

Report of the PG Committee on the pre-conference PG activity 2007

FROM: Kathleen Daly

DATE: 23 February 2008

This is a cover memo to describe information about the PG pre-conference activity 2007, which can be used for planning in 2008. The PG student rep (Nadine McKillop) wrote a report (reproduced below, pp. 1-3), and I sought advice from the Committee chair (Dean Wilson) and other academic member (Lyn Hinds) by email in mid February (see below following McKillop's report, pp. 4-6). I asked the Treasurer to report on costs (see below, p. 6).

In addition, there are several documents on the day itself and the call for papers. These are attached as an Appendix. The program and abstracts should be posted on the ANZSOC website.

I note that for 2008, current conference convenor Toni Makkai has indicated that the event would be held on Tuesday, 25 November, at the AIC offices. The rooms are good, and catering for events occurs regularly. The AIC is some distance from the conference venue (although I am unsure of the precise conference location), but Toni pointed out that after the PG conference has concluded on Tuesday afternoon/evening, there were some good restaurants in the Kingston area nearby. Information about transport to the PG conference at the AIC will need to be factored in. The PG committee will need to liaise with the conference organisers for further information.

Executive summary: 1st Annual PG Research Conference 2007

Nadine McKillop

1. Date of event

In 2007, the PG conference was held on the Sunday prior to the main ANZSOC conference. From the feedback, this worked well and enabled the attendees to be part of the pre-conference activities on the Sunday night. The only exception to this was that a couple of activities clashed with the program schedule of the PG conference. As the PG Conference was held at a different location to the main conference activities, a number of attendees left following lunch to attend these activities. As such, it was suggested that the PG conference schedule be designed in conjunction with the main ANZSOC pre-conference activities on the Sunday evening to ensure that these clashes are avoided.

There was also some suggestion of making the PG conference a two-day event. However, this would depend on the number of submissions, design of the program schedule and whether people would be deterred by a five day conference effectively (PG conference plus 3 day main ANZSOC conference).

2. Location of event, accommodation and travel

In 2007, the PG conference was held in a different location to the main conference. It was also a distance from the accommodation that people had booked, and transportation to the event was difficult for some attendees. It was suggested that the 2008 PG Conference be held in the same location (or central to the main conference venue), where possible. It was also suggested that a bus be arranged for transportation of attendees to and from the PG conference venue.

3. Conference Room Bookings

In 2007, Flinders University provided us with a small auditorium room and one tutorial room for the PG conference. This worked well as we had approximately 25 attendees. Each room was ample in size and access to technological equipment, whiteboards and OHP's were great. The size of the group attending the conference will determine the number and size of rooms required.

4. Catering

In 2007, the PG sub-committee organised self-catering for the event to save on costs. Feedback regarding the quality and variety of food was positive. Tea, coffee and juice were supplied. However, this requires someone to prepare the lunch and transport it to the venue, as well as clean up and remove from the venue. The question of whether to self-cater versus having the conference catered depends solely on cost.

5. Pre-conference dinner or post conference cocktail or both?

In 2007, the opportunity to attend a free pre-PG conference dinner was offered to all presenters. The response was not as high as we anticipated. However, it did assist with networking and as an introduction to the group. If this was to be continued this year, it needs to be advertised more extensively, and as an incentive to attend the PG conference and present.

The other suggestion was to hold a post-conference cocktail and nibbles session to allow for networking on the Sunday night.

6. Call for Papers

In 2007, we advertised a call for papers on the ANZSOC website and CrimNet. This worked well. The initial call out should occur approximately 3-4 months before with a deadline to submit. A follow-up advertisement should follow approx. 2 months prior to the event and also one month before, depending on numbers and quality of submission.

7. Advertising

The ANZSOC website and CRIMNET both worked well last year. An advertisement emailed to the previous attendees may be useful this year. Also, advertising through the PostGrad Crim Group at Melbourne University, Criminology and Criminal Justice School and Key Centre for Law, Justice and Ethics at Griffith University would also be useful.

It may be beneficial to advertise some of the positive comments made by attendees from last year in the advertising campaign as well.

8. Submission format (abstracts)

In 2007, online submissions were made to Dean Wilson via his email address and disseminated between PG sub-committee members to discuss (via email and teleconference). This worked well. It was suggested that feedback to both successful and non-successful candidates be made in writing. A possible standardised letter needs to be drafted. It may also be possible to set up the same system for online submission as the main ANZSOC conference submissions as well.

In 2007, the presentations were restricted to Australian and New Zealand presenters. It is suggested that this be expanded to international students in 2008.

The inclusion of symposiums, round table discussions/panels and/or a skills component relevant to the attendees would be advantageous.

9. Conference satchels

In 2007, conference satchels were provided. Each satchel contained a folder with the program schedule, list of attendees and presentation abstracts, map of the conference layout, pen and note pad. This was well received.

10. Possible presentation prize?

It was suggested that in order to make presenting at the PG conference more appealing, that a prize be presented for the best paper/presentation submitted. However, this would require judges to be present and funding for a prize. It was suggested that the prize could be to have the opportunity to work with a senior academic to work the paper for submission to the ANZSOC journal. However, this would depend on having a senior academic who was willing to take on this responsibility.

11. Booklet of abstracts

It was suggested at the previous conference that a booklet of abstracts be made and archived for future reference.

12. Structure of day: ideas / improvements

It was important to the students last year that the PG conference Program paralleled with established conference programs nationally and internationally, and that it provided postgraduate students with the opportunity to present their research in a supportive, collegial environment.

The program schedule allowed for one break (lunch). It was suggested that an additional tea break be scheduled into the program to maintain attention and momentum.

USB sticks must be used and each student needs to upload their presentation prior to the commencement of their session.

13. Estimated expenses

The estimated cost for the 2007 PG conference was \$1000. Depending on the venue, number of attendees, catering and inclusion of a social event (dinner or cocktail hour), I would estimate the conference to cost approximately \$1000 - \$1500.

14. Preparation

Preparation for the conference was managed by electronic correspondence and teleconference (approx. three) for the 2007 PG conference. This worked really well.

Email correspondence: Daly, Hinds, and Wilson, mid February 2008

From Lyn Hinds:

Following referred as per our discussion yesterday. Happy to discuss these issues further.

Timing:

All who attended the post-grad conference in 2007 agreed that holding it immediately prior to the ANZSOC conference was best. It enhanced the status of the students attending because it was linked so closely to the national conference, and provided a venue to practice their presentation for those who also were presenting at the main conference.

Theme/purpose:

Students presenting in front of their peers. Professional development as well as networking opportunity, in a less pressured environment than in front of academics. Some students who attended in 2007 said they had limited opportunities to present to their peers; this was particularly the case for people who were from unis with smaller crim programs.

Attendance of academics:

Consistent view was that there needed to be a balance between the support and recognition of senior scholars attending (a good), and being over-powered by senior scholars (bad). The optimum role of senior scholars appeared to be one of a facilitator, bringing it together, and then stepping back and letting post grads do their thing together. Luckily, both Mark and Dean had just the right personalities in 2007 to develop rapport with the post-grads.

Organisation:

Students expressed a strong preference to 'run the show' themselves, once everyone was at the event. Session chairs should be students themselves. More senior academics were seen to have an important role in guiding and advising, but not running the actual day.

Best, Lyn

From Dean Wilson (from most to least recent, exchange):

Hi Kathy

No I think they wanted a greater presence from academics generally, not just a few senior ones. But that was only some feedback, so views may vary amongst pgrads about that one.

I think it'd be good if a decent showing of Exec members went along.

Dean

Kathleen Daly wrote:

Thanks Dean for your comments.

It is interesting that they do want some academics there, but perhaps only a couple of senior academics? It would help to get an indication of that.

It seems to be in conflict with the idea that they feel more comfortable without any academic staff around!

I agree that the PGs themselves could do more work in calling for papers

and organising.

The idea this year is the PG event would be before the conference (at the AIC), and the Exec would be after the conference, so there is no clash.

K

Re: PG pre conference activity for 2008

Hi Kathy

Hope you're well. Yes happy to provide some feedback on last year that will hopefully help those organizing.

Firstly - I do think it is an event worth continuing. The feedback I received suggested that students really appreciated the effort on the part of ANZSOC and enjoyed having a peer forum to present at - and particularly to hone their presentation skills. Moreover I think the networking potential for postgrads is invaluable.

So, yes, I would recommend ANZSOC continue to have a PG conference in connection with the main ANZSOC. Between \$1000 and \$1500 would seem an appropriate budget - although this relies on reasonable charges for premises (Flinders was very generous in not charging). Catering could potentially be less in some locations, particularly if the event is not held on a Sunday.

Some improvements that could be made are:

*I think the PG conference should be organized by the postgraduates themselves, particularly via the PG representative on ANZSOC and the relevant PG associations.

*Postgraduates should chair sessions (this was not the case in Adelaide, and some postgraduates mentioned that they would have liked this opportunity)

*More senior criminologists should be encouraged to attend. I did receive feedback that one thing that was lacking was the presence of senior academics. It was felt that their input and comment, and the networking and mentoring potential of presence, could have been more significant.

Hope this of some use

Best wishes

Dean

Kathleen Daly wrote:

Dear Dean

I am going to form the PG pre-conference committee, and need your advice, based on what happened in 2007, for the next chair.

I asked Lyn Hinds to provide some dot points of the conference and student reaction, and there are some stories in the Newsletter.

We also have the program.

What would help me now is for you to reflect upon what happened as a way to plan for 2008.

From Matthew Willis, Treasurer

Hi Kathy

This actually ended up being quite a cheap event.

Dean Wilson provided receipts for \$873.50, which was all for various food items.

Cheese, bread, fruit - \$113.40
Lunch - \$232.80
"Assorted finger food" – \$527.30

I also later reimbursed Flinders University \$128.22 for stationery and food.

So, the total expenditure was \$1,001.72

Matthew Willis
Research Analyst
Australian Institute of Criminology

Appendices to this report follow

(I) Call for papers

(II) Conference materials:
Letter to participants in satchel
Program and Abstracts

The program and abstracts will be posted on the ANZSOC website.

Appendix I

1st ANZSOC Postgraduate Conference Sunday 23 September Flinders University

The Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology (ANZSOC) invites submissions of abstracts for the first annual ANZSOC Postgraduate Research Conference, to be held on Sunday 23rd September at Flinders University, Adelaide.

Papers are welcomed on topics relevant to any area of crime and criminal justice.

Presenters should aim to talk for 10-15 minutes. Presenters are requested to submit a 100-150 word abstract by 7 August 2007.

There is no registration fee for participants. Participants are not required to register for the ANZSOC conference, although they are encouraged to take the opportunity to attend.

Please note that abstracts should NOT be submitted through the main ANZSOC conference. Abstracts for consideration should be emailed to Dr Dean Wilson at Dean.Wilson@arts.monash.edu.au

Appendix II: Letter to participants in satchel; program and abstracts

23 September 2007

Dear Participant

Welcome to the 1st Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference. We are delighted to be able to coordinate this event. We hope it will provide an opportunity for you to present your research and receive useful feedback in a supportive and collegial environment. We have an exciting variety of papers scheduled that represent cutting edge research being conducted by postgraduate researchers in Australasia.

ANZSOC is aware of the vital contribution postgraduate researchers make to the discipline of criminology in Australia and New Zealand. We envisage events such as this will continue to acknowledge this important contribution. The Subcommittee thanks the ANZSOC Committee of Management, and particularly ANZSOC President Professor Kathy Daly, for supporting and funding the organization of today's program. Lastly, we would like to give a special thanks to Dr Marinella Marmo, who has given invaluable support and effort in assisting the subcommittee to coordinate this event at Flinders University.

Welcome!

ANZSOC Postgraduate Subcommittee

Dr Lyn Hinds (ANU), Professor Mark Israel (Flinders University), Nadine McKillop (Griffith University), Beejay Silcox (University of Melbourne), Dr Dean Wilson (Monash University), Dr Jennifer Wood (ANU)

**1st Australian and New Zealand Society
of Criminology (ANZSOC) POSTGRADUATE
CONFERENCE**

Flinders University

Adelaide

2007

ABSTRACTS & PROGRAM

1st ANZSOC Postgraduate Conference Program

Sunday, 23rd September, 2007, Flinders University, Law and Commerce Building, Level 0

9.45am	Welcome and introductions	
	Concurrent Session 1 Moot Court, Level 0, Room 0.03	Concurrent Session 2 Level 1 Room 1.06
10am-11am	Chair: Dr Dean Wilson <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Angelina Pascale - Restorative Justice: A reality check – from what once was to what it has become ▪ Neesa Lynch – Youth Justice Conferences in New Zealand: How Restorative in Practice? ▪ Danielle Campbell - Police-Refugee Relations – The Significance of the Refugee Voice 	Chair: Beejay Silcox <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Andrew Groves – Does Policy Review regarding Pharmaceutical products have the capacity to melt the ‘ice’ epidemic? ▪ Oscar Williams – Predicting Substance use in University Students: An Application of the Theory of Planned Behaviour ▪ Chris Platania-Phung – Risk complexities, intelligence and the criminalization of ill-health
11am-12pm	Chair: Dr Lyn Hinds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rachel King – Legal Responses to Rape: Survivors’ Accounts of Police Responses ▪ Romy Winter – Policing The Criminalisation of Intimate Partner Violence ▪ Hayley Clark – Victim/survivors of Sexual Assault – Conceiving Procedural Justice 	Chair: Dr Dean Wilson <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nadine McKillop – Offence-related Situations through the Lens of Attachment: Attachment Insecurity in Adult-Sex Offenders and Its Implications for Understanding Offender Onset Situations ▪ Liani Benini – The Teacher/Lover Sexual Offender: A Media Analysis of the Karen Ellis Case ▪ Carleen Thompson – The Escalation of Violence in Stalking-like Behaviour: An Analysis of Risk Factors
12pm-12.40pm	Chair: Dr Lyn Hinds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Denise Foster – Moving Up the Ranks: An examination of gender differences in the Queensland Police Service ▪ Barbara Stewart – Pathways to Policing 	Chair: Nadine McKillop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rena De Francesco – Imagining Motherhood in the Law’s Judgment of Maternal Filicide ▪ Tom Sullivan – Schoolies, Crime and the Media: A South Australian Case Study
12.40pm	Lunch	
1.20pm-2.20pm	Chair: Dr Dean Wilson <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Beejay Silcox – What’s in a Name?: Taking the Mass out of Mass Imprisonment ▪ Emma Colvin – Ignoring the Injustices of the Ordinary: Remand in Victoria ▪ Katherine McLachlan – Grounds for Hope and Disappointment: Victims’/Survivors’ Perceptions of South Australia Police Responses to Rape 	
2.20pm-3.20pm	Chair: Professor Mark Israel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tarmi A’Vard – Transitional programs for rural youth: A case study from a Bendigo Perspective ▪ Kate Riseley & Tung-Kai Shyy – Exploring the Relationships between community-based crime prevention programs and collective efficacy ▪ Lisa Rosevear – The Application of Standardization Techniques to the Analysis of population Ageing Related Changes in Australian Crime Trends 	
3.30-4pm	Summary and group discussions, future PG conference plans	

PARTICIPANT ABSTRACTS

Tarmi A'Vard, RMIT University, Melbourne

Title: Transitional programs for rural youth: A case study from a Bendigo perspective

Abstract

Excessive prison overcrowding and the attempt to reduce incarceration rates through the introduction of intermediate sanctions over the past thirty years, has forced corrective services to implement and evaluate rehabilitative programs. There is, however, a notable gap in correctional literature, specifically in the available/implemented rehabilitation programs targeting the young adult offender age group, which is classified as eighteen to twenty-five years.

The main aim of the Masters is to determine key factors surrounding the suitability of the rehabilitative programs offered to young adult offenders, particularly living in the Bendigo district, who are sentenced to community based dispositions. In addition to the extensive literature review, a number of Community Correctional Officers located at Bendigo Community Correctional Services will be interviewed regarding their views and opinions of rehabilitation programs available to young adult offenders residing in rural/regional areas who are currently serving community based sentences.

Preliminary findings indicate that currently there are three rehabilitation programs which are implemented by Victorian Community Correctional Services. These programs are offence specific and only one of them is run internally at Bendigo Community Correctional Services and the other two programs are only facilitated in Melbourne central business district.

Liana Benini, RMIT University, Melbourne

Title: The Teacher/Lover Sexual Offender: A Media Analysis of the Karen Ellis Case

Abstract

Professional discourse among criminal justice administrators and theorists extends a growing concern that female sexual offending particularly the category concerning the female teacher/lover is gravely underreported due to myths associated with its perpetration and victimology. This Honours thesis examined the role of the media in defining the teacher/lover female sexual offender and the young male victim through a qualitative analysis of the Karen Ellis case, a teacher who conducted a relationship with her 15-year old male student. The media saturated the social environment with information to influence and educate society about this crime. The findings of the research indicated the reporting associated the myths as key factors influencing a gender based discrimination that affected the processing of the crime. The Karen Ellis case became an important test case for this type of offending in Australia.

Danielle Campbell, University of Tasmania, Hobart

Title: Police-Refugee Relations: The Significance of the Refugee Voice

Abstract

This paper presents and discusses the findings of an Australian Research Council (ARC) Linkage project exploring particular challenges for regional

Australia in the settlement of new and emerging refugee communities. The focus of this research is an examination of refugee-police relations and police-refugee relations in order to develop a best practice model for community policing in the context of refugee settlement in regional Australia. The qualitative data was collected in 2006/07 through focus groups, interviews and participatory observation. The primary focus of this paper is the refugee perspective. The key findings address issues such as youth, family violence, driving offences, substance use and mental illness. The paper argues that an understanding of 'experiential difference' by refugees, police and other service providers is crucial. It will conclude with suggestions regarding the process through which successful police-refugee interactions develop in regional Australia.

Haley Clark, University of Melbourne, Melbourne

Title: Victim/Survivors of Sexual Assault - Conceiving Procedural Justice

Abstract

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

Emma Colvin, University of Melbourne, Melbourne

Title: Ignoring the Injustices of the Ordinary: Remand in Victoria

Abstract

There is a tendency to focus on the extraordinary at the expense of the ordinary in the criminological analysis of pre-trial detention. While there has been significant discussion of the indefinite detention of terrorist suspects in Guantanamo Bay and most recently, the controversial detention of Mohamed Haneef, little is known about the everyday uses and abuses of pre-trial detention in the Australian criminal justice system beyond bare descriptive statistics. This is a crucial dearth to address. The decision to imprison a suspect touches on core issues at the heart of the liberty-security dichotomy and presents a significant challenge to the presumption of innocence. Accordingly, it is concerning that in most Australian states remand rates have been increasing despite a recorded decrease in violent crime. This presentation will address the paucity of qualitative analysis in the literature and illustrate the current state of remand in Victoria.

Rena De Francesco, University of Melbourne, Melbourne

Title: Imagining Motherhood in the Law's Judgment of Maternal Filicide

Abstract

Women who kill their children are a powerful symbol of failed motherhood. My presentation will demonstrate how the law characterises women who commit such a grave maternal mistake.

I will relate the findings of a feminist-informed discourse analysis of eight sentencing reports of women who committed filicide, focussing on the dominant explanatory narratives drawn upon by the law.

My presentation will demonstrate that in its sentencing of maternal filicide, the law draws on four thematic contexts, including victimhood, ideals of femininity, notions of normal motherhood and pathology. In judging women who kill their children according to their location within these contexts, the law diminishes the culpability of some while silencing the mitigating factors relevant to others.

By revealing the discursive nature of the sentencing of women who kill their children, my presentation will show that the law creates categories of mothers, thereby re-constructing dominant understandings of the maternal.

Denise Foster, University of Queensland, Brisbane

Title: Moving Up the Ranks: An examination of gender differences in the Queensland Police Service.

Abstract

It has been suggested that police women are not being promoted in proportion to their numbers and that they predominately spend more years in lower level ranks than males. Therefore, the aim of this study was to examine the career progression of female police officers using the Queensland Police Service (QPS) as a case study. Empirical results from a survey specifically designed for this study indicate that although a higher proportion of female QPS officers are occupying the lower ranks, female officers are spending less time in the lower ranks than their male counterparts. These results are discussed in relation to two different but complementary theoretical perspectives, stereotype theory and experience theory.

Andrew Groves, Flinders University, Adelaide

Title: Does policy review with regard to the classification, production and sale of pharmaceutical products have the capacity to prevent the use of Pseudoephedrine in the manufacture of illicit drugs and melt the 'Ice' epidemic?

Abstract

The use and manufacture of Methamphetamine within Australia has sparked significant concern within law enforcement agencies and policy-makers alike. Specifically, the misuse of cold and flu ingredient, Pseudoephedrine as a precursor chemical for the manufacture of Methamphetamine in clandestine laboratories has evoked considerable policy debate. Whether critical analysis of the classification and sale of Pseudoephedrine has the ability to reduce its availability and use in the illicit manufacture of Methamphetamine remains the dominant question within Australia's response to illicit drugs.

Through a proactive and multi-directional approach rather than simply reactive law enforcement policy, policy-makers can engage in the creation and implementation of policy frameworks that provide practical guidelines to facilitate the legitimate sale and distribution of Pseudoephedrine-containing medication to the community, and limit its use in the illicit manufacture of Methamphetamine. This paper will demonstrate that, through increased inter-agency coordination, harm minimization and policy revision, policy-makers can

melt the 'Ice' and reduce the impact of the Methamphetamine within the community.

Rachel King, Peter Newcombe, Julie van den Eynde, Christine Bond, University of Queensland, Brisbane

Title: Legal Responses to Rape: Survivors' Accounts of Police Responses

Abstract

Research has chronicled that rape legislation and police decision-making uphold victim blaming therefore presenting a biased view regarding responsibility and culpability in sexual violence cases. The treatment received from police officers, or victims' perceptions of that treatment, appears to significantly determine whether survivors of rape participate in the criminal justice system (CJS).

The present research program investigated whether victim characteristics and the victim/offender relationship predicted the treatment survivors received from police. Female survivors of rape (n=6) were interviewed regarding the 'story' of their assault, the actions taken by the CJS, their expectations regarding the CJS, and the effects of their involvement with the CJS. It was hypothesised that victims who did not conform to victim stereotypes, or who were assaulted by someone familiar, would not have their cases proceed and would report more negative treatment from police. Results will be discussed in relation to Australian police practices and legislation.

Nessa Lynch, University of Otago, Dunedin, NZ

Title: Youth Justice Conferences in New Zealand: How Restorative in Practice?

Abstract

Restorative justice is commonly defined a process whereby parties who have a stake in an offence come together to decide on plan to deal with the aftermath of the offence. New Zealand's youth justice system has become a byword for restorative justice in practice due to the use of the youth justice family group conference to resolve instances of offending by young people. The claimed benefits of such an approach are well known: victim empowerment, offender re-integration and cultural appropriateness. The issues in this paper arose as a side issue to a larger research project on youth justice family group conferences. In the course of that research, it was apparent that many such family group conferences did not have a victim present, had outcomes that were not restorative in nature and raised questions about voluntariness and meaningful participation. This paper will argue that the youth justice family group conference in New Zealand is more properly described as a criminal justice process with potential for restorativeness rather than an example of restorative justice in practice.

Nadine McKillop, Griffith University, Brisbane

Title: Offence-related Situations through the Lens of Attachment: Attachment Insecurity in Adult Child-Sex Offenders and its Implications for Understanding Offending Onset Situations

Abstract

Childhood experiences of individuals, who later sexually offend, have been viewed as fundamental to understanding the development of sexual offending

behaviour. Consequently, there are now myriad theories, which attempt to address the etiology and maintenance of sexual offending behaviour. It is widely agreed that the perpetration of child sexual abuse (CSA) is multi-determined and that child sex offenders are a heterogeneous group. Despite this, there is still no consensus on how to comprehensively explain, treat and/or prevent the perpetration of sexual abuse against children. Attachment theory has been proposed as a conceptual framework for understanding both the developmental and the immediate situational factors associated with the onset of sexual offences against children. Attention to sexual offence onset is in turn critical for the development of primary prevention efforts with respect to child sexual abuse, but has been somewhat neglected in the literature to date. This presentation will focus on introducing a new, integrated framework to understanding sexual offence onset, to be tested empirically as part of the author's PhD.

Katherine McLachlan, Flinders University, Adelaide

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

Abstract

Internationally, there have been few studies examining the attitudes of people who have been raped towards police. This has been attributed by researchers to a range of reasons, both personal and systemic, including the influence of stereotypes and myths about rape on both victims'/survivors' decision-making and police responses. Based on semi-structured, in-depth interviews with 11 women who had been raped in South Australia, my findings illustrated the diversity of South Australia Police responses to victims/survivors of rape. The outcomes of my study suggest that South Australia Police practices were similar to those of other Australian and English-speaking jurisdictions. My findings and their implications can help police and justice agencies develop more effective ways to respond to rape and sexual violence.

Angela Pascale, Flinders University, Adelaide

Title: Restorative Justice: A reality check - from what once was to what it has become.

Abstract

The paper has three aims. Firstly, it aims to determine the problems criminologists have in defining restorative justice. It aims to show although there are many definitions; none is identical, though each exhibits a common thread, which is the underlying principle and foundation of restorative justice. As a second feature, the paper will shed light on the array of processes and programs often considered as restorative justice, yet illegitimately labelled. As a last facet, the paper concludes with the aim of outlining other processes enabling the affected victims and offenders achieve restoration where one or both lack the psychological strength often required.

The content of the paper includes a discussion on the different definitions documented on restorative justice, enabling a deconstruction of the definitions and a clear thread identified. A spider diagram will be used to address the second aim, emphasising why restorative justice is considered the 'alternative' to formal justice, and in my view described perfectly as the secondary line on every train track. Finally, a video will be used to emphasise the psychology involved in restorative justice.

Chris Platania-Phung, University of Melbourne, Melbourne

Title: Risk complexities, intelligence, and the criminalisation of ill-health

Abstract

It is claimed that the association between social position and health is due to differences in intelligence (eg. Gottfredson, 2004); intelligence shapes an individual's capacity to manage the risk complexities of everyday life. However, the socio-cultural and political dimensions of this thesis have yet to be examined (eg. evidence of a *moral* imperative underlying widespread demands that individuals self-regulate their health through lifestyle modification). To address this gap, the current study draws on criminology-sociology as the basis to compare technical and socio-cultural perspectives on rationality, competence, complexity, risk, class and health. Through this discourse analysis it was found that "scientific" discourses on intelligence have strong ideological underpinnings (eg. parallels with the IQ-crime debate) and, through an emphasis on "risk", generate a new politics of intelligence. It will be argued that rather than stall or reduce group differences in health, bureaucratic formalisation of these discourses will perpetuate and increase health disparities.

Kate Riseley, and Tung-Kai Shyy, Griffith University, Brisbane

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

Abstract

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

Lisa Rosevear, University of Tasmania, Hobart

Title: The Application of Standardisation Techniques to the Analysis of Population Ageing Related Changes in Australian Crime Trends

Abstract

Over time, the differing proportions of young in a population compromise the measurement of trends in total crime rates. This paper focuses on the application of the demographic analysis technique of standardisation to criminal data. These techniques express what the crime rate and/or numbers would be if the population age structure had not changed over time - hence, quantifying the proportion of change in the total crime rate that is due to changes in the population age structure, and the proportion that can be regarded as the 'true' crime rate (one which is free of age effects). Specifically, the roles of standardisation will be illustrated with reference to preliminary findings for changes in Australian police apprehension and prison population rates arising from structural ageing. Challenges and limitations for applying such techniques to Australian criminal data will be discussed.

Beejay Silcox, University of Melbourne, Melbourne

Title: What's in a Name? Taking the Mass out of Mass Imprisonment.

Abstract

'Mass imprisonment' is a recent addition to the penological lexicon - an addition that ostensibly denotes the emergence of a novel carceral phenomenon. Prima facie, the source this novelty is self-evident. The sheer mass of US imprisonment, and more specifically, its eclipse of two million inmates in 2001, is described in penal discourse with a regularity and rhetorical unanimity bordering on cliché. However, while it seems appropriate to implicate the most visible characteristic of American imprisonment as the source of its distinction, this approach is demonstrably problematic. To suggest that there exists a numerical rubicon past which a mass of imprisonment becomes 'Mass Imprisonment' is conceptually vacuous - there is nothing inherently significant in the figure of two million inmates regardless of its emotional impact. This paper asks the deceptively simple question: 'What is Mass Imprisonment?' - and in doing so, tenders a critique of criminology's phenomenalisation of, and haphazard response to, the US imprisonment boom.

Barbara Stewart, University of Tasmania, Hobart

Title: Pathways into Policing

Abstract

Few occupations have been so fully defined as masculine and as resistant to the integration of women as policing. Despite nearly 100 years of involvement, women officers continue to contest negative stereotypes which are rooted in societal and cultural attitudes towards women, and which present an image of women as unsuitable for police work. The current research examines the motivations and contextual influences of Constables' choice of Policing as a career, with an emphasis on female Constables. The study, in particular, investigates whether there is a relationship between perceptions of Policing as a suitable career option and individual socialization. A number of factors influencing career choice has been identified in the literature, the primary influence being gender socialization - within the family, from significant others, through educational institutions and within the workplace. These factors can be related to the development of personal attributes such as self-efficacy, self esteem and perceptions of gender appropriate activities. The study uses both qualitative and quantitative analyses, that is, a questionnaire distributed to both male and female Police Constables, and individual interviews with female Police Constables, in three Australian State Police Services, to examine if specific pathways into policing can be identified. Initial findings of the survey data will be presented and discussed.

Tom Sullivan, Flinders University, Adelaide

Title: Schoolies, crime and the media: A South Australian case study

Abstract

Each year many school leavers take flight to various localities in Australia to celebrate their completion of secondary school. Drawing on newspaper content and interviews with journalists, the police, a civic leader and event organiser, this paper considers how the print media have described these 'schoolie' celebrations at Victor Harbor, South Australia, and looks at the

way news-workers and media sources have perceived these events. It observes that newspapers have accorded Schoolies' Week greater attention over time, and have relied primarily on the police, event organisers and civic leaders as sources. Although newspaper items have been more likely to focus on crime and disorder than other issues, a substantial minority of items have emphasised the leisure activities or public health of schoolies. This contested representation reflects working ideologies and constraints of the news media, improved organisation among sources, consumer culture, and a preoccupation with risk reduction among media and sources.

Carleen Thompson, Susan Dennison and Anna Stewart, Griffith University, Brisbane

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

Abstract

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

Oscar Williams, University of South Australia, Adelaide

Title: Predicting substance use in university students: An application of the Theory of Planned Behaviour

Abstract

Research has shown that despite having knowledge about the negative consequences of substance use, particularly excessive use, there has been no appreciable reduction in alcohol and drug use over the past two decades. This is of particular concern within the university student population, who have been identified as heavy users of both alcohol and other drugs. One model used to explain why an incongruence might exist between what people know or believe and their subsequent behaviours is that proposed by Ajzen's (1991) Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB). The purpose of the present study was to examine the role of two additional predictors of intention and behaviour that are considered important in the use of substances, and to see whether the addition of these variables adds significantly to the predictive power of the model applied to alcohol and marijuana use: the variables were the function that substance use serves and the protective behaviours in which people engage when using these substances

Romy Winter, University of Tasmania, Hobart

Title: Policing The Criminalisation of Intimate Partner Violence

Abstract

Many Australian jurisdictions have enacted new legislation to criminalise violence within families and between intimate partners. The legislation provides greater degrees of protection for victims and in many states is supported by new policy frameworks and strategies in policing, prosecution and health and welfare agencies. Changes in the policing of intimate partner violence include a range of new powers of intervention in matters where the safety, life and or property of a person are threatened by their current or former intimate partner. Despite this, and significant resources allocated to the different aspects of the criminal justice system, the complex and dynamic nature of violence within intimate relationships can be resistant to a criminal justice response. This will be explored through interviews with police officers and magistrates regarding their experiences with the implementation of new family violence legislation.