ANZSOC

Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology

2012 **CONFERENCE**
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

Twenty-Fifth Annual Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference 2012

Conference Handbook

27 – 29 November 2012
The University of Auckland

Sponsors

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Contents

Presidents' Welcome

Tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā tatou katoa!

On behalf of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, I'd like to welcome you to our 25th annual conference. This year also marks the 45th anniversary of the establishment of ANZSOC, and it is clear that criminology in Australia and New Zealand is now thriving. The preceding 25 years have seen enormous variety in the venues and themes of ANZSOC conferences, beginning with the first conference held at the University of Melbourne in August 1985 which was arranged largely through the efforts of Christine Alder, the Honorary Secretary of the Society at the time. The first ANZSOC conference to be held in New Zealand was in February 1996 at Victoria University of Wellington, organised by Allison Morris with the theme "Crime, Criminology and Change". The next ANZSOC conference in New Zealand was also at Victoria University of Wellington in February 2005 organised by Philip Stenning, this time with the theme "Crime, Community and the State".

This year's theme, "Public Criminologies: Crime, Power and Marginalisation" provides a focus on criminological research, policy and practice that affects all of us in New Zealand and Australia. In addition to issues that have been previously examined, this year's conference will have sessions dealing with some of the most pressing concerns for the 21st century in the region – including people trafficking, new technologies, the role of the media, desistance and risk and future directions for criminal justice. There will also be presentations on issues of central importance in New Zealand including marginalisation, responses to Māori offending, reintegration and restorative justice.

This year's conference is being jointly hosted by The University of Auckland and Auckland University of Technology, and I'd like to thank all those from both institutions who have worked so hard to make the conference a success. I'm sure that you'll learn an enormous amount that is relevant to your individual

areas of criminological interest and will enjoy your stay in Auckland.

Finally, to those of you who are less familiar with ANZSOC, and, perhaps, not currently members, I would encourage you to become a member by completing the Application Form in this programme 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 Brisbane at members' rates and be eligible for our Awards.

Russell G Smith
President, ANZSOC

Convenor's Welcome

Tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā tatou katoa,

On behalf of the Organising Committee, we are very pleased to welcome you to the 25th Annual Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology. We are delighted that you have chosen to join us for this silver anniversary in Auckland, New Zealand. Auckland is New Zealand's largest city, and a vibrant, metropolitan place with easy access to vistas of breath-taking natural beauty. We hope you have the opportunity to explore the city and the surrounding environs during your stay.

We are proud to present this year's programme, put together by a committee from both The University of Auckland and Auckland University of Technology (AUT), and we hope that you enjoy the conference theme of Public Criminologies: Power, Crime, and Marginalisation. To address this theme, we are fortunate to have the eminent New Zealand and international scholars, Moana Jackson, Professor Meda Chesney-Lind and Distinguished Professor John Braithwaite, as our keynote plenary speakers. We are also fortunate to feature Judge Sir David Carruthers and ANZSOC President Russell Smith. The conference programme also has a special focus on indigenous peoples, including a showing of the 2011 documentary, Operation 8, about a series of 2007 'anti-terror' police raids in the Urewera

mountain ranges and a question-and-answer session with the film's directors.

We would like to thank all of those who have helped to make the conference organisation as smooth as possible, particularly Lynda Booth from Conference and Event Support, The University of Auckland and AUT Criminology and Sociology staff and postgraduates, our volunteers, chairs of sessions and IT support team. Without all their help this conference would not be a success. James Rodgers deserves particular thanks for his efforts in organising the schedule of approximately 180 papers into around 50 concurrent sessions. We hope that you enjoy hearing from a wide range of scholars and criminal justice members from New Zealand, Australia, and further afield about a variety of interesting and pertinent topics.

We are also very grateful to our sponsors: Nga Pae o te Māramatanga (our Silver Sponsor), the Australian Institute of Criminology (our Bronze Sponsor), AUT University, Queensland University of Technology, Elsevier Australia, The Federation Press, Hart Publications, the American Society of Criminology, the Academy of Criminal Justice Services, the International Police Executive Symposium and SAGE Publications Ltd.

We hope you enjoy your stay in Auckland as well as the wonderful speakers that have travelled here for the conference. We look forward to seeing you throughout the conference.

James C. Oleson   John W. Buttle
Department of Sociology   Department of Social Sciences
The University of Auckland AUT University

Co-Convenors
November 2012

Conference Committee

Dr John Buttle
AUT University
Email: john.buttle@aut.ac.nz

Dr Bruce Cohen
The University of Auckland
Email: b.cohen@auckland.ac.nz

Dr Antje Deckert
AUT University
Email: antje.deckert@aut.ac.nz

Dr David Mayeda
The University of Auckland
Email: d.mayeda@auckland.ac.nz

Dr Tracey McIntosh
The University of Auckland
Email: t.mcintosh@auckland.ac.nz

Dr Alice Mills
The University of Auckland
Email: a.mills@auckland.ac.nz

Dr James Oleson
The University of Auckland
Email: j.oleson@auckland.ac.nz

James Rodgers
The University of Auckland
Email: j.rodgers@auckland.ac.nz

Dr Robert Webb
AUT University
Email: robert.webb@aut.ac.nz

For enquiries please contact
Lynda Booth
Conference and Event Support
The University of Auckland
Phone: +64 9 923 7619
Email: anzsoc2012@auckland.ac.nz

Professor Meda Chesney-Lind
University of Hawaii at Manoa

Biography

Meda Chesney-Lind, PhD. is Professor of Women's Studies at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. Nationally recognized for her work on women and crime, the author of seven books, she has just finished two books on trends in girls' violence, entitled Beyond Bad Girls: Gender, Violence and Hype written with Katherine Irwin and Fighting for Girls coedited with Nikki Jones. Fighting for Girls recently won an award from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency for "focusing America's attention on the complex problems of the criminal and juvenile justice systems." She received the Bruce Smith, Sr. Award "for outstanding contributions to Criminal Justice" from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences in April, 2001. She was named a fellow of the American Society of Criminology in 1996 and has also received the Herbert Block Award for service to the society and the profession from the American Society of Criminology. She has also received the Donald Cressey Award from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency for "outstanding contributions to the field of criminology," the Founders award of the Western Society of Criminology for "significant improvement of the quality of justice," and the University of Hawaii, Board of Regent's Medal for 'Excellence in Research.'

Finally, Chesney-Lind has recently joined a group studying trends in youth gangs organised by the National Institute of Justice, and she was among the scholars working with the Office of Juvenile Justice

and Delinquency Prevention's Girls Study Group. In Hawaii, she has worked with the Family Court, First Circuit advising them on the recently formed Girls Court as well as helping improve the situation of girls in detention with the recent JDAI initiative.

Abstract
The "violent girl" problem, corporate media and racism: On the need for public criminology
The bad news about young people, particularly girls, seems to be a major feature of the post-feminist era. So are girls really meaner than ever, are they the new gang bangers, and are they all going wild? This presentation will review the current media constructions of girlhood, and argue that the situation is really a case study of corporate media misogyny and racism in the service of expanding the punitive control of girls. Using "violent girls" and "girls in gangs" as case studies, this presentation contends the corporate media, in search of news stories that provide sensationalistic and cheap "filler" for their news programs, have found in girls a target-rich environment. Anxious and over-controlling parents, cheap youth produced video, boring and underfunded schools, and a populace inclined to believe the worst of young people provide a fertile environment within which to further sexist and racist narratives about girls going wild—a situation almost completely at odds with the facts. Meanwhile, there is media silence about the dimensions of girls' actual victimisation and the conditions of their confinement in a system now bent on expanding the formal control of girlhood. Instead, media fuelled crime myths actually encourage punitive and costly incarceration policies which endanger girls and produce no improvement in public safety.

Distinguished Professor John Braithwaite
RegNet, Australian National University, Australia

Biography

John Braithwaite is a Professor at the Australian National University.

He works on peacebuilding, corporate crime, regulation and criminological theory, which he sees as related topics. He leads a twenty-year study of 50 armed conflicts called Peacebuilding Compared and is active in the politics of peace and development. Restorative justice, responsive regulation and republican political theory have been major themes in his work.

Abstract

Cascades of Violence and a Global Criminology of Place

This research is about the insight that some of the same dynamics may cause war and crime. Because this is not well understood, national peace agreements sometimes fail to resolve root causes; violent death is sometimes higher after the peace than during the war. The second ambition is a macrosociological imagination that opens a new way of seeing global patterns of crime-war. A third explores what to do about it. Five starting hypotheses toward a theory of crime-war are advanced.

Moana Jackson
Director of Ngā Kaiwhakamārama i ngā Ture; and Lecturer at Te Wānanga o Raukawa, Ōtaki

Biography

Moana Jackson's tribal affiliations are Ngāti Kahungunu, Rongomaiwahine and Ngāti Porou. Moana is highly regarded throughout Māoridom and mainstream Aotearoa for his measured and important contribution in the struggles of the Māori people in terms of Te Tiriti o Waitangi (The Treaty of Waitangi) 1840, sovereignty issues and Indigenous rights. He is known and respected at all levels of society – from government level, to academia, through to local marae community level.

Moana graduated in Law from Victoria University in Wellington; was Director of the Māori Law Commission; was appointed Judge on the International People's Tribunal in 1993 and has since then sat on hearings in Hawai'i, Canada and Mexico. He was appointed Visiting Fellow at the Victoria University Law School in 1995, and was elected Chair of the Indigenous Peoples' Caucus of the United Nations working Group on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Moana teaches in the Māori Law and Philosophy degree programme at Te Wananga o Raukawa. He has been at the vanguard of thinking in terms of restorative justice particularly after he wrote his highly-acclaimed report in 1996, 'Māori and the Criminal Justice System'. Twenty years later, he says that the recommendations in the report still apply and have yet to be fully implemented.

Moana is seen by his people as a strong advocate for the downtrodden. In 2007, he played a major advocacy role on behalf

of members of the rural Māori community of Ruātoki, after NZ Police raided the community based on alleged 'terrorist' activity in the community.

Abstract

Taking the "Crim" out of Criminology: Towards an Indigenous Causation Theory

There is a whakatauki "kaore koe e tu mokemoke ai" which reinforces the fundamental Māori belief that no-one stands alone. Instead every person is part of a personal and collective whakapapa and that whakapapa in turn is part of a wider history. Too often criminology has isolated the Māori it studies from that reality and has sought to frame "Māori offending" within its own individuated and limited view of causes and consequences. In doing so, it essentially acts as another colonising ethic, objectivising Māori offenders as both individuals and "other", which has the effect of removing from consideration and culpability the dispossession and multi-generational trauma of colonisation itself. This korero seeks to re-position "Māori criminal offending" in relation to the crime of that colonisation.

23ND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
INTERNATIONAL POLICE EXECUTIVE SYMPOSIUM
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY – AUGUST 4-9, 2013
HOSTED BY THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND THE HUNGARIAN NATIONAL POLICE
"GLOBAL ISSUES IN CONTEMPORARY POLICING"

Program Chair: John A. Eterno, Ph.D. – email: jeternobudapest@molloy.edu
Local Organizer: General Dr. József Boda – email: foigazgato@nbsz.gov.hu

Suggested Sub-Themes for Panels, Roundtables, and Papers:
(for detailed Sub-Theme Topics please visit our website at www.ipes.info)

- Global perspectives on police performance management
- Police practitioner/academic partnerships: costs and benefits
- Global issues in crime/terrorism fighting
- Policing of immigrant/multicultural populations
- Policing the police: "Corruption", democracies' worst enemy
- Cyber security: the challenge to global law enforcement and the law

A WORD FROM THE IPES PRESIDENT, DR. DILIP K. DAS

The International Police Executive Symposium (IPES) brings police researchers and practitioners together to facilitate cross-cultural, international and interdisciplinary exchanges for the enrichment of the policing profession. You are cordially invited to attend and participate in the next IPES meeting.

For more information, please visit **www.ipes.info** or contact Dr. Dilip K. Das, President IPES, and Editor-in-Chief, PPR, at dilipkd@aol.com.

Also, contact Mintie Das, IPES Public Relations, for meeting details at ipesinfo@yahoo.com.

International Police Executive Symposium, IPES, enjoys Special Consultative Status to the United Nations.

Accommodations, meals, sightseeing, and cultural entertainment will be provided *gratis* to all registered/paid participants and registered/paid guests.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Manuscripts are solicited for Police Practice & Research: An International Journal (PPR). PPR is a peer-reviewed, international journal that presents current and innovative academic police research as well as operational and administrative police practices from around the world. Manuscripts are sought from practitioners, researchers, and others interested in developments in policing, analysis of public order, and the state of safety as it affects the quality of life everywhere

Submission of Manuscripts: Manuscripts should be electronically submitted to Associate Managing Editor Samantha White at pprassociateeditors@gmail.com. For a complete "Notes for Contributors" describing submission specifications, one should refer to Taylor & Francis Online at http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/gppr20 or visit the IPES website at www.IPES.info .

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

Programme

Day 1: 27th November 2012

0800	Registration Opens						Exhibition Hall
0900–1000	Mihi Whakatau (Welcome)						Room: 260–098
1000–1030	Morning Tea						Exhibition Hall
1030–1200	Welcome **Opening Presentation:** Judge Sir David Carruthers **Sponsor Presentation:** Dr Tracey McIntosh **Presentation:** The Allen Austin Bartholomew Award **Keynote Speaker: Dr Moana Jackson,** Taking the 'Crim' out of Criminology: Towards an Indigenous Causation Theory					Session Chair: Tracey Macintosh Room: 260–098	
1200–1300	Lunch						Exhibition Hall
1300–1445	Concurrent Session 1						
Session Title	**Drugs 1**	**Criminology & Criminal Justice 1**	**Social Media**	**White Collar, Crime & Corruption**	**Policing 1**	**Prisons 1**	**Media and Attitudes**
	Session Chair: Fiona Hutton Room: 260–098	Session Chair: David Mayeda Room: OGGB4	Session Chair: Murray Lee Room: OGGB3	Session Chair: Russell Smith Room: OGGB5	Session Chair: Trevor Bradley Room: Case Room 1	Session Chair: Hilde Tubex Room: Case Room 2	Session Chair: Xanthe Wood Room: Case Room 3

1300	How do increases in the retail prices of cannabis and ecstasy affect consumption patterns of alcohol and illicit drugs? **Bright, David (Dr)**	"What will they really say about us in 100 years and why are we getting it so wrong"? **Lambie, Ian (Mr)**	Sexting, risk and morality: Young people and the regulation of sexuality **Lee, Murray (Dr)**	Understanding the drivers of fraud and the motivations of offenders **Smith, Russell (Dr)**	Policing vulnerability **Bartkowiak-Théron, Isabelle (Dr) & Asquith, Nicole (Dr)**	Evaluation of New Zealand's smoke-free prisons **Lukkien, Carolina (Dr)**	The vulnerable thin blue line: Representations of police use of force in the media **Clifford, Katrina (Ms)**
1325	The heroin trade and Vietnamese Australians: illegal industries, migrant communities and the resource curse effect **Evans, Richard (Dr)**	Addressing hate crime in a contested society **Conway, Pat (Mr)**	A new legal frontier? Young people, social networking technologies and sexual violence **Filebom, Bianca (Ms) & Bluett-Boyd, Nicole (Ms)**	Noble cause corruption: A study of the wood Inquiry **Lauchs, Mark (Dr)**	Licensing private security: What does the licensing regime tell us about contract private security in New Zealand? **Bradley, Trevor (Dr)**	The misappropriation of Māori culture in prison **Mihaere, Terikirangi (Mr)**	New "racisms" and prejudices?: The global criminalisation of Muslims **Toor, Sunita (Dr)**
1350	Drug prohibition in New Zealand **Hutton, Fiona (Dr)**	Criminology meets International Relations at the Border **McCulloch, Prof Jude**	The risks of social networking sites to South Australian high school students **Karklins, Larisa (Miss)**	Corruption: An Australian experience **Jorna, Penny (Ms)**	The effect of age, sex, and race on the likelihood of arrest in cases involving non-intimate partner domestic and acquaintance relationships. **Buzawa, Eve (Dr)**	Penal policies in NSW and Victoria **Tubex, Hilde (Prof)**	The question of socialised assumptions: Prejudice as expressed through responses to facial images **Mallett, Xanthé (Dr)**

Time	Drugs 2	Intimate Partner 1	Property Crime	Policing 2	Crime Prevention	Care and Rehabilitation in Prisons	Sexual Violence
1415	Using wastewater analysis to measure illicit substance use among attendees of a music festival **Prichard, Jeremy (Dr)**	Sex work and vulnerabilities to trafficking and related exploitation in Australia **Renshaw, Lauren (Ms)**		Finance for what? Understanding the connection between export finance, regulation and human rights **Haines, Dr Fiona**	The status of indigenous women in policing: A Queensland case study **Fleming, Sheena (Ms)**	An overview of the New Zealand Department of Corrections' research programme **Faisandier, Sally (Mrs) & Lukkien, Carolina (Dr)**	A picture of violence: Do the statistics reflect the reality? **Barnes, Jo (Dr) & Sasso, Tony (Mr)**
1440	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session
1445-1515	Afternoon Tea						Exhibition Hall
1515-1700	Concurrent Session 2						
Session Title	**Drugs 2**	**Intimate Partner 1**	**Property Crime**	**Policing 2**	**Crime Prevention**	**Care and Rehabilitation in Prisons**	**Sexual Violence**
	Session Chair: Ian Warren Room: 260-098	Session Chair: Kate Fitz-Gibbon Room: OGGB4	Room: OGGB3	Session Chair: John Buttle Room: OGGB5	Session Chair: Ross Homel Room: Case Room 1	Session Chair: Alice Mills Room: Case Room 2	Session Chair: Jan Jordan Room: Case Room 3
1515	Prevention of alcohol related crime and trauma: Brief interventions in routine care **Whitty, Megan (Ms)**	Examining implicit aggression: The use of emotional abuse by young people in romantic relationships **Birch, Philip (Mr)**	From muggings to hold-ups: An examination of armed robbery typologies and implications for crime prevention **Fuller, Georgina (Ms)**	Entrapment: prevention of crime or creation a crime? **Malekzadeh, Mahmoud (Mr)**	Co-designing out crime **Camacho, Olga (Dr)**	Mental health care in prisons: Care versus custody in the search for equivalence **Mills, Alice (Dr)**	Degrees of violence: Female university students' experiences of sexual violence **Stenning, Philip (Prof)**

Time							
1540	Substance and crime: Case of study Garmsar's Prison in May 2012 **Mirsardoo, Tahereh (Dr)**	The partial defence of provocation in New South Wales: Examining the use of provocation in male perpetrated intimate homicides **Fitz-Gibbon, Kate (Dr)**	Sneaks and grafters: Professionalism, expertise and morality amongst domestic burglars **Taylor, Emmeline (Dr)**	What do we want from police leaders? **Pearson-Goff, Mitchell (Mr) & Herrington, Victoria (Dr)**	Targeting crime prevention: Identifying communities which generate chronic and costly offenders to reduce offending **Allard, Troy (Dr)**	The role of research and evaluation in the development of mothers and babies units in prison **Faisandier, Sally (Mrs)**	Sexual violence in licensed venues: What can we learn from victim/survivors' experiences? **Fileborn, Bianca (Ms)**
1605	Indian approaches to opiate production and control: Historical perspective and comparative problems **O'Kane, Vincent (Mr)**	Intimate partner violence in the Australian Muslim community: Challenges in the community's understanding of the complexities of intimate partner violence **Ibrahim, Nada (Ms)**	Discrete spatial choice: Analysing burglar decision-making **Birks, Daniel (Dr)**	Surveying police detainees: Lessons for future research methodologies **Macgregor, Sarah (Ms)**	Reinventing developmental prevention **Homel, Ross (Prof)**	'Demented Prisoners, Sexual Persuasion and Creed': The Independent Monitoring Board on Monitoring Equality in British Prisons **Roffee, James (Dr)**	Speaking of silence: Righting the wrongs of rape **Jordan, Jan (Dr)**
1630	Drug trafficking, sentencing and the juridical field **Warren, Ian (Dr) & Martin, Kristian (Mr)**	'Add lesbians and stir?' Definitional constructions of lesbian domestic violence **Boseley, Laura (Miss)**		Paradigm for policing advanced fee fraud on Nigeria cyber space **Ndubueze, Philip (Dr)**	Public space management & the impact of frames: A case-study analysis of four Sydney parks **Vijayanayagam, Amira (Mrs)**	Restorative justice and the goal of rehabilitating prisoners **Mackay, Anita (Ms)**	"Cultures" of abuse: Child sex grooming, ethnicity and credibility in Rochdale, UK **Dagistanli, Selda (Dr) & Salter, Michael (Dr)**

1655	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session
1700-1830	**Cocktail Reception**							Exhibition Hall
1830-2030	Documentary Film and Directors Q&A							Room: 260-098

Day 2: 28th November 2012

0730	Registration Opens							Exhibition Hall
0830-0930	**Presentations:** Adam Sutton Crime Prevention Award & New Scholar Prize **Keynote Speaker:** Professor Meda Chesney-Lind, The "Violent Girl" problem, corporate media and racism: On the need for public criminology							Room: 260-098
0930-1000	Morning Tea							Exhibition Hall
1000-1145	Concurrent Session 3							

Session Title	Indigenous Peoples	Desistance and Risk	Changing Nature of Police Work	Prisons 2	Life Courses	Sentencing in NZ	The Direction of Justice
	Session Chair: Rob Webb Room: 260-098	Session Chair: Natalie Scerra Room: OGGB4	Session Chair: Darren Palmer Room: OGGB3	Session Chair: Rosie Meek Room: OGGB5	Session Chair: Li Eriksson Room: Case Room 1	Session Chair: James Olsen Room: Case Room 2	Session Chair: Asher Flynn Room: Case Room 3
1000	Maori offending: A critical analysis **Webb, Robert (Dr)**	Pathways to desistance: The experiences of women pre-, during- and post-incarceration in Victoria **Hale, Rachel (Miss)**	From evolution to devolution: Configuring counter-terrorism in the UK **Fussey, Pete (Dr)**	Coping with change: Staff perceptions and responses to the New Youth Training Centre in South Australia **Karklins, Nadia (Miss)**	The punishable subject **Doyle, Kylie (Ms)**	New Zealand's 'Three Strikes' law **Newbold, Greg (Prof)**	The AVAILLL programme: Using popular film subtitles to enhance literacy outcomes for youth offenders **Parkhill, Faye (Ms) & Davey, Ronnie (Dr)**

1025	Rethinking over-representation: Māori and confinement **McIntosh, Tracey (Dr)**	Helping prisoners be parents: Improving family bonds, encouraging desistance **Scerra, Natalie (Dr)**	Exploring the strategic impact of routine arming the New Zealand Police **Hendy, Ross (Mr)**	Control of criminal street gangs from behind prison walls **Wilds, Michael (Dr)**	The relationship between antisocial attitude and behaviour over the life-course **McGee, Tara Renae (Dr)**	Three Strikes in New Zealand: The first two years **Oleson, James (Dr)** · Therapeutic bail and social control **Colvin, Emma (Ms)**
1050	Maori over-representation in the criminal justice system: the police response **Workman, Kim**	Correlates of crime: Disadvantaged localities and conviction and imprisonment rates **Norden, Peter (Prof)**	Zonal governance, surveillance and policing **Palmer, Darren (Dr) & Warren, Ian (Dr)**	Sport in prison: Illustrative case studies from the UK **Meek, Rosie (Prof)**	Is there a relationship between child care and subsequent adolescent antisocial behaviour **Punter, Helen (Miss)**	Preventative detention: Doing the time before the crime **Garnett, Jennifer (Miss)** · A committal waste of time? Reforming the pre-trial process **Flynn, Asher (Dr)**
1115	'If you're so good, why is your policy so bad?' A critical indigenous appraisal of New Zealand's crime control industry **Tauri, Juan**	The risk of offending in offspring of mothers with psychosis **Valuri, Giulietta (Ms)**	Using management tools to influence police performance: Insights from New Zealand **Webb, Mike (Mr) & Bambery, Rachael (Ms)**		Pathways to adolescent anti-social behaviour: Vulnerability based variations **Thomsen, Lisa (Ms)**	"Te Anga whaka-mua o te Kōti Rangatahi" - The Next step Forward for the Rangatahi Court **Dickson, Matiu (Mr)** · Discolouring democracy: The push for 'secret justice' in the United Kingdom and its coronial jurisdiction **Martin, Greg (Dr) & Scott Bray, Rebecca (Dr)**
1140	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session

Time						Exhibition Hall	ANZSOC Journal Editors Editorial Board Meeting Room: Case Room 4
1145-1245	Lunch						
1245-1345	**Presentations:** Student Paper Prize & NZ Student Award for Best Abstract **Keynote Speaker: Distinguished Professor John Braithwaite,** Cascades of violence and a global criminology of place						Session Chair: Russell Smith Room: 260-098
1515-1700	Concurrent Session 4						

Session Title	Intimate Partner 2	Police and Corruption	Public Criminology	Sentencing 2	Victimology 1	State Crime	New Technologies
	Session Chair: Tara McGee Room: 260-098	Session Chair: John Buttle Room: OGGB4	Session Chair: Pete Parcells Room: OGGB3	Session Chair: Kate Warner Room: OGGB5	Session Chair: Cassandra Cross Room: Case Room 1	Session Chair: Ruth Delaforce Room: Case Room 2	Session Chair: Rick Sarre Room: Case Room 3
1345	Pathways into separation: Women's experiences of separating from an abusive, intimate male partner **Bruton, Crystal (Miss)**	Organised crime and public sector corruption: A crime scripts analysis of displacement risks **Smith, Russell (Dr)**	Theories of crime and punishment **Parcells, Pete (Dr)**	Jurors' views of suspended sentences **Warner, Kate (Prof)**	Losing more than just money: The need to support online fraud victims **Cross, Cassandra (Dr)**	The military as a deviant organisation: Revisiting 'khaki-collar' crime **Delaforce, Ruth (Dr)**	Personal fraud: Victims, offenders and changing technologies **Jorna, Penny (Ms)**

1410	'This is for everything I've done for you': Exploring triggering events and emotions among men who have killed an intimate partner **Eriksson, Li (Ms)**	The problem of corruption in the Indonesian Police **Buttle, John (Senior Lecturer)**	The path to enlightenment? The impact of public education and the role of the criminologist: Results and lessons from the 'Day of Crime' programme in England **Taylor, Stuart (Mr)**	Vulnerable people and bail: The problem with current policy and practice **Bartkowiak-Théron, Isabelle (Dr)**	Crime victim self-medication in South Australia **De Lint, Willem (Prof); Marmo, Marinella (Dr) & Groves, Andrew (Mr)**		New technologies, mobility, young people and trafficking **Milivojevic, Sanja (Dr)**
1435	Defending battered women on homicide charges in Australia, Canada and New Zealand: General trends **Eriksson, Li (Ms)**	Police corruption in the UK **Westmarland, Louise (Dr)**	How worried should we be about worry? Findings on public perceptions of crime and safety from the 2009 New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey **Morrison, Bronwyn (Dr)**	Accounts, responsibility and remorse: Victim impact statements as restorative events in the sentencing hearing **Booth, Tracey (Ms)**	Fear of heterosexist hate crime: social and psychological consequences **Asquith, Nicole (Dr)**	Out of control? Precautionary legislative responses to "risky" individuals **Donkin, Susan (Dr)**	New technologies employed to abate crime and to promote security **Sarre, Rick (Prof)**
1500	From lover to executioner: the murder of women by juridical operators perception **Zamboni, Marcela (Doctorate)**	'Police memorialisation: Symbolic representations, memory and police legitimacy **Linke, Chris (Mr)**		Transnational Justice: Shifting our understanding of due process and the achievability of justice in the Gabe Watson case **Flynn, Asher (Dr) & Fitz-Gibbon, Kate (Dr)**	Meeting the needs of victims within a policing context **Green, Yasmin (Ms)**	To regulate or punish? Approaching the 'bikie problem' systematically **Ayling, Julie (Ms)**	Collection and retention of young people's DNA: Balancing rights and interests **Lynch, Nessa (Dr)**

1525	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session
1530-1600	Afternoon Tea							Exhibition Hall
1600-1745	Concurrent Session 5							
Session Title	**Social Responses to Crime** Session Chair: Peter Norden Room: 260-098	**Police Partnerships** Session Chair: Roberta Julian Room: OGGB4	**Policing 3** Session Chair: Mahesh Nalla Room: OGGB3	**Restorative Justice** Session Chair: Kathleen Daly Room: OGGB5	**Sentencing 3** Session Chair: Gail Mason Room: Case Room 1	**Penal Populism** Session Chair: Lynne Roberts Room: Case Room 2	**Criminology & Criminal Justice 1** Session Chair: Julian Buchanan Room: Case Room 3	
1600	Social responses to crime: Crime prevention through integrated planning **Norden, Peter (Prof)**	From 'Forensic this' to 'For completeness': Changing discourses on the need for forensic evidence **Julian, Roberta (Assoc Prof)**	The problem with the concept of 'Police Legitimacy' **Harkin, Diarmaid (Mr)**	Symbolic or material reparations? Dynamics of restorative justice and the role of punishment **Bruce, Jasmine (Dr) & Rossner, Meredith (Dr)**	She knows my name: The judge-probationer relationship in a problem solving court **Knox Mahoney, Myesa (Dr)**	Punishment and 'the people': Rescuing populism from its critics **Hogg, Russell (Mr)**	Compulsory drug testing for unemployed people in Aotearoa NZ: Widening the net of punitive populism **Buchanan, Julian (Dr)**	

1625	Crime prevention and litigation **Ritchie, Jessica (Miss)**	Beyond translation: Queensland police profiles and perceptions of the interpreted interview **Wakefield, Shellee (Miss)**	Police and alternatives in the criminal justice system for young people: a snapshot of the attitudes of New South Wales Police to the Young Offenders Act 1997 (NSW) **Leahy, Fiona (Ms)**	'The community will kill you': vigilantism in a South African informal settlement **Martin, James (Dr)**	The death penalty in the two Irelands: Parliament, prisoners and paramilitaries **Doyle, David (Dr)**	Emotions, public attitudes and public policy on crime and justice **Roberts, Lynne (Dr)**	A study on examining the impact of official intervention on delinquent persistence and desistance among released juveniles **Priyamvadha, Mohan Singh (Dr)**
1650	People and place: involving community in designing out crime. A case study from Maraenui, New Zealand **Butler, Chris (Mr) & McBride, Greg**	Police Crime Prevention Initiatives in Australia: Findings from a Review **Morgan, Anthony (Mr)**	The relationship between work-related factors and job satisfaction: A study of police officers in South Korea **Nalla, Mahesh (Dr.)**	Offending and conference dynamics in sibling sexual violence cases **Daly, Kathleen (Prof)**	Applying the critical lens to judicial officers and legal practitioners involved in sentencing indigenous offenders: Will anyone or anything do? **Ransley, Janet (Dr) & Marchetti, Elena (Prof)**	Visiting Thanatos: Dark tourism levels worldwide **Rodgers, James (Mr)**	Improving outcomes for vulnerable children **Paton, Susan (Ms)**

1715	Are we ready? Community readiness to engage in the ex-offender reintegration process **Andrews, Catherine (Miss)**	Community pharmacists as defacto cops: Responding to drug problems through police partnerships **Webster, Julianne (Dr)**	Police information security culture: Initial results of quantitative research **Watts, David (Mr)**	Restorative justice in New Zealand: Impact on reoffending and victim satisfaction **Fink, Jo (Ms) & Lynn, Rob (Dr)**	'[A] negation of Australia's fundamental values': Sentencing prejudice motivated crime **Mason, Gail (Dr)**	Restorative Justice and Sexual Violence **Julich, Shirley (Ms)**
1740	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session
1830-late	**1830: Drinks Overlooking Auckland Harbour** **1900: Conference Dinner** **Presentation:** Distinguished Criminologist Award					Harbourside Restaurant

Day 3: 29th November 2012

0730	**Registration Opens**					Exhibition Hall
0800-0830	'The Morning After The Night Before': Tea and Coffee on arrival					Exhibition Hall
0830-1015	Concurrent Session 6					
Session Title	**Policing 4**	**Re-entry and Reintegration**	**Victimology 2**	**Crime, Power, & Marginalisation**	**Methodology**	**Youth & Justice**
	Session Chair: Kerry Carrington Room: 260-098	Session Chair: William Wood Room: OGGB4	Session Chair: Elizabeth Stanley Room: OGGB3	Session Chair: Antje Deckert Room: OGGB5	Session Chair: Alex Stedmon Room: Case Room 1	Session Chair: Lauren Renshaw Room: Case Room 2

Trafficking & Cross-Border Crime — Session Chair: Room: Case Room 3

0830	Hot pants at the border: Sorting sex work from trafficking **Pickering, Sharon (Dr) & Ham, Julie (Ms)**	The impact of police diversion on re-offending in Queensland: Findings based on matched samples of the 1990 longitudinal cohort **Little, Simon (Mr)**	Perceptions of criminal intent and personal safety: A user-centred systems approach to security **Stedmon, Alex (Dr)**	Crime, power and marginalisation: Miscarriage of justice cases in Australia and New Zealand **Etter, Barbara (Mrs)**	Homicide and victimhood **Tomsen, Stephen (Prof)**	How are reintegrative notions framed in legal discourse? an audit of Australian law **Andrews, Catherine (Miss)**	Researching public confidence in, and satisfaction with, police: A view from within **Webb, Mike (Mr) & Batchelor, Julie (Ms)**
0855	Trans-Tasman denizens: understanding the human security needs of Samoan nationals in Australia **Weber, Leanne (Dr)**	How young people make decisions in potentially dangerous situations: Findings from a psycho-legal investigation of criminal responsibility **Wilson, Sarah (Ms)**	A portrait of crime by MANET **Fleet, Robert (Mr)**	Ruru Parirau: The power of stereotypes and potential implications for justice policy and practice **Maynard, Kristen (Ms)**	Gender, race and offending trajectories: Examining Moffitt's (1994) hypotheses **Stewart, Anna (Prof)**	Aging offenders: Issues in transition from prison to community **Che Mohd Nasir, Norruzeyati (Mrs)**	Trust and trustworthiness in policing Vietnamese Australians **McKeman, Helen (Ms)**
0920	Australian Deportation: Emerging trends and practises **Seagrave, Marie (Dr)**	Juvenile bail and remand in Australia: Findings from a national study **Renshaw, Lauren (Ms)**	Developing a linked data set to explore the relationships between child maltreatment, juvenile crime and homelessness **Aalders, Rachel (Ms)**	Neo-Colonial criminology: Decolonising research methods and discourse **Decker, Antje (Dr)**	Victimisation and social disadvantage in people with psychosis. Data from the 2010 Australian National Survey of Psychosis **Morgan, Vera (Prof)**	Mentoring Female Prisoners Post-release **Hendriks, Louise (Dr)**	8

	Session 1	Session 2	Session 3	Session 4	Session 5	Session 6
0945	The criminological impact of mining development on rural communities **Carrington, Kerry (Prof)**	The myth of reintegration in criminological discourse **Wood, William (Dr)**	The legacy of state violence: Life after victimisation in NZ's social welfare homes **Stanley, Elizabeth (Dr)**	'Othering' in penal policy and practice: A cross-national study **Eriksson, Anna (Dr)**	Exogenous factors and the incidence of criminality **Uylangco, Katherine (Dr)**	Voices from the Streets: Conducting Life History Interviews with Homeless Women **Menih, Helena (Ms)**
1010	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session
1015-1200	**Boxed Brunch ANZSOC AGM**					Exhibition Hall & Room: 260-098
1200-1345	Concurrent Session 7					
Session Title	**Youth Sentencing** Session Chair: Andre McGrath Room: 260-098	**Moral Panics and Media** Wright, Sarah (Dr) Session Chair: Sarah Wright Room: OGGB4	**Intimate Partner & Fraud** Session Chair: James Rodges Room: OGGB3	**Crime and Public Policy** Session Chair: Willem de Lint Room: OGGB5	**Prisons 3** Session Chair: David Brown Room: Case Room 1	**Criminology & Criminal Justice 3** Session Chair: Ian Lambie Room: Case Room 2
1200	The role of emotions in juvenile offending **McGrath, Andrew (Dr)**	The (folk) devil is in the detail **Wright, Sarah (Dr)**	Assessing and addressing criminal law students' attitudes toward domestic violence **Sainsbury, Kate (Dr)**	The pre-trial process in the juvenile justice system in Malaysia: compelling need to review the law to protect child offenders **Ahmad, Nadzriah (Ms)**	Children in contact with the criminal justice system in Queensland: A human rights analysis **Wallis, Rebecca (Ms)**	Coping with insecurity: An analysis of the phenomena of kidnapping **Akindutire, Adeshina Francis (Mr)**

1225	Young people and the court **Smith, Melissa (Dr) & Lee, Angela (Ms)**	Fear and worry about cybercrime **Roberts, Lynne (Dr)**	Consensual same sex relations, state crime and the United Nations' response **Gledhill, Cara (Ms)**	Risking precaution in two South Australia serious offender initiatives **de Lint, Willem (Prof)**	Theoretical underpinnings, Aboriginality and prison quality: Constructing the theoretical background for prison research for Indigenous women from remote communities **Leeson, Sjharn (Miss)**	The utility of the criminal career framework in the clinical context with adolescent sexual offenders **Cale, Jesse (Dr)**
1250		Telling stories about justice: a case study of a royal sex abuse scandal **Tait, David (Mr)**	Analysis of the white-collar crime in Iran **Jafarizadeh, Fattah (Ms)**	Administrative law as surveillance **Warren, Ian (Dr) & Palmer, Darren (Dr)**	Looking behind the rise in remand populations **Brown, David (Em Prof)**	Disproportionate rise of police stop and search powers against black Londoners **Yesufu, Shaka (Dr)**
1315	Closing the Breach: Apprehended Violence Orders Against Young People **Scerra, Natalie (Dr)**			The Victorian infringement system: fair and expedient or unjust and inefficient? **Lansdell, Gaye (Assoc Prof); Eriksson, Anna (Ms) & Saunders, Bernadette (Dr)**		

1340	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	Q&A Session	
1345-1430	**ANZSOC Journal: Meet the Editors**					Room: 260-098
1430-1445	**Conference Closing** **ANZSOC Conference 2013**					Room: 260-098
1445-1600	**Ice Cream Social (Sponsored by ASC)**					

Social Functions

Cocktail Reception
Sponsored by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

Date: Tuesday 27 November 2012
Time: 5.00pm to 6.30pm
Venue: Level 0, Owen G Glen Building
(OGGB, The Business School),
The University of Auckland
Cost: Included in the cost of the full registration
Dresscode: Casual

Come and join us for welcome drinks and nibbles. Catch up with your old friends and make some new ones.

Operation 8: A documentary

Date: Tuesday 27 November 2012
Time: 6.30pm to 8.00pm
Venue: Room 260-098, Level 0, Owen G Glen Building
(OGGB, The Business School),
The University of Auckland
Cost: Included in the cost of the full registration
Dresscode: Casual

On October 15th 2007, activists around New Zealand woke to guns in their faces. Black-clad police smashed down doors, dragging families out onto roads and detaining some without food or water. In the village of Ruatoki, helicopters hovered while locals were stopped at roadblocks. Operation 8 involved 18 months of invasive surveillance of Maori sovereignty and peace activists accused of attending terrorist training camps in the Urewera ranges – homeland of the Tuhoe people. Operation 8 asks how and why the raids took place. How did the War on Terror become a global witch-hunt of political dissenters reaching even to the South Pacific?

Come and watch the documentary and meet the directors.

Conference Dinner

Date: Wednesday 28 November 2012
Time: 6.30pm to late
Venue: Harbourside Seafood Restaurant
Cost: $90.00 per person (limited to 150)
Dresscode: Casual

Join us for a scrumptious meal at one of Auckland's finest restaurants. The Distinguished Criminologist Award will be presented at the Conference Dinner.

Please make your own way to the dinner venue.
(Volunteers will assist you to make your way to the conference dinner venue with a walking bus from the Quadrant Hotel, Quest on Eden and the Langham Hotel. Please meet in the hotel lobby at 6.00pm).
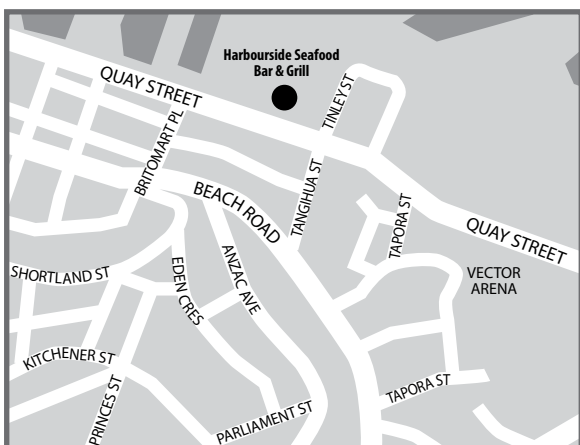
Ice Cream Social
Sponsored by the American Society of Criminology

Date: Thursday 29th November 2012
Time: 2.45pm to 4.00pm
Venue: Level Owen G Glen Building (OGGB, The Business School)
Cost: Included in the cost of the full registration
Dresscode: Casual

Please join us for some fabulous ice cream from the Giapo Ice Cream & Research Kitchen. It will be a great time to say good back to your colleagues and new friends.

Presenters Information

Please familiarise yourself with the following information before your scheduled presentation time.

Oral Presentations

Presentations include time for questions; please allow five minutes at the end of your session for this.

Each session chair will be keeping strictly to timeas indicated in the programme. There will no changing or shifting of presentation times.

If you are scheduled to give a presentation, please ensure your PowerPoint is uploaded well in advance of your presentation time, preferably during the catering breaks or prior to the start of each day. To upload your presentation, please take it to your presentation room on a USB memory stick or CD. An AV volunteer will be available to assist you.

Each room features standard audio-visual equipment, including white screens, white boards, document camera, data projector, Windows 7 lectern computer and lectern microphone.

If you have videos or animations in your presentation, please ensure you have embedded the files in your presentation and copied and transferred the video file together with your PowerPoint presentation. Without doing this, your video will not function. WMV or AVI file types are recommended.

Chairpersons

Chairs are responsible for introducing each speaker and keeping time. If you have any questions regarding chairing of sessions please approach the registration desk for assistance.

Level 0
The University of Auckland Business School
Owen G Glenn Building (OGGB)
12 Grafton Road
Auckland

Conference General Information

The following information is provided as a guide to this conference and to Auckland. If you have any queries, please visit the registration desk.

Registration desk hours

For any questions, please visit the registration desk located on Level 0, OGGB during the following hours:

Tuesday 27 November   08.00am – 5.00pm
Wednesday 28 November 07.30am – 5.40pm
Thursday 29 November   07.30am – 3.00pm

Keeping to time

As a courtesy to our presenters, please ensure you arrive at each session venue prior to the start of presentations.

Cameras and electronic recording

No electronic recording of presentations is permitted in any form without the express permission of conference organisers and speakers.

Mobile phones

During all presentations please switch off or turn your mobile phones to silent.

Car parking

Parking is available beneath the OGGB building via Grafton Road at $5 per hour. Discounted all day car-parking tickets can be purchased for $12 per day from the registration desk. Cash or credit card payment only.

Conference catering

Lunches, morning and afternoon teas will be served on Level 0 of the OGGB.

Dietary requirements

Care is taken to ensure all dietary requirements are catered to. Vegetarian options are provided with each meal break. If you specified your dietary requirements when registering, please make yourself known to the catering staff at each meal break and advise them of your name and request.

Name tags

Please wear your name tag at all times during the conference and social events. You will be asked to present your name tag to enter the Cocktail reception and the Conference dinner.

Internet access

When searching for a network please select "**UOA-WiFi**". Log in using the user name and password below.
Username: conf9520
Password: quunduph

No smoking policy

Delegates should be aware that smoking is banned from all public buildings in New Zealand, including The University of Auckland. This policy is strictly enforced. Smokers are unable to smoke outside the Business School and will have to move to the sidewalk.

Urgent messages and lost property

Urgent messages for delegates and lost property can be directed to the registration desk.

Messages and lost property will be held there for collection until the conclusion of the conference.

Auckland General Information

The following information is provided as a guide to Auckland. If you have any queries, please visit the registration desk.

Emergencies, medical needs and illnesses

If you have an emergency you can contact the police, paramedics and fire department by calling 111 from any landline or mobile phone.

Banks and ATM machines

The nearest bank (ASB Bank) and ATM machine is situated on Level 1 of OGGB. Additional bank branches are available in the Kate Edger Information Commons across from the Engineering School on Symonds Street.

Getting around

The LINK Bus

The city LINK bus is an easy way to get around town, check your conference satchel for a brochure with more information.

Taxis and shuttles

If you require a taxi there are a host of companies to choose from. Some recommended companies are:

Auckland Co-op Taxi:..09 300 3000
.... or 09 300 3100
Discount Taxi:...09 529 1000
Green Cabs:...0508 447 336
Corporate Cabs:...09 377 07730
Airbus Shuttle:..09 366 6400

Shopping

As a guide, shopping hours in central Auckland are as follows:
Monday - Wednesday 9.00am - 5.30pm
Thursday - Friday 9.00am - 7.00pm
Saturday - Sunday 9.00am - 5.30pm
Malls located in suburban areas may stay open until 9.00pm on Thursdays and Fridays.

Night on the town

Want to go out for a night on the town but unsure where to start? Here are a few options:

Britomart

8-10 Queen Street, Auckland City

Britomart is a vibrant shopping, entertainment and business precinct in the heart of downtown Auckland. Surrounded by beautiful heritage buildings, it's a neighbourhood of buzzing restaurants and cool bars, designer boutiques and quirky art spaces. You'll find cutting-edge street fashion, designer homewares and the HQs of some of New Zealand's leading creative and corporate organisations. www.britomart.org

Viaduct Harbour

Hobson Wharf, Corner of Quay and Hobson Street

With over 20 bars and restaurants to choose from in one waterfront destination, Viaduct Harbour is a superb place to dine or relax and watch the world go by. On

Friday and Saturday nights the bars and restaurants are filled with people looking for fun and excitement. www.viaduct.co.nz

SkyCity
Corner of Victoria and Federal Streets
5-star restaurants, bars, clubs, casinos and the sky tower! www.skycityauckland.co.nz

Ponsonby Road
Ponsonby road, Auckland's hippest strip, is easily accessible by the Inner Link bus and home to over 100 of Auckland's top cafes, bars and restaurants. Take a stroll down the strip to check out the boutique shops, local fashion scene and some of the best coffee in Auckland. www.iloveponsonby.co.nz

Karangahape Road
Immerse yourself in vintage shopping and the flavours and delights of local cafes, restaurants and ethnic eateries. Enjoy the lively nightlife and the contrast of respectable and risqué that is K Rd. www.kroad.com

Restaurant guide
Central Auckland is replete with restaurants, the following are just a few to consider that were included in the Metro Top 50 Auckland Restaurants 2011:

dine by Peter Gordon
SKYCITY Auckland, Cnr Victoria and Federal St dine by Peter Gordon is a chic, elegant and award-winning restaurant with a unique blend of Asian, Pacific and traditional European cuisine.

Ponsonby Road Bistro
165 Ponsonby Road
Ponsonby Road Bistro in Ponsonby, Auckland, serves simple, strong, honest food. This popular eatery is the epitome of bistro perfection; sleekness without the attitude and character without the excessive extravagance.

Coco's Cantina
376 Karangahape Rd
Coco's Cantina is a mix of tapas bar, wine bar, delicatessen, 1970s American diner and cocktail lounge.

For a greater selection of restaurants, including pubs, bars and clubs, visit: www.dineout.co.nz

The abstracts are listed in alpha-surname by first presenting author.

Developing a linked data set to explore the relationships between child maltreatment, juvenile crime and homelessness

Rachel Aalders[1]

[1]*Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Australia*

Research shows clear evidence of links between childhood maltreatment, homelessness, and criminal activity for young people. A national data set containing information on young people in the child protection, juvenile justice and homelessness services systems would provide valuable information for the improvement of services for young people and the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of targeted intervention strategies. This paper provides an overview of a project to create a linked data set using available child protection data and national juvenile justice and homelessness services data, and outlines the method used to link the data using a statistical linkage key, which enables data sets that do not contain full name information to be linked in a privacy-sensitive manner. Key findings on the overlaps between child protection, juvenile justice and homelessness services are also provided.

The pre-trial process in the juvenile justice system in Malaysia: Compelling need to review the law to protect child offenders

Nadzriah Ahmad[1]

[1]*Faculty of Law, MARA University of Technology, Malaysia*

Malaysia acceded to the Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 which seeks to protect child offenders in accordance with international standards. However, Malaysia is still far behind in ensuring the effective implementation of Articles 37 and 40 of the CRC in particular at the pre-trial stage. Issues surrounding arrest,

detention, right to have access to parents and legal representatives and separation from adult offenders have denied the legal rights of child offenders from being fully protected. The results of both quantitative and qualitative studies conducted demonstrate that the pre-trial process has adverse effect on child offenders and this is mainly due to the lack of specific training received by stakeholders in dealing with child offenders. To review the legal framework of the juvenile justice system in Malaysia is essential in order to meet the requirements of the CRC and international standards.

Targeting crime prevention: Identifying communities which generate chronic and costly offenders to reduce offending

Dr Troy Allard[1], April Chrzanowski[1] and Professor Anna Stewart[1]

[1]Griffith University, Australia

This study combined methods and findings from criminal careers and place-based research to explore whether some communities generated chronic and costly offenders. The offender cohort used included all individuals born in 1990 who had contact with the Queensland justice system when aged 10 to 20 years old (N = 14,171). The Semi-Parametric Group-based Method (SPGM) was used to identify distinct offender trajectories and the costs of individuals in each of the trajectories were estimated. The geographical distribution of chronic offenders and their total cost was explored based on their first recorded residential postcode. The top 10% of locations where there was a high proportion of the population who were chronic offenders and the top 10% costly locations were explored. The characteristics of these locations will be discussed, along with implications for policy and practice.

Coping with insecurity: An analysis of the phenomenon of kidnapping and hostage taking in Benin City, Edo State Nigeria

Adeshina Francis Akindutire[1]

[1]*Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Ambrose Alli University Ekpoma, Edo State, Nigeria*

The phenomenon of kidnapping has taken an alarming dimension in Nigeria, such that it has become a big business. Kidnapping, known only in the Niger Delta, is now a daily occurrence in other part of the country. Also, the spread of kidnapping to other parts of the country is believed to be the fallout of the military confrontation between the militants and the Federal Government. The militants, who were dislodged from their Niger Delta bases, were forced to relocate to other areas where they have continued their trade of kidnapping as a means of survival. Human hostage taking and kidnapping in Edo/ Delta state of Nigeria has gone beyond Niger delta youths trying to make their voice heard and force the Federal government to treat them as they truly deserve, by giving their community a fair share of the economy's return as their land produce most of the country's natural resources. Kidnapping is now a major national security challenge in Nigeria. For an already crestfallen nation, the added burden of insecurity created by on-going kidnappings transcend subliminal trauma. For most Nigerians, the fear of being a kidnap victim is real and palpable.

This paper examines the factors responsible for hostage taking and kidnapping, including mechanisms/strategies adopted by the hostage takers and kidnappers. The profile and general characteristics of victims of hostage takers are also identified. Recommendations on how to curb the incidence of kidnapping in Benin City, Nigeria are accordingly advanced. Two theories are used namely: Relative Deprivation and frustration/aggression theory.

Are we ready? Community readiness to engage in the ex-offender reintegration process

Catherine Andrews[1], Terry Bartholomew[2], Joe Graffam[1] and Lesley Hardcastle[1]

[1]School of Psychology, Deakin University, Australia
[2]School of Psychgology, University of Southern Queensland, Australia

Reintegration has come to hold a prominent position in correctional rhetoric. A reintegrative framework acknowledges that the community represents a fundamental, yet under-researched, participant in the reintegrative process. According to the Model of Interactive Reintegration and Desistance (MIReDe) (Bartholomew, et al.; presented at the ANZSOC Conference 2011), community involvement can be measured along a continuum of readiness to engage in reintegration, across policy and proximal levels and within a number of domains including employment and housing. Building on the MIReDe, this paper presents findings from a Victorian survey exploring community members' attitudes towards the reintegration of offenders. Various aspects of community support for and readiness to engage in reintegration will be presented, the relevance of the MIReDe in conceptualising offender reintegration and implications of findings for future reintegrative efforts will be discussed.

How are reintegrative notions framed in legal discourse? An audit of Australian law

*Terry Bartholomew[1], Tatiana Carvalho[2] and **Catherine Andrews[2]***

[1]School of Psychology, University of Southern Queensland, Australia
[2]School of Psychology, Deakin University, Australia

Recent years have witnessed the widespread inclusion of reintegrative ideas in western correctional programming. The authors argue that this momentum exposes

reintegration to many of the criticisms levelled against rehabilitation in the 1970s. The basic definition of reintegration is contentious, it lacks a clear theoretical underpinning, data about efficacy are lacking, there is debate about the nature of professional involvement, and there are numerous unexplored social control implications. Even a cursory examination of available 'reintegrative' programs highlights a lack of conceptual and practical clarity as to what exactly reintegration looks like, and how this is provided or supported by the community, agencies and/or the state. In the face of this lack of clarity at both the academic and program levels, the authors undertook an in-depth audit of Australian legal authority to highlight the extent of discourse relating to reintegration and to uncover the way reintegrative concepts are discussed. In this paper, the findings from this audit are presented, and their implications for contemporary understandings of reintegration are discussed.

Fear of heterosexist hate crime: Social and psychological consequences

Nicole Asquith[1] and Christopher Fox[2]

[1] School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Deakin University, Australia
[2] Principal Consultant, AsquithFox Research, Consultancy and Training, Australia

Fear-of-crime measures have been criticised for their failure to document a meaningful account of the impact that fear has on individuals and communities. In addressing some of these criticisms, in this research, the authors have integrated traditional measures of fear-of-crime into a deeper analysis of fear of hate crime experienced by sexual and gender diverse communities in Tasmania. This research expands the variables necessary to capture 'fear' as an emotion and a practice, and deepens the discussion about the intensity and effect of fear. The resulting 'fear of heterosexism' scale opens up the possibilities for understanding the psycho-social consequences stemming from the fear of heterosexist hate crime. The

analysis of data collected as part of the BeProudTasmania project provides a tentative understanding of the 'ripple effect' of heterosexist hate crimes.

To regulate or punish? Approaching the 'bikie problem' systematically

Julie Ayling[1]

[1]ARC Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security, Regulatory Institutions Network, Australian National University, Australia

Attempts by Australian governments to grapple with 'the bikie problem' using anti-associations legislation have not met with much success and have been criticized roundly as pre-emptively punitive. While both defending and persisting with this legislative model, authorities are increasingly turning to other measures, including regulatory ones. However, these regulatory measures are being imposed and implemented in an ad hoc manner. The Netherlands provides an example of a more systematic scheme for dealing with organised crime, in which criminal justice and administrative measures complement each other and the responsibility for controlling and preventing organised crime is shared across government agencies. This paper asks whether it would benefit Australia to 'go Dutch'. How might lessons from the Netherlands' experience apply in an Australian context?

A picture of violence: Do the statistics reflect the reality?

Jo Barnes[1] and Tony Sasso[2]

[1]School of Social Sciences, University of Waikato, New Zealand
[2]Policing Development, New Zealand Police, New Zealand

The public's perceptions of crime and of criminal justice are factors that politicians and policymakers take into account when considering penalties and allocating

resources for policing prosecution and the justice sector in general. Equally as important is ascertaining exactly what is being defined as violence. Do the release of 'official crime statistics' impact on public perceptions of safety and societal levels of violence and reflect reality? What do these numbers actually represent? Does the change in New Zealand Police's coding classification better reflect the reality of violent crime? Our qualitative analysis of 2468 violence offences in Hamilton City for the 2007/2008 fiscal year seeks to uncover the context of these offences to show how, for ordinary New Zealanders, there may be a disparity between public perception of the levels of violent crime and potential victimisation, and the reality of violence in Aotearoa.

Policing vulnerability

Isabelle Bartkowiak-Théron[1] and Nicole L. Asquith[2]

[1]*Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies, University of Tasmania, Australia*
[2] *School of Social Sciences and Humanities, Deakin University, Australia*

In recent years, vulnerable people have become a key focus of policy. Concurrently, there have been stronger demands on police and a steep increase in police powers in relation to their interaction with vulnerable people. The premise of this protectionist and interventionist agenda is threefold: to protect the rights of vulnerable individuals; proactively cater for their vulnerability within the justice system; and secure police operations and protocols within strict guidelines. This collection unpacks 'vulnerable people policing' in theory and practice and guides the reader through each step of the policing process as it is experienced by police officers, victims, offenders, witnesses and justice: from police recruit education through to custody, and the final transfer of vulnerable people to courts and sentencing. This edited collection reflects on critical policing issues in a domain that is increasingly subject to speedy conversion from policy to practice, and heightened media and political scrutiny.

Vulnerable people and bail: The problem with current policy and practice

Isabelle Bartkowiak-Théron[1], Max Travers[2] and Jeremy Prichard[3]

[1]*Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies, University of Tasmania, Australia*
[2]*School of Sociology and Social Work, University of Tasmania, Australia*
[3]*Faculty of Law, University of Tasmania, Australia*

Academics, policy makers, police and justice professionals agree that efforts should be made to reduce the over-representation of vulnerable people, such as Indigenous Australians, young people and people living with a mental illness, in the criminal justice system. Outside localised initiatives such as therapeutic jurisprudence, bail remains the most important practice that supposedly diverts vulnerable people from incarceration and reoffending. However, scientific knowledge about the management of vulnerable offenders on bail is sketchy. It is an under-researched topic, and research conducted so far has focused on policy and legislation, not on practice or evidence.

We highlight the work that remains to be done to properly 'picture' good bail practices in Australia, and the data recently collected by our team in researching the issue. We discuss the methodological issues that have arisen to date, especially in accurately picturing various models of practice and fundamental underpinnings of the practice of bail.

Examining implicit aggression: The use of emotional abuse by young people in romantic relationships

Philip Birch1 and Jane Ireland[2]

[1]*Lecturer, School of Social Sciences and Psychology, University of Western Sydney, Australia*
[2]*Professor, School of Psychology, University of Central Lancashire, UK*

The study examines emotionally abusive behaviours reported across a six month period in intimate

relationships, exploring a potential role for implicit processing. Perpetration and victimisation behaviours were examined. Two hundred and sixty nine participants aged 18 to 25 took part, comprising 98 men and 171 women who completed the Multidimensional Measure of Emotional Abuse (MMEA) which examines the presence and severity of emotional abuse. In addition, a measure of implicit aggression, the Puzzle Test, was completed. The results show that increased implicit aggression was associated with increased reports of being victimised; and this was particularly the case for women. There were also differences across categories, with those classified as perpetrator/victims (mutual aggressors and victims) being predicted by increased implicit aggression. Results are discussed regarding implications, future research and the value of theory in understanding the association between emotional abuse and implicit aggression.

Discrete spatial choice: Analysing burglar decision-making

Dan Birks[1] and Michael Townsley[2]

[1] ARC Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security, Organisation, Australia
[2] School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Australia

Recent research has demonstrated the utility of discrete spatial choice modelling techniques in analysing offender target-selection strategies (Bernasco & Nieuwbeerta, 2004; Clare, Fernandez & Morgan, 2009). These approaches make use of data describing detected offenders and, in turn, the geographical areas within which they reside and subsequently choose to offend. By comparing areas selected by offenders with those which are not, these techniques allow researchers to make inferences about likely attractive characteristics of areas for offending, and in addition, estimate impacts of changes in such characteristics. We present the preliminary stages of a research project funded by the Australian Research Council, which aims to analyse and compare spatial preferences of residential burglary offenders within Australia, the Netherlands and the UK.

Accounts, responsibility and remorse: Victim impact statements as restorative events in the sentencing hearing

Tracey Booth[1]

[1]*Faculty of Law, University of Technology, Sydney, Australia*

Key features of a restorative event in the criminal justice context include: the victim giving an account of the impact of the crime, the offender accepting responsibility for his or her crime and its consequences, and the offender apologising to the victim (Doak, 2011). Shapland and Hall (2011) argue that being able to appreciate the harm caused to the victim as revealed by the victim impact statement (VIS) and apologise to the victim during the sentencing phase could be an important restorative event in the sentencing process. Drawing from data from observation of sentencing hearing and interviews with victims, the aim of this paper is to explore the extent to which, if at all, VISs can be characterised as restorative events in the sentencing hearing.

'Add lesbians and stir?' Definitional constructions of lesbian domestic violence

Laura Boseley[1]

[1]*Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of New South Wales, Australia*

Limited research has been conducted regarding how Australian lesbians construct definitions of domestic violence. This paper will outline how a small sample of lesbians from the Sydney Metropolitan area understand what domestic violence within a lesbian relationship constitutes; and will investigate the factors that influence how definitions of lesbian domestic violence (LDV) are constructed. Attention will also be paid to differing theoretical perspectives relevant to LDV, such as intersectionality and feminist standpoint theory, and how these impact upon LDV being seen within a heteronormative context.

Licensing private security: What does the licensing regime tell us about contract private security in New Zealand?

Trevor Bradley[1]

[1] Institute of Criminology, School of Social and Cultural Studies, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Over the past two decades an increasing volume of empirical research has addressed the pluralisation of policing and the growth of the private security industry in particular. Beyond important theoretical work, much of this research has focused on industry growth typically illustrated through comparisons with public police. Part of an on-going programme of research into plural policing in New Zealand this paper presents an analysis of the total number and type of security guard licenses issued for 2010-2011. When combined with the results of previous, related research, including industry self-assessments of professionalism, the findings of this research provide a unique insight into contract private security in New Zealand and a more detailed picture of its make-up and nature. The findings also illustrate the difficulties involved in effectively regulating the industry and the problems that New Zealand's new regulatory regime is likely to encounter.

How do increases in the retail prices of cannabis and ecstasy affect consumption patterns of alcohol and illicit drugs?

David Bright[1], Matthew Sunderland[2], Jenny Chalmers[2] and Rebecca McKetin[3]

[1] School of Social Sciences, University of New South Wales, Australia
[2] Drug Policy Modelling Program, University of New South Wales, Australia
[3] Centre for Research on Ageing, Health and Wellbeing, The Australian National University, Australia

One of the goals of drug law enforcement is to reduce consumption of illicit drugs by increasing their retail

price. Achieving this goal is based on two conditions: (1) law enforcement must be capable of increasing retail price; and (2) consumers of illicit drugs must reduce their consumption as a result of any price increases. The current study examines the second of these conditions. We used a behavioural-economics methodology in which participants, quota sampled to ensure representation of poly drug users, were asked about their hypothetical consumption of illicit drugs and alcohol on a Saturday night. First, participants responded to a baseline scenario in which the purchase prices of illicit drugs and alcohol were based on current retail prices. In an additional scenario, the price of cannabis and ecstasy were increased. Hypothetical purchases and consumption of illicit drugs and alcohol was measured and compared with baseline. We discuss the implications for the potential effectiveness of drug law enforcement in reducing consumption of illicit drugs.

International evidence of the effectiveness of electronic vehicle immobilisation: Learning the lessons for crime prevention

Dr Rick Brown[1]

[1] *Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia*

Electronic Immobilisation as a method of vehicle security has proven successful in reducing thefts of motor vehicles. With evidence now available from the UK, the Netherlands, Germany, USA and Australia, it is clear that this form of vehicle security has been effective where many others in the past have failed. Moreover, this intervention has been shown to work even when the context (the country in which it was implemented) has been changed. This paper provides an overview of the current literature before examining the ingredients of success associated with electronic immobilisation. The paper aims to identify the lessons that can be learned for future crime prevention activity by designers, manufacturers and governments.

Symbolic or material reparations? Dynamics of restorative justice and the role of punishment

Meredith Rossner[1], **Jasmine Bruce[2]** and Mythily Meher[3]

[1]*Justice Research Group, University of Western Sydney, Australia*
[2]*Law School, University of New South Wales, Australia*
[3]*Justice Research Group, University of Western Sydney, Australia*

Research on restorative justice commonly focuses on the aggregate impacts of conferencing, such as victim satisfaction and offender recidivism.   While this is important, it cannot account for the conditions under which restorative justice appears to work well in some cases and less well in others. There is a pressing need to better understand conference dynamics as this is essential for the development of the theory of restorative justice and practice of conferencing. This paper presents preliminary findings from a study of restorative justice for adults prior to sentencing in Australia. We identify the elements contributing to restorative justice conferences that participants defined as "successful", highlighting some of the tensions between symbolic and material reparations that arise when restorative justice is integrated within the sentencing process.

Pathways into separation: Women's experiences of separating from an abusive, intimate male partner

Crystal Bruton[1]

[1]*Department of Criminology, Faculty of Arts, Monash University, Australia*

This presentation explores the narratives of 12 women who have separated from an abusive, intimate male partner. It examines how women come to separate from an abusive, intimate relationship by exploring women's pathways from the decision to leave, steps to leaving and following into the period of leaving and separation. The data demonstrates that, while the situations, and

pathways, of individual women vary greatly, a set of contextual factors can be identified which underpinned women's leave-taking decisions: concerns for the safety and wellbeing of children, involvement of familial and social networks, services and police. The women interviewed engaged in strategic and calculated decision-making regarding separation, and defined leaving in their own terms; therefore, broadening the definition of 'agency' in the context of separating from an abusive partner. The potential for this research to inform the provision of service support and policy making is also discussed.

Compulsory drug testing for unemployed people in Aotearoa NZ: Widening the net of punitive populism

Dr Julian Buchanan[1]

[1] Institute of Criminology Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

The Government in Aotearoa New Zealand has recently reaffirmed its intention to drug test benefit claimants and introduce sanctions and punishments for those who test positive for illicit drugs. This strategy is likely to have a disproportionate punitive impact upon young people. While this move gains broad support for its punitive populism it raises serious issues in terms of, efficacy, human rights and unintended consequences. This paper will critically explore the validity, impact and likely consequences of subjecting benefit claimants to regular drug testing. It will locate the strategy within a wider discourse of net widening, surveillance and punishing the poor.

People and place: Involving community in designing out crime. A case study from Maraenui, New Zealand

Chris Butler[1] and Greg McBride[2]

[1] Urban Designer, Harrison Grierson, New Zealand
[2] Principal Urban Designer, Aecom, New Zealand

In this paper, we discuss an integrated approach to designing out crime in the Napier suburb of Maraenui, New Zealand. In early 2011, Harrison Grierson were successful in winning a Napier City Council tender to undertake a Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) review of Maraenui – a suburb in which social and economic deprivation is linked with high levels of offending, including wilful damage and shoplifting. The focus of this work was very much on understanding people and place. Involving local people was considered a priority, which recognised that the social criteria underpinning second generation CPTED would form the basis for delivering a durable programme of physical change and urban revitalisation. Equally, it was recognised that there was a need to champion a vision that reflected a 'total community' approach and which identified that tangible results are very much a condition to gaining ongoing community confidence and support.

The problem of corruption in the Indonesian police

John W Buttle[1], Adrianus Meliala[2] and Sharyn Graham Davies[3]

[1] Social Sciences, Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand
[2] FISIP University of Indonesia, Indonesia
[3] Social Sciences, Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand

Since the fall of the Suharto in 1998, Indonesia has embraced democracy as the model to rebuild the nation state. Furthermore, there appears to be considerable public enthusiasm for the social and financial benefits that democracy may bring to Indonesians. The application of democratic principles is often lacking due to corruption within state apparatuses. While there is considerable discussion about institutional corruption, the topic of police corruption is still a relatively taboo subject. This research examines data collected as part of an ongoing research project into policing in Indonesia. The data explored includes interviews with public officials,

criminal justice stakeholders, police officers, human rights organisations, and the public. Data was also collected from media sources.

This paper explores whether Western understandings such as the invitational edge, slippery slope, noble cause, and poor pay explanations of police corruption are pertinent to the Indonesian context or whether a more culturally based approach is needed. Consideration is also given to the important topic of the mechanisms available to the public to ensure police accountability in Indonesia.

The effect of age, sex, and race on the likelihood of arrest in cases involving non-intimate partner domestic and acquaintance relationships

*David J. Hirschel1 and **Eve S. Buzawa[1]***

[1] Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, University of Massachusetts-Lowell, USA

Research clearly indicates that the passage of domestic violence laws encouraging the police to arrest violators has produced the desired increase in arrest rates. Despite the fact that this domestic violence legislation encompasses minor age as well as adult victims and offenders and a wide variety of relationships in addition to intimate partnership, nearly all of the extant research has focused on adult intimate partners. In this paper, the authors fill the lacuna in prior research and compare and contrast the likelihood that juvenile females, juvenile males, adult males and adult females will be arrested for non-intimate partner domestic violence offenses. The analysis takes into account such legal factors as seriousness of offense and such extra-legal factors as race. In order to assess the impact of domestic violence law the factors impacting arrest in non-intimate partner domestic violence cases are compared with those impacting arrest in cases involving acquaintances. The policy implications of the findings are discussed.

The utility of the criminal career framework in the clinical context with adolescent sexual offenders

Jesse Cale[1], Chris Dowling[2], Professor Stephen Smallbone[2,3] and Sue Rayment-McHugh[3]

[1]Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice, and Governance, Griffith University, Australia
[2]School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Australia
[3]Griffith Youth Forensic Service, Griffith University, Australia

The current study examines the criminal careers of adolescent sexual offenders (ASOs). Current classification frameworks (e.g., sex-only, sex-plus) do not take into consideration potentially complex patterns of within-individual change in offending that may be related to sexual offending in adolescence. The current study is based on the retrospective longitudinal data of 217 adolescent sexual offenders referred for treatment between 2000 and 2009 to a clinical service in Queensland, Australia. Offence trajectories in adolescence were examined using semi-parametric group based modeling, and compared according to criminal career parameters and the characteristics of the referral sexual offence. The results indicate that between-individual differences in offending of ASOs are not stable in adolescence. Importantly, different patterns of within-individual change in offending have important implications for the nature and unfolding of sexual offending behaviour in adolescence. The findings are discussed in light of their utility in the clinical context.

The criminological impact of mining development on rural communities

Kerry Carrington[1], Russell Hogg[2] and Alison McInstosh[3]

[1]School of Justice, Faculty of Law, QUT, Australia
[2]School of Law, UNE, Australia
[3]School of Justice, Faculty of Law, QUT, Australia

Australia is experiencing an unparalleled resource boom. In this global context mining companies have launched a $260 billion investment stampede to extract Australia's natural resources. The haste of this extraction process has become increasingly reliant on non-resident, fly-in, fly-out or drive-

in, drive-out workers who typically work block rosters, and reside in work camps adjacent to existing rural communities. The rapid growth of these industry practices carries significant impacts for individual workers, their families and host communities, as evidenced by the many submissions to the Australian Parliament House inquiry, which highlight just how much this issue is fanning widespread rural conflict. This paper examines this issue concluding there is an urgent need for a national policy and regulatory framework for guiding sustainable mining development if the risks of escalating conflict, harm and litigation arising from resource sector activity in regional Australia are to be governed effectively.

Aging offenders: Issues in transition from prison to community

Norruzeyati Che Mohd Nasir[1] and Christopher Trotter[1]

[1]Department of Social Work, Monash University, Australia

This paper reports finding of a qualitative research project to describe the issues that aging offenders face as they return to the community. Imprisonment and release from prison are particularly challenging especially for older people, many of whom are sex offenders. The main question posed was: What are the issues experienced by aging offenders in their transition from prison to community? Semi-structured interviews with ten subjects produced findings demonstrating multiple issues the offenders encountered after release; health and mental health, housing, financial, employment and relationships. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications for support services for aging offenders.

The vulnerable thin blue line: Representations of police use of force in the media

Katrina Clifford[1]

[1]*School of English, Journalism and European Languages, University of Tasmania, Australia*

Police are often thought of as the 'protectors of society', so it is understandable that when those considered amongst society's most vulnerable are killed by the fatal discharge of a police firearm, the public response is invariably complex. While relatively uncommon, fatal police-involved shootings of mentally ill individuals in crisis are – by virtue of their circumstances – highly contentious, and often prominently reported in news media. Media professionals often serve as moral arbiters of these critical incidents, contributing significantly to the process of where and how social problems are defined. This paper examines the ways in which police use of lethal force is typically framed in news media coverage of fatal mental health crisis interventions, and the media's contribution to public understandings of contemporary policing and mental illness. It explores the implications of this for police agencies in terms of how they approach their interactions with vulnerable people in the community while being in the media spotlight.

Addressing hate crime in a contested society

Pat Conway[1]

[1]*Director of Adult Services, NIACRO*

The Challenge Hate Crime Project (CHC), a partnership between the Northern Ireland Prison Service and the NGO, Northern Ireland Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders. Hate Crime in Northern Ireland has been influenced by the recent conflict in that sectarian motivated hate crime comprises approximately 50% of all reported hate crime – the others being; racist, homophobic, faith/religion, disability and transphobic. The Criminal Justice (No 1) Order 2004, is commonly called the 'Hate Crime' legislation yet from 2007 – 2012, of 13,655 hate incidents recorded by the Police Service of Northern Ireland, there were only 12 successful prosecutions using this legislation.

The CHC Project provided a definition of hate crime, a pilot programme was undertaken with respect to perpetrators of hate crime and a manual produced. The project drew from German expertise (Violence Prevention Network) developing practice from their experiences of working with perpetrators of hate crime in the context of Neo-Nazis and Jihadists. Work was also carried out with criminal justice agencies such as, police, prosecution, courts, probation and prisons. Groupings representing the views of victims across all the identified strands of hate crime were also involved in the project as were political parties represented in the Northern Ireland Assembly. Twelve reports have been produced and a key feature of this project was a film record that was kept during its development. This paper describes the difficulties experienced and the resistors encountered at practically every level of the process and highlights the ambiguity and ambivalence integral to dealing with hate crime in the context of Northern Ireland and other societies where hate crime features significantly. The paper, based on the experience of the project, extracts key principles that have universal application when attempting to reduce and alleviate the effects and impact of hate crime.

Therapeutic bail and social control

Emma Colvin[1]

[1]Department of Criminology, Monash University, Australia

This paper critically engages with the theoretical underpinnings of 'therapeutic' measures implemented during the bail stage of the court process. These therapeutic interventions can assist in the diverting offenders from remand imprisonment. Vulnerable people are seen as high risks for bail because they experience a number of factors that can lead to pre-trial imprisonment including mental illness, drug and alcohol use, and homelessness. Therapeutic bail conditions, including bail support programmes, have the potential to provide alternatives to remand imprisonment for vulnerable people. This paper will present the findings of a three year study into the implementation and impact of therapeutic bail conditions in the Magistrates' Court of Victoria, Australia. It will explore the key themes that arose from the data,

namely the influence of risk frameworks on therapeutic interventions, and the focus on individual offenders that detracts from systemic issues that lead to offending.

Losing more than just money: The need to support online fraud victims

Cassandra Cross[1]

[1]*Churchill Fellow 2011, Queensland University of Technology, Australia*

Online fraud poses significant challenges to society. These types of offences are often complex and sophisticated and can have both devastating and long lasting effects on their unsuspecting victims. Victims of online fraud face the difficulties of their financial losses, as well as the stigma associated with this type of victimisation. There is a strong need to provide support services to these individuals, however there are several barriers which hinder this.

This paper presents key findings of a Churchill Fellowship undertaken in 2011, which funded travel to the UK, USA and Canada to examine other jurisdictional responses to supporting online fraud victims. This presentation outlines current barriers faced by online fraud victims in obtaining support. It also highlights examples of innovative responses of overseas agencies to these victims. This presentation concludes that Australia can improve support services available to online fraud victims by applying the knowledge and expertise learnt overseas to a local context.

"Cultures" of abuse: Child sex grooming, ethnicity and credibility in Rochdale, UK

Selda Dagistanli[1] and Michael Salter[2]

[1]*School of Social Sciences and Psychology, University of Western Sydney, Australia*
[2]*School of Social Sciences and Psychology, University of Western Sydney, Australia*

The recent high-profile prosecution of nine men 'of Middle Eastern heritage' in the British town of Rochdale for the organised sexual abuse of 'white' teenage girls has brought to light the failure of the authorities to act on earlier complaints of abuse by a victim of the group. This paper reflects on the similarities and differences between this case and the allegations of organised abuse in Rochdale that emerged in 1990, when twenty children were taken into care after describing sadistic abuse by their parents and others. Our analysis foregrounds the explicit and implicit role of ethnicity and religion in the assessment of the credibility of these respective allegations and discusses the differential willingness of authorities to recognise multi-perpetrator sexual offences against children within ethnic minority communities. The politicisation of these cases through media discourses will be acknowledged as instrumental to the criminal justice responses.

Offending and conference dynamics in sibling sexual violence cases

Kathleen Daly[1] and *Dannielle Wade[2]*

[1]School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Australia
[2]School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Australia

Building on previous analyses of conferences in youth peer sexual violence (Daly and Curtis-Fawley 2006) and family violence (Daly and Nancarrow 2010) cases in South Australia, we present four case studies of conferences for sibling sexual violence. Based on our large quantitative data set of youth sex offences, we know that these cases differ from other youth sex offences in that a high share of youth have abused a position of trust and the timeframe for their abuse is longer. This paper presents interview findings of conference coordinators and the parent representing the young victim (6 years, on average); the parent is also closely aligned with the offender, a relationship that produces complex dynamics. We examine the circumstances surrounding the offence and its disclosure, concerns the coordinator had in preparing the conference, the dynamics of the conference, and post-conference reflections on what it could (and could not) achieve.

Neo-Colonial criminology: Decolonising research methods and discourse

Antje Deckert[1]

[1]Social Sciences, AUT University, New Zealand

As a sub-problem of neo-colonialism, 'academic imperialism' remains a concern. Some research has been criticised for contributing to the 'silencing of indigenous voices' because researchers a) use methods that exclude indigenous peoples from contributing knowledge and b) engage in 'othering' discourse, meaning use of language that creates 'us vs. them' dichotomies. Criminology experiences modest criticism, specifically for contributing to the marginalisation of indigenous peoples. It has not yet been determined quantitatively how endemic the employment of 'silencing research methods' and the use of 'othering discourse' is in contemporary criminology. This study seeks to close that gap. It is underpinned by a theoretical framework that connects discourse and power and views scholarly research as a distinctive means of exercising social control. It examines criminological research on 'indigenous peoples and the criminal justice system' conducted in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and United States and published in high-ranking criminology journals over the past decade.

The military as a deviant organisation: Revisiting 'khaki collar' crime

Ruth Delaforce[1]

[1]ARC Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security, Griffith University, Australia

In advanced liberal democracies, the military is promoted as guardian of the state, defender of freedom and upholder of human rights. Military service is also portrayed as a positive influence in young people's lives, offering stability, structure, routine, and the instilment of an esprit de corps. Increasingly, however, the military's image in upholding democratic rights is under challenge. Criminal actions by and within the military may be differentiated according

to whether they are authorised or prohibited by the state – for example, operational imperatives of asymmetric warfare, compared to independent actions of groups or individuals within the military, where enlistment also offers the potential for acquisition and appropriation of expertise and skills that can be useful in criminal activity. Bryant's (1979) thesis and typologies of 'khaki collar' crime are revisited in this presentation, in particular, its application to the variety of actors and opportunities in the modern military.

Bryant, Clifton D (1979) Khaki Collar Crime: Deviant Behaviour in the Military Context, Free Press: New York

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Crime victim self-medication in South Australia

Willem de Lint[1], Marinella Marmo[1] and Andrew Groves[1]

[1]School of Law, Flinders University, Australia

Self-medication by alcohol and other drugs (AOD) by crime victims is a relatively under-investigated problem. Its better understanding has the potential to enhance the engagement of multi-agency partnerships. This paper reports on findings from a survey of self-medication practices among urban and rural South Australian crime victims conducted in 2012 in collaboration with Victim Support Service (SA). With this knowledge the project aims to inform evidence–based response and strengthen the link between law enforcement agencies and health and human service providers in their common aim to reduce the social harms associated with AOD self-medication.

Risking precaution in two South Australian serious offender initiatives

Willem de Lint[1]

[1]School of Law, Flinders University, Australia

The serious offender is a crime management problem

that involves multiple agencies in partnerships that are linked by common institutional interests in precaution, resilience, "community protection" and conventions regarding sourcing of knowledge. Analysis of recent South Australian efforts to manage control of serious offenders for community protection finds common practices and principles at stake in these 'worthy targets.' Comparing "anti-bikie" controls and control over the state's most prolific and dangerous offenders reveals a straightforward interpretation that they sideline adversarial justice. A more surprising revelation is their divergence in directing their subjects toward social exclusion and inclusion.

"Te Anga whakamua o te Kôti Rangatahi" - The next step forward for the Rangatahi Court

Matiu Dickson[1]

[1]Senior Lecturer, Te Piringa Faculty of Law, University of Waikato, New Zealand

The establishment of the Rangatahi court is a genuine attempt to deal with the increasing numbers of young Maori who come into the criminal justice system. The idea is to remind them of their cultural roots. The courts sit on marae throughout the country and these youngsters are given an access to the marae that traditionally was reserved for the older members of their hapu and whanau. The marae is usually the preserve of Maori tikanga practice and this paper looks at the long term effects of marae use in this way and whether it is time for the justice system to give proper mana to the people of the marae in dealing with their young members.

Maori have a saying: He pai te iti i te kore – A little is better than nothing at all.

Out of control? Precautionary legislative responses to "risky" individuals

Susan Donkin[1]

[1]ARC Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security and School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Australia

Control orders were introduced as part of the Australian government's extensive response to terrorism in 2005. A common critique of control orders is their apparently pre-emptive nature. However, the only two Australian orders were issued in reaction to individuals who had trained with terrorist organisations prior to being listed. Having not been issued since 2007, this paper examines the reasons for issuance of the two terrorism control orders, before discussing the future of the scheme, i.e. whether it is likely to follow its British counterpart into abolition or whether the Australian government might further extend its application beyond outlaw motorcycle gangs to immigration scenarios, in cases of adverse security assessments, for instance.

The death penalty in the two Irelands: Parliament, prisoners and paramilitaries

David Doyle[1]

[1] Institute of Criminology, University College Dublin, Ireland

The history of capital punishment in Ireland – North and South - has received scant scholarly attention. This paper is an attempt to set out what can be learned about the executed persons, the executioners, and the politicians whose inaction (not reforming the law) and actions (deciding against clemency) brought the two former groups together. Capital punishment was routinely held out as a vital safeguard against subversion in both jurisdictions, but more usually its targets were murderers whose acts had no wider ramifications. One notable aspect of the Irish arrangements was that when a prisoner was to be taken to the gallows an English hangman was always contracted to arrange the 'drop'. Reflecting popular antipathy towards the practice the respective jurisdictions were unable to find a willing executioner within their borders.

The punishable subject

Kylie Doyle[1] and Rebecca Wallis[1]

[1] School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Australia

Traditionally the criminal law constructs a legal subject that has only two possible modes of subjectivity, the failed (guilty) or the ethical (not guilty) subject. This paper explores how such narrow constructions of the legal subject can limit the range and scope of sentencing options. We suggest that this binary conception of the legal subject can stifle the potential for innovation in individuals (desistence), communities (reintegration) and the criminal justice system (sentencing reform). As an alternative we explore how a less binary conceptualisation might impact individual reform; whether communities can embrace such a representation; and if the criminal justice system has the machinery to deal with it. Through an examination of the sentencing hearing process and the range and scope of punishment options we ask whether it is ever possible to have a system that can embrace the fullness of the person and if so would we want it.

Co-designing out crime

Olga Camacho Duarte[1], Rohan Lulham[1] and Lucy Kaldor[1]

[1] *Designing Out Crime research centre, Faculty of Design, Architecture and the Built Environment, University of Technology, Sydney, Australia*

This paper discusses the co-design process developed in the Winter School, a course run by the Designing Out Crime (DOC) research centre at the University of Technology, Sydney. Projects undertaken in this course address crime prevention from a holistic, designedly perspective that contrasts with traditional approaches such as crime prevention through environmental design. The design collaboration at the Winter School involves partner organisations, the DOC team and students, all of whom work together to develop innovative design concepts that improve community well-being and safety. This paper illustrates, using three project examples, the advantages and challenges of applying the co-design process in the domain of socially responsive design.

'Othering' in penal policy and practice: A cross-national study

Anna Eriksson[1]

[1]*Criminology, Monash University, Australia*

The Nordic countries have been identified as a region with more humane prison conditions, higher work satisfaction amongst staff, less violence and disorder in prison, a stronger emphasis on treatment, and a less pronounced 'public punitiveness' - in short, as an 'exception' in penal policy and practice. This paper presents the beginning of a three-year study, funded by the Australian Research Council, titled *"Othering' in penal policy and practice: A cross-national study between Australia and Sweden',* which will provide a comparative analysis of prisons in societies marked by inclusion and social cohesion to societies where there are larger social distances between individuals and groups, and exclusion and stigmatisation characterise responses to crime. So far, there have been no comparative empirical studies undertaken that try to explain how and through what mechanisms such differences manifest in contemporary penal practice, an area this study will address. The overall aim of this research is to more fully understand the interaction between the prison environment, staff, and inmates in different penal environments (maximum, medium, minimum security), and how the nature and quality of such interaction mediate social distance in two national contexts.

"This is for everything I've done for you": Exploring triggering events and emotions among men who have killed an intimate partner

Li Eriksson[1], Paul Mazerolle[2], Richard Wortley[3] and Holly Johnson[4]

[1] *Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance, Griffith University, Australia*
[2] *Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance, Griffith University, Australia*
[3] *UCL Jill Dando Institute of Security and Crime Science, UK*
[4] *Department of Criminology, University of Ottawa, Canada*

The overwhelming majority of studies examining intimate partner homicides (IPH) are based on data drawn from police or coroner case files. These sources are constrained by the information included on file, which only provides a static snapshot of the context for IPH.

Through face-to-face interviews with individuals convicted of murder or manslaughter the Australian Homicide Project provides a unique opportunity to improve understanding of the risk factors of IPH and to improve police and public health responses. This paper presents data collected through semi-structured interviews with eleven men who have killed an intimate partner. In these interviews the men discussed in detail what was happening in their lives around the time of the incident, specific triggering events such as separation or infidelity, and their emotional and behavioural reactions to these events. Their stories provide rich data on the context in which these homicides occur.

Crime, power and marginalisation: Miscarriage of justice cases in Australia and New Zealand

Barbara Etter[1]

[1] Better Consulting, Adjunct Associate Professor, School of Law and Justice, Edith Cowan University, Western Australia

Can you imagine what it would feel like to be convicted, imprisoned and marginalised from society for a serious crime you did not commit? The paper will highlight several high profile miscarriage of justice cases in Australia and New Zealand, both old and recent (Lindy and Michael Chamberlain (NT), Arthur Thomas (NZ) and Edward Splatt (SA) as well as Andrew Mallard (WA), David Bain (NZ) and Gordon Wood (NSW)). The paper will touch on the power of the State, particularly once a conviction is in place and the inability of those wrongly convicted to seek true justice in a timely and effective way. It will also discuss the importance of ongoing and meaningful law reform, Innocence Projects, the "Innocence Movement" and the need for a national Criminal Cases Review Commission (CCRC) in Australia and New Zealand, as in

the UK. The presenter will draw on her 30 years of policing experience in various Australian jurisdictions, her time as CEO of the Tasmanian Integrity Commission and her more recent experience as an Integrity and Justice Consultant examining a high profile murder conviction in Tasmania.

The heroin trade and Vietnamese Australians: illegal industries, migrant communities and the resource curse effect

Dr Richard Evans[1]

[1] *Deakin University, Australia*

Australia has a substantial Vietnamese community, a legacy of the refugee crisis which followed the Vietnam War. While Vietnamese Australians have established vibrant communities and contributed to their host society, they continue to experience significant disadvantage. Part of the reason for this enduring problem is the nexus between Vietnamese Australians and the trade in heroin. Drug offending has long been disproportionately high, and Vietnamese Australians continue to be over-represented in criminal courts and in prisons. This paper seeks to shed light on this phenomenon by combining two models of economic behaviour, the migrant enclave economy and the resource curse thesis. I argue that the Vietnamese Australian community was uniquely well-positioned to exploit the economic opportunity represented by the heroin trade, but that this 'advantage' had an effect analogous with resource curse, a problem intensified and prolonged by poor policing practice and public policy.

An overview of the New Zealand Department of Corrections' research programme

Dr Carolina Lukkien[1] and **Sally Faisandier[1]**

[1] *Department of Corrections, New Zealand*

The NZ Department of Corrections' research programme consists of research directed by internal stakeholders, and projects proposed by external researchers. Currently, there are approximately 10 internal and 50 external research or evaluation projects underway across 19 prisons and 90 CPS offices. The importance of undertaking research that is innovative and strategically relevant to the Department cannot be overstated, as it plays a critical role in contributing to the government's goal of achieving a results-driven public service, and to make a difference in offenders' lives. The Department has set out its commitment to addressing the critical information gaps in the Corrections' Research and Evaluation Strategy 2012-15. The research community is advised to attend to the strategy when developing and proposing research projects. This presentation will provide an overview of research being managed by the Department, and an insider's guide to the application process for external researchers interested in doing research with the Department.

The role of research and evaluation in the development of mothers and babies units in prison

Sally Faisandier[1]

[1]*Strategic Analysis and Research, Department of Corrections, New Zealand*

In September 2008 the Corrections (Mothers with Babies) Amendment Bill was passed, which raised the upper age that children could reside in prison from six months to two years. It also opened participation to all women prisoners with dependent children under the age of two, irrespective of their security classification. This presentation describes how the Department's research team has contributed to the operational application of the new policy over the last four years to ensure that both mothers and their children are safe and their needs met. Three projects have been undertaken: a needs analysis to estimate the potential uptake and requirements for both mothers and babies; research into best practice about data requirements for both quality assurance and monitoring purposes; and

a formative evaluation that identified improvement opportunities, which has led to the current high standards being achieved. Method and findings for each project will be presented.

A new legal frontier? Young people, social networking technologies and sexual violence

Nicole Bluett-Boyd[1] and **Bianca Fileborn[2]**

[1]*Australian Centre for the Study of Sexual Assault, Australian Institute of Family Studies, Australia*
[2]*Australian Centre for the Study of Sexual Assault, Australian Institute of Family Studies, Australia*

This presentation will identify challenges to legal form of redress to experiences of sexual assault facilitated by social networking technologies and explore prevention strategies in light of these findings. Online social networking and mobile phone technologies represent a quickly growing trend in social interaction and relationships, particularly for young people. Such technologies multiply avenues for sexual victimization and the nature of the online domain, characterised by connectivity, anonymity, diffusion and speed makes responding legally difficult. This paper reports on research completed with police, prosecutors, sexual assault counsellors, educators, youth workers, and policy makers to explore: the ways in which technologies are facilitating sexual assaults; and the challenges service providers, policy makers and legal actors are experiencing in responding to victims and prosecuting offences. We consider what the combined knowledge of participants tells us about the limitations of the criminal law and the promise of primary prevention strategies.

Sexual violence in licensed venues: What can we learn from victim/survivors' experiences?

Bianca Fileborn[1]

[1]*School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Melbourne, Australia*

Pubs, clubs and bars play a key role in the social lives of young adults. Yet, there is increasing evidence to suggest that young adults are subjected to a range of unwanted sexual experiences within licensed venue settings, from non-physical and/or non-violent unwanted sexual advances through to sexual assault and rape. It is, however, unclear whether the unique social and cultural environment of licensed venues contributes to the occurrence of sexual violence. This paper will draw on the in-depth narratives of four victim/survivors who experienced sexual violence in a licensed venue setting. Specifically, it will consider the role that the physical environment and culture of the venue played in facilitating their experience, and identifies some of the barriers to responding to these incidents. The implications of these findings for the prevention of, and responses to, sexual violence occurring in pubs and clubs will also be considered.

Restorative justice in New Zealand: Impact on reoffending and victim satisfaction

Jo Fink[1] and Rob Lynn[2]

[1]Research and Evaluation, Ministry of Justice, New Zealand
[2]Policy, Ministry of Justice, New Zealand

Restorative justice is a voluntary process within the criminal justice system that can enable victims to receive apologies, answers and reparation from the offender, at a facilitated face-to-face meeting. The impacts and effectiveness of Ministry of Justice-funded restorative justice were assessed through a reoffending analysis and a survey of victims.

The aim of the reoffending study was to determine whether participating in restorative justice led to reduced reoffending. It was based on data for offenders completing restorative justice in 2008 and 2009 compared with a similar group of offenders who did not receive restorative justice.

Telephone interviews with 154 victims, who attended a restorative justice meeting in 2009-10, were conducted to

determine their experiences of, and satisfaction with, the restorative justice process.

This paper will discuss the study results and how they support the use of restorative justice in the New Zealand justice system.

A portrait of crime by MANET

Robert Fleet[1]

[1]Department of Sociology/Criminology, The University of Auckland, New Zealand

Drug crime is often characterised by its highly mobile and attack resistant organisational structure. The organisational structure of drug trafficking organisations (DTOs) is of interest to both scholars and law enforcement officials alike. This paper will talk about using Mobile Ad Hoc Networks (MANETs) as a conceptual framework to aid in modelling of organisational structure. MANETs allow for the modelling of a number of features that tend to be found in DTOs; such as dynamic centrality, time and spatial separations between nodes/actors and wide-scale security vulnerabilities to outside attack. Study of MANETs may provide scholars and law enforcement officials with new ways of characterising drug networks and other crimes.

A committal waste of time? Reforming the pre-trial process

Dr Asher Flynn[1]

[1] Department of Criminology, Monash University, Australia

Court inefficiency is a significant problem confronting criminal justice systems. In response, there has been a shift towards the implementation of reforms to speed up the delivery of justice. Part of this response has resulted in the abolition of committal hearings (Western Australia and Tasmania); a move which has been subject to extensive criticism from legal practitioners, particularly in regards

to its impact on due process rights and its unintended contribution to increased trial lengths and costs. Yet, in a resource-hungry and efficiency driven climate, Victoria looks as though it may follow the path of these two jurisdictions. This paper argues that abolition of Victoria's committal hearings is not necessary, and proposes alternatives to increase the effectiveness of the hearing, which offer greater transparency in the guilty plea process and draws from the current Community Law Australia campaign to increase legal aid funding.

Transnational justice: Shifting our understanding of due process and the achievability of justice in the Gabe Watson case

Dr Asher Flynn[1] and Dr Kate Fitz-Gibbon[2]

[1] *Department of Criminology, School of Political and Social Inquiry, Monash University, Australia*
[2] *School of Social Sciences and Humanities, Deakin University, Australia*

In 2003, Tina Thomas died while scuba diving in Queensland. In 2009, Tina's husband, Gabe Watson, pled guilty to manslaughter by criminal negligence in Brisbane's Supreme Court, and served 18-months in prison. Uniquely, after completing his sentence, Watson was extradited to the US, to face a capital murder trial. The transnational double prosecution of Watson ended in February 2012 amidst controversy, mirroring that which has surrounded the case since the initial police investigations, with the judge acquitting him half-way through the trial.

This case highlights the tensions that exist between global and local, and raises questions around concepts of due process and the achievability of justice when a crime transcends jurisdictions. This paper draws from the forthcoming book, A Second Chance for Justice, which analyses the legal aftermath of the Watson case. Informed by in-depth interviews and courtroom observations, this paper analyses the unique criminological issues arising in this case.

The partial defence of provocation in New South Wales: Examining the use of provocation in male perpetrated intimate homicides.

Kate Fitz-Gibbon[1]

[1]Criminology, Deakin University, Australia

In June 2012 the conviction and sentencing of Chamanjot Singh for the provocation manslaughter of his wife reinvigorated debate surrounding the viability of the partial defence of provocation in New South Wales. Less than two weeks after the sentencing judgement in Singh a Parliamentary Inquiry into the operation of provocation was announced by the NSW opposition. In contrast to several other Australian states, NSW has to date retained provocation as a partial defence to murder.

Drawing upon 21 indepth interviews conducted with legal stakeholders and an analysis of recent case law, this paper considers whether the operation of provocation in NSW is still in the best interests of justice. The analysis focuses specifically upon the successful use of provocation by men who have killed a female intimate partner and as such, explores key issues surrounding the gendered operation of homicide law and the legal legitimisation of male violence against women.

The status of indigenous women in policing: A Queensland case study

Sheena Fleming[1], Janet Ransley[1] and Tim Prenzler[1]

[1] School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Australia

A key recommendation of the 1991 Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody was the employment of more Indigenous police officers, especially women, in part as a strategy to reduce the over-representation of Indigenous people in the criminal justice system. The present study examined the Indigenous employment process within the Queensland Police Service by analysing the survey

results of Indigenous female officers (n=56). A number of positive findings were found including very high levels of acceptance by colleagues and communities, and the provision of positive training and in-service support. Further, little systemic racial or sexual discrimination was found. Problematic issues identified some harassment during training and within the workplace, with Police Liaison Officers reporting higher levels of dissatisfaction. The policy implications include the need for a more focused recruitment process, including the possible benefits of a mentoring support program, and enhancing the status and functions of liaison officers.

From muggings to hold-ups: An examination of armed robbery typologies and implications for crime prevention.

Georgina Fuller[1]

[1] *Crime Reduction and Review Program, Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia*

Discourse surrounding armed robbery in Australia is often focused on offences perpetrated against high profile, occupational targets such as banks, pubs or clubs. Yet these types of offences make up only a small proportion of the total number of armed robberies committed every year. This presentation draws on information collected as part of the AIC's National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program, in order to provide a more comprehensive overview of contemporary armed robbery in Australia. In particular, the characteristics of street muggings and amateur versus professional armed robberies will be discussed, and the implications of this research for crime prevention practice will be examined.

From evolution to devolution: Configuring counter-terrorism in the UK

Pete Fussey[1], *Alex Stedmon[2]*

[1]*Department of Sociology, University of Essex, UK*
[2]*Faculty of Engineering, University of Nottingham, UK*

9/11 drove a number of changes through the landscape of UK counter-terrorism in terms of capacity, intensity, organisational configuration and governance. Regarding the latter, a paradox can be identified where the state exists as a risk-holder for terrorism, yet devolves the responsibility for acting upon it to a range of local and non-state actors. This paper draws on data generated from two years of interviews with a range of central government, policing, local and private sector counter-terrorism practitioners to examine the configuration of counter-terrorism provision in the UK. In doing so, it draws on elements of post-Foucauldian theory to conceptualise centripetal and centrifugal currents of control which serve to harmonise and centralise certain features of the counter-terrorism effort whilst simultaneously decentralising and fragmenting others.

Preventative detention: Doing the time before the crime

Jennifer Garnett[1]

[1] Department of Sociology/Criminology, The University of Auckland, New Zealand

Keeping pace with the latest in criminological fads, risk management has dominated penologial thinking as the new millennium rang in. Largely untenable under traditional understandings of incarceration, the concept of preventative detention has fallen on more favourable times in current theories of penology. Risk management has given way to risk prevention, with preventative and indeterminate sentences becoming an acceptable measure of community protection in a growing number of countries. Though preventative detention forms part of a multitude of legislations, the main focus will be on its use in conjunction with punitive sanctions. Approaching from both a philosophical and jurisprudential framework, historical and current contextual issues will be considered in attempts to ascertain its justifications within the Criminal Justice System as it currently stands. Of great interest is how preventative detention interacts and

conflicts with current human rights conventions, and how this conflict may result in changes to both the use and interpretations of human rights conventions, as well as the current workings of the Criminal Justice System.

Consensual same sex Relations, state crime and the United Nations' response

Cara Gledhill[1]

[1]MA Candidate, Institute of Criminology, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Consensual same sex activity is criminalised in over 70 states. In these states, those found 'guilty' of consensual sex acts are subject to death, corporal punishment, imprisonment, community beatings and chemical castration. In response, the United Nations (UN) – while identifying human rights violations based on sexuality - has been reluctant to enshrine sexual rights in international human rights instruments. This paper examines the UN response to consensual same sex partners within Jamaica. Grounded in a state crime perspective, this research aims to draw together UN discourses and practices regarding the criminalisation of sexuality, and to address how they challenge discriminatory laws, state-led injuries, and subsequently the climate of homophobic violence in Jamaica.

Meeting the needs of victims within a policing context

*Tina Kallifidas[1] and **Yasmin Green[1]***

[1]Victims Advisory Unit. Victoria Police, Australia

The paper will explore the unique role of the Victoria Police Victims Advisory Unit (VAU) in its direct service delivery and research and policy functions. Detailing the important linkages between research, policy and direct service delivery the paper will explain how the VAU works to provide a consistent and comprehensive service to

victims, identifies opportunities to develop existing police practice, and meets the challenges that arise from this complex and diverse area.

Police provide a crucial gateway to the criminal justice system and therefore are in an advantageous position to provide immediate interventions to support victims. The policing response delivered may influence a victim's feelings and perceptions about their experience, not only impacting their recovery but also their participation in the broader criminal justice process. The service provided by the VAU is based on how to best meet the needs of each individual victim by way of supporting operational police members in their day-to-day interactions with victims.

Finance for what? Understanding the connection between export finance, regulation and human rights

Fiona Haines[1] and Samantha Balaton Chrimes[2]

[1]Criminology, University of Melbourne, Australia
[2]Political Science, University of Melbourne, Australia

This paper explores the role finance, in particular by export credit agencies (ECAs), plays in funding human rights abuse by multi-national companies (MNCs). Recent attention by NGOs on the role played by ECAs on MNC activity has seen the development of human rights standards by ECAs. We explore the development of these standards and assess whether they act to improve standards generally, or whether their presence allows facilitates global trade in a way that undermines the good practice of a few. Ultimately, we argue it is national businesses funded by ECAs that have the least to lose whilst the most vulnerable bear the greatest risk. This risk is not only of direct harms from the particular project but also indirectly in terms of the accrual of national debt in the project host country if an ECA supported project fails and transfers its lost funds to the host country's national debt.

Pathways to desistance: The experiences of women pre-, during and post-incarceration in Victoria

Rachel Hale[1]

[1] Department of Criminology, Monash University, Australia

Based on a three year research project of the same title, this presentation explores the narratives of 8 formerly incarcerated women and their experiences pre-, during- and post incarceration in Victoria. The social, cultural, economic and familial issues which encircled the women's lives from childhood through to post-release are discussed. This data provides an alternative female narrative and establishes that women's experiences do matter when conceptualising desistance pathways. The majority of women interviewed continued to engage in crime and drug use post-release to survive or to cope with their past experiences, therefore their responses concerning non-offending and their personal perceptions of a 'better life' are particularly interesting. The opportunity for disadvantaged and marginalised women to desist from crime is questioned here and prompts a shift in attention to the excluded spaces that female offenders often fill in our society prior to and following their incarceration.

Problems with the concept of "police legitimacy"

Diarmaid Harkin[1]

[1] School of Law, University of Edinburgh, Scotland

I argue "Legitimacy" is an unhelpful term in which to explore the social relationship between the police and the public. It fails to capture important complexities and ambivalence of the relationship, as well as often being based on simplistic judgements of the blend of public dissent and endorsement directed towards the police. "Legitimacy" as used across police studies, is either too open in that contains too much meaning and unintended implications, or too closed, in that it has an unexplored and neglected relationship with police illegitimacy. In short, I argue "police legitimacy" or "police illegitimacy" are relativist terms masquerading as positivist ones.

Mentoring female prisoners post-release

*Kat Armstrong[1] and **Louise Hendriks[1]***

1Women in Prison Advocacy Network (WIPAN), New South Wales, Australia

In order to create change in their lives, women who have been incarcerated need to experience relationships that do not repeat their histories of loss, neglect and abuse (Coverington, 2002). Mentoring thus offers a unique opportunity for women to find in the experience some quite complex positive and affirmational experiences (Brown and Ross, 2010). Baldry, 2010, identified a space between the criminal justice system and the community, and is marked by limited contact with the mainstream community and rapid circulation in and out of jail. Mentoring, as an alternative, provides a 'safe and supportive space' (Baldry 2010:79). Mentoring can only work if community-based agencies are able to create and sustain the commitment of mentors, and if correctional programs are oriented towards creating the basis for effective participation by releases. (Brown & Ross, 2010). WIPAN has provided a successful and supportive program to female post-release prisoners in NSW, Australia, reducing recidivism.

Exploring the strategic impact of routine arming the New Zealand Police

Ross Hendy[1]

1General Duties Branch, New Zealand Police, New Zealand

It is believed that an armed police force interacts in society differently from an unarmed police force. Little is known about how the change to an armed force will affect the relationship between the police and the public. This study identifies these issues by studying the police of England and Wales, Norway and Sweden. Prominent themes emerged including the importance maintaining a high level of police legitimacy. The use of firearms by police is influenced by departmental policy and their independent

perception of the degree of risk they face. The main conclusions drawn from this research were that it was not likely a barrier would emerge between the police and public nor was there likely to be a significant impact on the police's ability to police by consent. However, routinely arming might lead to a reduction in police safety as officers may be more inclined to engage in dangerous situations.

Punishment and 'the people': Rescuing populism from its critics

Russell Hogg[1]

[1] *School of Law, University of New England, Australia*

'Penal populism' has become a staple criminological explanation for the harsh penal policies characteristic of many contemporary western societies. However, the concept of populism itself remains under-theorised in these accounts. The challenge of explanation and the question of politics are actually avoided by substituting a vague, rather nebulous and always pejorative descriptor into analysis, whose meaning depends solely on the irrationally punitive content of penal policy and practice. Working from the assumption that populism is not an aberrant or intrinsically reactionary political form, the paper seeks to examine populism as a positive political rationality. Divorcing populism from what has been treated as its inseparable punitive partner in accounts of penal populism, might afford a more clear-sighted view of the challenges and possibilities for a progressive populism around crime and punishment.

Reinventing developmental prevention

Ross Homel[1]

[1]*School of Criminology & Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Australia*

Developmental or early crime prevention involves the provision of resources to individuals, families, schools or communities to reduce crime involvement by creating a

pathway to wellbeing for children as they move through successive life phases. This paper draws on the Pathways to Prevention Project in Brisbane as well as the fields of prevention and implementation science internationally to explore how effective systems for the delivery of evidence-based developmental prevention can be created for socially disadvantaged communities. Such delivery systems - essential for sustainable, large-scale prevention - are founded on good governance, evidence-based practice, and community capacity. These principles are illustrated by reference to the Pathways Model of Collaborative Preventive Practice, a prevention delivery model that has emerged from the Pathways Project and which is designed to strengthen the developmental system and foster positive child and youth outcomes. The theoretical and empirical foundations for this approach are adumbrated.

Drug prohibition in New Zealand

Dr Fiona Hutton[1]

[1]Institute of Criminology, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

This paper will examine recent drug reform in New Zealand and consider prohibition as policy response to drug use. In 2008 the Misuse of Drugs (Classification of BZP) Act came into force in New Zealand. This made the manufacture, distribution and consumption of BZP-based party pills illegal. This presentation will focus on a discourse analysis of the parliamentary bill readings to consider the reasons behind the banning of BZP-based party pills and why prohibition to address drug use remains the preferred option in New Zealand. The discourses identified are considered within the framework of 'penal populism' (Pratt, 2007) and 'governing through crime' (Simon, 2007) whilst taking a critical stance on the policy of prohibition. In light of a 2011 review of the 1975 Misuse of Drugs Act by the New Zealand Law Commission the paper will also examine whether a new era of drug policy is possible in New Zealand.

Intimate partner violence in the Australian Muslim community: Challenges in the community's understanding of the complexities of intimate partner violence

Nada Ibrahim[1]

[1]*School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Australia*

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a significant social problem that is found in all societies, cultures, and socio-economic backgrounds. Australian-Muslims are under-researched on IPV issues. This paper reveals research conducted to address some gaps in this knowledge by examining Australian-Muslims' understandings of the complexities of IPV. Qualitative research with Muslim community leaders document some significant challenges that Australian-Muslims encounter in identifying and classifying IPV namely: parameters of IPV, restriction of abuse to physical-violence, difficulty in recognising verbal-abuse and psychological-abuse, and the taboo of discussing relationship sexual-abuse. Findings also reveal a number of significant correlates such as misuse of religious texts, burden of men's financial responsibility and women's work choices, among others, that highlight the unique interaction cultural and religious factors in Muslims' lives. Findings of the research are expected to inform policy and practice in relation to IPV under faith-based intervention strategies that incorporate cultural and religious understandings of IPV.

Analysis of the white-collar crime in Iran

Fattah Jafarizadeh[1],Abolhasan Shakeri[2], Mohammad Zarenezhad[3]

[1]*PhD candidate of criminal law & criminology, Mazandaran University, Babolsar, Iran*
[2]*PhD, Associate Professor of criminal law & criminology, Mazandaran University, Babolsar, Iran*
[3]*MD, Iranian Legal Medicine Research Center, Iran*

It is right to assert that white-collar crime flourishes because the public is unaware of its costs and indifferent to its control.

White-collar crime is financial crime committed by upper class members of society for personal or organizational gain in Iran. White-collar criminals are individuals who tend to be wealthy, highly educated, and socially connected, and they are typically employed by and in legitimate organizations.

The most economically disadvantaged members of society are not the only ones committing crime. Members of the privileged socioeconomic class are also engaged in criminal behavior. The types of crime may differ from those of the lower classes, such as lawyers helping criminal clients launder their money, executives bribing public officials to achieve public contracts, or accountants manipulating balance sheets to avoid taxes.

In this research we answered to this question that what is the main reason of the white-collar in Iran.

Speaking of silence: Righting the wrongs of rape

Jan Jordan[1]

[1] Institute of Criminology, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

When women's groups began speaking out about rape and sexual violence in the 1970s, it was hoped that now the silence had been broken and the awful truth was out, every step possible would be taken to support victim/survivors and prevent further abuse. Forty years on it is difficult to understand the many ways in which the silencing continues. This paper draws upon a range of research to explore this issue, seeking to demonstrate how particular silencing agents continue to exert their influence as well as asking why their hold is proving so tenacious. The principal aim of this paper is to contribute to on-going debate regarding the barriers that continue to obstruct access to justice for many victims of sexual violence.

Corruption: An Australian experience

Penny Jorna[1]

[1] *Global, Economic and Electronic Crime Program, Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia*

Corruption is defined as the 'abuse of entrusted power for private gain' (TI 2012). The World Bank Institute (2004) has estimated that over US$1 trillion is paid in bribes globally each year. At present, Australia does not have a national integrity system or a national anti-corruption system (Brown & Uhr 2004), which means that corrupt practices are detected, investigated and prevented by a range of agencies at the national or state and territory level, with differing roles and jurisdictions. This paper examines the global perception of corruption in Australia against the experience of corruption in Australian jurisdictions. Also discussed will be the effect of crime displacement on corruption. Corruption risks may spread into sectors where it has previously been limited; this is being driven by new technologies, newly emerging opportunities and unpredictable or adverse environmental factors. The purpose of the paper is to review Australia's experience of corruption and how future risks may affect Australia.

Personal fraud: Victims, offenders and changing technologies

Penny Jorna[1] & Alice Hutchings[1]

[1] *Global, Economic and Electronic Crime Program, Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia*

Each year the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) hosts an anonymous online survey to collect data on the nature of respondents' (Australian and New Zealand residents) experiences with scam invitations and responses. This paper assesses the 2010 and 2011 years' surveys to understand the nature of personal fraud. Data from the 2011 survey showed that the use of email as an initial means of contacting people decreased from earlier

years. Instead there appears to have been an increase in the proportion of potential victims who were contacted using telecommunications services, mobile phones and SMS. This may suggest that scammers are adapting to consumer uptake of these new technologies (e.g. smartphones), or that scammers may be moving away from what now may be considered 'traditional' cybercrime formats such as email. Although little is known about consumer fraud offenders, with an understanding of the technologies they employ, we may better understand the nature of personal fraud and its drivers.

From 'forensic this' to 'for completeness': Changing discourses on the need for forensic evidence

Roberta Julian[1] and Sally Kelty[1]

[1]Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies, University of Tasmania, Australia

Forensic science is increasingly relied upon by law enforcement to assist in solving crime and by the judicial system in the adjudication of specific criminal cases. Internationally, one of the biggest challenges for the forensic science community is that of meeting increasing case workloads because the number of requests for samples to be analysed greatly exceeds available forensic resources. Over the past five years significant improvements have been made throughout Australia and New Zealand in addressing the problem of backlogs and improving the timeliness of forensic results to police. Nevertheless, the demand for forensic evidence remains (exceedingly?) high as a result of a number of factors including jury expectations and perceptions of judges' expectations. Drawing on interviews with police, lawyers and judges, this paper identifies contradictory perceptions about optimal levels of forensic evidence. A recent shift in the discourse surrounding forensic evidence will be identified and the tensions/contradictions arising in demands for efficiency and effectiveness will be discussed.

Restorative Justice and Sexual Violence

Shirley Jülich[1]

[1]*School of Health and Social Services, Massey University, Albany*

This paper outlines the development of Project Restore as a specialist restorative justice community group providing restorative processes to address sexual violence. The literature is hesitant to support the use of restorative justice with sexual violence. The main arguments focus on the imbalance of power between the victim-survivor and the perpetrator. Project Restore uses a modified version of the New Zealand restorative conferencing model that includes a restorative justice facilitator, who has an in-depth understanding of the complexities sexual violence, and two community specialists – a survivor specialist and an offender specialist who both have an in-depth understanding of restorative justice. The paper concludes by drawing on real life experiences that demonstrate how Project Restore facilitates a sense of justice for victim-survivors of sexual violence.

The risks of social networking sites to South Australian high school students

Larisa Karklins[1]

[1] *School of Law, Flinders University, South Australia*

Social networking sites are increasingly being used by young people as a mode of social communication, but associated with this come the risk of cyberbullying and the danger of sexual predation. The focus of this study is to identify the prevalence of specific risks associated with social networking sites, to explore young people's understanding of these risks and how they manage them. This was accomplished by surveying a sample of South Australian high school students about their experiences and perceptions of risk when using social networking sites. The implications of this study are that educating young people will minimize the

likelihood that they will suffer harm if subjected to the twin intrusions of cyberbullying and sexual predation. A young person with a greater knowledge of the risks of using social networking sites will be potentially less naïve, and therefore better equipped to deal with adverse communications they encounter when online.

Coping with change: Staff perceptions and responses to the New Youth Training centre in South Australia

Nadia Karklins[1]

[1]Flinders Law School, Flinders University, Australia

The transition to a New Youth Training Centre is a relatively new and infrequent phenomenon for South Australia, and there is little research that explores change in this context. The current project aims to document some of the key changes taking place for staff (and residents) at Cavan and Magill Training Centres prior and subsequent to the completion of the New Youth Training Centre. Through the use of online surveys before and after the transition to the new facility, the current project aims to generate insight into the staff perspectives and responses to the changes taking place. The research will provide data on the expectations of staff prior to the transition, the coping mechanisms of staff, and how well the changes have been implemented and managed. The implications of this research lie in providing useful information into what areas of the transition have been successful, and which areas require attention.

'She knows my name': The judge-probationer relationship in a problem solving court

Myesa Knox Mahoney[1]

[1]School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Australia

Specialty drug and mental health courts have flourished internationally in recent years, but few qualitative

studies have examined participant experiences and key components of such court programs. This study interviewed 24 probationers in a U.S. co-occurring disorders court and surveyed them about their specific experiences within the probation program. Surveys included the Dual-Role Relationship Inventory (Revised) as a measure of the judge-defendant/probationer relationship, the MacArthur Perceived Coercion Scale and a survey of Perceived Procedural Justice. Qualitative and quantitative responses are discussed with regard to the multiple roles the judge plays and the importance of the judge-defendant relationship. The quality of the judge-probationer relationship is meaningful in shaping subjects' experiences in mandated treatment/court programs and the results suggest that treatment programs, when supervised at least in part by a judge, are likely to be more effective than other court-based treatment programs. Implications for practice in Australia and New Zealand are also discussed.

'What will they really say about us in 100 years and why are we getting it so wrong'? The age of criminal responsibility of youth offenders in New Zealand

Dr Ian Lambie[1] & Dr Julia Ioane[1]

[1] *Clinical Psychology, School of Psychology, The University of Auckland*

Many would consider our Youth Justice system to be world leading and New Zealand a developed country, yet despite all the scientific and psychological evidence we have failed to take this into consideration and include 17 years olds in the adult justice system.

Why do we do this? What Child convention does this breach? What is the historical evidence for doing this? And what are the implications for young people being in the adult criminal system and what do why do we need to change this policy?

This presentation will outline the journey taken to arrive at the age of 17 as being criminally responsible as an adult, why as a country we need to urgently address this failing in our criminal justice system.

The Victorian infringement system: Fair and expedient or unjust and inefficient?

Gaye Lansdell[1], *Bernadette Saunders[2]*, *Anna Eriksson[3]* and *Meredith Brown[4]*

[1]Law Faculty, Monash University, Australia
[2]Department of Social Work, Monash University, Australia
[3]School of Political and Social Inquiry, Monash University, Australia
[4]Criminal Justice Research Consortium, Monash University, Australia

The infringements system is used extensively in Australia as an expedient way to resolve minor law-breaking. The 2006 introduction of the Infringements Act established a uniform model for the issuing, managing and enforcement of infringement notices. The Act also introduced provisions for vulnerable persons with 'special circumstances' to ensure that those suffering from mental illness, intellectual disability, substance addiction or homelessness are not unfairly caught up in the system. While this was a positive step, weaknesses in this incredibly complex system require amendment to prevent the unfair entrapment of disadvantaged people. This paper presents the results of a project recently undertaken in Victoria. The key research objectives were to provide a preventative response through law reform that addresses the unfairness of socially disadvantaged persons coming into contact with the criminal justice system over unpaid fines, and to prevent unnecessary expenditure of resources in resolving this concerning issue.

Police and alternatives in the criminal justice system for young people: A snapshot of the attitudes of New South Wales police to the Young Offenders Act 1997 (NSW)

Fiona Leahy[1]

[1]School of Policing Studies, Charles Sturt University, Australia

Within Australia, formal police cautioning and youth

justice conferencing have been advocated as effective strategies in diverting young offenders from the potentially stigmatising and harmful effects of formal court processing. While there is some research examining the effectiveness of these measures for reducing re-contact with the criminal justice system, such studies often have methodological problems as a result of selection bias. The present study explored the extent that cautioning, conferencing and youth court reduced re-contact. Propensity score matching (PSM) was used to match individuals in the 1990 Queensland Longitudinal Dataset (n=13,438) who were subject to the various practices in an attempt to make the groups comparable and overcome the problem of selection bias. The presentation will present how similar the groups were after matching and findings concerning the impact of diversionary practices on reoffending. The policy implications of the findings will also be discussed.

Theoretical underpinnings, Aboriginality and prison quality: Constructing the theoretical background for prison research for indigenous women from remote communities

Sjharn Leeson[1], Dr John Rynne[1], Dr Catrin Smith[1] and Yolonda Adams[1]

[1]Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance, Griffith University, Australia

Current research being conducted by the authors regarding Indigenous women in prison is asking: what is prison quality for Australia's Indigenous women, especially from remote communities? To best understand this question it is imperative to have a strong theoretical framework surrounding Indigenous women, aboriginality and penology/prison quality. However, casting an eye across prison research, little consideration is given to women in such environments; with scarce reference to Indigenous status. As such, it is proposed by the authors that the best way to frame research concerning Indigenous women in prison is to utilise a blend of general

strain theory, in conjunction with feminist rationales and symbolic interactionism. It is noted however that classical manifestations of such theories may not by necessity apply to Indigenous people generally, and Indigenous women specifically, and that as such some modification may be necessary in order to best theorise responses concerning Indigenous women in prison.

The impact of police diversion on re-offending in Queensland: Findings based on matched samples of the 1990 longitudinal cohort

Simon Little[1], Troy Allard[1] and Anna Stewart[1]

[1]Griffith University, Australia

The Young Offenders Act 1997 (NSW) is the pre-eminent procedural Act for diverting young people from the New South Wales criminal justice system. Use of the Act and its structures is at police discretion. As police are the determiners of whether the Act will be used, their views must be taken into account when assessing this legislative scheme. Despite this, there has been little research on police attitudes to the Act since its introduction.

This paper will outline research undertaken to determine the nature of police attitudes to the structure of the Young Offenders Act 1997 (NSW). It will provide a snapshot of the diverging attitudes between police officers towards procedural options for young people in New South Wales and will make a case for the clarification of police powers related to use of the Act.

Collection and retention of young people's DNA: Balancing rights and interests

Dr Nessa Lynch[1] and Dr Liz Campbell[2]

[1]Faculty of Law, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand
[2]School of Law, University of Aberdeen, Scotland

The collection and retention of DNA by state agencies is an integral part of contemporary policing and security. In the furtherance of a crime control agenda, many jurisdictions have recently expanded powers to collect and retain genetic material from suspects and convicted offenders. New Zealand law underwent major reform in late 2009 with the amendment of the Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Act. This amendment markedly increased powers to collect and retain DNA, particularly at the arrest stage.

This paper presents research from an ongoing comparative study. It is argued that expanded powers to collect and retain DNA from young person's sit particularly uneasily with established domestic and international norms of youth justice, particularly the best interests standard, reintegration and due process.

Noble cause corruption: A study of the Wood Inquiry

Dr Mark Lauchs[1] and Shannon Merrington[2]

[1]School of Justice, Queensland University of Technology, Australia
[2] School of Justice, Queensland University of Technology, Australia

This paper examines the instances and motivations for noble cause corruption perpetrated by NSW police officers. Noble cause corruption occurs when a person tries to produce a just outcome through unjust methods, for example, police manipulating evidence to ensure a conviction of a known offender. Normal integrity regime initiatives are unlikely to halt noble cause corruption as its basis lies in an attempt to do good by compensating for the apparent flaws in an unjust system. This paper suggests that the solution lies in a change of culture through improved leadership and uses the political theories of Roger Myerson to propose a possible solution. Evidence from police officers in transcripts of the Wood Royal Commission (1994-1997), is examined to discern their participation in noble cause corruption and their rationalisation of this behaviour.

Sexting, risk and morality: Young people and the regulation of sexuality

Dr Murray Lee[1] and Assoc Prof Thomas Crofts[1]

[1]Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Sydney, Australia

In recent years, across a range of jurisdictions internationally, children have been prosecuted under child pornography laws for sexting. 'Sexting' concerns the digital recording of naked, semi-naked, sexually suggestive or explicit images and their distribution by email, mobile phone messaging or through the Internet on social network sites, such as Facebook, MySpace and YouTube. This paper explores the criminalization and governance of teen sexting. It suggests that, despite a clear understanding from law makers and politicians that most teen sexting is not child pornography, the child pornography laws that currently govern teen sexting have had an increasingly punitive intent. We argue that discourses related to the suppression of child pornography and the demonization of the paedophile, and attempts to regulate adolescent sexuality and risk taking behaviours, all of which have a clear moral imperative, have created an environment where alternative narratives of teen sexting are marginalized or rendered silent.

Police memorialisation: Symbolic representations, memory and police legitimacy

Chris Linke[1]

[1]Criminology, Deakin University, Australia

There are multi-faceted reasons for the construction of memorials to police officers killed while on duty. This presentation examines how police memorials, which are symbolic representations of policing, have proliferated in a time when it has been argued that police legitimacy is declining in Western democracies. Police legitimacy is influenced by tensions between the need for a publicly funded police force and public perceptions

of discrepancies in how policing is conducted at the organisational level and by individual police personnel. Moreover, public police are no longer the sole providers of law and order. Police memorials have begun to appear in Australia as one possible affirmation of legitimacy within this context of competing modes and approaches to undertaking contemporary law enforcement. The paper will outline the nature of the relationship between public policing, legitimacy and memorialisation, by highlighting how police appropriate customs and traditions established in the field of war memory and commemoration.

Evaluation of New Zealand's smoke-free prisons

Dr Carolina Lukkien[1]

[1] *Strategic Analysis and Research, Department of Corrections, New Zealand*

On 1 July 2011, all New Zealand's prisons became smoke-free. The smoke-free prisons policy was introduced in response to the known harms associated with tobacco products, the high smoking prevalence among prisoners (67% in 2005), and the risks associated with exposure to second-hand smoke for staff and prisoners. The NZ Department of Corrections undertook two separate and independent evaluations of the smoke-free prisons initiative. The first was an evaluation of the planning and implementation preparation. The second evaluation focused on the extent to which policy processes and protocols had been (and were being) implemented, and the extent to which the policy had achieved its intended outcomes. This presentation will provide an overview of the evaluations, with a particular focus on the methodologies and findings, including that the smoke-free prisons policy was implemented without any significant incidents of violence or disorder.

Surveying police detainees: Lessons for future research methodologies

Sarah Macgregor[1]

[1]*Violent and Serious Crime Monitoring Program, Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia*

Since 1999, the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) has operated the Drug Use Monitoring Australia (DUMA) program, which collects quarterly data on drug use among police detainees. DUMA provides a unique opportunity to investigate how differences in location, environment, interviewer experience, interview techniques, consistency of interview staff as well as the types of offenders interviewed can influence long term data. This paper will explore a number of key methodological questions, including the following: Which types of offenders are more likely to tell the truth? Does consistency in interview staff influence the quality of data and/or response rate? Which techniques used by interviewers help to improve the response rate? Why is the urine sample compliance rate among DUMA respondents so high, and which elements of the interview process contribute to this? The paper investigates these questions and discusses how the information can be used to inform future criminological research methodologies.

Restorative justice and the goal of rehabilitating prisoners

Anita Mackay[1]

[1]*Faculty of Law, Monash University, Australia*

International human rights law requires that the treatment of prisoners be aimed at "their reformation and social rehabilitation" (Article 10, ICCPR). This presentation seeks to assess whether prisons operated in accordance with restorative justice principles (such as prisons in Belgium and those that were part of the restorative prison project in the United Kingdom) are theoretically capable of achieving this requirement.

The presentation will
• outline the main components of prisons operated in accordance with restorative justice principles (including victim awareness programs and providing inmates with meaningful work to do for the benefit of the community)
• consider the elements of this model of prison operation that may arguably contribute to offender rehabilitation (such as the focus on the re-entry of offenders into the community as law abiding citizens), and
• discuss Ward and Langlands (2009) contention that rehabilitation is a complementary, but distinct, normative framework to restorative justice.

Entrapment: Prevention of crime or creation of a crime?

Mahmoud Malekzadeh[1]

[1]Shiraz University of Iran, Iran

Is it legal to use entrapment to discover a crime? Should it be? Is the evidence produced by entrapment reliable evidence? In this paper, I first analyzed the concept of entrapment, examining its history and the conditions under which it occurs. I then surveyed its legitimacy and illegitimacy by examining the justifications for its use offered by police officers. Third, I analyzed the tensions between entrapment and the presumption of innocence (and other fundamental rights of the accused). Finally, I examined the advantages and disadvantages of entrapment. I concluded that entrapped defendants are responsible for their crimes, but can benefit from mitigation rules because of the role played by police. I also concluded that evidence obtained through entrapment is unreliable. Nevertheless, if carefully regulated, the method may be valuable in the policing of organized crime.

The question of socialised assumptions: Prejudice as expressed through responses to facial images

Dr Xanthé Mallett[1] and Dr Jann Karp[1]

[1]Criminology, School of Behavioural, Cognitive and Social Sciences, University of New England, NSW, 2351, Australia

This paper will provide the results of research which aimed to establish the existence of a currently unrecognized source of bias in classifying criminality; prejudice related to facial features. The method consisted of showing volunteers photographs, after which they were required to complete a questionnaire which asked them to identify 1) criminals (type unspecified) or 2) a child sex offenders within the photographic groups. The study aimed to test the hypotheses that: 1) volunteers would judge people as criminal purely on facial features; and 2) that one phrase in the two questionnaires (the exchange of the word 'criminal' for 'child sex offender') would cause a variation in the results. The results (quantified and qualified) will be presented, and can be seen to illuminate the connection between language and proscriptive assumption relating to prejudice, racism, and security issues. Importantly, this information can be used to support state and federal police organisations as they develop typologies as investigative tools.

Discolouring democracy: The push for 'secret justice' in the United Kingdom and its coronial jurisdiction

Greg Martin[1] and Rebecca Scott Bray[2]

[1]Department of Sociology and Social Policy, The University of Sydney, Australia
[2]Department of Sociology and Social Policy, The University of Sydney, Australia

This paper examines United Kingdom government proposals for secret inquests, which, it is argued, are part of a general push for secrecy discernible across common law jurisdictions, and which include developments such as increased recourse to sensitive evidence in forensic settings and the normalization of intelligence-led policing. While the

push for secrecy is justified by national security claims, the paper shows that in cases of contentious death involving police, the issue is less about national security and more about the use of intercept evidence, covert surveillance and intelligence-led policing, all of which have implications for police trust, accountability and reputation management.

'The community will kill you': Vigilantism in a South African informal settlement

Dr James Martin[1]

[1] *Monash University, Australia*

Despite nearly 20 years since the fall of apartheid, South Africa continues to be afflicted with extraordinarily high levels of violent crime. Scant progress has been made in establishing the South African Police Service as a legitimate and effective policing body and in indigent areas, where private security is unaffordable, informal methods of crime fighting have emerged. Vigilantism, whereby private citizens 'take the law into their own hands', is the most problematic and controversial of these and is linked to thousands of killings and countless assaults each year.

This paper explores local perspectives towards vigilantism in the South African informal settlement of Zandspruit, located on the northern outskirts of Johannesburg. Qualitative data drawn from 43 interviews with settlement residents is analysed to offer a contemporary insight into this highly dangerous and much feared community response to crime.

'[A] negation of Australia's fundamental values': Sentencing prejudice motivated crime

Gail Mason[1] and Andrew Dyer[2]

[1] *Sydney Law School, University of Sydney, Australia*
[2] *Sydney Law School, University of Sydney, Australia*

Prejudice motivated crime is a rapidly developing area of sentencing law. In this paper we analyse judicial interpretations of sentencing aggravation provisions for prejudice motivated offences in NSW, Victoria and the Northern Territory. We identify a set of common features to those cases where the provisions have been enlivened - the circumstances that turn an 'ordinary' crime into a prejudice motivated crime. We consider the extent to which judicial interpretations are consistent with the overall purpose of these sentencing laws which, we argue, is to allow for the more severe punishment of offenders who knowingly cause harm to target groups that differ from the majority in harmless ways, and who thus breach the values of the liberal democratic state. In light of the fact that these provisions impose a harsher penalty upon offenders we critique the appropriateness of some judicial interpretations.

Ruru Parirau: The power of stereotypes and potential implications for justice policy and practice

Kristen Maynard[1] and Sarah Wright[1]

[1]Health Promotion Agency, New Zealand

Negative images of whanau drinking and violence, such as those in Alan Duff's Once Were Warriors, have been constructed based on the experiences of a minority of Maori whanau. These negative images are often perceived to be the norm rather than the exception and have become a self-fulfilling prophecy for far too many Maori and their whanau. There is research to suggest that stereotyping of this kind also negatively impacts on rangatahi Maori, with some linking alcohol and violence to their cultural identity and what it means to be Maori. This presentation explores the concept of stereotypes, its potential implications for justice policy and practice, as well as some early thinking about and successful examples of what can be done within the public service to combat negative stereotyping.

Criminology meets international relations at the border

Jude McCulloch[1]

[1]*Criminology, School of Political and Social Inquiry, Monash University, Australia*

The process of globalization continues to transform the relationship between states and the nature and meaning of territorial borders. Intensified global flows of information, images, goods, people, finance and capital have led to what has been termed a 'world in motion' (Inda and Rosaldo 2002). Under these conditions the boundaries between states are simultaneously increasingly porous in relation to licit flows and fortified against what states, particularly western states, determine are illicit flows (Wonders 2007). Globalization has seen the distinction between domestic and international increasingly blurred. The incremental merging of national and international necessarily challenges the border between the disciplines of criminology and international relations. Criminology's traditional focus on domestic issues of crime and justice increasingly overlaps with international relations' core focus on relations between states. The paper interrogates criminology's disciplinary border and argues for increasing dialogue between criminology and international relations.

The relationship between antisocial attitude and behaviour over the life-course

Tara Renae McGee[1] and David P. Farrington[2]

[1]*School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Australia*
[2]*Institute of Criminology, The University of Cambridge, England*

Research by West and Farrington (1977) demonstrated that a high antisocial personality score was characteristic of the males who self-reported delinquency. What remains unexamined is the extent to which antisocial

attitude is stable and how it relates to behaviour over time. This research examines the interplay between antisocial attitudes and behaviour over the life-course. Data are drawn from the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development (CSDD). The CSDD is a prospective longitudinal study of 411 inner-city London boys who were followed up from childhood to age 48. This paper presents an examination of the stability of the antisocial attitude measure at ages 18, 32, and 48. Consideration is given to the extent to which the ranking of individuals on antisocial personality scores remains constant over time as well as the coexistence of absolute change with relative stability, and the relation between antisocial attitude and behaviour at different ages.

The role of emotions in juvenile offending

Andrew McGrath[1]

[1]School of Psychology, Charles Sturt University, Australia

The current study investigates how young offenders appearing before court perceive the experience, and the impact of these perceptions on subsequent offending. It will argue that the emotional reactions experienced by these young offenders should be given closer consideration by researchers and policy makers. In support of this argument, data from a study of the NSW Children's Court will be presented, in particular, the factors associated with feelings of stigmatisation and reintegration (Braithwaite, 1989). While variables associated with the court hearing such as perceptions of fairness and sentence severity were associated with stigmatisation, reintegration was also associated with interdependency, where those with closer parental and community ties were more likely to feel reintegrated. Finally, in contrast to results obtained from short-term follow-ups with this dataset, reintegration, rather than stigmatisation, was shown to be a significant predictor of reoffending for the young people in the study.

Rethinking over-representation: Māori and confinement

Tracey McIntosh[1]

[1] Sociology Department, The University of Auckland, New Zealand

The global over-representation of indigenous peoples in prisons speaks to lives of restriction and constraint both inside and outside of the wire. Incarceration marks a downwards shift in the life trajectory, the narrowing of a constricted path culminating in a further embedding of a marginalised status. Prisons are institutions that in their architecture, systems and policies articulate the power of the state over the individual and, in the case of indigenous peoples, of the collective. This paper focuses on the experience of confinement for Māori in colonial and post-colonial settings. There is a specific focus on the normalisation, in some sectors of Māori community, of the prison experience and its role in the inter-generational transfer of social inequalities. This in itself demands a new way of framing the over-representation discourse which recognises the way that the prison encroaches into collective lifeworlds. The shadow of the prison colonises social landscapes and for too many people colonises their future.

Trust and trustworthiness in policing Vietnamese Australians

Helen McKernan[1] and Leanne Weber[1]

[1]Political and Social Inquiry, Monash University, Australia

The paper draws on a qualitative study of policing a Vietnamese Australian community to investigate the factors that influence a trustworthy reputation and performance by police officers. Academic scholarship has investigated trust constructs and applications in social, psychological, criminological and management paradigms. Across the disciplinary fields it is generally agreed, that without trust relationships falter. This is a particular concern in community policing of ethnically and racially identified communities. A challenge for contemporary policing research on trust, as for related concerns such as confidence or cooperation,

is to relate the quality of personal police encounters to commonly held views about the policing institution (Bradford et al 2009:21). Overall there is a general scarcity of models that identify the determinants of trust in the applied literature. The paper uses an integrated sociological model of trust to find the key determinants of trustworthiness of police by Vietnamese Australians.

Sport in prison: Illustrative case studies from the UK

Professor Rosie Meek[1]

[1]*Social Sciences & Law, Teesside University, UK*

The benefit of integrating sport into prison regimes is increasingly recognised in academic and operational contexts, and policy developments reflect sport as a positive diversion, intervention and rehabilitation tool for use with offenders, both in the community and in custody. The current paper draws upon the existing literature base and presents primary data collected from prisoners and prison staff in the UK in order to illustrate current practice, and the unique challenges and opportunities associated with delivering sport within custodial contexts. Illustrative case studies of the innovative use of sport in prison are presented and the efficacy of - and potential problems posed by - utilising sport as a rehabilitative tool within prisons are discussed in light of the methodological challenges associated with evaluative research in this domain.

Voices from the streets: Conducting life history interviews with homeless women

Helena Menih[1]

[1]*Griffith University, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Australia*

This paper presents an exploratory study of female homelessness. A review of studies conducted on homelessness demonstrates the lack of research on

female homelessness in Australia and indicates that the research that has been conducted tends to be gender-blind. Additionally, little is known about the experiences of, and the meaning attached to homelessness for women. Thus, a more in-depth understanding of why women become homeless and how they cope with homelessness is essential. Women living on the streets have also been criminalised in the media and public, this is mainly due to the picture of homelessness that has been portrayed throughout the years. During the life history interviewing it was established that only some of these women have come across criminal justice system as offenders. Majority of these women were or are the victims in one way or another. In this paper I present some reflections on 'doing' ethnographic research (more specifically life history interviews) with homeless women in Brisbane.

The misappropriation of Māori culture in prison

Terikirangi Mihaere[1]

[1] Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Māori have been approximately 50% of New Zealand's prison population for three decades, yet account for only 15% of the county's total population. In response has been a plethora of hopeless policies and programmes, foremost among them is the idea that increasing the sense of Māori cultural identity among Māori prisoners will reduce Māori reoffending. Despite the fact that there has been little systematic investigation connecting the idea of Māori cultural identity to Māori crime, a broad spectrum of Māori cultural identity policies and programmes have been 'rolled out' across the Department of Corrections. According to evaluation reports however, there has been little evidence of success. Drawing on extensive primary research, this paper argues that Corrections has misappropriated Māori cultural identity, and with a deeply embedded psychological framework defining all of its operations, might never successfully develop, run or evaluate Māori cultural identity programmes.

New technologies, mobility, young people and trafficking

Dr Sanja Milivojevic[1]

[1]*University of New South Wales, Australia*

In the globalised world traditional crimes are accompanied by 'electronic crimes', which incorporate "a wide range of crimes committed with the aid of digital technology" (Grabosky 2007:2). These new technologies provide consumers "with the facility to inflict unprecedented harm" (Grabosky 2007:1-2). The international community and law enforcement agencies have been especially concerned about the facilitation of illegal activities through the use of new technologies, and the vulnerability of young people to sexual exploitation via internet-facilitated social interaction (Jewkes, 2011; Milivojevic, 2011).

As a part of our innovative teaching, third year students at UNSW are engaged in developing research projects on cutting-edge criminological topics. This paper is based one such research project. Its aims were to provide first insight into the use of the new technologies in facilitating, preventing and engaging with the issue of trafficking, especially in the context of young people. Students looked at four key aspects of technology-trafficking-mobility nexus: media coverage of young people and use of new technologies, the use of new technologies in preventing and policing trafficking, relevant policies, and young people's experiences in relation to new technologies and mobility. The paper will highlight key findings and discuss further research directions in investigating this important research area.

Mental health care in prisons: Care versus custody in the search for equivalence

Alice Mills[1] and Kathleen Kendall[2]

[1]*Department of Sociology, University of Auckland, New Zealand*
[2]*School of Medicine, University of Southampton, UK*

In 2001, the prison mental health strategy in England and Wales introduced multi-disciplinary in-reach teams, funded and managed by local health authorities, to provide prisoners with access to the same range and quality of services as available to those in the community. Whilst in-reach teams have improved prisoners' access to some aspects of mental healthcare, little consideration has been given as to whether the goal of providing equivalent care in prisons is achievable or realistic. Drawing on a qualitative study of a prison in-reach team in southern England, this paper will discuss the difficulties of providing mental health in prisons, with reference to the formal and informal networks of penal power (Sim 2002), and the enduring conflict between care and custody. It examines the implications of this friction for the goal of equivalence and for other jurisdictions seeking to use community agencies to provide and run healthcare services in prisons.

Substance and crime: Case of study Garmsar Prison in May 2012

Tahereh Mirsadoo[1] and Seyed Makan Sedaghat[2]

[1]Department of Sociology, Islamic Azad University, Garmsar Branch, Iran
[2]Student of Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Iran is one of most polluted countries to drug and has one of highest rates of addiction to substance and according to statistics of Drug Combat Staff of Iran; there are 2,000,000 substances addicts in Iran. According to statements of Prisons Organization Chief of Iran, the most of crimes of prisoners in 2011 were related to drugs. The main question in this research was how much crimes in Garmsar city are related to substance? Our main goal was presentation a typology of crimes with emphasis on crimes of related to substance in Garmsar city. For to response to this question we studied the crimes committed by Garmsar prisoners, through content analysis of the statistics of crimes of Garmsar prisoners in May 2012. Crimes of related to trafficking substance and substance abuse were two main variables of research. Background variables were: age, sex, education level, income, marital status, geographical origin, frequency of imprisonment.

Police Crime prevention initiatives in Australia: Findings from a review

Anthony Morgan[1]

[1]*Crime Reduction and Review Program, Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia*

Few people would debate the important contribution that police can make to the prevention of crime. But competing priorities, the narrow focus of many police crime prevention initiatives, an emphasis on the lead role of local government and questions about the adoption of community and problem-oriented policing have impacted on the capacity of police to prevent crime. The recently released National Crime Prevention Framework sets out a clear agenda for crime prevention in Australia. Coupled with a shift in responsibility for leading the crime prevention response in some jurisdictions to police agencies, there is an opportunity to reinvigorate the police approach to preventing crime. Building on previous research into the role of police in community-driven projects, this paper will describe common features of police-led crime prevention activity in Australia and present the findings from a review of evaluations of police initiatives, outlining ways to enhance the preventive capabilities of police.

Victimisation and social disadvantage in people with psychosis: Data from the 2010 Australian National Survey of Psychosis

Vera Morgan[1], Frank Morgan[2], Cherrie Galletly[3] and Giulietta Valuri[1]

[1]*Neuropsychiatric Epidemiology Research Unit, School of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, The University of Western Australia, Australia*
[2]*Crime Research Centre, The University of Western Australia, Australia*
[3]*School of Medicine, University of Adelaide, Australia*

The 2010 Australian national survey of psychosis assessed psychopathology, service utilisation and personal circumstances including criminal victimisation. A two-phase design was used covering 10% of Australians aged 18-64 years.

Victimisation prevalence among people with psychosis (at 38.6% for any victimisation over the past year and 24.8% for assault) is much higher than population prevalence (at 4.8% for assault). Compared to people with psychosis who had not been victimised, those victimised were significantly more likely to have a history of substance abuse, to be unemployed, not to have completed schooling and to have been homeless in the past year. Victimisation levels rose as the measure of disadvantage of the area in which they lived increased.

Socioeconomic disadvantage is an important risk factor for victimisation. However, people with psychosis are much more likely than the general population to experience socioeconomic disadvantage, while functional disability associated with their illness further compounds their vulnerability.

How worried should we be about worry? Findings on public perceptions of crime and safety from the 2009 New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey

Dr Bronwyn Morrison[1], Simon Brown1 and Dr Melissa Smith[1]

[1]Research and Evaluation, Ministry of Justice, New Zealand

Over the last two decades there has been a proliferation of surveys in New Zealand which include measures on public perceptions of crime and safety, including the New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey (NZCASS) run by the Ministry of Justice. While the results from these surveys regularly find their way into strategic documents, there has been comparatively little research exploring the nature and drivers of public perceptions of crime and safety in New Zealand. Informed by international research, this paper will present results from an analysis of the fear

of crime results from the 2009 NZCASS. Looking across 17 public perception measures, the paper will explore what proportion of the public are highly worried/fearful, the profile of this group, and what drives high levels of worry. It will also highlight some of the methodological issues associated with measuring fear of crime and note implications for future research in this area.

The relationship between work-related factors and job satisfaction: A study of police officers in South Korea

Dae-Hoon Kwak[1] and **Mahesh K. Nalla[2]**

[1]Department of Criminal Justice, Illinois State University at Normal, USA
[2]School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University at East Lansing, USA

Most prior research shows that the primary determinants of police officers' job satisfaction are the officers' individual traits, such as age, gender, education, and rank. However, relatively few studies have focused on work-related factors (e.g., job assignment, work type) that influence levels of job satisfaction among police officers. In addition, most prior inquiries have been limited to Western societies. To extend the knowledge of police officers' job satisfaction, this study examines the effects of work-related factors on job satisfaction among police officers in South Korea. More specifically, using the self-reported survey data (2006) from Korean National Police Agency (KNPA), the current study employs a series of one-way ANOVA and OLS regression analyses to examine the direct and interactive effects of work-related factors on overall and multi-facets of job satisfaction (e.g., satisfaction with salary/benefit).

Paradigm for policing advanced fee fraud on Nigeria cyber space

Philip Ndubueze[1]

[1] Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria

Although, Advanced Fee Fraud (AFF) is not a new phenomenon in Nigeria, the boom in the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector in the 2000s has changed its entire scope and landscape. This boom has also posed novel and critical challenges for policing. The Economic and Financial Crimes Commissions (EFCC) was established in 2004, by the Federal Government of Nigeria to among other things police AFF. This paper examines the effectiveness of third parties policing strategies in preventing AFF. 1500 adult Nigerians were sampled from Lagos metropolis, using the multi-staged sampling technique. The study found that third party policing strategies adopted in compliance with section 13, sub-section 1a and 1b of the Advanced Feed Fraud and Other Fraud Related Offence Act, 2006, are effective in preventing Advanced Fee Fraud in Nigeria. The paper recommends ways to multiply the prospects of third party policing paradigm in policing other cyber related offences.

New Zealand's 'Three Strikes' law

Greg Newbold[1]

[1]Sociology Department, University of Canterbury, New Zealand

In June 2010, New Zealand followed a large number of American jurisdictions and introduced a version of 'Three Strikes and You're Out'. Despite clear opposition from almost every interested authority in the country, including the Ministry of Justice, the police, the Correctional Association and a number of judges, the bill was hastened through parliament and became law within 15 months. This paper discusses the three strikes legislation and its possible ramifications for New Zealand, and explains the way by which the law came about.

Correlates of crime: Disadvantaged localities and conviction and imprisonment rates

Peter Norden[1]

[1] *Global Studies, Social Science and Planning, RMIT University, Australia*

Australia's imprisonment population has increased at almost three times the rate of the national population increase over the last fifteen years according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics. After thirty years work as a practitioner within the criminal justice system in Australia, the author set out to statistically confirm his professional observations that there appeared to be a strong relationship between general level of social disadvantage and poor health with the likelihood of court conviction and eventual imprisonment. Working as the project manager of national research undertaken by Tony Vinson, now Emeritus Professor at the University of Sydney, the author identified major positive correlations between over twenty different disadvantage factors. Remarkably, the research also identified ways of dampening the impact of such intense disadvantage in those communities marked by higher levels of social cohesion. These research findings have substantial implications for national social policy reform in Australia.

Social responses to crime: Crime prevention through integrated planning

Peter Norden[1]

[1] *Global Studies, Social Science and Planning, RMIT University, Australia*

Responding to a growth in population in Metropolitan Melbourne of around two per cent a year, a level far higher than the national average and other Australian cities, the Victorian Government contracted the author to undertake a research investigation that could identify methods of integrated planning that might lead to more effective crime prevention measures. The goal of

providing affordable and liveable communities, both on the urban fringe of Melbourne and in the redevelopment of existing housing stock provided the researcher with the opportunity of presenting an alternative to the current expansion of the Victorian prison population. Drawing on the research mapping disadvantage by postcode completed by Professor Tony Vinson of the University of Sydney, the author provides a pathway to the growth of social cohesion and effective crime prevention by ensuring closer integration between the state government authorities of housing, health, education, transport, planning and criminal justice.

Indian approaches to opiate production and control: Historical perspective and comparative problems

Vincent O'Kane[1]

[1]School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Melbourne, Australia

Critics of poppy crop eradication in Afghanistan have promoted licensed poppy cultivation as an alternative policy. These critics argue that Afghan poppies could be used to produce pharmaceutical drugs. The debate over this proposal raises questions about how different countries come to enter licit drug agriculture, and what effect this has, if any, on illicit drug production, trade and use.

Case studies of India and Tasmania offer valuable insight into how licit drug agriculture is established in very different context. My framework for analysing case studies of licit drug agriculture employs historical research, Bourdieusian field analysis, and a socio-economic analysis of agricultural production.

The ultimate goal of these case studies should be to build an empirical picture of the global political economy of legal and illegal opiate drugs. However, cases of licit drug agriculture should always be analysed in light of the global field of power.

Three strikes in New Zealand: The first two years

James Oleson[1]

[1]Department of Sociology, University of Auckland, New Zealand

Habitual felon legislation is nothing new, but within the last twenty years it has assumed increasing penological significance. Since passage of California's landmark 1994 initiative, more than 100,000 offenders have been incarcerated in that state, contributing to prison crowding so serious that, in 2011, the United States Supreme Court ordered California to reduce its prison population by 40,000 people. While the Californian three strikes law is unusually draconian, other jurisdictions also have passed habitual offender legislation. In 2010, New Zealand passed its own three strikes legislation as part of the Sentencing and Parole Reform Bill 2010. New Zealand has had only two years of experience under the three strikes law, and little official data is currently available, but this paper outlines the extant data and suggests that three strikes warnings have been disproportionately employed in cases involving males, young adults, and indigenous persons.

Zonal governance, surveillance and policing

Darren Palmer[1] & Ian Warren[1]

[1]Criminology, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Deakin University, Geelong, Australia

The growing of the use of zonal policing techniques represents a mostly (though not exclusively) subtle further development in the militarisation of policing. In various 'war zones' today terms such as 'green zones' and other zones are used to depict purportedly different levels of control and security, shaping and shaped by the level and type of military activity. It is argued in this article that similar zonal thinking and practice has developed in contemporary policing. Various features of these 'policing zones' are identified, including the different ways in which special zones are created, the creation of special powers and special procedures that increase police street level discretion, the

ever-increasing use of various surveillance techniques and technologies, the increase of police power to punish 'on-the-spot', and the ability of police to ban or expel individuals from such zones. The article concludes by raising questions concerning the implications of such development.

Theories of crime and punishment

Pete Parcells[1], Mitch Clearfield [2], Pavel Blagov[3], Keith Farrington[4] and Gilbert Mireles[4]

[1]Department of Economics, Whitman College, USA
[2]Department of Philosophy, Whitman College, USA
[3]Department of Psychology, Whitman College, USA
[4]Department of Sociology, Whtiman College, USA

This abstract is a report on the results of a funded summer workshop which took place at Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington, USA.

While rough definitions of crime and punishment are easy enough to compose (crime is a certain kind of violation of the law; punishment is a certain kind of state-imposed hardship on the perpetrator of a crime), significant academic debates exist about nearly every issue surrounding those rough definitions: What is the nature and origin of the distinction between criminal and non-criminal behaviour? Why do people commit crimes? How should the state view criminals, crimes, and the causes of crimes? What are the effects of state punishment? What are, and what should be, its purpose(s)? These questions are addressed in different but overlapping ways by the disciplines represented. The workshop was held to "… encourage forms of inquiry that take their starting point from substantive issues, questions, and problems that cross established disciplinary lines…"

A particular theme to be pursued in this workshop was that of "marginality" as it relates to the differential labelling and systemic punishment of the members of our society – i.e., marginality by race and class, marginality by age status, marginality by gender, and marginality by mental health status.

The AVAILLL programme: Using popular film subtitles to enhance literacy outcomes for youth offenders

Faye Parkhill[1] and Dr Ronnie Davey[1]

[1]University of Canterbury, New Zealand

Katsiyannis, Ryan, Zhang and Spann's review (2008) of the literature pertaining to academic achievement and its effect on delinquency were unable to establish direct causal relations between the two variables. However, the literature did show that rates of recidivism were highly correlated with low levels of academic performance and that the implementation of sound academic interventions, particularly in reading, can effectively reduce rates of both delinquency and recidivism.

The Audio Visual Achievement in Literacy Language and Learning (AVAILLL) uses a combination of image and word to foster comprehension and fluency in reading for students in schools and adult learners who struggle with reading. Last year the programme was trialled with prisoners in a male prison. As a pilot study, the numbers were too limited to determine a statistical significance in achievement. However, the self-reported increase in improvement, engagement and interest in reading indicated that using subtitles could assist to improve outcomes for prisoners with low achievement in literacy.

Improving outcomes for vulnerable children

Susan Paton[1]

[1]Health Promotion Agency, New Zealand

Children are New Zealand's greatest asset but also our most vulnerable citizens. Decisions taken by adults impact on children's lives and futures. One of the factors that place children at risk of poor outcomes including offending is alcohol and other drug problems. When parents or other family members drink heavily children can suffer lifelong consequences. So what can we do about this? We need to proactively identify people who are drinking problematically and support them

to make changes. Currently only one percent of New Zealanders are accessing specialised alcohol and other drug treatment services. Early intervention provides a way for us to proactively identify and support parents, caregivers who are drinking problematically by providing evidence-based intervention that will impact positively on the individual, whānau and the wider community. Health Promotion Agency - Early Intervention Manager Sue Paton will discuss opportunities for community-based early intervention for families whose children are made vulnerable due to parental addiction.

What do we want from police leaders? A systematic literature review

*Dr Victoria Herrington[1] and **Mitch Pearson-Goff[1]***

[1]Research and Learning, Australian Institute of Police Management, Australia

What do we want from our police leaders? This is a deceptively simple question. Answers can be drawn from a multitude of sources and actors, including the police, the environment they operate in, and policing stakeholders. To provide further clarity as to what we actually need from police leaders and in an attempt to contribute to the understudied field of police leadership, we completed a systematic literature review. From over 9,000 pieces of literature we have identified 170 articles to be included in our analysis. The purpose of this systematic review is to provide an evidence-base to assist police, practitioners and policy makers to understand what is really needed of police leaders. Ultimately, this has implications for law enforcement and leadership development programs. This review is a step towards establishing an evidence-base for identifying, improving, creating and implementing development opportunities to reflect the needs of current and future police leaders.

Hot pants at the border: Sorting sex work from trafficking

Sharon Pickering[1] and Julie Ham[1]

[1]Criminology, Monash University, Australia

Based on interviews with Australian immigration officials, this paper examines the risk profiles, strategies and assumptions border control make about migrant women crossing international borders. It considers state desire and capacity to police out sex work in an international environment shaped by moral crusades around trafficking. State anti-trafficking agendas are partly operationalised through subjective interpretations of women's sexuality by immigration officials. At the border, subjective assessments of women's sexuality shaped officials' determinations of potential criminality or victimisation. The scrutiny and policing of women's sexuality also intersected with assumptions about ethnicity, race, class and age. With post arrival prosecutorial efforts proving limited in the fight against sex trafficking there has been a heightened focus on the border as the preferred site for controlling women's actual or potential victimisation. Findings suggest that moralistic anti-trafficking agendas can reinforce the state's authority to determine 'appropriate' and 'risky' levels of sexuality that women are permitted.

Using wastewater analysis to measure illicit substance use among attendees of a music festival

*Foon Yin Lai[1], Phong K. Thai[1,2], Jake O'Brien[1], Ben Kele[3], Christoph Ort[4,5], Coral Gartner[6], Steve Carter[7], Wayne Hall[6], **Jeremy Prichard[8]**, Raimondo Bruno[9], Paul Kirkbride[10], Geoff Eaglesham[1] and Jochen F. Mueller[1]*

[1]The University of Queensland, The National Research Centre for Environmental Toxicology, Australia
[2]Bond University, Australia
[3]Central Queensland University, Australia
[4]The University of Queensland, Advanced Water Management Centre, Australia
[5]Eawag, Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and

Technology, Switzerland
[6]The University of Queensland, Centre for Clinical Research,
Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital, Australia
[7]Queensland Health Forensic Scientific Services, Australia
[8]Faculty of Law, University of Tasmania, Australia
[9]School of Psychology, University of Tasmania, Australia
[1] Australian Federal Police, Forensic and Data Centres,
Australia

Wastewater analysis (WWA) has been used in Australia and other countries to estimate the prevalence of illicit substance use in the general community. Attendees at music festivals or other special/party events are potentially more likely to consume illicit drugs than the general public. Surveys of festival attendees have been conducted, but these only reach a proportion of attendees and users might not know the exact identity of the substances that they have consumed. This study aimed to use WWA to investigate the prevalence of illicit drug use at the same music festival in two consecutive years. Among other things, the results suggested that ecstasy and cocaine consumption was constant in both years. Methamphetamine consumption appeared to fall in the second year, while cannabis rose. Residues of the broad class of 'emerging psychoactive substances' – including mephedrone, methylone and benzyl piperazine – were detected more frequently in the first year than in the second year.

A study on examining the impact of official intervention on delinquent persistence and desistance among released juveniles

Dr Mohan Singh Priyamvadha[1]

[1] Department of Criminology, University of Madras, India

The present study has focused on the impact of official intervention on delinquent persistence and desistance and found the relationship between official intervention and secondary deviance. The crime producing consequence of stigma in the tradition bound Indian society is very severe and in some cases the entire family of the released juveniles is ostracized from the mainstream of the society.

To examine the effects of official intervention on juveniles, data were collected from 58 juveniles whom fall under the age category of 16-21 years who were released from the Special Home (Correctional institution meant for juveniles in India) Tamil Nadu, India. The study found that the majority of the respondents were severely affected by stigmatization in the society due to official intervention hence they prefer to opt for criminal career.

Is there a relationship between child care and subsequent adolescent antisocial behaviour?

Helen Punter[1], Tara Renae McGee[1], William Bor[2], Gail M. Williams[3] and Jake M. Najman[3]

[1]School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Australia
[2]Kids in Mind Research, Mater Children's Hospital, Australia
[3]School of Population Health and School of Social Science, The University of Queensland, Australia

While research has shown child care may be beneficial for cognitive and academic outcomes, other research suggests it may be detrimental for children's socio-emotional development or have no effect at all. A limited number of studies have followed children into adolescence, producing findings that have been inconsistent. This research is the first Australian study to explore the long term effects of early and extensive hours of non-maternal child care on adolescent behavioural outcomes. This study utilised the Mater-University of Queensland Study of Pregnancy (MUSP) a prospective longitudinal study of children born between 1981 and 1983 in Brisbane, Australia. Findings indicate that entering care earlier and attending for longer hours is significantly associated with higher levels of antisocial behaviour. However, child care was no longer predictive of antisocial behaviour after controlling for numerous maternal, child and family factors known to be related to child outcomes; suggesting other proximal factors are more influential.

Applying the critical lens to judicial officers and legal practitioners involved in sentencing indigenous offenders: Will anyone or anything do?

*Elena Marchetti[1] and **Janet Ransley[2]***

[1]*Faculty of Law, University of Wollongong, Australia*
[2]*School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Australia*

There are a number of innovative practices employed by judicial officers and legal practitioners when sentencing Indigenous offenders in Australia. These include circuit courts in regional and remote centres where judicial officers seek the advice of community members when making sentencing determinations; Indigenous sentencing courts in urban cities and regional towns where Elders or Community Representatives are involved in the sentencing court process; and now the cross-border justice scheme where judicial officers and legal practitioners from the NPY Lands in the NT, SA and WA are engaged in 'processing' offenders from 'cross-border' jurisdictions. Using the theoretical principles underpinning problem-solving and specialist courts and post-colonial theories, this paper explores what emotive or relational characteristics, and what culturally appropriate courtroom processes judicial officers and other legal players involved in Indigenous-centred sentencing practices, need to possess and employ in order to achieve improved outcomes for offenders, victims and the criminal justice system.

Policing and protecting Europe's most vulnerable: Responses to the trafficking of Roma children.

*Dr Pete Fussey[1] and **Dr Paddy Rawlinson[2]***

[1]*Department of Sociology, University of Essex, England*
[2]*Department of Criminology, Monash University, Australia*

The paper presents findings from an empirical study of the trafficking of Roma children into the UK, involving the establishment first EU wide police Joint Investigation Team

(JIT) to investigate the illegal movement of humans in Europe. From their analysis of police data, and interviews with senior actors within policing and justice agencies, as well as Roma advocacy NGOs in Britain, Romania and Bulgaria, the authors examine the problems of policing and protecting marginalised populations across different jurisdictions and how these are exacerbated by the diverse and often conflicting remits of the various agencies involved. The paper discusses how the impact of structural issues such as poverty and exclusion, and the resulting conflation of the criminalisation and victimisation of the Roma,   has rendered responses to child trafficking not only ineffective but served to aggravate the increasingly adverse conditions faced by 'Europe's favourite scapegoat'

Sex work and vulnerabilities to trafficking and related exploitation in Australia

Lauren Renshaw[1]

[1]Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia

Although there have been widely reported cases of trafficking in persons in the sex industry, there is little primary research on the extent and nature of exploitation in the Australian industry. In 2010, the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) partnered with the sex worker organisation Scarlet Alliance to conduct a nation-wide survey on sex workers, specifically targeting migrant sex workers of Thai, Chinese and Korean backgrounds (nationalities known to make up the larger proportion of migrant sex workers in Australia). Close to 600 usable surveys were collected. As a sub-project of the AIC's Trafficking in Persons Research Program, this paper will look at the extent and nature of trafficking-related exploitation within our survey sample. Further, it will explore the links between these indications of exploitation and known risk factors, as drawn from the literature and the judgements of finalised trafficking-related cases in the sex industry.

Juvenile bail and remand in Australia: Findings from a national study

Kelly Richards[1], **Lauren Renshaw[1]**

[1]Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia

In recent years concern has emerged about the number of juveniles spending time in custody on remand (i.e. awaiting a court hearing, decision or sentence). This concern is underpinned by the fact that both United Nations instruments relating to juvenile justice and domestic legislation in Australia contain the principle of using detention as a last resort for juveniles.

This paper will present the findings of a national study, funded by the Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators, into juvenile bail and remand in Australia. The research involved a literature review and review of relevant legislation, analysis of quantitative data on juvenile remand, and extensive consultations with a range of relevant stakeholders (e.g. senior police officers, children's court magistrates, other bail decision-makers, children's lawyers and bail service providers) in each jurisdiction. This paper will report on the findings from this research, with a particular focus on the drivers of juvenile remand.

Crime prevention and litigation

Jessica Ritchie[1]
[1]School of Criminology, Griffith University, Australia

There have been several recent litigation cases in which people who have been injured using public spaces have successfully sued governments, which have also been held responsible for the criminal actions of third parties. As a result, there has been a growing recognition of governments' and private businesses' responsibility to proactively implement Crime Prevention through Environmental Design and situational crime prevention techniques in public and semi-public spaces to reduce risk to the public. This presentation will describe recent examples of such initiatives, which have become especially important when designing and maintaining these spaces.

Emotions, public attitudes and public policy on crime and justice

*David Indermaur[1] and **Lynne Roberts[2]***

[1]*Crime Research Centre, University of Western Australia, Australia*
[2]*School of Psychology and Speech Pathology, Australia*

Debates on crime and punishment are routinely framed in public discourse by concerns that focus on symbolic and emotional responses. The enthusiasm for "tough" responses is one well known example of this. Whilst responsible government attempts to focus on the reduction of crime the focus on symbolic emotions has been adopted by populist governments as the sole framework for crime and justice policy. How can emotions in this area be acknowledged and validated without blocking the development of crime-reduction policy. Understanding how emotions relate to public punitiveness is an important part of an informed answer to this question. In a recent large scale study of Australians' attitudes to crime and justice we measured punitiveness as well as emotions of fear and anger related to crime. In this presentation we examine the relationship between emotions and punitiveness. Our discussion centres on how emotions can be accommodated within rational debates in this area.

Fear and worry about cybercrime

***Lynne Roberts[1]** and Vincent Mancini[1]*

[1]*Curtin University, Australia*

Recent research across a range of countries has suggested that fear of cybercrime has now surpassed fear of 'traditional' crime. However, most research has relied on single item measures of fear of cybercrime, or measures with unknown psychometric properties. Further, most measures have inadequate content validity; addressing finance-related crimes but ignoring interpersonal crimes. Our research aimed to develop valid, reliable measures of fear and worry about cybercrime. Following interviews with 19 members of the Australian public, we developed a pool of items measuring fear and worry

about cybercrime based on themes emerging from the interviews. An online survey containing the pool of items and validation measures was completed by 245 Australians. In our presentation, we will provide an overview of our new measures of fear and worry about cybercrime and their psychometric properties. We will also directly compare fear and worry of a range of comparable traditional and cybercrimes.

Visiting Thanatos: Dark tourism levels worldwide

James Rodgers[1]

[1] Department of Sociology, The University of Auckland, New Zealand

The study of dark tourism is a relatively new phenomenon that aligns with the increased fascination by tourists in sites of death, destruction, or the macabre. This presentation will explore the number and location of dark tourism sites per country and will attempt to amend the current lack of research regarding global trends in dark tourism. This research lays the foundation for future research by collating a wide range of international dark tourism sites and categorising them by location and typology. Comparisons will be drawn between countries based on the amount of sites per capita, as well as highlighting which regions specialise in which forms of dark tourism.

'Demented prisoners, sexual persuasion and creed': The Independent Monitoring Board on monitoring equality in British prisons

James Roffee[1]

[1]Monash University, Australia

This paper presents an analysis of the reporting of issues of equality and diversity by the Independent Monitoring Board of England and Wales (IMB). The paper presents the first in-depth analysis of the work of the IMB. The Board is tasked by Her Majesty's Prisons Service of England and

Wales with the independent oversight of the entire prison and detention network. The Board has unfettered access to the establishments and prisoners and is required to report each year to the Secretary of State. This analysis utilised primary data from these reports and sought to monitor compliance with the obligation to report on equality and diversity issues, as well as understand patterns in reporting across the different prohibited grounds of discrimination. The conceptualisation of the task by the Boards saw some aspects of discrimination receiving a great deal of attention. However, the conflation of other aspects of discrimination into single categories of concern could lead to serious implications in the reporting and thus treatment of prisoners. It is hoped that these findings can be used to inform the workings of the Boards in order to achieve greater levels of constructive reporting.

Assessing and addressing criminal law students' attitudes towards domestic violence

Dr Kate Sainsbury[1] and Dr Susan Armstrong[1]

[1]*Faculty of Law, University of Western Sydney, Australia*

This paper reports on a joint project between the University of Western Sydney (UWS) and South West Sydney Legal Centre (SWSLC) to enhance law students' understanding of domestic violence. SWSLC runs the Domestic Violence Court Advocacy Service in south western Sydney and was concerned about legal practitioners' lack of understanding of the dynamics and impact of domestic violence. This project used two interventions – an instructional program delivered by legal practitioners practising with victims of domestic violence, and an observation of the Domestic Violence Court Advocacy Services processes in local courts. Students' attitudes and knowledge were measured using the National Community Attitudes towards Violence Against Women Survey (2009) administered before and after the intervention. This paper reports on the changes to student attitudes of 146 students, which included increased understanding of behaviours constituting domestic violence, the groups vulnerable to domestic violence, and where to obtain outside advice or support for domestic violence.

New technologies employed to abate crime and to promote security

Rick Sarre[1]

[1]School of Law, University of South Australia, Australia

Police, intelligence agencies, corporations, employers, media and private property owners, many by using their privately contracted investigators, all wield some degree of power in observing, filming, monitoring and listening in to the conversations of others. In many instances, the law specifically empowers such intrusive activities, especially in the public agency realm. In the private sector, the legal restrictions that may apply still allow a fair degree of latitude to those who wish to spy on others. These technologies are being adopted, governments say, in order to deter potential offenders, to help identify suspects, and make people feel less vulnerable. But the consequences for civil liberties are still to be assessed. Is the reductive effect worth the costs? This paper will make an assessment of where we have come and we are headed.

Helping prisoners be parents: Improving family bonds, encouraging desistance

Dr Natalie Scerra[1]

[1]Social Justice Unit, UnitingCare Children, Young People & Families, Australia

Prisoner's family relationships have been related to lower levels of recidivism. The importance of maintaining these relationships when imprisoned was found to influence post-release relationships. Prison parental education has been associated with increased contact and attachment between parent and child. Early evidence suggests that education programs in prisons, including parental education, may reduce recidivism.

A parent education program currently being trialled and evaluated in prisons in Tasmania and NSW is *Newpin Inside Parents*. The program is designed specifically for

parents in prison and offers a combination of therapeutic and educational parenting groups, with the aims of strengthening social and familial bonds and reducing recidivism. This presentation will discuss the *Newpin Inside Parents* program and present key findings from the first wave of evaluation gathered from fathers in a Tasmanian prison who participated in the program.

Closing the breach: Apprehended violence orders against young people

Dr Natalie Scerra[1]

[1]*Social Justice Unit, Uniting Care Children, Young People & Families, Australia*

Apprehended Violence Orders (AVOs) are often associated with the breakdown of an intimate relationship where at least one of the parties experiences violence, threats and/or intimidation. However, increasingly in NSW AVOs are being granted against young people (principally by parents and carers). This issue has been identified as an emerging trend by youth services teams with UnitingCare Burnside who are on the front line working with young people and their families. An analysis of unpublished data on the number of AVOs granted and breaches of AVOs, commissioned from the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, provides further insights to this ever growing issue. This paper examines the growth in the incidence of AVO breaches and the impact that this can have on the young person. Alternative approaches to addressing the needs of young people who exhibit violent behaviour will be explored.

Australian deportation: Emerging trends and practices

Helen Gibbon[1,2], **Marie Segrave[2],** *and Mike Grewcock[1]*

[1]*UNSW, Australia*
[2]*Monash University, Australia*

This paper will report the interim findings of a large study of the contemporary use of deportation in Australia. As

a major coercive power deportation is the outcome of a range of processes in which often police, migration and private contractors may work in concert to effect a removal. Analysing migration, tribunal and qualitative data this paper will map emerging trends and practices in the impact of deportation on agencies, communities and individuals with a focus on understanding its use in relation to key groups such as s501 (criminal deportations) and international student removals.

Young people and the court

Dr Melissa Smith[1], *Angela Lee[1]*

[1]Research and Evaluation, Ministry of Justice, New Zealand

Last year Ministry of Justice researchers completed exploratory research aimed at providing insights into the experiences and views of young people and their families going through the Youth Court. The views and experiences of court professionals were also obtained.

These views and experiences are discussed in relation to progression through the Youth Court - before the young people attended court, at the court itself, and then we discuss the impact of the youth court and their suggested improvements. The range of experiences reported were influenced by contextual factors such as differences in young people's capacity and capability, different pathways through the youth justice system, the level of familiarity and prior exposure to the system.

Organised crime and public sector corruption: A crime scripts analysis of displacement risks

Russell G Smith[1], *Elizabeth Rowe[2] and Adam M Tomison[3]*

[1]Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia
[2]Queensland University of Technology, Australia
[3]Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia

This paper explores the notion of tactical crime displacement that could arise as a consequence of increased legislative action to respond to organise crime risks in Australia over the last decade. That is, criminals may modify their tactics in order to circumvent the effects of new legislation, allowing them to continue to offend with reduced risk of detection or criminal justice action taking place. The paper examines one potential tactical displacement effect - how organised criminal groups may increase their use information and communication technologies to induce or corrupt public officials into disclosing information to facilitate further criminal activity. Following an analysis of the crime scripts used by organised criminals in relation to the corruption of public servants in Australia, various crime prevention solutions are explored that could be used to respond to these risks based on Ekblom's (2005) 5Is approach to situational crime prevention.

Understanding the drivers of fraud and the motivations of offenders

Russell G Smith[1]

[1]Global, Economic and Electronic Crime Program, Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia

This paper considers the personal and psychological profiles of fraud offenders that have been identified in prior survey research that can be used to understand the motivations for offending and the rationalisations fraudsters offer to justify their illegal conduct. Prior research on personality and white collar offending is reviewed, and the motivations and rationalisations offered by fraudsters are explored in order to identify individually-based psychological approaches to fraud reduction. It is argued that offender profiles can be used effectively as risk-assessment and crime-reduction tools. In particular Clarke's (2005) crime prevention strategies can be adapted to demonstrate potential ways in which the provocations that encourage fraud offending and the excuses used to justify fraud offending can be controlled, thus leading to reductions in patters of offending.

The legacy of state violence: Life after victimisation in NZ's social welfare homes

Elizabeth Stanley[1]

[1]*Institute of Criminology, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

Based on in-depth interviews with 45 'victims' together with extensive documentary analysis of over 100 cases, this paper outlines the legacy of institutional violence. The paper begins by providing an indication of the extent and nature of institutionalised harms (physical, sexual and psychological) inflicted against children in New Zealand's social welfare homes. It will then turn to a discussion of the long-term ramifications of this state violence. Drawing upon experiential accounts, the paper focuses on how these children, now adults, have perceived their victimisation and how these experiences have structured and shadowed their lives.

Perceptions of criminal intent and personal safety: A user-centred systems approach to security

Alex W Stedmon[1], Peter Fussey[2], Peter Eachus[3], Les Baillie[4], Rose Saikayasit[1] and Glyn Lawson[1]

[1]*Human Factors Research Group, University of Nottingham, UK*
[2]*Department of Sociology, University of Essex, UK*
[3]*School of Social Work, Psychology and Public Health, University of Salford, UK*
[4]*School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Cardiff, UK*

Against a backdrop of criminal activities, and as part of a major UK security consortium (EPSRC 'Shades of Grey': EP/H02302X/1; Home Office 'Model of Hostile Intent': CDE12123) this paper introduces the application of Human Factors (HF) in security research. Many HF challenges exist in detecting criminal activities and monitoring crowded public spaces whilst also protecting people going about their daily lives. From a research perspective, this translates into a need to detect suspicious behaviours

and identify hostile intent. By taking a systems approach, these challenges are discussed in relation to public perceptions of safety in crowded public spaces. Attention is focussed on field survey data in the effectiveness of CCTV technologies, responsibility for public safety, and more adventurous measures such as human pheromone detection. In addition, key differences between security agencies and front-line security personnel are explored using examples from transport hubs and social venues in the UK.

Degrees of violence: Female university students' experiences of sexual violence

Philip Stenning[1]

[1]School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Australia

In this paper I review the findings of recent research on female university students' experiences of sexual violence (sexual harassment, stalking and sexual assault). The paper reports on the findings of recent survey research in European and Australian universities. It focuses on the impact of victimisation on students' lives and studies; how students respond to victimisation; and policies and practices adopted by universities to reduce such victimisation and support student victims. The paper concludes with some suggestions for improving universities' responses to this issue, based on the findings of this research.

Gender, race and offending trajectories: Examining Moffitt's (1994) hypotheses.

Anna Stewart[1], April Chrzanowski[1], Carleen Thompson[1], Susan Dennison[1] and Troy Allard[1]

[1]School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Australia

Moffitt (1993) hypothesised that most female antisocial

behaviour is the adolescence-limited type and both life-course-persistent and adolescence-limited developmental processes are exacerbated by societal race prejudice. These hypotheses were tested using Australian data. Trajectory analyses were performed on data from the 83/84 Queensland Longitudinal Database (41,377 individuals; 25.6% female; 8.9% Indigenous Australians). Five offending trajectories were identified including two chronic offending trajectories. Both chronic trajectories were characterised by serious, violent offending and high levels of incarceration. Consistent with Moffitt's theory more males than females (2.4% vs 0.7%) and more Indigenous than non-Indigenous Australians (9.9% vs 1.1%) were classified as chronic offenders. Contrary to Moffitt's hypotheses, Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians were equally represented in the adolescent onset - low offending group. Indigenous Australians over-represented in offending statistics and in chronic offending trajectories. To reduce this level of overrepresentation both the neuropsychological and environmental risk factors must be addressed.

Telling stories about justice: A case study of a royal sex abuse scandal

David Tait[1]

[1]*Justice Research Group, University of Western Sydney, Australia*

Sexual abuse of vulnerable people has become a major issue of contemporary concern. It is also the centerpiece of one of the most popular stories of the ancient world, inspiring paintings by artists from Rembrandt to Picasso. The story begins with David spying on Bathsheba while she was bathing. This fatal glance leads to disaster – adultery, murder, incest, rape and loss of the kingdom. The story has been used rather differently by the four great monotheistic religions – Judaism, Christianity, Islam and Hollywood. The paper reviews the way the story has been told, focusing on the four perspectives on justice it contains, used selectively by the different storytellers. It is argued that all four dimensions of justice need to be considered in any analysis of crime.

'If you're so good, why is your policy so bad?' A critical indigenous appraisal of New Zealand's crime control industry

Juan Tauri[1]

[1]Queensland University of Technology, Australia

Indigenous peoples experience a number of 'truths' when confronting Eurocentric criminal justice systems, one being that the 'system' itself plays a significant role in facilitating Indigenous over-representation. The crime control industry contributes to the problem in a number of ways, including the ongoing utilisation of militaristic-style policing strategies, the over-reliance on imported Western strategies, and 'consultation' processes that marginalise the Indigenous voice during the manufacture of policies and interventions. With reference to key policy initiatives from 2000 onwards, the paper will critique the processes deployed by New Zealand's crime control agencies to develop state-centred 'Maori' policy. The paper will focus on two critical questions: 1) why are the strategies and policies of New Zealand's crime control industry largely ineffective for dealing with the so-called 'Maori problem'; and 2) why are policy-workers, media commentators and criminologists blaming Maori for this situation?

Sneaks and grafters: Professionalism, expertise and morality amongst domestic burglars

Emmeline Taylor[1]

1School of Sociology, Australian National University, Australia

This paper presents findings emanating from 30 semi-structured interviews with convicted domestic burglars, and two in-depth site visits conducted in Greater Manchester, United Kingdom. The paper focuses on the appraisal of potential targets and outlines the visual cues that burglars identify and interpret when selecting a property to burgle. Preferred modus operandi is explored offering insight into how this is a result of a complex interplay of the burglar's judgement, experience, sense of professionalism and abstracted morality. This paper

follows numerous others in discounting notions of the burglar as indiscriminate and unskilled to argue that a complex of factors, both physical and psychological, is appropriated into the target appraisal. It is argued that a reverence for professionalism and an abstracted notion of morality impacts upon decision making.

'The path to enlightenment?' The impact of public education and the role of the criminologist: Results and lessons from the 'Day of Crime' programme in England

Stuart Taylor[1]

[1]*School of Law, Liverpool John Moores University, UK*

This paper will discuss the contemporary context of 'the public' and their knowledge and opinions around criminal justice. It will question whether there is a need for the public to be 'better' educated around such issues and will consequentially consider the role of the criminologist as an active agent in this process. The paper will draw on research which measured the impact that the 'Day of Crime' (an educational programme of criminal justice, facilitated by academics) had on those attending. Whilst previous educational programmes have been designed and evaluated in England, these have centred on adults; this programme focuses on young people aged 12-17 and attempts to explore whether their knowledge and opinions can be manipulated. The study promotes commentary around the efficacy of such educational enterprises whilst also enabling the more imposing question of what role criminologists can, could or should play within such engagement activities to be further considered.

Pathways to adolescent antisocial behaviour: Vulnerability based variations

Lisa Thomsen[1]

[1]*Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance, Griffith University, Australia*

Research literature identifies structural background variables as placing some youths at greater risk of poor outcomes during adolescence, such as involvement in antisocial behaviours and poor psychosocial health. This research explores the way in which factors associated with poor outcomes vary according to such variables as socioeconomic disadvantage, indigenous status and family structure, by investigating adolescent wellbeing and behaviours in a sample of 530 Australian youths, aged 13 to 17. Data was collected regarding individual characteristics, emotional wellbeing, and connectedness variables that explored bonds to parents, social bonds to peers and close friends, and connection to school. By creating an index of cumulative vulnerability, it was possible to compare adolescents identified as being from an 'at-risk' background to those identified as not being 'at-risk', in regards to how these variables impact on antisocial behaviours and depression. Results, to be discussed, suggest differences exist in these relationships, based on risk status.

Defending battered women on homicide charges in Australia, Canada and New Zealand: General trends

Julia Tolmie[1], Elizabeth Sheehy [2] and Julie Stubbs[3]

[1]Faculty of Law, The University of Auckland, New Zealand
[2]Faculty of Law, University of Ottawa, Canada
[3]Faculty of Law, University of NSW, Australia

This paper examines trends in the resolution of homicide cases involving battered women defendants from 2000 to 2010 in Australia, Canada and New Zealand. Australia and Canada appear to have some commonalities in their treatment of such cases in terms of higher acquittal rates and a greater reliance on plea bargaining to produce manslaughter verdicts, as compared with New Zealand. Although New Zealand's small sample size makes it difficult to generalise, its overall trends appear to be significantly different from those observed in Australia and Canada, both in the high proportion of cases proceeding to trial and resulting in the typical trial outcome of conviction for murder. It is argued that there is a need to re-examine

prosecutorial practises practices of proceeding to trial on murder rather manslaughter charges, and of accepting guilty pleas to manslaughter verdicts in circumstances where the battered woman appears to have a strong self-defence case.

Homicide and victimhood

Stephen Tomsen[1]

[1]Institute for Culture and Society, Social Sciences, University of Western Sydney, Australia

Homicide is a crime that evokes much public horror and political concern in three major ways. It is the key subject for popular depictions of crime and violence in contemporary fiction, film, and television. Secondly, a focus on this crime is a powerful aspect of law and order campaigns that invoke and harness fear of fatal violence as support for expanded police resources, harsher sentencing practices and higher levels of incarceration. Thirdly, both actual and possible homicides serve as moral shocks with deep symbolic value for a range of social movement victim campaigns and associated pressures for novel state protections and legal reforms. This presentation will explore media sources and data from national homicide records to analyse these aspects of the depiction and reality of Australian homicide.

New "racisms" and prejudices?: The global criminalisation of Muslims

Sunita Toor[1]

[1]Department of Law, Criminology and Community Justice, Sheffield Hallam University, UK

This paper aims to provide a critical dialogue on criminological discourses, which contribute to an understanding of the global criminalisation of Muslims. The onset of the 21st century saw a heightened focus on

Muslims, which has led to this community being labelled and stigmatised as problematic, and perceived as a threat to the fabrication of western societies. Hence, there has been a changing ethos regarding Muslim communities, both in Britain and globally. The 21st century has been an era of terror and fear, of fundamentalism and the war against the east, all of which have drawn Muslims into the criminological limelight as the modern day folk devil.

This paper intends to critically chart this global criminalisation of Muslims in 21st century and debate the formulation of new racisms and prejudices in this process. The depiction of Muslim communities has most certainly been determined by key events such as the 9/11 and 7/7 suicide bombings by extremists acting in the name of Islam. The paper will provide a case study of British Muslims in terms of how these events need to be analysed in line with other significant factors, so as to demonstrate how this process of criminalisation has manifest itself.

Penal policies in NSW and Victoria

Hilde Tubex[1]

[1]*Crime research Centre, UWA, Australia*

The differences in imprisonment rates in Australian states and territories are an interesting feature of this country. In this presentation we have a closer look at the penal policies in Victoria, with historically low imprisonment rates at about 100 out of 100.000 adult inhabitants, and New South Wales, with an imprisonment rate that almost doubles the one of Victoria, but recently showing a decrease. Several studies have investigated components of this picture. Based on a review of the literature and interviews with experts in both states, we aim to demonstrate a coherent and comprehensive interpretation of the findings so far. We will test these findings against the main ruling theoretical models about explaining prison populations.

Exogenous factors and the incidence of criminality

*Paul Docherty[1] and **Katherine Uylangco[1]***

[1]The University of Newcastle, Australia

An individual's propensity to commit crime can be considered a trade-off between the expected benefits and costs of the criminal activity (Becker, 1968). We examine this trade-off by undertaking an empirical analysis of whether variables representing the business cycle, law enforcement and demographics explain variation in the incidence of property crimes and crimes against the person. The impact of the weather on crime rates is also examined, as prior studies have suggested a positive relationship between temperature and violent crimes (Field, 1992).

A comprehensive model that includes these exogenous variables is able to explain the majority of the variation in property crimes and crimes against the person in an Australian context. We also extend upon the existing literature by developing a forecast model that performs well out-of-sample. The success of this model has important policy implications, as it allows law enforcement agencies to estimate future crime rates.

The risk of offending in offspring of mothers with psychosis

***Giulietta Valuri[1]**, Vera Morgan[1], Frank Morgan[2] and Assen Jablensky[1]*

[1]Neuropsychiatric Epidemiology Research Unit, School of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, University of Western Australia, Australia
[2]Crime Research Centre, University of Western Australia, Australia

This is a record-linkage population-based study of 467,945 people born in Western Australia 1980-2001, aged 8-29 at time of analysis. Mental health and corrective services data were linked to investigate whether offspring of mothers with psychosis have a higher rate and/or a different

pattern of offending compared to offspring of mothers with no recorded psychiatric illness.

There were 19,333 offspring with a known offence history. Offspring of mothers with psychosis were significantly more likely to offend than comparison offspring (OR = 2.7, 95%CI 2.5-2.8), and had higher rates of offending for all offence categories: property offences (59.8% vs 51.2%), violent offences (36.5% vs 28.2%), good order offences (26.4 vs 21.9%), drug offences (9.1% vs 8.8%).

We are currently examining the impact of potential risk factors (e.g. age, socioeconomic status, victimisation, adversity, obstetric complications, child's mental health status and parental history of offending) on patterns of offending within the two groups.

Public space management and the impact of frames: A case-study analysis of four Sydney parks

Amira Vijayanayagam[1]

[1]Designing Out Crime (Research Centre), University of Technology Sydney, Australia

Within design literature the way in which we 'frame' ideas, concepts, problems, and solutions can be directly related to working principles that are applied to create a specific value. This paper explores the frames through which four Sydney parks are managed to create value and the way that these frames potentially impact crime prevention outcomes.

The physical design, management, and social integration aspects of the four parks were explored through conversational interviews with park management authorities and their corresponding local area policing partners. The analysis of the data unveils valuable information on the way frames shape opportunities and position stakeholders in public space management practice. It is argued that the nature of the frames adopted by park authorities in managing their space and the behaviour that occurs within it provide rich opportunity and avenue to impact crime opportunities in an inclusive, proactive, system oriented, and embedded way.

Beyond translation: Queensland police profiles and perceptions of the interpreted interview

Shellee Wakefield[1], Mark Kebbell[2], Stephen Moston[3]

[1]ARC Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security, School of Applied Psychology Griffith University and Queensland Police Service, Australia
[2]ARC Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security and School of Applied Psychology Griffith University
[3]Centre for Applied Psychology, University of Canberra, Canberra, Australia

The increasingly globalised world means police use of interpreters is crucial in achieving access to justice for all. This research attempts to help fill a void in the literature regarding police use of interpreters; how they are used, for whom, and perceptions and issues surrounding their use. The first study, surveying 413 officers investigated some of the challenges faced by police including deciding when to use interpreters, time taken to find and utilise them, concerns about costs and effects on interviewing. Results revealed interpreters were used for a diverse range of often serious crimes including sexual assault, assault and domestic violence. Future studies will investigate police interview footage, comparing those with and without interpreters. The information will potentially inform changes to policy and procedures for vulnerable people interacting with police and the justice system as well as informing training and guidelines in investigative interviewing and operational policing.

Children in contact with the criminal justice system in Queensland: A human rights analysis

Rebecca Wallis [1], April Chrzanowski[1]

[1]School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Australia

Children come into contact with the criminal justice system as offenders, victims, and as dependents of adult offenders. In each case, the human rights of the child can be overlooked by the machinery of the criminal justice

system. This paper highlights the tensions that arise when criminal justice imperatives are prioritised over the rights of a child. The obligations created by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child are also explored in this context. Potential system reforms are proposed to enable the human rights of children in contact with the criminal justice system in Queensland to be more clearly acknowledged and prioritised.

Jurors' views of suspended sentences

Kate Warner[1]

[1]Faculty of Law, University of Tasmania, Australia

Suspended sentences attract bad press. They are commonly regarded by the media and the public as 'let-off' and offenders who receive such sanctions are regarded as 'walking free'. This paper will analyse the results of the Tasmanian jury study in relation to jurors views of suspended sentences in those cases in which suspended sentences were imposed by judges or suggested by magistrates. These results will be compared those obtained from other surveys measuring the public responses to this apparently unpopular sentencing option.

Drug trafficking, sentencing and the juridical field

*Kristian Martin[1] and **Ian Warren[1]***

[1]Criminology, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Deakin University, Geelong, Australia

This paper draws on a broader sample of cases decided in Victoria and New South Wales between 2007 and 2011 examining the patterns of sentencing, and the prevailing discourses that justify individual sentences in drug trafficking prosecutions involving user-dealers. While there might be parity in the sentencing of these cases that can be discerned both within and across each jurisdiction,

there is also a real sense that discourses equating drug trafficking with increasingly vague and punitive sentiments prevail in this field of law. As such, personal mitigating factors, including long-term drug addiction, poverty and personal trauma, become marginal in determining sentencing outcomes in light of the emotive linguistic connotations associated with trafficking. The paper discusses these trends in light of the broader moral anxieties associated with illicit drug trafficking.

Administrative law as surveillance

Ian Warren[1] and Darren Palmer[1]

[1]Criminology, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Deakin University, Geelong, Australia

Much literature exploring the nexus between surveillance and crime discusses the need to regulate surveillance in public life. However, this paper argues this focus sidesteps the importance of examining the long-standing tradition of using regulation as a surveillance mechanism in its own right, particularly in closed professional settings, such as the legal profession, modern policing, sport and within private social clubs. This paper explores the synergies between the role of administrative regulation in contemporary justice administration and managing order in contemporary public life, by drawing on some contentious examples that subsume notions of citizenship with administrative law ideals of 'membership'. The implications of this burgeoning trend towards administrative regulation of criminal and quasi criminal matters, and their philosophical embeddedness in surveillance discourse to promote self-regulation in the distinct contexts of closed communities, are critically explored.

Police information security culture: Initial results of quantitative research

David Watts[1]

[1] *Commissioner for Law Enforcement Data Security (CLEDS), Melbourne, Australia*

CLEDS undertook a survey of Victoria Police information security culture and the use of personally-owned electronic devices in March 2011, achieving statistically robust results. The survey forms the basis of longitudinal research of information security culture within a large police force and is the first of its type to be undertaken in Australia.

The major findings offer valuable insights into police culture. Common sense, rather than policy or management is the key source for individual members' approach to information security and little attention is paid to policy. There is also a disconnect between police perception, which is still heavily rooted in the physical environment and the reality of police work, which is that of an electronic environment.

The survey measured the use of personal electronic equipment and found the incidence to be very high. This poses great challenges for police forces with regard to storage, security and quality of evidence.

Researching public confidence in, and satisfaction with, police: A view from within

Julie Batchelor[1] and **Mike Webb[2]**

[1]*Senior Research Adviser: Planning and Performance Group, New Zealand Police, New Zealand*
[2]*National Manager: Planning and Performance, New Zealand Police, New Zealand*

Each year, around 10,000 people are interviewed for the Police Citizens' Satisfaction Survey (CSS), making it New Zealand's largest annual piece of research in the crime and justice field. The CSS asks respondents about their levels of trust and confidence in Police, feelings of safety, and various other perception-based questions (for example, how responsive police are to local community needs).

Those who have had recent contact with police are also asked about their satisfaction with the service they experienced. While CSS results feature in accountability documents like Police's Annual Report, they otherwise have limited visibility. This paper seeks to remedy this comparative lack of awareness. As well as shining a light on key findings from recent waves of the CSS, the presenters will explore several methodological issues, highlighting similarities and differences with other national monitors of public opinion on policing. Possible future directions for the survey will also be discussed.

Using management tools to influence police performance: Insights from New Zealand

Rachael Bambery[1] and **Mike Webb[2]**

[1]*Strategic Adviser: Planning and Performance Group, New Zealand Police, New Zealand*
[2]*National Manager: Planning and Performance, New Zealand Police, New Zealand*

Past pessimism about the ability of police to impact positively on crime has, at least in some quarters, recently given way to cautious optimism. New Zealand Police is doing its part to help demonstrate the ability to minimise offending and victimisation, underpinned by an increased focus on crime prevention. To support a "Prevention First" staff mindset change, New Zealand Police is seeking to hardwire a greater focus on performance against key indicators via a new management framework. The framework incorporates social factors which correlate with crime, drivers of offending/victimisation, and situational crime prevention principles. The framework helps plan and monitor the effectiveness of police activities aimed at reducing demand; ensuring communities are safe and feel safe; as well as determining return on investment, by measuring resource effort versus results achieved. This paper will unpack the theory behind the framework, and will introduce initial findings from its implementation.

Maori offending: A critical analysis

Dr Robert Webb[1]

[1]*Social Sciences, Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand*

The disparities in crime and imprisonment statistics for Māori have been accounted for in a variety of explanations over time, largely drawing upon frameworks that position Māori as a population to be managed. The assumptions inherent in such an approach towards Māori have drawn criticism, culminating in a call for theories and perspectives to be drawn from Māori frameworks of knowledge. This paper critically explores the developing Māori Criminology, the diverse theorisation around offending and responses, and maps theoretical approaches over time.

Trans-Tasman denizens: Understanding the human security needs of Samoan nationals In Australia

Leanne Weber[1] and Helen McKerna[1]

[1]*Monash University, Australia*

This paper will report emerging findings from a case study on Samoan nationals in Australia which is part of an ARC Discovery Project 'Fluid Security in the Asia Pacific'. The aim of the project is to explore the implications of temporary migration within the region in relation to national and human security. In the early stages of the fieldwork, the majority of Samoans encountered by the research team were found to have arrived in Australia via New Zealand. Samoans and some other Pacific Island nations have special access to New Zealand residence and citizenship via quota schemes. In turn, individuals holding New Zealand citizenship have open entry to Australia on Special Category Visas via the Trans Tasman Travel Arrangement. While there are some limitations on entitlements for SCV holders in Australia, the visa is not time delimited and holders can apply for permanent residency. At first sight, this apparently secure legal status seemed to place these dual citizenship holders outside the parameters of the study. However, it soon became apparent that entry via a privileged

migration channel did not necessarily ensure that security needs were met. Reported sources of insecurity reflected socio-economic marginality, concerns about young people and the law, and the pressures of maintaining transnational families. The findings therefore assist in understanding the diverse categories of denizenship that are emerging in developed societies.

Community pharmacists as defacto cops: Responding to drug problems through police partnerships

Julianne Webster[1]

[1] *Griffith University, Australia*

Responding to crime problems with policing partnerships is not new. However a 'newer' type of partnership is increasingly being utilised to respond to crime problems and the evidence concerning the outcomes of these approaches is limited. Using a survey of 620 community pharmacists and interviews with sixteen police in two jurisdictions this paper examines how the State has coerced non-public entities with regulation to perform a role to prevent methyl amphetamine precursor diversion. This paper highlights the implications of a poorly translated partnerships model from policy to practice and proposes a localised partnership structure to enhance operational congruence between these levels and to improve partnership outcomes.

Police corruption in the UK

Louise Westmarland[1]

[1] *Department of Social Policy and Criminology, The Open University, UK*

This paper analyses evidence from study of police ethics and integrity completed in 2012. The study used questionnaire data to examine the way police officers think about colleagues' misdemeanours, and whether or not they would report such behaviour. As the first national

survey of serving UK officers it shows that they are ambivalent about reporting rule breaking that involves cultural practices that some regard as 'acceptable'. Officers were clear that they would report 'acquisitive' crimes, where monetary advantage was apparent, but might not do so in cases of drink driving or brutal colleagues.

Prevention of alcohol related crime and trauma: Brief interventions in routine care

Megan Whitty[1], Luke Mayo[1] & Tricia Nagel[1]

[1]*Preventable Chronic Diseases Division, Menzies School of Health Research, Australia*

Strong links exist between injury, crime and binge drinking. The Northern Territory has the highest reported rate of alcohol caused assault hospitalisations in Australia, with interpersonal violence accounting for 91% of all facial traumas last year. Two recent studies within the Australian Integrated Mental Health Initiative program of research have developed and tested a practical approach to implementing culturally appropriate intervention strategies for at risk drinkers into routine care at the Royal Darwin Hospital. A participatory action approach was used to investigate if the introduction of screening and brief interventions would change health service provider practice and reduce the injury and crime rates linked with high risk drinking. If 'motivational care planning' can improve patient outcomes and if staff training and feedback can improve adherence to best practice, such research findings could have a substantial impact on Indigenous health through translation to a range of treatment settings and populations.

Control of criminal street gangs from behind prison walls

Michael Wilds[1]

[1]*Criminal Justice and Legal Studies, Northeastern State University, USA*

This paper addresses research related to psychological control techniques employed by Mexican Mafia gang

members while serving time in prison over various criminal street gang sects. It addresses the Mexican Mafia's relationship with Mexican drug cartels and how the Mexican Mafia extorts taxes on drug trafficking activities. The paper will focus on "mind manipulation" techniques, migration of gang members after release, and the psychological impact of being forced to join a prison gang to survive prison time.

Dr. Wilds has conducted gang surveys since 2006 for the District Attorney's Office and the U.S. Attorney's Office, published the Quick Reference Guide to Gang Symbols, 2nd. ed., and has been cited by the ATF, FBI, U.S. Department of Justice, and other state and federal agencies.

How young people make decisions in potentially dangerous situations: Findings from a psycho-legal investigation of criminal responsibility.

Sarah Wilson[1], Dr Terry Bartholomew[2] and Prof Don Thomson[1]

[1]*School of Psychology, Deakin University, Australia*
[2]*School of Psychology, University of Southern Queensland, Australia*

Debates about the legal culpability of young people often hinge on developmental assumptions, and most western legal systems make some concessions for youth. The Doli Incapax presumption is one such protection, however its expression and interpretation vary across jurisdictions. Doli incapax contains both cognitive and moral components and critics of the protection argue that contemporary young people are more 'mature' than their predecessors. Despite the fact that exponents and critics of such protections all draw on developmental notions, the absence of studies that test such psycho-legal assumptions is noteworthy.

In an effort to deconstruct the competencies that doli incapax engages, and contribute evidence to such debates, the authors have collected in depth data about the

psycho-legal competencies of almost 250 young people. This paper builds on a methodology paper delivered at the 2011 ANZSOC conference and in depth findings of this study will be reported. These raise numerous questions about legal responses to youth crime.

The myth of reintegration in criminal discourse

William R. Wood[1]

[1]Department of Sociology, University of Auckland, New Zealand

Within criminological research on incarceration, the term "reintegration" is employed ubiquitously across all theoretical lines and methodological approaches. However, for the majority of people exiting prisons today in the United States, Australia, Britain, and New Zealand, there will be no successful "reintegration," not the first time, or the second time, or even the third time. This paper argues that a focus on recidivism as a means of measuring the successes or failures of correctional or community reintegration programs masks the larger reality that people are more often in prison because of what they are, not who they are. It inquires into the growing popularity of the "myth of reintegration" as one that is largely upheld and promoted by those who study crime and incarceration, serving as what the German historian Uwe Poeskin has called a "plastic word" used by both correctional agencies as well as criminologists.

Maori over-representation in the criminal justice system: The police response

Kim Workman[1]

[1]Executive Director, Robson Hanan Trust (Rethinking Crime and Punishment), New Zealand

In recent years, politicians and senior public service managers, while openly acknowledging the differential between Māori and non-Māori within the criminal justice

system, have resisted the idea that there is any deliberate ethnic bias, or evidence of personal racism in the system. The generally held view within the public sector is that adverse early-life experiences and social and environmental factors contribute significantly to high Māori over-representation in the system, which in turn impacts on offending patterns. However, while there is evidence of both structural discrimination and personal racism within the criminal justice system, there is a general reluctance to conduct research into these areas.

The absence of research thus enables politicians and senior public servants to deny that such issues exist, in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

This paper explores the issues of structural discrimination and personal racism in relation to the Police, and efforts to bring about systemic change. It describes the Police response and measures being taken by the Police in response to this issue.

The (folk) devil is in the detail

Sarah Wright[1]

[1]Health Promotion Agency, New Zealand

Pick up any recent paper on moral panic and one will find that the author has most likely engaged with the literature on risk, or governmentality and moral regulation, or Elais's ideas about civilisation. These concepts and theories have been drawn into the field in an attempt to answer a foundational question: what are moral panics extreme examples of? While a fascinating question, and crucial to developing the study of panic, there remains a clear need to place close attention to the minutiae of empirical case studies in order to ask a more longstanding and interrelated question: why do panics happen? This presentation aims to illustrate the value of such attention by looking at some of the finer details of the precipitator event to a panic about killer kids that emerged here in New Zealand in 2002. This event not only shaped the course of the panic but is key to understanding why it emerged with formidable energy.

Disproportionate use of police stop and search powers against black Londoners

Dr Shaka Yesufu[1] and Mrs Melbourne Kweyama-Yesufu[2]

[1]University of Kwazulu Natal South Africa
[2]Anglia Ruskin University, UK

Over the years black Londoners have complained about the disproportionate use of police powers against members of their communities under the guise of stop and search. The British police under section 1 of the Police and criminal evidence Act 1984 can stop and detain any persons who they have reasonable grounds for suspecting committing a crime.

Some of these stops have based on individual officers discretion. Discretion influenced by racial stereotypes and prejudice. According to one report published by the Home Office (British Government department) 'Black people are 7 times more likely to be stopped and searched in London than any other race' The issue of police disproportionate use of these powers are well documented .For over 50 years , there seems to be no solution on sight. The relationship between black Londoners and the police remains divided. We are far from living in multicultural society.

From lover to executioner: The murder of women by juridical operators perception

Marcela Zamboni[1]

[1]Social Science Department, Universidade Federal da Paraíba, Brazil

In 2011, I started to analyze the performance of juridical operators who work in a Criminal Court in the city of Joao Pessoa, Paraiba, Brazil. This work has been done in order to continue the debates that exist within the social sciences on the subject of homicide in a private and intimate, considering the implications of these legal interpretations in the social world. For this purpose, are being carried out analyzes of hearings and judges occurred during the study period, as well as a survey of procedural cases already tried

and interviews with juridical operators. As a result of my research, I found that, despite of all recent public policies and social movements fighting gender inequalities, the trials are still based on disqualifying the victim through the use of social and moral attributes related to the old social practices and traditional gender prejudices.

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