adelaide clubbers; semi-structured interviews conducted with 24 participants identified through the questionnaire; and knowledge and insights gained from 160 hours of ethnographic observation within Adelaide nightclubs and night-time economy. The results from this research highlight that evidence-based drug policies based on young people's perceptions of the risks associated with drug use in the night-time economy are needed in order to reduce crime, lead to better health, and promote economic and social development.

Fiona Haines and Caron Beaton Wells (University of Melbourne)

Criminalising Cartels: the challenge of using competition to control the crimes of the powerful

Criminalising the harms of the powerful has considerable appeal for those who desire a more tractable, ethical and sustainable business sector. Yet, the establishment of criminal offences applicable to society's corporate elite faces perennial challenges. This paper analyses these challenges through an analysis of the recent reform initiatives criminalising 'hard core' cartel conduct in Australia. This offence is intriguing since it criminalises certain relations between businesses, relations that once were not only legal, but normal. Through analysis of interviews with key stakeholders we explore the ambiguity associated with criminalising cartel conduct. This ambiguity encompasses economic, legal and moral dimensions where clear lines between degrees of harm and harm and benefit; between legality and illegality and illegality and criminality; and between morality and immorality and immorality and criminality are difficult, if not impossible to draw. Such ambiguity provides ample room for those with access to the ear of government to prosecute the case against criminalisation for fear of governments losing investment or precipitating an economic crisis of some sort. Yet, such ambiguity cannot be taken at face value, but must be understood in light of the societal influences that give rise to such ambiguity. These influences are well understood through the criminological literature, through the work of Vilhelm Aubert and Kit Carson amongst others. In turn, their work can usefully be expanded through the prism of political risk, risk contoured by the need for government to simultaneously nurture the conditions for a productive economy whilst reassuring the citizenry of their safety and security. In the face of ambiguity and political risk criminalisation, if it is successful, may well tend towards the most expedient legal formulation where competing interests are appeased. Such expediency, however, can result in incoherent, ineffective or even counterproductive law. We suggest that these three interrelated challenges of ambiguity, political risk and expediency are likely to arise in any attempt to criminalise harms of the powerful. However, the way in which they are played out will differ depending on the content of the harm and the context for its criminalisation - in this instance, the collusive practices of business and in the context of the capitalist democracy of Australia.

Dr Kate Hancock (Edith Cowan University)

Women's Perceptions of Safety in an Inner City Setting: the Role of CCTV in the Creation of Risk Reduced Environments

Open-street Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) has become established as a major component of situational crime prevention and to the development of risk free environments (Wilson & Sutton, 2003). In 1991, Perth, Western Australia became the first major capital city in Australia to install CCTV. Since that time, CCTV cameras have spread at a marked rate.

This presentation examines community awareness of CCTV, and perceptions of purpose, effectiveness and safety in a sample of 295 women. A mixed methods approach was adopted and participants completed a questionnaire while visiting a popular entertainment precinct in Perth. A series of Manova's showed that women were most fearful of personal crimes and were supportive of CCTV in public spaces. The findings show that CCTV is perceived to be useful for public surveillance and to gather evidence, but not for crime prevention or to assist women should an incident occur. Rather, a number of other environmental and policy strategies were suggested as the greatest contributors to women's sense of safety; police presence (particularly female officers), security guards, lighting, and transport. The findings are discussed with reference to the fear of crime and crime prevention literature.

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Professor Richard Harding

Prisoner Litigation: At last an Australian Court Reviews a Prison Regime

There is no tradition in Australia of judicial intervention into the day-to-day manner in which prison regimes are managed. Judges have been reluctant to go behind the prison gates with regard to human rights issues. This contrasts with the USA approach, where court-ordered changes to management practices have been a crucial aspect of the protection of prisoners' human rights. More recently, judicial intervention has become an integral aspect of the European prison system, even reaching into the UK since its adoption of the European Convention on Human Rights and the passage of its main provisions into legislation.

A case decided in the Supreme Court of Tasmania in April 2011 has resulted in the judicial arm mandating changes of regime practice in the Tamar Unit (special handling) at Risdon Prison. Questions of enforcement of the order were finessed. The author of this paper gave an expert opinion as to how international standards that have not been reflected directly in domestic legislation can nevertheless drive and inform the notion of duty of care. The Tasmania case should serve as a precedent to encourage and support prisoner litigation in comparable circumstances in all Australian jurisdictions.

This paper will explain the case and explore its likely impact upon the Australian prison system, including methods of enforcement.

Clive Harfield (Faculty of Law, University of Wollongong)

Beyond Control: Regulation of Covert Investigation in New South Wales

This paper examines the regulatory framework for the conducting of controlled operations and other techniques of covert investigation used by law enforcement in New South Wales. Comparison will be made with similar legislation in England and Wales. Suggested principles for the governance, regulation and management of covert investigation will be considered along with the implications of different framework philosophies in the arena of transnational criminal investigation.

Charmaine Hayes-Jonkers (James Cook University, Cairns)

Identified Training Deficits Concerning Private Security Personnel (Bouncers) in the Night-Time Economy.

Private security personnel are the guardians of patrons in the night-time economy (NTE), however licensed venue security put their bodies on the line at work. A study in Cairns reviewed Australian and international literature to identify research concerning issues for private security personnel specific to the NTE and within a community-based crime prevention framework. This was then compared to results from a local study. This study found a strong relationship in research and operational gaps in Australia and the United Kingdom, identifying issues such as duty of care by venue owners/manager, emergency medical procedures and protocols, and standard incident procedures for private security personnel. This was confirmed during qualitative research in the local Cairns industry and during quantitative data showing the proportion of incidents security responded to compared with other front-line agencies in the Cairns NTE. The study also identified the urgent need for basic training in human behaviour and training in how alcohol and drugs affect the human brain and body. This paper reports the results of pilot research and the role of this research in engaging the local security industry in community-based crime prevention partnerships and reflects upon a recent finding that there is a long term local trend for private security to undertake roles previously provided by police.

Victoria Herrington, Hamish Shearer, Kellie Smyth, Tom Rogers, Warwick Jones and Phil Shepherd (Australian Institute of Police Management)

Training Police Leaders in the Solomon Islands: The Leadership Development Program

The Regional Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI) was established in 2003 following a period of internal conflict. RAMSI was intended as an integrated multinational state building initiative, with the purpose of delivering a program of aid to build capacity in a range of areas, including economic governance, government, and the law and justice system (den Heyer, 2010). Supporting the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (RSIPF) to independently carry out its mandated functions was regarded as critical this end, and involved the need to address a progressive decline in the skills, integrity

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and effectiveness of police in the lead up to 2003 (den Heyer, 2010; Goldsmith and Dinnen, 2007). Effective police leadership has been fundamental to such capacity building, and has been supported by the RSIPF Leadership Development Program. This program was initiated as a pilot in 2004, and following refinement in 2010, has been extended until 2013. It is delivered by the Australian Institute of Police Management on behalf of the Australian Federal Police. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the ongoing process and impact evaluation of this program, drawing on measures of both individual and organisational change. Specifically the paper will report emerging findings from the qualitative aspects of the evaluation.

Melissa Hickman Barlow (Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and Fayetteville State University)

In Pursuit of Sustainable Justice in the United States

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences has made great strides in the last two years with respect to our profile in Washington D.C. As part of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Policy Coalition (CCJPC), along with the American Society of Criminology, ACJS is working to educate policy makers about the importance of evidence-based practice in criminal justice. In a context of deep budget cuts at every level of government, a central theme of the work of the CCJPC is the importance of investing in crime and justice research in order to develop cost-effective justice policy solutions. The work of the CCJPC fits well with the theme that I have established for my ACJS presidency, *sustainable justice,* a concept that has its roots in a critique of the massive increases in U.S. incarceration rates of the past four decades and in emerging developments around the concept of justice reinvestment. The paper presented here reports on the work of the CCJPC and explores the concept of sustainable justice in relation to developments in justice policy and practice in the United States.

Angela Higginson (Institute for Social Science Research, University of Queensland)

Fraudulent Women: Participation and Punishment

Fraud is commonly represented within the criminological literature as a white-collar crime perpetrated by middle-aged middle-class men in positions of high occupational prestige. Yet fraud constitutes a significant proportion of female crime, and is a crime where female participation rates are over 20%. This paper examines the gendered nature of serious and complex frauds committed against Australian Commonwealth government agencies, by examining 7 years of Australian Federal Police case files. Using a cluster analysis, this study assesses who is investigated for serious fraud against government agencies and provides a typology with which to explore how gender influences the types of fraud committed. Further, the relative impact of offender, offence and investigative characteristics on the conviction likelihood of a case and the extent to which gender impacts on conviction is addressed using multilevel regression modelling.

Peter Homel (Australian Institute of Criminology/Griffith University)

The Problem with Prevention: Why Prevention is Still the Last and Not the First Response to the Problem of Crime

Australian crime rates are at historic lows for most crime types. At the same time, evidence for the effectiveness of a wide variety of crime prevention initiatives is at an all time high and growing. Furthermore, Australians as a whole are wealthier than at any time in their history. Theories of prevention, regardless of whether they are from the physical or social sciences, suggest that such conditions present a perfect opportunity for an even greater prevention effort to secure a safe and prosperous future as our knowledge about and ability to anticipate what is likely to cause problems and how to prevent them is also greater now than ever before. So while we can look around and see examples of major, albeit contested, pushes to reduce and prevent the consequences of climate change, improve public health (including the impact of an ageing population), and efforts to improve education and other long term life outcomes (including the prevention of inequality and social exclusion), a coherent national and local effort to prevent crime and its consequences for individuals and the community remains missing in action. This paper takes a critical look at why this is the case and why 19th and 20th century approaches are still considered appropriate for dealing with a $36 billion national crime problem in the face of our knowledge about the potential of 21st century prevention solutions.

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Myvanwy Hudson (School of Social Science and International Studies, University of New South Wales, Sydney)

"Violence is not the Worst thing for the Victim. The Worst thing is to be Told Nothing Happened." Women Survivors of Intra-familial Child Sexual Assault and Criminal Justice Responses.

For over thirty years, feminist legal theorists and grassroots feminist groups have been campaigning for sexual assault and child sexual assault law reforms. Although these reforms cannot be discounted, certain victims of gendered violence still encounter substantial barriers in seeking recourse from the criminal justice system. In particular, an under-researched group of women, adult survivors of intra-familial child sexual assault, have experienced such difficulties. Given the failure of legal reforms to substantially affect a patriarchal legal culture, this paper explores women survivors' response to potential criminal justice reforms. This paper draws on doctoral research findings from qualitative interviews with female survivors of intra-familial child sexual assault in Australia, including Indigenous women, CALD women and women in remote/rural areas. Utilising Braithwaite and Pettit's normative republican theory of criminal justice, Jonathon Doak's Victim's Rights and Human Rights critique, and contemporary feminist theory, this paper highlights the diversity of criminal justice and social policy responses required by female survivors. This includes exploring the potential of restorative justice, specialist courts, victim's compensation and procedural reform. Specific jurisdictional initiatives, including the Mulligan Inquiry in South Australia, the WRAPAROUND program in the ACT, and the NSW Sexual Assault pro-bono representation initiative will also be examined.

Dr Caitlin Hughes and Associate Professor Alison Ritter (Drug Policy Modelling Program, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, The University of New South Wales)

Reducing the Harm from Drug Trafficking Thresholds

In Australia one of the key measures for distinguishing drug users from traffickers and for determining the seriousness of drug trafficking offences is the quantity of drug involved. Yet, to date there has been surprisingly little use of research to inform decisions on *how* threshold quantities should be set. The ability to answer this question is critical as jurisdictions have been asked to adopt threshold quantities specified in a Model Criminal Code (MCC) for serious drug offences.

This paper outlines a new approach to evaluating the design of drug trafficking thresholds. It puts forward six evidence-informed metrics and evaluates whether the proposed MCC trafficable threshold quantities would enable the ACT judiciary to: determine the relative seriousness of a drug trafficking offence across traders in different drugs; and minimise the likelihood that users get charged/sentenced as traffickers for possession for personal use alone.

This paper demonstrates that, if adopted, the proposed MCC threshold quantities would not afford proportionate sanction. Instead, it would create risks that serious traffickers would receive excessively lenient sanction and increase the likelihood that users would be sanctioned as traffickers. The paper concludes by outlining possibilities for building fair and proportionate sanctioning of serious drug offenders.

Steve James (School of Social and political Sciences, University of Melbourne)

Law Enforcement and Public Health

Because of their safety mandate and their 24/7 presence, the public police everyday encounter and are expected to deal with community members suffering with mental illness, acquired brain injury, drug and alcohol misuse, blood-borne and other infectious disease, family violence and so forth. These are public health issues, which are turned into criminal justice issues by the decisions that police make. There are times when the criminalisation of an encounter is inevitable; there are many other times when alternatives are appropriate, and where police use their knowledge and their partnerships with other agencies to tackle the problems behind the encounter rather than just the encounter itself. The public police are in effect public health generalists; it is the police officer who determines whether a public encounter is classified (diagnosed) as a public health issue or a criminal justice issue. The importance of getting that classification right and acting appropriately on it is obvious. Yet there is little or no public recognition that the police occupy this role and their preparation for it is nowhere near as extensive as is their preparation to use force. This paper explores the relationship between policing and public health.

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Penny Jorna (Australian Institute of Criminology)

Consumer Fraud, New and Changing Practices

Fraud is a broad term used to describe diverse crimes that have a central theme of obtaining a benefit through deception or dishonesty (Budd & Anderson 2011). The purposes of this paper are to highlight the extent of consumer fraud in Australia, the amount of money lost by respondents and the types of fraudulent activity most prevalent, based on results of the 2011 Australasian Consumer Fraud Taskforce (ACFT) online survey. Prior research shows, consumer fraud can affect members of the general public of all ages, locations and income types. Australians, like people throughout the world, are victims of fraud on a daily basis, with fraudulent activity becoming more sophisticated and widespread. The respondents in the ACFT survey showed that while the percentage of reported frauds incidents increased (39% of participants reported incidents of fraud to the authorities, up from 36% in 2010), however the percentage of fraud incidents reported to the police decreased (from 13% in the 2010 survey to 10% in 2011). This paper will examine why there has been an increase in fraud incidents reported to authorities other than the police, and the wider implications that this change in reporting may have on future anti-fraud efforts and enforcement.

Ms Penny Jorna, Mr Andy Chan and Dr Lorana Bartels (Australian Institute of Criminology)

Sentencing Money Launderers in Australia

The sentencing of convicted money launderers can often be a complicated process fraught with inconsistencies, due to the different interpretations of the law across jurisdictions and the small number of offenders sentenced for money laundering in Australia. This paper presents data collated and analysed in order to determine the different variations of sentencing patterns found during the sentencing process. It analyses the sentencing remarks and court documents of 96 offenders, who were convicted or whose sentence appeals were finalised between January 2000 and December 2010, as well as outcomes for 172 offenders included in the Commonwealth Sentencing database, whose sentences were finalised between January 2003 and December 2010. Due to the emerging significance of money laundering offences, it is of particular importance to analyse some of the issues relating to an offender's predicate crimes, mitigating and aggravating factors, prior recidivism, appeals and amounts laundered, in order to determine how they influence the final outcome. In addition, the paper analyses money laundering typologies, offender demographics, offences charged and the jurisdiction in which offenders were sentenced.

Jann Karp (Independent Researcher)

How do Drivers within the Australian Interstate Trucking Industry Distribute and Maintain Illegal Drug Use?

This presentation will address the Federal, Regional and Local Implications of illegal drug activity. *Conversations with Truckies: Looking through Glass* was a four-year research project (2008-2011) that has relied on the stories of many drivers. My intention is to broaden the knowledge of the general community about drivers working lives. The research conducted in the field (with myself as a passenger in the trucks) reveals how a mobile population of drivers does intersect with local, regional, states and national people. The industry raises highly political issues with the economic infrastructure being linked to international identities. This work builds from the drivers' stories of identity, drug addiction, illegal networks and the effects that these have on the drivers themselves and the significant others in their lives. This presentation will reveal the complexities of the work place and the issues surrounding personal decisions that lead to criminal activity. These decisions also lead to affecting the lives of the communities through which the drivers pass particularly in the area of sexual liaisons and the distribution of illicit drugs and goods. Twenty-four men were interviewed (confidentially) at length. This presentation will review an Australian mobile work site engaged in the movement of illegal drugs through established networks.

Dr Michael Kennedy (University of Western Sydney)

The Colonisation of Policing. Trust me! I am a Positivist

The New York 'Compstat' model of policing from the early 1990s is a positivist, data led policing model that compliments neo-liberal values. It is a policing model that measures competency in terms of productivity. As a consequence of various corruption inquiries this highly politicised 'business' model of policing is embraced by most policing institutions in place of the social contract model.

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'Market discipline' is applied to public service provisions in the name of obtaining better 'value for money'. A good deal of this neo-liberal thinking about the police service echoes criticisms of public service provision generally but the argument is that because police are the monopoly suppliers of a service they have no pecuniary incentives towards economically efficient behaviour.

In New South Wales, Victoria and other parts of the world, achieving a 'successful' outcome for a senior policeman's performance contract attracts a substantial cash bonus officer's annual salary. This bonus, of course, is achieved by exploitation—a factor that reinforces the division of labour that already exists between the political arm of the state, the commissioned officers and their rank and file counterparts. In a neo-liberal political environment this additional supervision and aggressive competition that is produced by demands for increased productivity is a standard workplace expectation and is only acceptable if it is accompanied with a business plan and the results can be quantified.

This neo-liberal 'reform' strategy is much the same in Victoria and New South Wales as in Los Angeles, New York and the United Kingdom. What has also been revealed with regards to this model of policing is the duress placed on all police to demonstrate their competency by increasing increase their productivity. This has led to the serious manipulation and falsification of data that questions all aspects of contemporary policing and the notion that a policing business plan can be accurately engineered based on the reliability of quantified data.

Dr Debbie Kirkwood (Domestic Violence Resource Centre, Victoria)

The Killing of Children by Parents in the Context of Separation

Recently in Australia, there have been a number of high profile cases in which parents have killed their children. There has been limited insight provided by the media, police and academia into the motivations for these crimes, resulting in a prevailing sense that they are inexplicable.

This paper comes out of work undertaken by the Domestic Violence Resource Centre Victoria (DVRCV) to explore this issue. DVRCV has released a discussion paper which highlights the significance of parental separation in filicides and explores gender differences between fathers and mothers who kill their children in this context.

The paper outlines what we currently know about separation filicides drawing on recent cases examples and previous research. It considers possibilities for prevention and future research directions.

Assoc Prof Tony Krone (University of Canberra)

Privacy Without Borders

This paper examines the concept of privacy in the context of rapid change in information and communications technology. Issues to be considered include the impact of social networking, the ubiquity of embedded geo-location functions, the aggregation and retention of user data and the trend towards cloud computing. The paper explores existing responses and the implications for the future.

Murray Lee (University of Sydney, Sydney Institute of Criminology)

Risky Business: Crime Risk Assessments in NSW

The control of crime has increasingly incorporated 'pre-crime' (Zedner 2009) processes and technologies imagined in the context of a 'preventative turn' (Hughes 2007). The assessment and minimization of crime risk has permeated through practices and procedures that extend well beyond traditional criminal justice systems. However, the promise of risk paradigms and the practical application of risk mechanisms are 'uncertain' and can be aligned to 'diverse political and moral agendas' (O'Malley 2010:38). Following O'Malley's approach, and utilising a framework of 'questions of security' developed by Mariana Valverde (2011), we analysed the crime risk assessment reports in New South Wales in NSW development applications order to identify some of these 'agendas'. Under the *NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 79c* (EPA) such crime risk reports are required for many large-scale commercial and residential developments and redevelopments. We identify both neo-liberal and risk logics that drive the crime risk assessment process but conclude such a process could also be consistent with other logics of government. We also identify significant shortcomings in the NSW guidelines which result in ad-hoc assessments which little resemble the spirit of the NSW EPA guidelines.

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Dr Georgia Lysaght (Centre for Transnational Crime Prevention, University of Wollongong)

Security-Development Implications for Transnational Crime in Conflict-Affected Environments: An Examination of Peace Operation Responses

The 2011 World Development Report states that 1.5 billion people live in environments "affected by fragility, conflict, or large-scale, organised criminal violence". The problem of transnational Crime (TC) in conflict-affected environments represents a key dimension of the relationship between security and development. Increasingly, multilateral peace operations have been tasked with addressing TC, however, the 'security only' approach employed thus far has not improved prospects for peace or stability. While the notion of the security / development nexus is gaining traction in academic debates, the precise impact of TC in conflict-affected environments remains somewhat unclear and lacks critical examination. This paper will consider the multi-faceted nature of TC in these environments and recognises that while TC may undermine security in some aspects it may at the same promote types of development (and vice versa). It will refer to cases of volatile conflict-affected environments where personal and state insecurity remain high, development has been stifled, and TC is pivotal to the goals of sustained peace and stability.

Alexandra Lysova (Trudeau Scholar, Centre for Criminology and Sociolegal Studies, University of Toronto, Canada)

Gender Equality and the Mutuality of Dating Violence by University Students in 32 National Settings

This paper analyses data on the mutuality of dating violence for students in 32 national settings and aims to tests the theory that social and economic equality between men and women will tend to result in a decrease in dating violence against women and at the same time an increase in the mutuality of dating violence. Data come from the International Dating Violence Study, which collected data from a convenience sample of 17,404 students in 32 countries. Multivariate models using countries as the unit of analysis are estimated to test this hypothesis. The key independent variable is the gender empowerment index, which measures gender inequality in three basic dimensions of empowerment: economic participation and decision-making, political participation, and decision-making and power over economic resources. Preliminary analyses show that the gender empowerment index affects the dynamics of violence in abusive dating relationships. The findings regarding the mutuality of violence in dating relationships suggest changes in prevention and offender treatment programs are needed.

Tara Renae McGee (Griffith University), William Bor and Jake M. Najman

The Young Adult Outcomes for Abstainers from Childhood and Adolescent Antisocial Behaviour

Moffitt's developmental theory (2006) proposes a number of typologies of offending; one of those is the Abstainers. She argues that those who abstain from antisocial behaviour have: pathological characteristics that exclude them from peer networks; structural barriers that prevent them from learning about delinquency; or no experience of the maturity gap. To date there has been limited examination of this typology (but see Piquero, Brezina and Turner (2005)). In this paper we test Moffitt's model by examining the Abstainers using data from the Mater-University Study of Pregnancy—an Australian prospective longitudinal study of mothers and their children from birth to age 21. The Abstainers are compared to other typological groupings within Moffitt's theory. We find little support for the proposal that those who abstain from delinquency have pathological characteristics that exclude them from peer networks. However we do find support for the proposal that Abstainers have structural barriers that prevent access to antisocial peers and that they do not experience a maturity gap. We also report on life successes of Abstainers as young adults, across the domains of education, employment and relationships.

Alice Minson and Samantha McNally (Australian Bureau of Statistics)

Out of Control or Misunderstood? A Statistical Snapshot on Juvenile Victimisation and Offending.

Youth involvement in crime is a perennial issue for the media, government and criminologists. The 2010 parliamentary report *Avoid the Harm - Stay Calm* explored the difficulties in identifying the realities of youth violence in Australia amongst popular media reporting of increasing youth deviance. Bringing together various data sources to create a cohesive picture of youth involvement in crime and justice has

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been identified as a key challenge in addressing this topic.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) conducts several statistical collections that provide information relating to the victimisation and offending patterns of young people. The ABS has prepared an article on youth crime to contribute to an improved evidence base for informed decision-making regarding policy development and research in this area.

The article aims to answer three key questions:

1. Are youth overrepresented as victims or offenders in comparison to the adult population?
2. Is youth victimisation and youth offending decreasing or increasing over time?; and
3. What are the characteristics of youth victims and offenders?

This presentation will give an overview of statistical collections used in the analysis and the results from the article will be discussed.

Dr Shane Muldoon, Professor S. Caroline Taylor and Caroline Norma (Edith Cowan University)

A Descriptive Analysis of Sexual Assault Complaints to Victoria Police, 2004-2008

This presentation draws data from a large ARC linkage grant with Victoria Police examining sexual assaults reported by adults for the period 2004-2008. Having undertaken an in-depth analysis of a sample of 90 Victoria Police files, which provided the data for this analysis, the paper examines the sexual assault contexts of complaints in terms of characteristics of offenders and victims, their relationships, witnesses, offence locations, evidentiary basis of complaints and historical versus recent reports of offences. These characteristics are analysed and linked to the trajectory of finalised policing outcomes for the victims. This includes an examination of patterns relating to public open space sexual assault, the difference between acquaintance and stranger assaults, and relationships between the accused and the victim such as those of friendship, family and commercial interactions. Locations of assaults are examined in terms of public transport, domestic dwellings, and other types of locations. There is an analysis of witness corroboration at three different levels, victim word only evidence, and historical versus recent sexual assault complaints. It is important to note that the unit of analysis ('case') is the victim not the VicPol case file and that analysis is undertaken from a victim viewpoint.

Peter Norden, AO (Vice Chancellor's Fellow, Melbourne Law School, University of Melbourne)

Indigenous Imprisonment Rates: Indicative of Entrenched Locational Disadvantage More than Serious Criminality?

The overrepresentation of the Australian indigenous community within our prison system is well acknowledged, both within Australia and overseas.

In endeavouring to address this issue, the causes and the correlates of this rate of imprisonment must first be identified and understood.

Based on recent national research mapping disadvantaged in every community throughout Australia, conducted by Professor Tony Vinson of Sydney University, this paper will present a quantitative analysis of the correlates that exist for every community in Australia between rates of criminal conviction and imprisonment with other key and critical variables, including factors related to health, education, income, community safety and community engagement.

High imprisonment rates are indicative of entrenched long-term disadvantage and will not be altered until the cycle of disadvantage is tackled, in both indigenous and non-indigenous communities.

James C. Oleson (University of Auckland, Department of Sociology)

"The Corruption of the Best is the Worst of All": Self-Reported Violent Offending among Subjects with Genius-Level IQ Scores

A robust body of research suggests that offenders have IQ scores averaging approximately eight points below the population average of 100. But little is known about the criminal behaviour of people with above-average IQ scores, and virtually *nothing* is known about the criminal behaviour of adults with genius-level (132+) IQ scores. The current research examines the self-reported offending of 465 subjects with genius-level IQ scores across eight different violent crimes: (1) robbery, (2) carrying a concealed weapon, (3) making a serious threat, (4) serious assault, (5) homicide, (6) constructing a bomb, (7) kidnapping, and (8) attempting suicide. Rates of prevalence and incidence are reported for these

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offences, and are compared against the rates of a control group of 756 individuals with average IQ scores. Some implications of the study are discussed, and it is contextualized as part of a larger project on self-reported offending among geniuses.

Dr Darren Palmer and Dr Ian Warren (Deakin University)

Re-territorializing Governing

In recent years governments of various persuasions (left, right, centrist) and at different levels (local to state/territory to federal) have introduced a range of zonal governing techniques. Much of the literature rightly focuses on border crossings where significant developments have occurred, including greater use of surveillance technologies to both watch for and seek to prevent the unlawful movement of people or goods across jurisdictional borders, or to demand increased information about legitimate cross-border activities. In this paper we want to explore zonal techniques deployed inside sovereign borders. This involves a very broad range of techniques and myriad concerns as local governments and mid-tier state and territory governments seek to control the movement of people in and out of designated zones through enhancing the capacity to monitor and exclude people. Increasingly, surveillance technologies are deployed to monitor the exclusion of people within these 'designated zones'. These new resources for governing are increasingly invested in surveillance technologies, human resources (police) and the necessary supporting resources (powers and 'efficient' procedures), which in turn limit the capacity for more progressive regulatory measures to capture the political and popular imagination.

Pete Parcells (Whitman College)

The Economics of Wine Crime II

A previous paper on "The Economics of Wine Crime" looked at past and current work on criminal activity in the world's wine industry including the falsification of bottle contents, adulterated products, and modern methods of criminal activity detection. This paper updates and extends this work and includes a look at some social and economic interconnections of blurred legal issues associated with the world wine industry. An example of one such issue is the deliberate "systematic" mislabelling of wine alcohol strength to improve sales.

Dr Louise Porter (Griffith University)

Indigenous Deaths in Police Custody and Custody-related Operations

This project explores indigenous deaths in police custody in Australia. Coroner's reports of 98 cases of deceased persons of indigenous origin, occurring in police custody or during police custody-related operations from 1992-2008, have been content analysed to identify common individual, situational and environmental variables. Of the deaths, 38% occurred due to vehicle related incidents (the majority of which occurred due to attempts to evade apprehension); 18% occurred as a result of suicide, typically either as the police were trying to detain the individual, or while the individual was in custody, and most often by hanging. The remaining deaths occurred due to natural causes (16%), accident (9%), police (8%) or another person (1%). Subsets of incidents, and the resulting Coroners' recommendations, are explored with the aim of identifying changes in police procedures, equipment and training that will reduce the likelihood of custody deaths. The findings are contextualised with reference to the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (1991) in Australia as well as National and International research on deaths in custody and deaths related to police contact.

Tim Prenzler (Griffith University) and Rick Sarre (University of South Australia)

Public-Private Crime Prevention Partnerships: Australian Case Studies

Partnerships between the public and private sectors – including police and private security – are promoted as providing a synergetic effect in crime prevention. This paper considers both the potential benefits and risks of these partnerships, and reports on diverse Australian examples, including in the areas of city centre CCTV, sports venue security, ATM security, and welfare fraud. Despite the fact that police and private security operate on quite different principles of private and public interests, there appears to be scope for enhanced relationships that provide wide benefits to diverse stakeholders. With this in mind, the paper develops a set of guiding principles for ensuring accountability and optimal outcomes in crime prevention partnerships.

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Jeremy Prichard (University of Tasmania), Foon Yin Lai (University of Queensland), Raimondo Bruno (University of Tasmania), Christoph Ort (Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology), Coral Gartner (University of Queensland), Steve Carter (Queensland Health Forensic Scientific Services), Paul Kirkbride (Australian Federal Police), Wayne Hall (University of Queensland), Geoff Eaglesham (University of Queensland), Phong Thai (University of Queensland), Anna Salinas (Bond University) and Jochen F. Mueller (University of Queensland)

Measuring Illicit Substance Use in the General Population of Queensland through Wastewater Analysis

Internationally, a wide variety of illicit substances have been identified from samples of public wastewater. The findings have been used to estimate the prevalence of illicit substance use in the general community. An interdisciplinary team applied this science to the Queensland setting. Samples were taken over two 12-day periods in late 2009 and 2010 from public sewers. The results suggest that in 2009 the most commonly used substances were cannabis, cocaine and methamphetamine, with a comparatively lower use of ecstasy. In contrast, in 2010 the use of cocaine was lower than cannabis, methamphetamine and ecstasy. The yearly variation in the prevalence of substance use may relate to the availability and prices of the drugs on the market. The cocaine use estimated 2009 was greater than estimations obtained from survey data gathered in other studies, implying under-identification of cocaine use in surveys. Future work is underway to tackle methodological challenges for more accurate estimation.

Mariastella Pulvirenti (Flinders School of Public Health, Flinders University) and Gail Mason (Sydney Law School, University of Sydney)

Building Resilience to Domestic Violence for Former Refugees: Is Community the Answer?

Understanding and responding to domestic violence in former-refugee communities requires a holistic approach that recognises the impact of pre-arrival experiences, the current political environment and the cultural expectations of individual communities. One of the primary messages from the literature on domestic violence and refugee communities is that the involvement of the community itself is essential to achieving change. This paper challenges the assumption that communities are, or can be, a site of safety for everyone by highlighting some of the dangers for individual women of relying upon the community to build their resilience against violence. Drawing upon the results of an empirical research project involving qualitative interviews with service providers in Victoria and South Australia, it examines the highly-charged claim that there is a tendency within some refugee communities to 'white wash' domestic violence in order to minimise external hostility. This has major implications for designing programs to support refugee women, dealing with inter-personal violence and for the use of the concept of resilience in relation to communities as well as violence. It considers the extent to which the notion of collective resilience offers a more helpful and nuanced framework.

Dr Karl Roberts (Centre for Policing Intelligence and Counter Terrorism, Macquarie University)

Honour Based Violence Characteristics and Explanations: An Aetiological Theory

Honour based violence (HBV) is a crime committed to protect or defend the honour of a family and / or a community. It is frequently triggered when a code of honour is believed, by the perpetrator(s), to have been broken by the victim, bringing perceived shame or dishonour upon the perpetrator(s) and their social group. Issues such as a victim's dress, choice of friends, relationships with members of the opposite sex and career choice, among others, have been shown to be associated with HBV. It is the purpose of this paper to review what is currently known about HBV, to present a new socio-psychological model of the aetiology of HBV and to report some research findings that test predictions derived from the model and that shed further light upon HBV. Specifically the model attempts to specify those conditions that make HBV more likely by exploring the socio-psychological contexts in which HBV is occurs, in particular the implicit social and cultural belief systems that serve to justify such violence. It is hoped that the model presented will be useful to practitioners and researchers within the field of HBV in identifying those at greatest risk and in designing preventative community engagement strategies.

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Dr Lisa Rosevear (Australian Institute of Criminology)

What does Structural Ageing mean for Australian Apprehension Trends?

When a population ages structurally, the proportion of people in younger age groups decreases while the proportion in older age groups increases. The onset of this demographic phenomenon could be expected to impact on crime trends in two ways. First, fluctuations in age-specific crime rates may be seen as birth cohorts of various size pass through the young crime-prone ages. Second, overall levels of crime may fall in line with decreases in the proportion of people across the general population who are in the peak offending age groups. Taking into account the combination of demographic trends and age-crime trends in Australia, it is reasonable to expect that structural ageing has shaped both age-specific and total crime levels in Australia to some extent. The purpose of this paper is to present the findings of a series of quantitative analyses (cohort, standardisation and decomposition analyses) that indicate the degree to which past and future Australian crime levels are being shaped by structural ageing, how these trends relate to more general understandings of age-crime trends, and potential policy implications.

Meredith Rossner (University of Western Sydney) and Laura Boseley (University of New South Wales)

Are Confidence in Justice Surveys Measuring Confidence in Justice or Confidence in Surveys?

This paper reports on a recent Australian Research Council Discovery Project on Juror Confidence in Justice. This study explores the relationship between deliberative democracy, jury service, and confidence in the justice system. The main methodology will be a mock jury experiment testing the effect of varying democracy in jury deliberations. However, an unanticipated outcome of the pre-testing stage questions the validity of traditional measurements of confidence in justice and democratic tendencies. We draw from literature on the sociology of knowledge to problematize current standards of data collection and conclude by suggesting that data collection, like most social endeavours, is itself a ritual that needs to be studied and critically reflected upon.

Elizabeth Schindeler (Griffith University)

The Problematic of Workplace Violence

Workplace violence in all its forms exists in a complex regulatory environment. National and state statutory provisions, protections and awards are complemented by an assortment of informal and formal guidelines, mediation processes, civil and criminal procedures as the basis for corrective action. However reporting and remediation are fraught with perceived and practical barriers, relying principally upon the capacity of the victim to initiate action. Despite the substantial cost to organisations and individuals, it remains a largely silent problem out of the public eye, except for the occasional high profile litigation cases. To date a significant proportion of literature has focused on the psychology of both victim and perpetrator, the culture of organisations and practical governance. Underpinned by an empirical analysis of a sample of those cases which have culminated in legal action under the various regulatory and legal frameworks, this paper opens up a opportunity to address a gap in research as to who, how and under what regimes action has been taken and provides a framework for considering the implications for justice, the law and ultimately enhancing the capacity to more effectively respond to such behaviours.

Dr Stuart Ross (School of Social & Political Sciences, University of Melbourne) and Dr. Russell Smith (Australian Institute of Criminology)

The Victimology of Advance Fee Fraud: Results of a survey of AFF Victims

In order to prevent AFF (and consumer fraud more generally) it is important to understand why people become victims and what environmental, individual or factors predispose them to establish and maintain relationships with fraudsters. However, standard models used in victimology may not be applicable to AFF victimization. Exposure to AFF risk is extremely widely distributed and victims' decisions to respond to solicitation are critical in determining whether a person is drawn into a fraudulent relationship and suffers loss. AFF victimization may involve an extended relationship with the offender that develops over time and the nature and duration of this relationship is a key determinant of the extent of financial losses and other suffering experienced by victims.

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As with any form of crime, understanding the nature of victimization requires that we study the experiences of victims. Victimization research strategies embody the values and constructs derived from Routine Activities or Lifestyle Exposure theories. For example, conventional victim surveys assume that victims are aware of their victim status and that the goal of research is to identify individual and environmental factors that are related to victimization. However, AFF victimization doesn't fit these theories and methods and we need research strategies that are more responsive to the way that AFF victimization works.

The aim of this research was to better understand why individuals expose themselves to risk of AFF, and having done so, why they continue in a relationship that ultimately results in substantial loss and distress. We examine these issues using data from a survey of 1,400 Victorians who had transferred funds to a known centre of AFF activity. Of the 202 survey respondents, 120 were identified as victims of some form of AFF. These data are in turn used to identify survey and analysis methods that are appropriate for researching AFF victimization.

Emma Rowden (Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning, University of Melbourne)

Courting the virtual? Remote Participation and the Distributed Court

The taking of evidence via video-mediated communications has become commonplace in many countries, with adoption for other court-related business occurring at an increasing rate. In some Australian courts, trials are now being held where the jury will not see a live witness. Seen by some as an important first step towards the advent of so-called "virtual courts", the widespread use of audio-visual technologies in courts in their present form raises important questions about the ways in which communication technologies extend the boundaries of the court over multiple sites and alter the performance of justice in significant, and at times problematic, ways.

Site visits and interviews with stakeholders in Victoria and Western Australia indicate a certain lack of awareness that many legal actors have regarding the active and dynamic role that audio-visual technologies, in conjunction with the built environments of the court and the remote space, have in constructing the court event. I argue that far from being a neutral insertion, video links as they currently operate fundamentally change the experience of court proceedings and the role of the courthouse, and may have implications for perceptions of procedural fairness. This can be identified as occurring at each level of experiencing court: from that of the individual, of the group involved in court proceedings, as well as the wider community.

In this paper I ask "how might remote court participation be achieved in a 'just' manner"? Rather than fetishizing certain aspects of the discrete court in the form of the courtroom located within a courthouse, this paper proposes a view of 'doing justice' as the product of a network. I predict those qualities that are perceived to be 'lost' by current remote participation practices, may be re-established by alterations to the configuration of the technology, the human processes and the environmental conditions of the distributed court.

Evan Smith (Australian Institute of Criminology)

New and Emerging Risks for Money Laundering and its Predicate Crimes

Money laundering is the process by which criminals, particularly those involved in organised crime, deal with illicitly generated funds to enable them to benefit materially from their crimes and to avoid detection by the authorities. In Australia, as well as around the world, drug trafficking and fraud are the crimes most likely to generate potentially laundered funds, but other forms of organised crime, such as cyber crime, intellectual property crime and people smuggling, are also areas of concern. This paper looks at some of the current and emerging risk areas for money laundering and its predicate crimes (primarily fraud) globally and in Australia. Globally, the crime risks include those arising from the GFC, the possible effects of climate change and conflict zones around the world, especially in Africa and the Middle East. In Australia, consideration will be given to some of the socio-economic and political developments that heighten the risk of money laundering and the commission of associated predicate crimes, including risks arising from the construction of the National Broadband Network, climate change policy and border security issues. This paper's purpose is to highlight how various political, economic and criminal developments may potentially affect the nature and extent of money laundering.

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Caroline Spiranovic (Bond University), Kate Warner (University of Tasmania), Geraldine Mackenzie (Bond University), David Indermaur and Lynne Roberts (Curtin University)

What are the Drivers of Confidence in Sentencing?: Results from a Nationally Representative Survey of Australians

A critical issue in the area of criminology and public opinion research is public confidence in sentencing. Public support and co-operation in terms of reporting crimes and participating in court processes as a complainant, witness, juror and so on, is essential in order to ensure the effective operation of the criminal justice system. Clearly then, it is important to not only gauge the levels of confidence in sentencing but also examine the drivers of confidence. The present paper will report on findings from a major nationally representative survey of 6,005 Australians. This is the largest and most comprehensive Australian survey to date that specifically examines attitudes regarding crime and justice as well as broader but related attitudinal, cognitive and socio-demographic variables. From this comprehensive data-set, predictors of confidence in sentencing were analysed. The results from this survey are relevant to not only academic scholars in the field but also policy makers, politicians and legal authorities alike as they help to clarify drivers of confidence and offer direction in terms of strategies and approaches that may be used to improve the public's level of confidence in sentencing.

Professor Anna Stewart, April Chrzanowski, Dr Carleen Thompson and Dr Troy Allard (Griffith University)

Trajectories of Offending: Pathways of Indigenous Offenders

The 83/84 Queensland Longitudinal Database contains information about 54,713 individuals who were born in 1983 or 1984 and had contact with the Queensland criminal justice system for offending when aged 10 to 26 years old. These data were examined to address two questions;

- What is the life course level of over-representation of Indigenous Australians in the criminal justice system?
- What are the offending trajectories of Indigenous Australians?

Findings indicated that by age 26, 91% of Indigenous males and 46% of Indigenous females in Queensland have offended and had contact with the criminal justice system, compared with 45% of non-Indigenous males and 13% of non-Indigenous females. The Semi-Parametric Group-based Method identified five offending trajectories, including two chronic offending groups. The chronic offender groups accounted for only 4.8% of offenders and 38.8% of all offences. Examination of these groups identified that 18.8% of Indigenous males and 9.8% of Indigenous females compared with 4.7% non-Indigenous males 4.8% of non-Indigenous females were classified as chronic offenders. These findings have implications for addressing Indigenous over-representation in the criminal justice system.

Josh Sweeney and Jason Payne (Australian Institute of Criminology)

Alcohol, Assault and Disorderly Conduct on Friday and Saturday nights: Findings from the DUMA Program

Concern regarding the misuse of alcohol and its relationship to violence and disorderly conduct continues to grow, with policing initiatives such as Operation Unite acting as a regular reminder of the harms associated with alcohol related offending on Friday and Saturday nights. Such initiatives are not without considerable support, with for example, national statistics showing that 4.5 percent of the population each year report being a victim of alcohol-related assault. In an effort to broaden our understanding of alcohol misuse and its connection with violent and disorderly conduct, the Australian Institute of Criminology through its Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program recently introduced a number of new alcohol specific questions into its core survey. These new questions include detailed information about the type and quantity of alcohol consumed, as well as the location of last drink and the extent to which police detainees consider alcohol as having played an important part in their offending. This paper summarises key findings of two reports recently released by the AIC, with a focus on assault and disorderly conduct offenders arrested between the hours of 6pm and 6am on Friday and Saturday nights, the peak periods of alcohol related incidents.

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David Tait (Justice Research Group, University of Western Sydney)

Measuring the 'Deferred Blowout': The Impact of Suspended Sentences on the NSW Prison Population

Does the availability of suspended sentences lead to more or fewer people in prison? On the one hand some people who would otherwise have been sentenced to an immediate prison term have these sentences suspended. If these people do not re-offend within the relevant period, they avoid prison. On the other hand people whose offences do not warrant a prison sentence may be given a suspended sentence that is later activated. The paradox, known as the 'deferred blowout', can result when the initial term that is suspended is longer than that for a similar offender whose term was not suspended -- and when this inflated term is then activated on breach. According to a report by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research most of the take-up by NSW magistrates of suspended sentences resulted from a reduction in use of intermediate sanctions, not a decline in use of immediate imprisonment. So the likelihood of suspended sentence options producing a net increase in the prison population is therefore a real possibility. Using two different methods, this paper estimates the impact of suspended sentences on the prison population.

Hilde Tubex (Future Fellow, University of Western Australia)

Australian Prison Populations: A Microcosm of Global Trends?

The latest release of the Australian Bureau of Statistics data reveals an encouraging 4% decrease in the imprisonment rate since last year's measurement (rates are per 100,000 adult population). But even more interestingly are the significant differences between the imprisonment rates in Australian states and territories. The Northern Territory ends up with an imprisonment rate of 719, Western Australia with 262, New South Wales with 179, while this is only 104 in Victoria. A similar phenomenon can be observed more globally. The imprisonment rates in the US are at a lonely high for quiet some time now (756/100,000 total population). Imprisonment rates are also substantial in other Anglo-Saxon countries such as England and Wales (152), and New Zealand (199). In comparison, imprisonment rates in continental Europe are rather moderate and stable (around 100), while the Scandinavian countries remain the poster child in this field managing to keep their prison populations consistently low (Finland 59, Sweden 78). In this contribution, we will explore if the Australian penal situation reflects a microcosm of what is happening more globally, and to what extent broader criminological models explaining differences in the imprisonment rates between countries, are valid for Australia.

Jennifer Turnley (Policing Just Outcomes Project, Edith Cowan University), Professor S. Caroline Taylor (Policing Just Outcomes Project) and Professor David Bradley (Policing Just Outcomes Project)

Victoria Police response to Adult Sexual Assault through Education and Training

A paucity of academic literature examines police education and training in adult sexual assault, with no literature focussing on the topic in Australia to date. A study being conducted by Jennifer Turnley, Masters Student of Edith Cowan University, employs a mixed method design, triangulating qualitative and quantitative methods to provide a thorough and comprehensive description and analysis of current education and training provided to police investigators of adult sexual assault in Victoria.

Professor David Bradley's (2001) Integrated Police Education Model of Evaluation was designed specifically for the purpose of evaluating police education and training, and has been adapted to allow for perspectives from a range of key stakeholders, including sexual assault investigators, course designers and instructors, and supervisors of staff investigating sexual assault. Discussion relates to Design Evaluation, Student/Participant Reaction, Resource Deployment Evaluation, Curriculum Delivery, Job Performance and Organisational Outcomes of a four week sexual assault investigator training course currently provided to Victoria Police.

A work in progress paper will be presented to ANZSOC, highlighting the significance of education for police in sexual violence. The paper is intended to provoke and generate discussion and ideas to assist police in future development of training in sexual offences.

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Dr Danielle Tyson and Professor Thea Brown (Monash University)

An Abominable Crime: Filicide in the Context of Parental Separation and Divorce

Filicide (the killing of a child or children by a parent) has been described as an abominable crime, yet 'the underlying motives behind incidents of filicide are difficult to explain' (Mouzos and Rushforth 2003). Recent high profile cases suggest that both the media and the wider community continue to struggle to comprehend what could possibly motivate a parent to kill their child or children with many of these cases reported in the media as inexplicable tragedies. Furthermore, there is very little empirical research documenting the causes, nature and extent of these tragic cases, the nature of events leading up to these incidents or ways of preventing it. The existing research in this area has been patchy and uncoordinated, producing findings that are contradictory, create confusion and leave us with insufficient understanding to illuminate intervention or preventive action. This paper aims to draw together the current research available internationally, to ask what the limitations with the existing research are and how might future research be designed differently so that it can build a more systematic knowledge base to enable a more comprehensive understanding of this social problem and most especially better identify points of prevention or early intervention.

Giulietta Valuri, Vera Morgan, Frank Morgan, Anna Ferrante and Assen Jablensky (University of Western Australia)

Mental Illness and Offending: Effect of Type of Offence, Diagnosis and Age on the Temporal Relationship between First Arrest and First Mental Health Contact

This is a population-based study of offending and mental illness using record-linked data from the WA Offenders Database and WA Mental Health Information System. It examines the effect of type of offence, diagnosis and age on the temporal relationship between an individual's first arrest and first mental health contact.

Analysis showed 39% of mentally ill offenders had had at least one arrest before their first mental health contact. For these individuals, risk of a first mental health contact after their first offence was highest within the first year of arrest and, within the first year, more likely within the first week. Of those arrested before a mental health contact, 35% were aged 15-19 at their first arrest and 28% were aged 19-23 at their first mental health contact. The first offence was break/enter/theft for 34% of these individuals, drink driving for 20% and good order for 18%. When offenders with schizophrenia were compared with those with other mental illnesses, a higher proportion of schizophrenia offenders had offended prior to their first mental health services contact. The study highlights the important gate-keeping role that police play in the initial detection of people with mental illness and their referral to health services.

Ian Warren and Darren Palmer (Deakin University)

Privacy as a Criminological Construct

Several widely reported incidents in 2011 have raised questions about the convergence of privacy with various criminological issues relating to harm, risk and potentially actionable conduct. However, privacy as a right under contemporary Australian law mirrors its confused status as a Western legal construct more generally. Its vagueness as a concept makes it particularly difficult to activate as a viable antidote to new and problematic methods of criminal investigation, interpersonal surveillance, internet use, or mobile digital tracking. As with many forms of cyber crime, privacy breaches can remain anonymous and are often difficult to detect until the harm has become a public commodity.

Even if a privacy breach has been identified, the question of locating an appropriate remedy or person to activate or enforce it is so far removed from the 000 register that its legal and cultural weight is virtually meaningless. Although most people would be quick to acknowledge they have a right to privacy, few are likely to be able to articulate its meaning. With this backdrop, this paper develops a criminological approach to the issue of privacy that seeks to meld social, legal, moral and technological developments which conventional due process and risk-based thinking is currently ill equipped to manage.

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Tony Waters (Chief Executive, Victim Support Service (www.victimsa.org) and Member of Executive and Public Officer, Victim Support Australia)

Victim of Crime Support Services in Australia: Challenges in Rural and Metropolitan Areas

The presentation will explore the current situation in Australia in terms of Victims of Crime Support Services. Particular reference will be focused on the services provided in South Australia in Australia. The challenges of providing these services consistently across metropolitan, outreach and rural centres in South Australia will be explored. Issues include –

- Client Accessibility
- Services for Indigenous Clients
- Compensation for Victims
- Use of Victim Impact Statements
- Crime Prevention Strategies
- Use of Technology
- Staff Professional Development

The paper will also explore recent changes to the Victims of Crimes Act (2001) in South Australia and the impact they may have on pursuing individual advocacy for victims within the criminal justice system in South Australia.
Victim Support Service (VSS) is a state-wide, community based not-for-profit organisation in South Australia established in 1979. Qualified staff and trained volunteers provide a comprehensive range of services for adults and older adolescents who have experienced crime. This includes individual crime victims, their families, friends and the wider community. Services include crime prevention activities, victim support services and victims' rights advocacy.

Elli Wellings (Victoria Police) and Raul Foglia (Southern Health)

Crossing the Divide: New Techniques of Surveillance from Police and the Service Sector

Victoria Police is currently piloting two intersecting projects in which people coming into contact with police are referred into the service sector for specialised social, health or welfare support. This may be for one-off issues such as grief counselling following suicide, or victim support for an assault, or for more complex issues such as drug misuse, mental health, disability, homelessness and family violence. Using web-based platforms to facilitate referrals and to coordinate support, these projects are ground-breaking in their efforts to create sustainable, collaborative partnerships between police and the service sector. However, they have raised major questions around data ownership and definition (e.g. is the data generated law enforcement data or health and welfare data, and what are the implications?) and have signalled the arrival of a fascinating new technique of surveillance – monitoring people who are coming to police attention due to health and welfare issues, to ensure they engage, and remain engaged, in specialist services to minimise their future contact with the criminal justice system. Unlike traditional diversion models that come into place after an arrest or charge, this model recognises the pivotal role police occupy as 'gatekeepers' between the interface of the criminal justice and community service sectors.

Chad Whelan (Deakin University)

Organisational Networks and Organisational Culture: A Closer Look at Culture in the Field of Security

This paper is based on a detailed qualitative study of organisational networks in the field of counter-terrorism. Networks as sets of autonomous organisations that work together to achieve individual and shared goals are increasing in number and in importance in many areas of public administration and management. I put forward a methodological framework involving five levels of analysis—structural, cultural, policy, technological and relational—that account for the dynamics of networks and the conditions promoting their effectiveness. The paper focuses on the ways in which we can understand culture in organisational networks and the effects of organisational cultures and sub-cultures for networks. It has a number of implications for the criminological literature in general and the security networks literature in particular. First, I argue that security *networks* can have their own cultures rather than simply be characterised as having diverse organisational cultures and sub-cultures. Second, I argue that *organisational* cultures are not as strong and clearly defined in the field of security than what many analysts suggest. Third, I argue that organisational *sub-cultures* are a better way of understanding culture and that these sub-cultures can exist within and between organisations. The paper concludes with some further proposals for understanding and analysing culture in the context of security networks.

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Rob White (School of Sociology and Social Work, University of Tasmania, Australia)

Environmental Activism and Resistance to State-Corporate Crime

This paper explores the tactics and strategies employed by environmental activists to resist and respond to instances of state-corporate activity associated with environmental harm. There is frequently a close nexus between the state and corporations when it comes to environmentally harmful practices and elements of denial and facilitation on the part of the state are vital to the pursuance of such activities. Resistance to such harms takes a number of different forms, ranging from civil disobedience to appeal for international support and condemnation via the media. Conversely, state responses to environmental activism may include litigation, criminalisation, control over information, and use of counter-terrorism powers. The paper considers the symbolic (e.g., media stunts), conceptual (e.g., appeal to eco-citizenship notions) and methodological (e.g., use of internet) ways in which environmental activists attempt to subvert formal state power and official representations of legitimacy and legality.

Dr. Rebecca Wickes (Institute for Social Science Research/School of Social Science, The University of Queensland) Associate Professor John Hipp, Ms Renee Zahnow and Professor Lorraine Mazerolle (University of Queensland)

Seeing Diversity or Disorder? Examining the Relationship between Implicit Bias and Neighbourhood Problems

Research suggests that the incidence of explicit racial and ethnic discrimination has declined significantly. Yet minorities continue to experience disadvantage in employment opportunities, quality of health care and access to housing, indicating that subtle forms of implicit bias continue to exist. In criminology, scholars find that implicit bias might also influence the way in which people 'see' and understand community problems with higher reported disorder in places with greater concentrations of minorities. The present study examines the most salient predictors of implicit bias and the impact of implicit bias on perceived disorder in 300 communities in two Australian cities. Drawing on a survey of 10,000 residents combined with census and police incident data, we find that an individual's implicit bias is influenced by the ethnic and demographic composition of their residential area. Further, our results show that residents' implicit bias is strongly associated with perceptions of both violence and disorder even after controlling for the individual and community characteristics that might shape such perceptions.

Ms Laura Ann Wilson and Ms Anita Correnza (Corrections Victoria)

Evaluation of the Victorian Dedicated Women's Case Management Pilot Program for Female Offenders

Corrections Victoria implemented a Dedicated Women's Case Management (DWCM) Pilot Program in six of its Community Correctional Services (CCS) locations on 1 July 2009. Under the Pilot, CCS case managers receive specialist training to work with moderate to high-risk women in a holistic and gender responsive way, to help the women to complete their orders.

The evaluation of the DWCM Pilot was conducted between December 2010 and May 2011 by the CV Research and Evaluation Branch, and assessed the first twenty months of the pilot's operation. The evaluation considered offender, staff and stakeholder perceptions of the purpose and success of the pilot, as well as quantitative data on the pilot's operations and outcomes. This paper will provide a background to the DWCM Pilot, and present the findings of the evaluation in relation to effective policy and practice. The findings will include the effectiveness and strengths of the pilot, and future directions of the DWCM Pilot.

Sarah Wilson and Dr Terry Bartholomew (Deakin University)

Deconstructing the Psychological Underpinnings of Legal Criteria for Criminal Responsibility

Doli Incapax is a common law presumption that protects juvenile offenders between the ages of 10 and 13. The presumption holds that, before young accused can be deemed legally responsible, the prosecution must establish that the young person knew what they were doing was seriously wrong and not just naughty. The *doli incapax* defence is typically encountered when a young offender is accused of a serious violent crime. The ensuing legal debates, and the preceding behaviour, often lead to discussion about whether contemporary young people are more 'sophisticated' or 'mature' than those of previous

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generations, and therefore whether the *doli incapax* presumption should be removed / adjusted so that young offenders would be held fully accountable for their criminal behaviour.

In an effort to move such debates from the political and more to an evidence base, the authors have sought to identify the competencies that the *doli incapax* presumption engages. With these psychological constructs in mind, the authors have designed an instrument to assess these legally relevant abilities, and undertaken a large scale cross sectional study investigating developmental trends in the moral reasoning and decision making abilities of young people aged 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16. This paper will outline criminological trends in relation to the legal processing of young offenders, and also detail preliminary results from the above detailed study.

Panel - Challenges, Possibilities & Future Directions: A National Assessment of Australia's Children's Courts - Jane Bolitho, Allan Borowski, Rosemary Sheehan, Elizabeth Fernandez, Patricia Hanson, Myvanwy Hudson, Michael Clare, Brenda Clare, Joe Clare, Caroline Spiranovic, Rob White, Max Travers

The Children's Court is a major institution for holding children and young people accountable for criminal behaviour and parents accountable for the well-being of their children. Between 2009 and 2011 a major national study of Australia's Children's Courts, funded by an ARC Discovery grant, was undertaken with a view to assessing the current 'status' of the Children's Court and its contemporary challenges and also identifying directions for reform. This study is unique not only because of its national focus but also because it is the first national study to canvas the views of judges and magistrates who preside over Australia's Children's Courts. The roundtable will present some of the major the findings of this study as they relate to the Criminal Division of the court from the perspective of the magistrates and other key stakeholders (such as lawyers, service providers and youth justice workers). The presentations will be made by some of the research teams who were party to this study and will represent Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia and Tasmania. The roundtable will seek to draw out similarities and differences between the various jurisdictions in Australia and in relation to overseas developments.

Max Travers and Rob White (University of Tasmania)

The Children's Court in Tasmania: Challenges, Possibilities and Future Directions

Drawing on interviews with magistrates and other practitioners working in the Youth Justice Division of the Magistrates Court of Tasmania, this paper considers practical and policy issues in child protection and how this state responds to youth offending. In the last year, the Court has established a system in which dedicated magistrates hear children's cases for the first time. This reform process has generated discussion about the extent of overlap between those in need of care and protection, and those who deserve punishment, and might eventually lead to a change of emphasis in the way the Court applies and interprets the 1997 Youth Justice Act. This paper seeks to relate these debates within a community of practitioners in Tasmania to wider arguments about how juvenile justice and child protection should develop internationally.

Panel - Crime, Media, Culture

The papers in this session are presented under the banner of the journal, Crime, Media, Culture, which is a peer reviewed, international journal providing a vehicle for scholars working at the intersections of criminological and cultural inquiry. The journal promotes a broad cross-disciplinary understanding of the relationship between crime, criminal justice, media and culture. It explores a range of media forms (including traditional media, new and alternative media, and surveillance technologies) and has a special focus on cultural criminology and its concerns with image, representation, meaning and style. While CMC embraces submissions across a range of research perspectives and methodological orientations, CMC encourages especially work that develops cultural, critical, and qualitative understandings of the crime, media, and culture nexus.

Dr Greg Martin and Dr Rebecca Scott Bray (University of Sydney)

Public Order Policing and Media Activism in the Search for Justice: The Case of Ian Tomlinson

During the G20 demonstrations in London on 1 April 2009, Ian Tomlinson was struck by a police baton and pushed to the ground. He died shortly after. The

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initial autopsy found death by 'natural causes'. However, that was disputed after the public release of mobile phone video footage showing a police officer striking and pushing Tomlinson to the ground. This footage changed the course of events in the case: further post mortem examinations confirmed blunt force trauma to Tomlinson's body; Independent Police Complaints Commission investigations were established; and a coronial inquest opened that was presided over by public order policing expert Judge Peter Thornton QC. On 3 May 2011, a coronial jury delivered a verdict of 'unlawful killing', finding police actions against Tomlinson 'excessive and unreasonable'. Using the case of Ian Tomlinson, this paper shows how means of informal justice, such as citizen journalism and counterveillance practices, can contribute to formal justice processes. In particular, the focus is on the capacity of the coronial jurisdiction to deliver open and transparent justice in public order policing and deaths involving state agents. Ultimately, the Tomlinson case is an example of how 'media activism' may expose the hidden dimensions of public order policing and play a part in furthering formal justice.

Dr Derek Dalton (Flinders University)

Encountering the crime scene of Oradour-sur-Glane

Drawing on the practise and theories of "dark tourism" (first articulated by Lennon and Foley), this paper will present a personal account of encountering the ruins of the town of *Oradour-sur-glane* near Limoges in France in 2010.

On the 10th June 1944 this town was subjected to an atrocity carried out by *the Der Führer* Regiment of the 2nd Waffen-SS Panzer Division*, Das Reich*. On that day more than 642 men, women and children were killed when the town was encircled and the inhabitants rounded up to be murdered at various locations within the town.

The town of *old* Oradour has been preserved as a memorial that attracts hundreds of thousands of visitors each year. In 1999 a memorial centre (with a permanent exhibition) was opened at the entrance to the town. It augments the town proper by providing a historical insight into what has become known as the martyr town.

This paper draws on Criminology's burgeoning interest in crime scenes to ponder what it is like to encounter this infamous crime scene that has been 'preserved' and what *remains* for the visitor to see and experience some 67 years after the town was annihilated.

Professor Yvonne Jewkes (University of Leicester)

The Performative Role of Punishment: Prison Hell and Public Pleasure

Using examples from the UK and Australian prison systems, the paper explores the extent to which cultural narratives manipulate public morality and policy regarding prisoners. In literature, art and cinematography prisons have always been associated with the concept of Hell and *vice versa.* The paper focuses on how these culturally embedded images have permeated the public sphere so that 'hellish' prisons are widely regarded as the most appropriate place for convicted offenders. Consequently, many prison systems throughout the world are places where inmates suffer varying degrees of harm/violence inflicted without moral restraint. Prisons have thus become part of the ritualized 'performance' of justice, enacted for an audience who take pleasure in offenders' anguish. Drawing on Bauman's work on the social production of immorality, Mathiesen's concept of 'silent silencing' and images of Hell from Dante's *Inferno*, I argue that images of penal hell-holes mobilize active consent towards excessively punitive practices for a public infatuated with incarceration yet ignorant of its effects.

Carolyn Strange (Australian National University)

Taxi! Hailing Islamophobia to fight Honour Killing in America

As a keystone strategy of SIOA – Stop the Islamicization of America – a 2010 contract with U.S. taxi companies in Chicago, Boston, New York and Washington, D.C., led to the placement of advertising atop taxi cabs to deliver two messages: that Muslim women brought up in the U.S. are victims of honour-justified violence; and that endangered women and girls can and should avail themselves of resources to escape their families. After forty years of second-wave feminist activism against family violence and efforts to fund shelters for women and children escaping abusive relationships this campaign rejects feminism, accusing the 'left' and 'stealth jihadists' of covering up Muslim violence. Instead SIOA capitalises on photogenic victims of honour killings to construct not only their 'blamelessness' but also to

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render them the embodiments of American liberty under threat. Thus racial and religious-based vilification hinges on gendered representations of good (young, alluring) women and evil (older, primitive) men, who are not depicted on the taxis. They are nowhere, and everywhere. Following the insights of Lila Abu-Lughod I examine how media campaigns of this nature cultivate moral outrage through heterosexual titillation, exoticising both perpetrators and victims, leaving the connections between 'domestic violence' (coded Western) and 'honour killing' (coded Other) unhailed.

Tammy Ayres and Professor Yvonne Jewkes (University of Leicester)

The Haunting Spectacle of Crystal Meth: A Media Created Mythology?

Having become widespread in certain parts of Australia and the US, where it is said to be causing 'devastation' in some towns and cities, crystal methamphetamine (a crystalline form of amphetamine, a psychostimulant drug, also known as 'crystal meth' and 'ice') undoubtedly causes significant health problems for those who use it. In those countries where it is prevalent, the media have commonly linked its users with poverty, joblessness, high offending rates and mental and physical illness (such as psychosis, HIV and AIDS). However, despite alarming forecasts that 'crystal meth is coming to middle England', often accompanied by shocking and confrontational pictures of crystal meth users, the promised 'ice age' has hitherto failed to materialise. This paper will examine the language of drug use in the press and accompanying visual representations in order to explain why it is that crystal meth or 'ice', despite having all the ingredients of a contemporary moral panic, became a drug-crime-scare-that-never-was.

Panel – Reintegration

Terry Bartholomew (Deakin University), Frances Pearson (Deakin University), Matea Doric (Deakin University), Catherine Andrews (Deakin University) and Delene Brookstein (Deakin University)

Rehabilitating the Notion of Reintegration: Theoretical and Conceptual Issues

Recent decades have seen a largely uncritical adoption of frameworks that provide correctional systems with guidance about conducting rehabilitative programs for offenders. This raises many questions. Not the least of these relates to efficacy. Systems that adhere to the principles advocated in rehabilitative models such as *Risk Need Responsivity* still have very high system return (recidivism) rates. In fact, in most Australian jurisdictions, people returning to prison for re-offending outnumber first time prisoners. Such data raise questions about the scope, nature and efficacy of modern rehabilitative approaches. Some critics of the ethos and / or execution of contemporary models of rehabilitation point to the importance of studying the conditions that ex-prisoners face on release. This broader psycho-social focus on 'reintegration' is not new. However, recent years have seen a renewed level of interest in this process, as authors propose it as a missing piece in societal efforts to enhance desistance. In this new context, a number of key issues arise. The precise meaning of reintegration, its constituent elements, the relationship between reintegration and rehabilitation, and the role of the state apparatus in fostering reintegration are all areas of uncertainty. This paper provides a number of ways of understanding reintegration, and details the challenges and ramifications they raise, on both the social and correctional levels.

Catherine Andrews and Terry Bartholomew (Deakin University)

The Space between the Ex-prisoner and the Community: Who Takes the First Step towards Reintegration?

More than half of the national prison population has served at least one prior term of imprisonment, indicating that current punishment and rehabilitative responses are inadequate at addressing recidivism. Some theorists have argued that much recidivism is a consequence of difficulties that ex-prisoners face when seeking to assimilate into their community. The community, as gatekeepers, create barriers and opportunities for reintegration, via both direct interaction with an (ex-) offender, and support or opposition to reintegrative policies. Reintegration is therefore an active process between the offender and their community, and as such is the only sentencing objective that actively involves the community.

Support for reintegration depends on the community's 'readiness' to actively engage in the reintegration process. Readiness is a reflection of community knowledge, attitudes, and emotions and, as such, it can be enhanced. This study explores the extent to which community members' attitudes,

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specifically their confidence in the criminal justice system, fear of crime and beliefs about crime causation impact on their readiness to engage in reintegrative activities. Ample research has assessed community support for punishment and rehabilitation, but the community play no role in these processes. The current research investigates an immediately relevant aspect of community views; those attitudes and beliefs that directly impact on their preparedness to play an active role in offender reintegration.

Prof. Jenny Fleming and Dr. Isabelle Bartkowiak-Théron (Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies)

Integration and Collaboration: Enhancing the Provision of Services for Offenders Living with a Mental Illness

The provision of support and judicial services for offenders living with a mental illness is not a panacea, and confirms the need to look at offending through the lenses of criminal justice, health, housing, family services, education and many other social agencies. In April 2011, the Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies ran a trans-disciplinary, inter-jurisdictional workshop that looked at the expansion of services provided to offenders living with a mental illness in Tasmania, Victoria and South Australia. The workshop was attended by representatives of the courts, forensic health services, police organisations, social services and a number of other important stakeholders. These participants provided varied perspectives on the progress made to date by the criminal justice system, along with an analysis of what still remains to be achieved. This presentation synthesises the findings of this research project and identifies the numerous legal, policy and administrative obstacles that are scattered on the path forward.

Georgina Heydon (RMIT University), Bronwyn Naylor (Monash University), Marilyn Pittard (Monash University) and Moira Paterson (Monash University)

Risk and Responsibility in Employing Ex-offenders

Rehabilitation is arguably best fostered in an environment respectful of human rights, including privacy and by enhancing opportunities for employment to promote offender reintegration. However the use of pre-employment criminal records checking is proliferating, with a consequent negative impact on the employment prospects of individuals with criminal convictions. These checks occur in the context of a complex legal and regulatory framework, including human rights, privacy and spent convictions laws. Through interviews and surveys with human resource managers and others involved in employment decision-making from various industries we have begun to obtain a clearer picture of the issues and practices that currently guide the use of criminal record checks in Australia. This paper presents early findings of the research, including problems arising from the Australian Human Rights Commission's lack of enforcement powers when dealing with allegations of discrimination on the basis of criminal record.

Panel - The Border Crossings Research Observatory: Borders, Crime and Justice

This session officially launches the Border Crossings Research Observatory. The Border Crossing Observatory provides high quality, independent research on border crossings. It focuses on the complex process of border crossings and the implications of crime and justice. Its aim is to enhance scholarly and public policy debates at local, regional and international levels. Based at Monash University the Observatory's analysis comes from an international community of scholars. The papers in this session are based on some of the initial projects of the Observatory.

Sharon Pickering (Monash University)

Border Policing: Gender, Security and Human Rights

This presentation examines women's decision making in relation to border policing and aims to develop a more comprehensive understanding of unauthorised border crossing and its policing. It considers the changing gender dimensions of mobility, human rights and the future challenges of extra legal border crossing. It is based on a comparative study of Australia, Italy and the US but will focus this presentation on preliminary quantitative and qualitative data from the Australian context.

Marie Segrave (Monash University)

Fluid Security

This paper develops an analysis of the recent shifts in the regulation and securitisation of borders and human mobility. The central focus will be on the

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protection of and challenges to human security for transnational migrants in an age where interregional and international cooperation is a primary concern but where practices of national and regional security are increasingly pre-emptive and risk-averse. The paper case studies the impact of recent policy shifts in relation to workplace and employer regulation.

Leanne Weber (Monash University)

The Australian Deportation Project and Deaths at the Global Frontier

This paper outlines a criminological study of contemporary deportation in Australia. The broader research project considers how has the practice of deportation changed the use and experience of social control and regulation? It also considers deportation as one of the many contexts for deaths at the border and examines some of the links between border control and avoidable deaths.

Paddy Rawlinson (Monash University)

Trafficking of Roma children

The paper presents initial findings from pilot research into the trafficking of Roma children from Romania to other parts of the European Union (EU), in particular the UK. The study examines, inter alia, the tension between the criminalisation and victimisation of Roma minorities within and across EU internal borders, highlighting some of the conflicting responses to child trafficking. It argues that these responses help illustrate how borders, cultural as well as geographical, can be dismantled and reconstructed when politically expedient to do so, leaving the children as 'double victims'.

Keynote Speeches

Reece Walters (Queensland University of Technology)

The air we breathe is often contaminated, polluted and in some instances, toxic. The very atmosphere that is essential for our existence is also responsible for widespread death and injury. The World Health Organisation estimates that air pollution causes the annual premature death of two million people worldwide (WHO, 2011). The majority of deaths include respiratory infections, heart disease and lung cancer – all accelerated by, or the direct result of, air pollution. Not only are humans placed at risk, but wildlife, soils, water, agriculture, buildings and natural heritage are also damaged by air pollutants at great financial, cultural and environmental expense.

Recent international comparative studies identify that Brazil, USA, China, Indonesia and Japan are the world's worst polluting nations (Bradshaw et al, 2010). The impetus for governments to address the dangers of air and other environmental contaminants is driven by the threats to commercial activities or the influence of property owners who perceive economical loss to their assets. As Budds (2009:124) succinctly argues 'environmental issues that reach the top of urban agendas are often the result of inequalities in power in society, which can mean that environment issues that predominantly affect less powerful groups are overshadowed or completely neglected'.

Pavan Sukhdev, estimates that the world's 3000 largest public companies are responsible for $US 2 trillion in environmental loss and damage from air and other pollutants from commercial activities (Sukhdev, 2010). Through the lens of *green economics*, Sukhdev identifies how corporations exploit nature for short-sighted business opportunities at the expense of biodiversity, human and non-human ecosystems and other more long-term fiscal benefits – too often with government endorsement and without civilian knowledge or oversight.

This paper explores the negative effects of air pollutants within a framework of 'eco-crime' and environmental justice. It draws on discourses of power, harm, violence and chaos to examine original data on air pollution infringements, and critically explores the shortcomings with existing mechanisms of air pollution control, regulation and enforcement. In doing so, it identifies how Criminology must continue to push new boundaries and engage with new horizons with emerging harmful acts of both local and global concern.

Laureen Snider (Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada)

Criminalizing the Algorithm? Stock Market Crime in the 21st Century

This paper examines the challenges of detecting, punishing and preventing stock market crime in the 21st Century. It focuses particularly on the technological arms race" that has transformed stock market trading, a race that, I shall argue regulatory agencies have basically lost. The paper begins by describing the new terrain of exchange markets,

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showing how privatization, technological innovation and dominant market actors have reconfigured the business of stock market trading in a way that has generated enormous profits for a small number of elites. This has more significant consequences - more potential for wreaking social harm - today than ever before: the ascent of financial capitalism, aided and abetted by the downsizing and elimination of universal entitlement programs undertaken by neo-liberal states, has made global citizens increasingly dependent on world markets. Like it or not, we are all capitalists now - as demonstrated most dramatically in the 2008 financial crisis when millions lost their jobs, pensions and life chances overnight. Stock market trading itself has been transformed, from geographically based nation-state exchanges with shouted bids and pen and paper record-keeping, to privatized ("demutualized") stock exchanges, 24 hour electronic trading, High Frequency Trading (HFT) platforms and "Dark Pools". These modes of trading, which pose significant risk to world capital markets (as the 2010 "flash crash" illustrated), account for 20-50% of all trades in the US (depending on whose estimate you believe), slightly less in the European Union. The Austral-Asia zone is just beginning this experiment: following Japan in January, 2010, both Singapore and Australia made regulatory changes in May, allowing high speed trading platforms and off-exchange trading. Once ASIC (the Australian Securities and Investment Commission, Australia's national regulatory agency), made its move, the Sydney-based ASX (now the Australian Securities Exchange) launched ASX Trade, which promises to "take ASX's latency down to 300 microseconds" - translated, this means trades will be completed faster than the blink of an eye, enabling 100, 000 book order changes per second, 500 million per day. Preventing fraud in trades occurring at this speed, in this volume, with this level of programming sophistication and computer power, is what can only be called, a significant regulatory challenge.

This paper claims that this technological "arms race" evades regulation, defrauds "ordinary" retail investors, and rewards dominant market players, the deep-pocketed organizations best positioned to purchase the fastest, most powerful computers and attract the highly skilled algorithmic gurus required to keep ahead of the competition. It argues that these new modes of trading constitute a highly effective form of technologically-enabled resistance to regulation - an additional regulatory obstacle that complicates the enormous ideological, economic and political barriers regulatory agencies have always faced. The paper concludes by setting out the theoretical implications of this mode of resistance for critical criminological and regulatory theoretical literatures.

Adam Tomison – Director, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra

Crime prevention in Indigenous communities: Lessons for the sector

Like the indigenous peoples of a number of other countries, Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples currently confront a range of social, emotional and physical infrastructure issues, including a significant over-representation as both victims and perpetrators of crime. Drawing on experiences gained working in the Northern Territory, recent Australian Institute of Criminology research and practices used with other nations facing similar indigenous community issues, some possible ways forward for addressing Indigenous victimisation and offending will be presented, with an emphasis on preventative strategies. Key foci will be the development of culturally secure community-based practices, improving knowledge of effective practice and the lessons for the broader community that can be learned from crime prevention in Indigenous communities.

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