

**Keynote addresses:**

## **Decolonizing knowledge for criminology**

**Professor Raewyn Connell, University of Sydney**

Raewyn Connell is Professor Emerita at the University of Sydney, a Life Member of the NTEU, and one of Australia's leading social scientists. Her most recent books are *Southern Theory* (2007), about social thought in the postcolonial world; *Confronting Equality* (2011), about social science and politics; *Gender: In World Perspective* (3<sup>rd</sup> edn, with Rebecca Pearse, 2015) and *El género en serio* (2015). Her other books include *Masculinities, Schools & Social Justice*, *Ruling Class Ruling Culture, Gender & Power*, and *Making the Difference*. Her work has been translated into eighteen languages. She has taught in departments of sociology, political science, and education, and is a long-term participant in the labour movement and peace movement.

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The social sciences are now coming to terms with the coloniality of knowledge. We have evidence that mainstream research is conducted in a global economy of knowledge centred on the global North, with scholars in the majority world placed in a position of extraversion or marginality and academic dependence. But there are also important knowledge initiatives and resources from the majority world. In this address, I will describe these resources and the challenge they pose to mainstream social science. I will then consider specific challenges to criminology. They concern issues of land, the state and violence, the economy, property; the formation of the intellectual workforce; and the idea of justice itself.

## **Justice and Protection of Rights for Victims of Crime**

**Professor Guoling Zhao, Peking University**

Guoling Zhao is a Professor of Law at Peking University, China. She is also the Director of the Crime Research Center of Peking University, Vice President of Chinese Society of Criminology, Executive Director of China Prison Association, and Executive Director of the Judicial Administrative Drug Rehabilitation Association of China. Professor Zhao's research areas include crime victim's assistance, execution of punishment, juvenile justice system and juvenile delinquency. Her most recent books are *Empirical Research on Crime Victims Assistance within the Area of Social Assistance* (2016), *Criminal Science of Execution* (2014), *Research on Juvenile Justice System Reform* (2011), and *Research on Educational Measures for Preventing of Adolescent Victimization from Internet* (2010). Her paper *Crime in China, 1949-2005* has been awarded Distinguished Paper Award at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Istanbul Conference on Democracy and Global Security (2007). She was awarded Distinguished International Scholar Award by American Society of Criminology, Division of International Criminology (2006). Professor Zhao was the Board member of Asian Criminological Society (2009-2012).

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This presentation includes four parts. First, the history and change of criminal justice and the protection of victims will be reviewed. Second, an introduction of right and protection for victims in China's criminal justice, and two ways of protection of victims in practice. Third, an attempt to compare compensation for victims in different countries. Finally, a focus on victim compensation in china. The presentation explains the characteristics of victim protection and discusses the future trends in China. The presentation hopes this discussion can help us to seek common grounds and leave aside differences and bring advancement in the protection of victims.

**Keynote address:**

## **The Sustainability of Women's Human Rights: Dialogue between North and South**

**Professor Rosemary Barberet, John Jay College, NYC**

Rosemary Barberet is Professor in the Sociology Department with teaching and service in International Criminal Justice. A native of Connecticut and trained in criminology in the United States (PhD, University of Maryland, 1994), she commenced her academic career in Europe (Spain and England). Dr. Barberet's publications have dealt with self-reported youth crime, violence against women, business crime, crime indicators and comparative methodology. Her presentations and guest lectures span two continents, three languages and have been delivered to public service professionals (police officers, judges and court employees, women's associations) as well as to academic colleagues. Dr. Barberet's research interests include the use of criminal justice data and research in policymaking, crime indicators, victimization, gender and crime and cross-cultural methodology. From 2001-2005 she chaired the International Division of the American Society of Criminology. She is actively involved in a number of criminology associations around the world and is fluent in Spanish and French. In 2006 Dr. Barberet was awarded the Herbert Bloch Award of the American Society of Criminology for service to the society and to the professional interests of criminology, as well as the Rafael Salillas Award of the Sociedad Espanola de Investigación Criminológica. Her most recent book, *Women, Crime and Criminal Justice: A Global Enquiry* won awards from both the Division of International Criminology of the American Society of Criminology and the International Section of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. Dr. Barberet represents the International Sociological Association (ISA) at the United Nations and is a member of the ISA Executive Committee. She has consulted for the World Bank, the Colombian Government's Statistical Agency DANE, the Puerto Rico Council on Higher Education and was an invited expert to the Technical Consultative Expert Group Meeting on Making the United Nations Crime Prevention Guidelines Work.

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The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by Heads of State and Governments in September 2015, encompasses 17 Sustainable Development Goals, including Sustainable Development (SDG) Goal 5, "Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls." However, gender is to be mainstreamed throughout the SDGs, including in Goal 16, "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels." What are the problems and promises of these goals as they relate to women, crime and justice, and what are the conflicts and tensions between the Global North and Global South in this dialogue? This address will examine the current state of international policymaking as regards women, crime and justice, and the need to transcend boundaries by internationalizing our domestic agendas for women as survivors, offenders, criminal justice practitioners and researchers. In addition, this address will tackle the very real debate in the sociology of human rights as to whether human rights, both in theory as well as in practice, favor the values and the interests of the Global North, and whether the concept of sustainability is equally amenable and applicable to debates about women, crime and justice throughout the globe.

## **Individual Papers**

### **Understanding Ethnicity, Violent Conflicts and Organized Criminality in Nigeria: Implications for Sustainable Peacebuilding in Africa**

**Olayinka Akanle**, University of Ibadan, Nigeria

Nigeria is among the most unstable countries in Sub-Saharan Africa relative to frequency, complexities and dynamics of violent conflicts and organized criminality. While studies exist on nature, causes and consequences of conflicts in Nigeria and identical societies, researches are insufficient on the interfaces of ethnicity, conflicts (especially armed ones) and (organized) criminality. Unfortunately, until the relationships/ligaments of ethnicity, armed conflicts and organized criminality are sufficiently understood, there cannot be widely sustainable peacebuilding and justice. The tendency of extant studies is to subsume all breakdowns of peace and popular unrest crimes under common conflict narratives and explain them away under causal vectors, drivers and consequences thereby leaving huge gaps in knowledge and policies. This situation accounts for lingering lack of proactivity of policies and research initiatives to address crime, security, peacebuilding and justice challenges of Nigeria and Africa. Through qualitative research method and secondary data, this study adopts four armed conflicts in Nigeria; The Odua People's Congress (OPC) conflict, The Niger Delta (ND) Conflict, The Biafra resurgence and The Fulani Herdsmen, as case studies, to examine the interfaces of ethnicity, armed conflicts and organized criminality in Nigeria with implications for peacebuilding and justice. The ultimate research question this study will answer is; what can be learnt from the similarities and differences, if any, among these selected armed conflicts to assist in understanding the interface of ethnicity, armed conflicts and organized criminality through comparative conflict analysis?

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### **The (Potential) Criminalisation of Comics/Manga as Child Abuse Material**

**Dr Hadeel Al-Alosi**, Western Sydney University

The proposed presentation is about the criminalisation of sexually explicit material that depicts fictitious characters who 'appear to be' children. It is based on an extensive four-year study that involved analysing child abuse material laws in Western countries that have been expanded to include fictional material. As a socio-legal study, it also involved collecting qualitative data from relevant stakeholders (judges, law enforcement officers, and sexually explicit comic fans). The focus is on the potential criminalisation of comics and subgenres of Japanese manga that frequently depict apparently underage characters in a sexual context. The need to protect children from harm outweighs freedom of expression and the right to privacy. Yet the harm argument is said to be problematic when the material is purely fictional, which raises the question of whether prohibiting fictional representations of children unduly interferes with individual freedoms.

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### **Inside Myanmar's Hidden Genocide: Humanising the Struggle of Stateless Rohingyas**

**Md Jobair Alam**, Macquarie University

This paper explains the worsening plight of the Rohingyas in Myanmar (Burma). Discrimination and denial of rights to identity and citizenship are documented alongside the deprivation of fundamental human rights. The author draws on compelling evidence to argue that genocide of the Rohingyas is occurring in Myanmar, while reminding the international community that it bears treaty and customary obligations to prevent this most serious crime. Yet domestic and international responses to this crisis have been both weak and fragile. That reaction has resulted in serious consequences for the Rohingyas, for the prospect of democratic transition and the rule of law in Myanmar; and for the integrity of international law. There is an urgent requirement for regionally co-ordinated solutions through the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) - of which Myanmar is a member. Successful solutions will focus on the principles of non-discrimination, inclusion, a right to citizenship and effective state

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protection. Pursuit of these principles will assist in ending the struggle of stateless Rohingyans while promoting democratic development in an ethnically divided Myanmar society.

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### **Third World Approach to International Law and the International Criminal Court: A Perspective from the Global South**

**Eklavya Anand**, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

This study seeks to engage in a critical examination of the theoretical framework of contemporary International Criminal Law (ICL) scholarship vis-a-vis Third World Approach to the International Law (TWAIL). It attempts to explore the genesis, growth and fundamental formulations such as legislative, adjudicatory and implementation cycles of the International Criminal Court (ICC). It endeavors to understand the ongoing changes in the sovereign spaces of the Third World countries. It further attempts to demystify concepts like Individual Criminal Responsibility/sovereign immunity, Responsibility to Protect (R2P), complementarity and powers of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) which predominantly appear as the matrix of contemporary International Law. It seeks to unpack the seismic tremors in International Law due to which its constitutive elements such as treaty based-crimes or more fundamentally consent based regimes are shifting towards binding universal norms. The current study argues that rule-making, enforcing and adjudication are becoming technical exercises clothed in bureaucratic procedures which, in essence, appropriate the democratic spaces of engagement. It strives to locate the center of power and seeks to unmask the minuscule minority which speaks the sponsored language of universality but serves only their immediate interests. It further looks at how the current prosecutorial model serves the interest of its vested audiences and a satellite community of professionals. This study maps out the importance of property relationship with the conceptualisation of elements of crimes under the Rome Statute and how it further sets the discourse and lexicon of International Criminal Law. Finally, the study concentrates on the possibilities, particularly the power relationship of the Third World and its position to critique the First World and have alternative views to sustain a culture of dissent and diversity at the global level.

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### **Decriminalisation, anti-trafficking policy, and migrant sex work in New Zealand**

**Lynzi Armstrong**, Victoria University of Wellington

Over the past 20 years debates regarding sex work law reform in the global North have been dominated by concerns regarding trafficking and exploitation of impoverished migrants, often from the global South. In 2003, New Zealand passed the Prostitution Reform Act (PRA), becoming the first country in the world to decriminalise sex work. New Zealand's model of decriminalisation is widely regarded as best practice for sex worker rights and safety, and a range of positive impacts have been documented in research undertaken since the law changed (Abel, 2007; Armstrong, 2016). The decriminalised model in place is often described as 'full decriminalisation' to distinguish it from legal frameworks which (in theory) decriminalise sex workers while still criminalising clients and/or third parties. However, a peculiarity of the New Zealand model of 'full' decriminalisation is that prohibits migrant sex work as an anti-trafficking measure.

In this paper I discuss the contradictory nature of New Zealand's sex work law in the context of global debates on migration, trafficking and sex work. I explore the disconnect between the intention and consequences of this policy, outlining the challenges this poses for sex workers, and those committed to the realisation of comprehensive sex worker rights.

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### **Thank you for stealing that makeup. A restorative justice analysis of community justice forums in Canada**

**M. Asadullah, Simon Fraser University**

Abstract Community Justice Forum, popularly known as CJF, is a script-based model of restorative justice. Grounded in restorative justice principles, CJF offers a platform for victims and offenders, plus their family members and supporters, to deal with the fallout of disputes and crimes. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and the Canadian government started promoting this model of restorative justice practice in the late 1990s. In the greater Vancouver area, RCMP's detachments in Surrey, North Vancouver, Burnaby, Richmond and Coquitlam have a restorative justice program. Among them, Richmond RCMP, in collaboration with Touchstone Family Association, use the CJF model in their restorative justice practice when suitable. This study explores how the CJF model of restorative justice practice is operationalized in British Columbia. Five in-depth qualitative interviews and content analysis employed to understand both the structure and the impact CJF are analyzed with NVivo 10 software. Four overarching themes: 1) CJF Process, 2) RJ Values, 3) Common Issues, and 4) CJF for Future are discussed in this study. The nature of CJF's restorative justice is analyzed through Zehr's RJ Spectrum. It finds the CJF process to be mostly restorative in nature. The paper concludes with limitations, challenges and implications for future research.

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**Developing a 'global south' perspective of street children's involvement in organised crime**

**Sally Atkinson-Sheppard, Independent Scholar, PhD, King's College London**

The majority of studies about gangs come from the 'global north' meaning that we know very little about young people's involvement in organised crime in the 'global south', particularly those that live on the streets. By drawing on interviews with 22 street children, 80 interviews with criminal justice practitioners, NGO workers and community members and over three years of participant observation of the Bangladeshi criminal justice system and wider society this paper argues that in order to understand street children's involvement in Bangladesh's organised crime groups – the mastaans - it is necessary to expand the boundaries of criminology to include development studies' concepts of social protection, patron-clientism and child labour. By doing so this paper explores the nature of organised crime groups and the roles that street children play in these criminal enterprises. The paper concludes with a reflection on the need to build a better, and more cohesive collaboration between criminology and development studies to contribute to the advancement of a 'southern criminology'; to support understanding of young people's involvement in organised crime on a global scale.

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**"They're not just gangs" Understanding the membership criminal (motorcycle) groups**

**Andy Bain, University of Mount Union, Ohio, USA**

Although the work on gangs goes back to Thrasher's study of the gangs in Chicago during the 1920s, numerous authors have noted that any serious work concerning the membership of the gangs has been somewhat lacking (see for example, Bain, 2017; Bain and Lauchs, 2017; Lauchs, Bain, & Bell, 2015; Barker, 2014; Barker & Human, 2009), and even less is none of female members choose to be part of the gangs. To this end, the present session provides for an analysis and discussion of the findings from research examining our current knowledge and understanding of gangs and the people that join them. We make use of theoretical and practical examples to explore the relationship between what we know, what we understand and how we can best move forward for the future. The importance of such a discussion is evidenced through our dedication to protect those that may become victims, and to create safer communities.

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**Victimization of Wrongfully Prosecuted**

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**G.S. Bajpai**, National Law University, Delhi

The proposed paper will deal with *wrongful prosecutions* under the anti-terror legislations in India. The term *wrongful prosecutions* for the purpose of present means the instances where the accused are exonerated by the Judiciary. It is about those accused who have been alleged as accused, tried and incarcerated for a considerable period of time, from few months to 25 years. It is of special relevance in the backdrop of increasing terrorist attacks around the world; and the consequent increased actions of the State to abate terrorism for national security.

The paper intends to be an authentic and critical comment on the factors pertaining to police, prosecution and the judiciary which leads wrongful prosecution in India. A careful investigation of handling of cases by the Trial Courts, High Courts and the Supreme Court will form an essential major part of the paper, to analyse their failure in not being able to do justice with these cases. The core argument in the paper is about the abuse of power by state agencies and resultant victimization of the accused by a wrongful prosecution. The analysis in the paper would show as to how the trial and tribulation of the implicated accused continue ranging from a few months to couple of decades. Even the acquittal by the apex court in such cases remain inconsequential as the social acceptance of such an acquitted person is highly improbable. The issue of rights, reparation and rehabilitation of the acquitted persons is the main plank that this paper intends to raise as the same does not exist in most jurisdictions especially in southern Hemisphere country. There are, however, global framework in the western countries which can be critically studied to develop similar instruments for the acquitted persons.

The paper will also delve into the conditions of the social and economic background of the victims of wrongful prosecutions. It will bring a first-hand account of multi-faceted impacts of the wrongful prosecutions in India and the use and misuse of the anti-terror legislations with the help of a public jury report whereby the exonerated victims have given their testimonies. These testimonies poignantly describe the stories of destroyed lives by years of incarceration.

It will be interesting to note how the distinguishing features of the anti-terror laws - its draconian nature, chances of rights and liberties bargain, prejudiced adjudication etc. has been a part of lived experiences of these exonerated victims, like illegal and wrongful detention, torture, forced confessions, long incarceration, repeated denial of bail and then the social stigmatization even after acquittal. The author being the part of Innocence Network in India will have opportunities to collect the essential data with the exonerated one for this study.

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## Evolution of Criminal Justice System in Bangladesh: Colonial Legacy and Current Issues

**Hussain Mohammad Fazlul Bari**, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs,  
Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka

Bangladesh bears the legacy of a system of administration of justice from the British colonial rulers who gradually replaced the Mughal system of administration of justice then prevalent based on the Islamic Law. Some elements of pre- Mughal elements of Hindu regime and indigenous principles of fairness also ostensibly permeated the British imposed legal system in Indian Sub-continent. Though the Constitution of Bangladesh and Code of Criminal Procedure Code 1898 speak about due process model, in practice in many instances the inertia of traditional justice system, alleged excessive authoritarian mode of actions of law enforcement agency, delay in delivering justice, disproportionate crime- conviction ratio, over-crowded inhuman prison system, absence of penal policy, missing victim justice are major issues that haunt our crippling criminal justice system. Over the years our criminal laws in Bangladesh have undergone numerous amendments. However, such amending provisions have not always developed in a coherent and consistent fashion, rather they have been imposed suddenly to offer as 'palliative fix' in response to some incoherent behaviour of the offenders. This article basically makes a pen- picture of the evolution of modern criminal laws in Bangladesh. A brief account has also been made on basic criminal laws, criminal courts and principles of criminal litigation. In particular, an attempt has been made to pinpoint the current trends and challenges of criminal justice system in Bangladesh. Finally, this article reiterates the idea for replacing the old colonial criminal law with a new code.

## **Bullying and Violence in South Korea: From home to school and beyond**

**Trent Bax**, Ewha Womans University, South Korea

Beginning in late 2011, a number of tragic bully-suicide cases set in motion a process of collective soul-searching to try and fathom why and how South Korean teens could do such cruel and violent things to each other. The research this presentation is based upon responds to this process by using a case-by-case-based approach to better place the issue of bullying and violence in South Korea in its historical, social, cultural and developmental context. Reaching beyond the school gates, this research highlights comparative bullying and violence taking place in the home, at work and in the military. The centerpiece of this research is an examination of the perpetrators of school violence - a small group of juvenile delinquents whose conduct has been widely condemned but not properly contextualized. School violence may be a cyclical process that begins in the home, but it is a problem that reveals the 'dark side' of South Korean culture-and-society.

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## **State crimes: Deaths by police officers in the Brazilian States of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Bahi**

**Kaizo Iwakami Beltrão**, FGV/EBAPE, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

**Emilio E. Dellasoppa**, Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Despite the significant drop in deaths by homicides in the last decade in several states in Brazil, mainly São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, there is still an impressive amount of unwarranted use of lethal force by the police with an expressive number of civilian deaths, figures well above the ones observed in other regions of the world. There are strong evidences that killings perpetrated by police officers are registered under different categories, other than homicide. Up to 2015, the Ministry of Justice considered "Act of resistance" (one of the legal terms for extrajudicial killings by the police force) as a statistical category describing this situation. Simultaneously, the Ministry of Health was using ICD10, which included "Legal intervention, operations of war, military operations, & terrorism" to describe the same actions. Data from the latest FBSP Yearbook for police killings in Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Bahia amounted to 1,792 deaths in 2015. Available data for "auto de resistência", recently outlawed as a legal statistical category all over the country, are compared to data from the Health Ministry, used as benchmark, for three Brazilian states: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Bahia. We also analyze the evolution of the participation of death by firearms, since the "Estatuto do Desarmamento", restricts its use by civilians. In Brazil, the persistence of deaths attributed to state agents suggests a strong link with agents' impunity and the pervasive opinion that there is a basic conflict between public security and citizen human rights.

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## **Everyday Terrains of Insecurity: Navigating Violence in Mexico and Colombia**

**Helen Berents**, Queensland University of Technology

In the context of shifting terrains of insecurity and violence, individuals in some communities in both Colombia and Mexico have had to learn to adapt and try and stay safe in insecure environments. This paper explores attitudes towards violence and insecurity in Colombia and Mexico, drawing on both ethnographic research conducted by the authors and publicly available large-scale surveys conducted in each country. It argues that the perceived corruption, state incompetence, or threat from gangs can sustain a chronic condition of fear, even as the statistical evidence in some cases points to falling instances of violence and assault. Individuals in these communities are skilled navigators of terrains of insecurity and fear, acutely conscious of their capacity to avoid (or not) violence, and aware of broader social issues that cause insecurity and fear in their everyday lives. Within this context staying safe

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becomes a process of skillfully reading and evaluating external information, and navigating using acquired skill, and this capacity is evident in data collected by national governments as well as ethnographic data.

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## **Honor Killings in Pakistan and China**

**Muhammad Bilawal**, Zhejiang University, China

This research sets out to examine the issue of Honor Killing in Pakistan and China and conduct in depth analysis of situations including causes and legal practices that are failing to curb this phenomenon. The research in this thesis focuses on the legal shortcomings and takes Chinese laws as a model to compare the development in controlling the crime of honor killing in both countries. It will focus on the legal fabric of both countries and other contingent factors that result in the perpetuation of this crime. The idea of application of principle of legality by Chinese courts and decision makers to resolve disputes by applying legal rules that have been declared beforehand, and not to alter the legal situation retrospectively by discretionary departures from established law is proved fruitful examining the Chinese legal system and instances of Honor killing in China. It is closely related to legal formalism and the rule of law which in case of Pakistan is not so evident and the courts mitigate the case before hand under different influential factors including cultural and sometimes religious in mutilated way.

The organization of this thesis arranged in a systematic way containing five chapters and the last section comprises references and bibliography. After entailing the research methodology in chapter one, the second chapter focuses on the situation in Pakistan. It describes the root causes of Honor Killing in Pakistan. The causes emerged through this study are the economic situation of women, gender inequality and the lack of applicability of law. The failure in uniform application of laws under cultural norms and religious philosophy makes the situation worst, which in case of china is complimented by the principle of legality. The study of China is available in chapter three, which highlights the efforts of legislation in alleviating the social status of women and maintaining gender equality under Mao's ideology. The measures of Chinese courts are also necessary to mention here as a milestone in implementing the laws in an effective way, which simultaneously punish the offender and uplift the rule of law in the society and recommend for the loop holes, emerged because of new situations, to the legislature. Chapter four of thesis contains comparative analysis of both countries and explains all the contributing factors in detail. The last chapter contains recommendations for the solution of the problem of Honor Killing. The recommendations focus the criminal and family laws of both countries to devise an effective mechanism and laws to control the Honor Killing.

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## **Introducing the Crime-Development Nexus**

**Jarrett Blaustein**, Monash University

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development may well be remembered as a turning point in the history of global crime governance. Prior to this, crime control and international development existed as two relatively distinct spheres of policymaking and practice. The inclusion of criminological issues and themes is noteworthy but it would be misleading to suggest that 'crime' or the 'rule of law' represent core components of the post-2015 development agenda. Rather, their inclusion signifies formal recognition by the international community that combatting transnational crime, promoting the rule of law, and enhancing the delivery of criminal justice at the national and sub-national levels represent important international development issues. We associate the convergence of these issues with the emergence of a 'crime-development nexus'. This paper sketches out the contours of the crime-development nexus and proceeds to theorise its construction by analysing its discursive underpinnings.

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## Family violence and self-represented perpetrators in court – the differences, gaps and deficiencies of law reform

**Tracey Booth**, University of Technology Sydney

Self-representation by perpetrators of domestic/family violence (DFV) and sexual assault in protection order, criminal and family law legal proceedings is a concern shared across both the global North and South. Of particular concern is the potential for the self-represented perpetrator to personally cross-examine the victim thereby exacerbating the abuse and causing secondary victimisation. In the context of gendered harms such as DVF and sexual assault, victims are likely to experience the legal system quite differently to victims of other crimes (NSWLRC 2003) and these difficulties may be compounded for victims who are Indigenous, or from a CALD background, identify as LGBTQI, or have other diverse and intersecting needs and experiences (National Domestic and Family Violence Bench Book, 2016).

Every jurisdiction has introduced legislative reforms which prevent personal cross-examination of a complainant by a self-represented defendant in sexual offence proceedings. Some jurisdictions have extended these reforms to other DFV-related criminal proceedings. However, the nature of these reforms varies considerably, for example in terms of whether the prohibition is mandatory, who is appointed to conduct the cross-examination, and whether that person must be legally qualified. This paper will analyse the strengths and weaknesses of the legal reforms that have been implemented in this area and review the evidence as to their operation in practice.

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## A Macrocriminology of Inequality, Crime and War?

**John Braithwaite**, Australian National University

This presentation discusses the hopes for my next book, entitled *Macrocriminology*, and results from my latest with Bina D'Costa which will be available electronically around the time of the conference (*Cascades of Violence: War, Crime, and Peacebuilding across South Asia*). It returns to the theme of my first monograph, *Inequality, Crime and Public Policy* (1979). There is a body of evidence that goes to the conclusion that reducing inequality is a fertile path to building a world with less crime and less war. There is also evidence inconsistent with this conclusion. That negative evidence has a different character with respect to the relationship between inequality and war compared to the inequality-crime relationship. Data on inequality in Nepal is helpful in reconciling these apparent inconsistencies. That data is discussed in a downloadable Working Paper: J. Braithwaite (2015) '[Gender, Class, Resilient Power: Nepal Lessons in Transformation](#)' SSRN RegNet Research Paper 2015/92.

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## Cuba and legal change

**Shannon Brincat**, Griffith Business School

Cuba is undergoing a profound period of rapid social, economic and political change. Precipitated by the détente with the US under the Obama administration, Cuba is preparing to re-engage with the Western, developed world in ways that it has not done since the 1950s. This paper explores how Cuba's opening up to the world economy has created a wave of necessary and rapid developments to its legal codes; civil, criminal, and commercial. It will look at three cases: the formal citizen-state social contract based around recognition of five fundamental rights gained through the revolutionary struggles; the fundamental changes to the criminalisation and enforcement of sex-work brought about by increased tourism; and some of the changes involved in the vast increases in commercial transactions related to stevedore/maritime sector.

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## As criminology looks back: State crime and the colonial turn

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**Mark Brown**, University of Sheffield

In a very Foucauldian manner the emergence of the South in the criminological mind is simultaneously reshaping how we understand the North. This paper reflects on a number of recent efforts within criminology to investigate colonial pasts both in their own right and as bridges to the contemporary moment. It contemplates the utility of colonialism and the colonial state as objects of inquiry, taking as its point of departure Lauren Benton's (2002) observation that:

Colonial states did not in an important sense exist *as* states in the early centuries of colonialism. They did not claim or produce a monopoly on legal authority or on the assignment of political and legal identity. Indeed, colonial conditions often intensified the fluidity of the legal order. ... There was dominance, undeniably, but both colonizing and colonized groups were not irrational or deluded when they sought advantage in the fractured qualities of rule. (p. 259; emphasis original)

Thus while the colonial state or colonialism more generally might appear an interesting new target of criminological enquiry, the complexities of such an analysis are manifold. This paper identifies some of these dilemmas, ranging from questions of state form, through debates within colonial historiography over the means by which domination was achieved, and on to ask whether notions like Gayatri Spivak's (1998) 'epistemic violence' lead criminology in fruitful directions or into blind alleys. Ultimately, the paper argues for opening an historically grounded and theoretically sophisticated debate that heeds Fredrick Cooper's (2008: 17) caution against critical perspectives 'that operate in vaguely specified temporalities and that give explanatory weight to agentless abstractions – like coloniality and modernity'.

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## **Harm reduction and vice: a comparative analysis of regulation in the PRC and Australia**

**Melissa Bull**, Griffith University  
**Zhenjie Zhou**, Beijing Normal University

Regulating behaviours commonly referred to as 'vice' is a challenge for liberal democratic and authoritarian governments alike. Behaviours falling into this category – like drug use, commercial sale and consumption of sex, the distribution of 'pornographic' (sexually explicit) images and gambling – evoke strong moral reactions and stir vigorous public debate about how they should be controlled. In recent years western states have shifted regulation of these types of behaviours away from the criminal law. In China, until recently, such behaviour has been addressed through a combination of criminal and administrative powers, including the controversial program of Re-education Through Labour (RETL). In 2013 RETL was abolished. This paper assesses how prostitution, pornography, gambling and drug use are now dealt with through a comparative analysis that contrasts the introduction of reforms designed regulate these behaviours in Australia with the practices that have been introduced in China since the end of RETL. We describe key principles and practices that shaped reform in Australia, and how the governmental philosophy of harm minimisation provided the context for the introduction of diversionary measures implemented through a range of strategies including licencing, systems of classification, and coerced treatment for drug users. We argue that with the end of RETL there was discussion of diversion of offenders in China, but this involved diversion into rather than out of programs of detention. Powers now regulating these behaviours continue to express repressive characteristics of administrative responses to minor offending behaviour that it was hoped the abolition of RETL would end.

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## **Engaging men and boys in the prevention of intimate partner violence in the UK and beyond: Past, present and future**

**Stephen Burrell**, Durham University, UK

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Many innovations have taken place in the United Kingdom in recent decades related to the societal response to intimate partner violence, led by the women's movement. However, work to engage men and boys in the prevention of partner violence and other forms of men's violence against women is relatively underdeveloped in the UK. Yet there are a number of organisations undertaking such work in different ways, and attention from policymakers is starting to grow. This may be connected to an increasing interest internationally in efforts to engage men and boys in the prevention of men's violence against women. So what is the recent history and contemporary context of this work in the UK, and what are some of its key issues, dilemmas and opportunities? What lessons can be learnt from the UK setting which are of relevance internationally, and what lessons can the UK learn from the experience of other countries, such as in the Global South, where in many cases this work is more advanced? This paper is based upon findings from a doctoral research project in which fourteen expert-informant interviews have been carried out with key actors involved in this field. In addition, six focus groups have been conducted with men's sports teams at an elite British university, facilitated by material from different prevention campaigns, to consider how policy, practice, and research relating to work with men and boys to prevent partner violence in the UK and beyond can be developed in the future.

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### **Etiologic Correlation Between Inmates' Emotional Intelligence and Fingerprint Patterns: An Exploratory Study**

**Gerry J. Cano, Professor, PHINMA Education-Cagayan de Oro College**

**Marjune I. Millones, Saint Joseph Institute of Technology**

**Manuel V. Jaudian, PHINMA Education, Cagayan de Oro College**

The study was designed to determine the Etiologic correlation of Inmates' emotional Intelligence and their fingerprint patterns. It also aimed to assess the etiologic factors of the respondent's emotional intelligence in terms of self-awareness, self-regulation, social skills, empathy and motivation. The study utilized the descriptive survey method of research. Survey questionnaire was the primary tool used in gathering the data. The setting of the study was at Davao Prison and Penal Farm in the southern part of the Philippines, in their Maximum, Medium, and Minimum security compound. Three hundred ninety four (394) respondents participated in the said study that was conducted during their favorable time. The total population of inmate during the conduct of the study is around 4,678. Assessment of the inmates' emotional intelligence, on the variable self-awareness manifested the ability to recognize oneself and have the capacity to for introspection. They have a clear perception of their own personality including strengths, weaknesses, thoughts, beliefs and emotions. Aside from this, they also have the ability to regulate their own behaviors. They can calm themselves down when they encounter challenges that can make them upset or can cheer themselves up when they are down which shows a healthy emotional development. Additionally, characteristic to facilitate and interact with others is also present as they agree having social skills. Thus, they have developed many ways to communicate their messages, thoughts and feelings with others. Moreover, they have a considerate regard for empathy as they have the capacity to understand what another person is experiencing from within the other person's frame of reference. Lastly, an inner drive called as motivation is present within them that causes them to act as it initiates, guides and maintain goal-oriented behaviors. Of the five variables of emotional intelligence, motivation is seen to have a significant relationship based on the 0.05 significance value with the Central Pocket fingerprint pattern on the left hand. This mainly pointed that inmates having Central Pocket fingerprint pattern on the left hand are more likely to have a pronounced goal-directed behavior. Though most people have similar aspirations, they don't all have the same opportunities and abilities. These inmates has developed a drive to cause them to act since one can't actually observe motive, it is inferred that one exists based on the behavior that one can observe.

On the other hand, emotional intelligence and right hand fingerprint patterns namely Plain Whorl, Accidental Whorl, Double Loop, Central Pocket, Radial Loop, Ulnar Loop, Tented Arch and Plain Arch shows no relation as well as fingerprint patterns on the left hand which are Plain Whorl, Accidental Whorl, Double Loop, Central Pocket, Radial Loop, Ulnar Loop, Tented Arch and Plain Arch shows no relation to emotional intelligence namely self-awareness, self-regulation, social skills, empathy and motivation. Also, motivation is found to have no relation with fingerprint patterns on the left hand namely

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Plain Whorl, Accidental Whorl, Double Loop, Radial Loop, Ulnar Loop, Tented Arch and Plain Arch. Furthermore, no significant difference on Emotional Intelligence and Type of Crime Charged was observed.

The Davao Prison and Penal Farm in the Philippines is currently providing rehabilitation program to the inmates. However, the results of this study can help improve their program as it presents additional information about fingerprints of the inmates.

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### **If they were Indigenous ... it was suicide**

**Belinda Carpenter**, Queensland University of Technology  
**Gordon Tait**, Queensland University of Technology

All available data suggest that Indigenous Australians are significantly more like to kill themselves, as compared to other Australians. This statistical disparity is normally positioned an objective, ontological and undeniable social fact, a fact best explained as a function of endemic community disadvantage and disenfranchisement. More nuanced work, such as Tatz (2001), while still locating such deaths largely within a framework of cultural alienation, also points to an entirely different set of scripts associated with Aboriginal suicide, ones not founded upon familiar western expectations of mental illness and depression, but rather often upon antagonism and impulsivity. This research extends Tatz's work, and explores a third possibility: that higher-than-normal Indigenous suicide rates may well also be a function of colonial decision-making practices. Based upon in-depth interviews with 35 coroners from almost every Australian jurisdiction, the following conclusions emerged from the data. First, Indigenous families are less likely to pressure coroners during the investigation, or object to a finding of suicide once it has been reached—often due to a wariness of legal machinery, whatever its form. Second, coroners make an explicit connection in their decision-making processes between Indigenous disadvantage and the reasonableness—and hence likelihood—of suicide, links they do not make for non-Indigenous disadvantaged Australians. Third, the lethality of method of most Indigenous suicides (hanging) accords coroners the feeling of greater certainty in their findings, as compared to deaths by overdose or single-vehicle accident for example, justified or otherwise. Finally, and following on from the previous two issues, coroners appear to have a lower standard of proof for indigenous suicide; suicide is judged on 'the balance of probabilities', and coroners appear to be more far more comfortable with a 51% decision if the deceased was Indigenous. These conclusions lead to two central implications: first, suicide rates are not simply an objective reflection of social truth; they are also a function of complex decision-making processes. The relationship between these two elements needs to be examined in far greater detail if there is going to be a better understanding of Indigenous suicide. Second, while Indigenous suicide rates are clearly unacceptably high—and constitute an ongoing tragedy—it may well be that a substantial part of the disparity between those figures and non-Indigenous Australia is a greater colonial reluctance to reach a finding of suicide for the non-Indigenous. That is, this research adds support to the contention that national suicide rates represent a significant underestimation of the problem.

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### **A Country-Level Investigation of Targeted Killings**

**Jennifer Varriale Carson**, University of Central Missouri

Although there has been extensive research assessing the effectiveness of targeted killings in a variety of contexts, there remains important gaps in the research. This study fills one such gap by robustly evaluating the policy in relation to several terrorism-related outcomes perpetrated by the global jihadist movement. Overall, this study fails to find any clear evidence that targeted killings have effectively decreased terrorism in the three countries in which they are most common, that of Pakistan, Yemen, and Somalia.

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### **Cybercrime in ASEAN: An emerging market**

**Lennon Y.C. Chang**, Monash University

This research aims to examine the trends in and challenges of cybercrime in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region. Among all the regions in the world, Asia has the most internet users. More than 55% of the world's internet users, approximately 1.8 billion people, are located in Asia. The number of internet users in Asia has almost doubled since 2011 and is still increasing (Miniwatts Marketing Group, 2016). ASEAN countries have contributed significantly to the increase in internet users in Asia. All ASEAN member states have had a dramatic increase in internet subscribers.

Although the ASEAN region is an emerging cybercrime market, there is limited research on cybercrime in ASEAN. What are the trends in and challenges of cybercrime in ASEAN? Are current conventions appropriate for ASEAN? What are the challenges faced by ASEAN countries when collaborating internationally against cybercrime?

This paper aims to answer these questions and to consider whether the strategies developed in the global north are relevant to ASEAN. This paper will provide an overview of cybercrime trends in ASEAN, assess current measures adopted by ASEAN countries in combatting cybercrime, and make policy recommendations to strengthen those measures.

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### **The association between academic performance and school violence in Taiwan**

**CHEN, Ji-Kang**, Chinese University of Hong Kong

Frustration-aggression theories suggested that students with poor academic performance are more likely to involve or be involved in school violence. However, power and control theories argued that it is possible that students with good academic performance are more likely to involve in school violence and less likely being involved, because they enjoyed more respect by students and teachers and resources in Asian schools. Up to this point, the research studies on association between academic performance and school violence are majorly conducted in non-random samples in Western countries and showed significant association between these variables. It is not clear this kind of association applies to Asian context. Using a random sample from Taiwan, this study aims at examining the association how academic performance was associated with student perpetration and victimization of school violence in an Asian culture context.

The cross-sectional random sample used in this study was collected by a project "School variables as mediators of school violence in Hong Kong, Mainland China and Taiwan" and funded by General Research Fund (Hong Kong). The total sample included over 382 students from junior high school in Taiwan. Students were given a structured and anonymous questionnaire and were asked information about personal information, family background, and their school life experience.

A one-way ANOVA was conducted in order to determine whether or not a relationship exists between academic ranking in class and school violence. Results indicate that there is no significant relationship between these two variables ( $F = 1.61, p = .25$ ). Therefore, we fail to reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is no significant association between school violence and academic performance.

This study has important implication that academic performance could not be function to increase or decrease school violence in Taiwan.

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### **Do Migrants' Workers with Left-behind-home Experience Report More Crime?**

**Cheng Jin**, Zhejiang Police College, Vice President of Zhejiang Provincial Association for Juvenile Delinquency and Board Member of Asian Criminological Society

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Using both quantitative and qualitative empirical research methods based on Social Disintegration Theory (SDT), this thesis, with 1936 stratified random cases of incarcerated offenders from 4 prisons in Zhejiang Province, the study finds that migrant workers with left-behind-home experience report more offence than those without the experience, but left-behind-home experience is not correlated with their sentenced violent crime.

First of all, left-behind-home children should be defined. Some scholars suggest that to determine whether the respondents had the experience of staying at home should be based on two characteristics: the floating experience of their parents, and whether the respondents spent their childhood in places where their households are registered. A child can be defined as a left-behind-home child when either of his parents goes to a city to work (Lidan Lv 2014). For purposes of this study a stay at home child must meet the following conditions first, the identities of migrant workers must be provided, including first-generation, 1.5-generation, and second-generation migrant workers; and second, Those selecting any response other than 1 to the following question are regarded as left-behind-home children: "Who brought you up?" in the questionnaire: 1. Parents (or foster parents, step parents); 2. Mother; 3. Father; 4. Grandfather and grandmother; and 5. Others.

After the analysis of independent samples using the t-test results indicated that left-behind-home children are significantly different from non-left-behind-home children in self-reported offence ( $t_{\text{offence}}=2.159, P<.05$ ). Prisoners with left-behind-home experience report more offence than prisoners without that experience. However, while there are no significant differences in the sentenced violent crime rate between the two groups, the differences in sentence length are significant ( $t_{\text{sentence length}}=-2.789, p<.001$ ). Imprisonment term of prisoners without left-behind-home experience is 10.32 years ( $M=10.32$ ) while that of prisoners with the experience is 7.34 years ( $M=7.34$ ). Therefore, prisoners without left-behind-home experience commit severer forms of sentenced violent crime. Therefore, we should reevaluate left-behind-home experience's impact on the growth of immigrant workers in an attempt to avoid improper judgments in policy making.

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## Climbing up the prison social ladder: A case study of a Chinese drug detention centre

Vincent S. Cheng, The Open University of Hong Kong

This paper describes two types of capital that facilitate upward mobility within the social organization in prison-like/total institutions – legitimate capital and illegitimate capital-, and use this typology as a framework to explain the power hierarchy among the prison inmates. Based on semi-structural interview with twenty-two former inmates who has been incarcerated because of using illicit drugs, this paper develops a matrix that explain the relationship between one's social position in the prison social organization and one's ownership of legitimate and criminal capital. Theoretically, this paper debunks the myth that criminal capital like one's ability in physical combat, skills in the manipulation of underground market, and sources of illegal goods is the key factors that make a prison inmate triumph in the power competition within the prison social organization. Instead, this paper shows that owning and mastering both legitimate and illegitimate capital is vital for an inmate to climb up the social ladder in the prison-like environment. This paper further argues that such a matrix of upward mobility is influenced on the one hand by the intrinsic structure of a prison-like institution, and on the other hand by the specific characteristics of the penal policies.

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## On Constructing Information Release System for Cases of Sexual Assault against the Minors

Zhang Chengxian, Nanchang Railway Police, Nanchang

Sexual Assault against the minors is a very common crime, which seriously damages the minors' physical and psychological health. To prevent such a crime effectively, it is necessary for China to establish information release system for cases of sexual assault against the minors. The first step to establish such a

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system is to achieve the criminals' information release system and the registration system on resident community. The information on cases of sexual assault against minors shall include personal information for criminals, regular update information, information release means, prohibitive regulations, punitive information, and so on.

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## Death Penalty in South Asia

**Suvarna Cherukuri**, Siena College, Loudonville, NY

Despite a global decline in the number of countries which use death penalty, in 2015 *Amnesty International* recorded the highest number executions since 1989. This paper takes a preliminary look at the current use of death penalty in South Asia: Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Maldives, Bangladesh, and Bhutan. Nepal saw its last execution in 1979, calling for abolition in the 1990's. Bhutan abolished death penalty in 2004. Maldives has not seen an execution since 1953-54. Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh currently use capital punishment. The paper also seeks to answer the question: *What sociological, historical, political factors have sustained capital punishment in modern India?* It examines contemporary discourses on death penalty in India to identify the social causes for the acceptance of a form of punishment that does not deter crime. Capital punishment may be seen as the moral-judicial cornerstone of a potentially dangerous transformation of the Indian state. The most recent Law Commission report in India affirmatively supports the need to abolish death penalty, "*for all crimes other than terrorism related offences and waging war.*" The recourse to original colonial definitions in the context of a progressive dilution of its use, points to a seminal duplicity in the use of punishment in modern societies in their quest of "nationhood."

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## Assistance from Outside: A Case Study of Prisoner-initiated Rehabilitation Programs in Kerobokan Prison, Bali

**Daphne Choi**, Monash University

This paper aims to investigate the importance of providing prisoner-initiated programs with support from outside of the prison environment to facilitate long-term and effective rehabilitation. Asian criminology rarely sheds light on restorative practices in the penal estate due to various constraints and difficulties and this paper intends to provide insights rarely presented. Kerobokan Prison in Bali, Indonesia, has been selected as a case study in respect of its success in transforming residents with a ground-breaking local idea: prisoner-initiated rehabilitation programs.

Through the narrative of a member of the Bali Nine group of prisoners (a group of nine young Australians arrested in 2005 for attempting to smuggle drugs from Indonesia to Australia), the initiation, progress and difficulties of the programs are revealed as his stories explain how inmates' themselves help with other residents and their own transformation. Details and explanations are given of the ways in which several members have tried to address and repair the harm done by their crime. The significance of outside parties, especially close friends, family and colleagues are examined as well as the role of outside facilitators working collectively to ensure concrete rehabilitation. The paper endeavours to evaluate the rehabilitative process of certain members of the Bali Nine and the effectiveness of participation from outside. It will also make recommendations for supporting, expanding and nourishing this style of prisoner-initiated program so as to decrease the likelihood of reoffending.

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## Pathways to Desistance: Ex-addicts' Narratives of their Journeys of Getting Straight

**Doris C. Chu**, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan

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In-depth interviews, regarding self-narrative approach, were conducted with 10 individuals who graduated from the religion-based and prison-based substance abuse treatment programs and successfully desisted from drug abuse. The self-narrative approach allowed individuals the chance to describe their experiences during the process of desistance. An open-ended format with pre-designed topics was used. This approach enables subjects to discuss their feelings and life experiences, and the factors that channeled them out of drug use (Jensen and Gibbons 2002). Similarities and differences were found in the factors associated with their desistance, between clients graduating from the religion-based and prison-based programs. The common factors that strengthened the desire to stay drug free included reaching a turning point to make changes and ongoing support from family. Desisters graduating from the religion-based program stated that personal relationship with God and connection with religion played an important role in stopping the use of illicit drugs. All desisters pointed out that to sustain a drug-free life, it is important to maintain a regular daily routine and not leave much spare time to wander around or get bored. Additionally, all desisters highlighted the importance of establishing a positive social network. Policy implications are discussed.

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### **Thai Foreign National Women's Pathways to Prison in Cambodia for Drug Trafficking**

**Chontit Chuenurah, Thailand Institute of Justice**

Feminist pathways scholars consider not only why women offend but also the life circumstances and events leading to their criminalisation. By understanding women's life histories, feminist criminologists have impacted on the advancement of theory, as well as gender specific policy and practice, to better meet the needs of women in the criminal justice system. There is an extensive body of Western research exploring women's pathways to prison. These studies show that the lives of convicted women are typically characterised by extensive childhood and adulthood victimisation, mental ill health (including drug abuse), male influence/control and economic marginalisation. Feminist pathways research has only more recently been conducted in non-Western societal contexts. Although cultural variations exist, results from these studies are partially consistent with the Western research; victimisation, relationships with men and economic marginalisation are crucial in women's pathways to prison. Non-Western feminist pathways research is nevertheless sparse. Further, studies conducted with women drug traffickers are limited in theoretical breadth, number and scope e.g. research is only undertaken with women imprisoned in Europe or the Americas. Using life history interviews with Thai foreign national women imprisoned in Cambodia for drug trafficking, this paper explores the life circumstances and criminal justice experiences propelling them into prison. This study is important because it not only extends the feminist pathways perspective beyond Western cultural contexts, it also broadens understandings of female drug traffickers outside of Europe and the Americas.

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### **The relationship of Mobile games with fraud and money laundry**

**Stephen Chung**

The types of mobile game have developed many forms which include combat, Puzzle, and so on. Meanwhile, the crime of mobile game becomes the threat for the development of mobile game in Taiwan. The Taiwan government tries to do something to help the developments of mobile game and stop the trend of crimes at the same time, but it does not like very useful.

It would become the problem for the government of Taiwan which tries to develop the software business. So, the thesis is going to provide some suggestions for the countries which are located in Asia may want to develop the software business in the future.

The future of mobile game is looking much promised because the mobile phone becomes the smarter than ever, so the mobile phone can do lots of things which the previous mobile phone cannot do it. For instance, the mobile phone can be the secretary of personal and provide the entertainment for the owner of mobile phone without too much limitation. On the other hand, mobile also can be used to pay the small bills if the

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owner of mobile phone wants to do that. However, it also creates the opportunities of crime which are fraud and money laundry.

It is very important to stop this kind of crime in Taiwan. Otherwise, the future of mobile phone could not be good. It is because the trustworthiness of mobile phone is very important. If people cannot trust the transition of mobile phone, there is not going to succeed for the business of mobile phone. If the government of Taiwan could find the way to stop the crime of mobile phone, there will be good future for the mobile games.

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### **Narrative criminology for global crime: Using policy narratives to study internationally defined crime types**

**Bryony Cornforth-Camden**, Victoria University of Wellington, NZ

The shift to a 'global criminology' requires rethinking traditional criminological research approaches. This paper presents an approach to studying narratives in international and national policy language about crime and justice, as an important form of analysis in a global criminological inquiry. Narrative criminology provides a theoretical basis for carrying out narrative research where narratives are treated as temporal, moral stories that draw on wider social discourses, and are used to interpret the past and determine future actions. Narrative criminology has largely focused on individuals' stories about crime that predict their future action, with the aim of encouraging desistance from crime. Narrative criminology's ideas of life story narratives as temporally ordered, moral, and leading to action, can be applied to the study of globally defined crime types. Rather than using individuals' stories of offending, the stories are told in policy language as states and international bodies struggle to define global issues as crime types. The policy narratives tell a story about who the deserving victims are, which groups should be the subject of crime control policies, and what types of harm are deemed acceptable or unacceptable. They provide a means for studying wider discourses of migration control, western exceptionalism, and current anxieties around 'global threats' and 'international security challenges' that are drawn on in constructing global crime types. This paper presents the approach used in a doctoral research project which will examine how international and local narratives of human trafficking are constructed and interact with one another.

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### **Attitudes towards Crime & Justice in Asia and the Global South**

**Michael A. Cretacci**, SUNY - Buffalo State

**Doris C. Chu**, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan

A number of studies in the United States examine the impact of religiosity on attitudes towards various types of criminal sanctioning. Research seems to indicate that more conservative denominations and faiths have a more punitive preference for criminal sanctions. While this particular area of inquiry has drawn attention in America, only scant attention has been paid to this phenomenon in other countries. Illustrating the point is the fact that to the best of our knowledge, no study has addressed this issue in China. Our research seeks to serve as a foundation for examining this topic in China. Using data collected from students attending a prominent university in Southeast China, we examine the role of religiosity and attitudes towards various criminal sanctions. It was found that students with a higher level of religiosity were less likely to support the death penalty. There were no significant associations between religiosity and other types of sanctions. Suggestions for future research are discussed.

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### **Exposing more than just data: Examining media discourses of the Ashley Madison hack**

**Cassandra Cross**, Queensland University of Technology

In July 2015, a group of hackers called 'The Impact Team' accessed the customer database of the 'Ashley Madison' website, taking the personal details of over 37 million customers, who were at one point

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subscribed to the website. While data breaches are by no means a unique event, this data breach was significant based on the character of the website and the sensitive nature of data released. Ashley Madison is a well-known website which facilitates extramarital affairs. The reported motive behind the data breach was related to the infidelity promoted and enabled by the website and the perceived immoral nature of those connected to it.

This data breach gained significant media attention globally, primarily centred on the salacious nature of the website and the data exposed (which went beyond simple demographics, but also included information about the sexuality and sexual preferences of subscribers). This presentation explores some of the dominant discourses that were evident in print media across Canada and Australia in the six weeks after the initial data breach. In particular, this presentation explores the security and privacy discussions that ensued. Using the framework of the prudential citizen, or one who is responsible for taking measures to protect their own data, this presentation highlights how much of the media discourse was focused on how individual actions contributed the exposure rather than the unauthorised actions of the Impact Team and the hack itself.

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### **Repositioning of the Ministry of Justice, Niger State, Nigeria in the context of the overall administration of Criminal Justice**

**Nasara Dan**, The Attorney General & Honourable Commissioner of Justice of Niger State, Nigeria

Essentially, my presentation will focus on the ongoing reorganisation at the ministry of justice of Niger state (MOJ) in Nigeria and how this is contributing to the overall administration of criminal justice. The introductory part of the presentation will be an overview of the constitutional role of the MOJ in the context of criminal justice, and its relationship with key stakeholders involve in the administration of criminal justice. The challenges arising as a result the different centres of control of these stakeholders.

The underlining objective of some key criminal legislations that have been passed by the government to address emerging crimes will be discussed. Of note is the **Law to Penalise the Offences of Kidnapping and Theft of Cattle and for Connected Purpose**.

The discussion will also centre on our approach to sex and gender related issues and how this process has been institutionalised within the MOJ.

The work will conclude by appraising all reform effort and strategic objectives.

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### **Comparative research on citizen satisfaction with the police**

**Mengyan Dai**, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia USA

**Andrew Lejeune**, Edmonton Police Service, Canada

**Robert C Kenter**, Office of the Chief of Police, Norfolk Police Department, Virginia, USA

Citizen satisfaction with the police has been an important issue in policing, and empirical research has accumulated extensive findings within numerous theoretical frameworks. Major correlates of citizen satisfaction include citizens' characteristics (e.g., race, gender, and age), neighborhood conditions, and prior experiences with the police. However, it is less clear whether these findings remain the same across different social and cultural boundaries. This study will conduct a comparative analysis of citizen satisfaction with the police, using data from the US, Canada, and Australia. Specifically, it will assess the statistical strength and significance of common correlates of citizen satisfaction across these countries. It will highlight the differences and similarities in the explanations of citizens' satisfaction. The results of this study will contribute to a general model of citizen satisfaction with the police.

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### **The limits of (digital) constitutionalism?**

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## Exploring the privacy-security (im)balance in Australian cyber security policy

**Angela Daly, Monique Mann, Nicolas Suzor, Michael Wilson**

This paper explores digital constitutionalism in practice through a case study examining the extent to which digital privacy and (human) security are protected in Australia. We examine Australian cyber policy documents to [re]assess existing methods of governance within cyberspace, particularly concerning online surveillance and cybersecurity. Australia has been heavily involved in global surveillance practices as one of the Five Eyes partners (along with the US, UK, New Zealand and Canada) exposed in the Snowden revelations. In addition, as the only major Western liberal democracy without constitutional human rights or a legislated bill of rights at the federal level, Australia occupies a position whereby interferences with privacy are legally possible, in comparison to other similar Western democracies. This is despite the Australian Government professing a commitment to 'Internet freedom' norms including privacy, through membership of the Freedom Online Coalition. We argue that notions of 'privacy' and 'security' cannot be conceptually separated, through an exploration of the extent to which an absence of clearly defined and enforceable privacy rights has implications for protecting recognised interests in 'human security', including both individually-defined rights to security and collective rights to privacy. We then study the extent to which digital constitutionalism has been realised in practice at the nation-state level (in this case Australia), arguing that the domestic conditions limit the practical application and enforcement of digital constitutionalism's norms.

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## The limits of (digital) constitutionalism?

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## Covering up: American and European legal approaches to public facial anonymity after *S.A.S. v France*

**Angela Daly**

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This presentation presents a critical analysis of the European Court of Human Rights' (ECtHR) decision in *S.A.S v France*. The implications of the case, concerning the French ban on face coverings, for Muslim women's religious freedom are well known and have been discussed extensively in the literature. However, one important privacy implication that has been overlooked is the legality of covering one's face in public, regardless of motivation. The presentation explores the case's implications for privacy in public spaces, in the context of the ECtHR's jurisprudence on privacy more generally. A comparative analysis with the US is undertaken, as various US courts have ruled on the compatibility with anti-mask laws with the Constitution. In the context of increasingly ubiquitous surveillance and blurring of the online/offline and public/private divides in contemporary society, this presentation determines the (perhaps unintended) consequences of *S.A.S v France* for individual privacy and anonymity.

Dr Angela Daly is Vice Chancellor's Research Fellow in QUT's Faculty of Law (Australia), and research associate in the Tilburg Institute for Law, Technology and Society (Netherlands). She is a socio-legal scholar of technology and the author of *Socio-Legal Aspects of the 3D Printing Revolution* (Palgrave Macmillan 2016) and *Private Power, Online Information Flows and EU Law: Mind the Gap* (Hart 2016).

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## Family Court Management of Child Sexual Abuse Allegations

**Jodi Death**, Queensland University of Technology

**Claire Ferguson**, Queensland University of Technology

The Family Law Court of Australia is facing considerable criticism from victim's advocacy groups for the ways in which it manages cases where child sexual abuse (csa) is alleged. Allegations include that the FLC (FLC) relies on inaccurate and outdated theories such as parental alienation. Discourses of parental alienation are generally gendered in nature where mothers are alleged to be manipulating children into making allegations of csa against fathers in order to limit the access of fathers to their children. This paper examines 147 judgements made in the FLC between 2013 and 2015. Analysis of these judgements indicate that where allegations of csa are made they are also likely to include allegations of domestic violence. Judgements did include discourses of parental alienation, or coaching, deliberate dishonesty, and presentation of inconsistent evidence by the mother. Unsurprisingly, these cases most often resulted in unsubstantiated cases, even where there were direct and independent disclosures from children. Whilst the FLC introduced the use of the Magellan case-management system to deal with serious cases of alleged csa and physical abuse, it is questionable whether this has improved the ability of the court to actively and effectively protect children from abuse.

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## The Value of a Policy System for Social Justice Initiatives in Post-conflict Nations

**Wayne Delaforce**,

**Mark Lauchs**, Queensland University of Technology

**John Scott**, Queensland University of Technology

Nations that are rebuilding after conflict often lack the corporate knowledge of a functioning government and have to relearn quality governance mechanisms from scratch. This knowledge gap will lead to poor use of limited resources as the politicians and public officials experiment with policy development and implementation, resulting in more policy failure than success. Policy Cycle/System studies have developed best practice methods for policy analysis, development, decision making, implementation and evaluation. This study examines the outcomes of policy system training with politicians and public officials from the Autonomous Bougainville Government in Papua New Guinea and the from the state of Niger in Nigeria. It measures the value of the training after six months of using the skills in the real world environment of these regions. The paper examines the feedback to determine the practical implications of the training and any gaps that can be filled.

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## **Embedded Corruption Networks and Structural Advantages in China's Transitional Economy**

**Xiaogang Deng**, University of Massachusetts - Boston

Granovetter's pioneering work in social embeddedness contributes significantly to the development of economic sociology. In his view, human beings cannot be reduced to economic actors whose decisions are merely based on rewards and benefits. They are social actors who are influenced by surrounding institutions, social and cultural norms. Social embeddedness is critically important but insufficient attention has been given to the interactions between social embeddedness and structural and political institutions. More studies are needed to examine how institutional structures may provide unequal flow of resources into closed networks for substantial benefits. This issue has become even more critical in the study of corruption in a transitional economy like China. The study will investigate social contexts of corruption behavior, examine how corrupt officials form close closed networks, and enjoy exclusive benefits by their institutional advantages in the second largest economy in the world.

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## **Law Enforcement in Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, and the United States**

**William De Soto**, Texas State University

Policing has been the subject of great attention in recent years. Clearly, maintaining civil order is one of the most crucial tasks of government. A variety of criteria have been used to assess the success of a police force. Do police appear to be fair in their interactions with the citizens they serve? Do they seem to be effective in carrying out their tasks? Researchers have begun to explore the factors that influence public perceptions of law enforcement. Among other things, scholars have examined variables like gender, ethnicity, general trust in government, and other social conditions. The implication of this research for a variety of social and political outcomes has recently expanded our understanding of comparative criminal justice systems.

This paper proposes to contribute to this discussion by comparing recent developments in the United States with recent research on policing in Papua New Guinea and the Philippines. The Black Lives Matter movement in the United States has protested recent shootings of unarmed ethnic minority men. Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte has drawn controversy because of his vigorous prosecution of a war on drugs. This debate has raised essential questions of fairness and discrimination. This paper will examine recent research in these three countries relating to the criminal justice system. The author has gathered survey data in the United States and plans to examine existing data.

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## **The evolution of Islamic radicalisation: A qualitative analysis in an Australian context**

**Margarita Dimaksyan**, Federation University Australia

In a post 9/11 context, the emergence and rise of Islamic State has exacerbated the issue of Islamist terrorism on a global scale. This paper examines Islamic jihadism in the global south, specifically within an Australian context, drawing on data pertaining to over 170 individual cases of Australian citizens or residents who have been involved in terrorism from 2001–2016. Individuals within this 15 year period encompass 24 countries of birth, 34 ethnicities and include both males and females with a very spread out statistical distribution of age.

This paper refutes stereotypes and misconceptions about profile related attributes of individuals involved in terrorism in Australia. Particular emphasis will be placed on factors such as country of birth, ethnicity and spousal and familial connections between the individuals. This paper draws upon emerging notions of southern criminology to determine the prevalence of Australian-born Lebanese individuals in particular and the reasons for their over representation within the sample.

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To prevent future radicalisation in Australia, criminological trends must be examined to determine which individuals are most susceptible to jihadist ideology. This paper will argue that profiling individuals based on personal characteristics is ineffective, as focusing on a particular group results in the overlooking of others with a propensity for involvement in terrorism. As the appeal of jihadist ideology is not limited to any one group of people, this paper argues that emphasis should be placed on behaviours rather than characteristics if we are to effectively address terrorism in Australia.

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## **Prisons and State Building: Exporting 'the Fiasco of the Prison' to the Global South**

**Deborah Drake**, The Open University (England)

Prisons researchers working in 'developing countries' have noted the tendency for particular justice practices and reforms – especially those associated with the use of imprisonment – to be exported (or imported) to countries in the Global South. This paper draws on theoretical and empirical literature to discuss the use of the prison, cast as a form of state building. Following the work of Andrew Jefferson and others in the Global Prisons Research Network, this paper argues that criminal justice systems in the Global South are targets for both private and state-built prison expansionism. In a continuing colonisation project, the prison has become a lauded symbol of 'western-democracy' that is justified as an effective and meaningful means of enforcing the rule of law and an internationally recognised indicator of a strong state. This paper, however, discusses the prison as a place of organized state violence that perpetuates a version of 'law and order' that is brutal, unequal and blind to its own power imbalances. The paper argues that the role of the prison as a legitimate means to signal effective 'state building' in developing or conflict-ridden nations is all the more troubling, given the irrefutable evidence of the 'fiasco' of the prison to fulfil its own stated purposes, as demonstrated by over 200 years of its use in the Global North.

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## **Balancing visibility and invisibility in LGBTI police liaison programs in three Australian states**

**Angela Dwyer**, University of Tasmania  
**Matthew Ball**, Queensland University of Technology

This paper examines the different ways that LGBTI police liaison officers in three states of Australia conceptualised the public visibility of LGBTI police liaison services. In a climate where LGBTI police liaison services appear to be the dominant model for building relationships between police and LGBTI people, this presentation analyses interviews with LGBTI police liaison officers around how LGBTI people engage with these service enhancement programs. A key focus of discussions with these officers were the tensions and difficulties produced for the officers by the visibility and invisibility of these programs. While we may assume that enhancing the visibility of a program like this would be a worthwhile goal, the discussions of these officers make it very clear that careful consideration needs to be given in terms of *how* this visibility is produced and maintained.

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## **Understanding police-Indigenous relations in remote and rural Australia**

**Anna Dwyer**, Queensland University of Technology

Historically and in contemporary times Indigenous and police relations in Australia have been contentious. This research seeks to understand what is occurring in present day interactions between police working in rural and remote communities with large Indigenous populations in Queensland. This research examines in detail the extent of the influence of the following social factors on policing: personal background; ecology; and organisational and occupational structures. Whilst various themes surrounding drivers of police behaviour have been recorded in the literature, the perspectives of why individual police

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officers choose certain methods in the context of Indigenous communities has not been explored in depth. This research draws on in depth interviews to understand how the various social factors shape police responses in rural and remote Indigenous communities.

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## **Scientific Excellent and Anglophone Dominance**

**Patricia Faraldo Cabana**, University of A Corunna, Spain

Scientific excellence is measured in English. Notwithstanding the enormous advantage of having a global language, this paper argues that there is a dramatic and hitherto largely underestimated language effect in the bibliometric, citation-based measurements of research performance in social sciences, and a widely overlooked impact on the contents elaborated in the global South. It explores the idea that English as a global language not only contributes to the advancement of science but also hampers its progress by disregarding the cognitive potential of other languages and experiences.

English is not a lingua franca in the sense of being a non-native language for all its users – as, for instance, was Medieval Latin. It is an asymmetric global language whose benefits are unequally distributed. Non-native speakers have to devote greater efforts than native speakers in language learning and text production, but are still less able to produce linguistically more refined texts with a strong impact on recipients. On the contrary, native speakers constitute an elite class who take advantage of the possibility to think and write in their mother-tongue. They are also the gatekeepers to publishing in English.

This paper aims to explore these inequalities using examples from criminal law and criminology. It will propose alternative ways of reaching scientific excellence with greater fairness. By doing so, both fields will be made more inclusive of patterns of crime, justice, and security outside the boundaries of the global North, contributing to a greater democratization of knowledge.

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## **Violence against women. The Mapuche experience in Chile**

**Sheila Fernández Míguez**, Universidad Autónoma de Chile (Chile) and Universidad de A Coruña (Spain)

The model of laws about violence against women of the global North, do not have in consideration the situation of aboriginal women. My hypothesis is that the occidental criminal justice system does not offer protection to the aboriginal women in those cases in Chile

The Decolonial Studies are the methodology I used for research the situation of the aboriginal women belonging Mapuche communities in Chile (South America), when they are victims of domestic violence. Many of these communities do not rely on state solutions. They have their own worldview and own unwritten law called Az Mapu. My preliminary conclusions are: first, each culture has its own patriarchy, it is not possible to apply the theories of the global North, second when women and aggressors reach agreements according to the Az Mapu, the women are more satisfied and the domestic abuser have less relapse and third we need studies of non-colonial feminist criminology to investigate the profiles of victims and abusers in domestic violence

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## **Breaking the Silence Bangladesh: 'everyday' encounters of sexual abuse and harassment**

**Bianca Fileborn**, UNSW

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**Rashaam Chowdhury**, University of Melbourne

'Breaking the Silence Bangladesh' is an online activist site and research project aimed at drawing awareness to sexual abuse and harassment in Bangladesh. To date, there is only minimal existing research on sexual harassment and abuse in Bangladesh, and the bulk of this research only considers the experiences of women in the context of intimate relationships or during conflict and transitional periods. Drawing on stories submitted anonymously via Survey Monkey to the Breaking the Silence Facebook page, in this presentation we examine some of the common features and contexts of sexual abuse and harassment experienced by participants. Emerging analysis suggests that experiences of sexual abuse are strongly mediated by class and environmental contexts, while a culture of silence and shame around sexual abuse works to prevent victims from speaking out. Notably, the nature of participants' experiences, and the impacts they had, were shaped by whether they occurred in public or private spaces. While some of these themes are common to experiences of sexual assault broadly, they also played out in unique ways based upon the cultural context in Bangladesh.

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### **Addressing intersections of social disadvantage and privilege in engaging men in violence prevention**

**Michael Flood**, Queensland University of Technology

Efforts to engage men and boys in the prevention of men's violence against women are increasingly common around the globe. One of the increasingly visible challenges of this work is addressing the intersections of multiple forms of social disadvantage and privilege which structure men's and women's lives. This paper begins by highlighting the insights afforded by intersectional approaches to men's violence against women. Ethnicity, class, sexuality, (dis)ability, and other forms of social difference shape women's victimisation, men's perpetration, and community and institutional understandings of and responses to this violence.

Primary prevention efforts, then, also must reckon with intersectionality. Common ways of understanding this emphasise that violence prevention efforts must be culturally appropriate or culturally relevant. However, this can miss the ways in which *all* people are located in multiple relations of privilege and disadvantage. To put this another way, 'everyone speaks with an accent' – every person has specific forms of culture, for example, but some are culturally dominant, normalised, and thus often invisible. There is diversity, but there is also material and structural inequality. An intersectional approach requires attention to both disadvantage *and* privilege – whether among white, heterosexual men or among other men in marginalised communities – and attention to the links between violence against women and other forms of social injustice. Drawing on work in violence prevention both in Australia and a range of international contexts, the paper identifies the key elements of an intersectional approach to violence prevention.

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### **The Sociology of Punishment from below: rethinking mass incarceration through the Global-South.**

**David S. Fonseca**, Queensland University of Technology

The emergence of a Southern criminology indicates the need for repositioning knowledge production in the field of crime and crime control as to include broader perspectives and theoretically accommodate new realities outside mainstream academic production. While the arrival of mass incarceration presented an important challenge to Western societies, the conditions of incarceration outside Europe and North America, marked by overcrowding and gruesome conditions, have also changed over the last decades. For understanding the current scenario of high crime rates and mass incarceration in this much vaster background, it is fundamental to grasp the historical development of formal institutions of crime control and imprisonment in the Global South. The reasons underlying the emergence and development of formal institutions of social control have been intertwined with the dynamics of economic production in a world

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system and the specific aspects of structural, institutional and cultural of these other countries, regions and spaces require close attention for better comprehending a much more complex social reality. Above all, a new theoretical approach has to deal with the importance of the colonial past, the process of nation-building, the recurring deficit of democratic participation, the historical patterns of exploiting and subjugating the local workforce, the decimation of indigenous populations, the largely failed attempts of modernization and the strategies of social control of vast underprivileged social groups. The aim of the present argument resides in developing a decentred approach to punishment, in which the historical roots of the so-called peripheral spaces are taken in their complexity and distinctiveness.

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## **The Legitimacy Crisis in relation to the Criminology of the Global North and the Global South**

**David O. Friedrichs**, University of Scranton

The core claim here is that an evolving legitimacy crisis is shaping the character of the crime problem and its control in both the Global North and the Global South, and increasingly challenges from the Global South of the “legitimacy” of the dominance of a Global North hegemony will be a fundamental dimension of the “crime problem” in the twenty-first century. This paper revisits the author’s original characterization of a legitimacy crisis (and “crisis of confidence”) in published articles, essays and book chapters some thirty-five years ago, in 1979-1981, with an assessment of the relevance of this characterization for the present era. Some major manifestations of a legitimacy crisis in the recent era – including the “Arab Spring” and the “Umbrella Revolution” – are addressed in relation to crime, law and social democracy. The surreal American election campaign of 2016 and its outcome also brings into especially sharp relief intensifying elements of a legitimacy crisis and crisis of confidence, with profound implications. The author’s co-authored *Crimes of Globalization* book – with Dawn L. Rothe – identifies activities of international financial institutions based in the Global North that are increasingly promoting a legitimacy crisis in the Global South in relation to Global North/Global South relations. Attention to legitimacy crises and crises of confidence needs to be integrated into an evolving twenty-first century criminology of the Global North and the Global South.

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## **Carbon Fraud and REDD+ projects in Asia-Pacific**

**David Sepmat Babida Gavara-Nanu**, Flinders University

Since the Kyoto Protocol came into force in 1997, nations have banded together to stem the negative impact of climate change. Through trading the abstract commodity of carbon, various green initiatives loom as revolutionary lifelines for not only the natural environment, but also the communities that depend on them.

The implementation of the United Nations backed, voluntary emissions trading scheme - Reducing Emissions from Deforestation, and Forest Degradation (REDD+) – by countries in the global south, will result in those countries receiving millions of dollars every year from various donors. However, the emerging conflict between the “extraction” industry in the global north and the “green” movement in the global south, threatens to undermine the benefits of REDD+ development (Lohmann, 2009). Criminal networks have exacerbated this conflict by exploiting loopholes in carbon trading platforms (Frunza, 2013; Martin and Walters, 2013). In the Asia-Pacific, there are eleven countries under the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (“FCPF”), eight from Asia and three from the Pacific, all of which have common traits of being developing nations; located in sub-tropical and tropical areas; and having weak governance prone to corrupt practices. The last trait is concerning for donor agencies and countries and civil society (Global Witness, 2011). This paper, part of an ongoing research project focusing on Papua New Guinea, examines trends and issues in REDD+, the emerging crime of “Carbon Fraud” that has maimed the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme and threatens to affect REDD+ countries (Europol, 2009,

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2010; Global Witness, 2011); and explores the involvement of the indigenous communities in policing against Carbon Fraud, and their involvement in developing effective REDD+ projects.

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### **Karribidyakamerren: everyone working together. Towards an intercultural approach to improving safety for remote Aboriginal communities in Arnhem Land.**

**Simone Georg**, Australian National University

In the early 1990s, criminology as a discipline underwent a paradigmatic shift from a focus on crime prevention to community safety. With this trend emerged socially progressive approaches to community based prevention that shifted greater responsibility for controlling crime on individuals and communities, such as citizen action programs. David Garland (1999, 2001) refers to this as the “responsibilization” strategy which represents a way of governing crime that encourages active citizens to routinize out crime risk. Vulnerable or ‘at-risk’ groups are viewed as part of the crime problem where their actions and behaviours are valorised as – moral or immoral and passive or active – because they do not comply with standard values in the Global North. In Australia, government discourse on Indigenous affairs uses neoliberal rhetoric to promote improved partnerships between the state and Indigenous people to ‘normalise’ behaviours to be more compliant with mainstream Western values. This presentation draws on three years of doctoral research on how community safety is understood, improved and operationalised in a remote Aboriginal Northern Territory community. Building on developmental prevention theory, the mixed methods research develops an intercultural understanding of what it means to feel and be safe from the perspective of Bininj people. It contributes to existing literature an understanding of safety that recognises the relational and interconnected nature of social networks in many Indigenous communities. Findings suggest there is a disjuncture between Aboriginal visions for improving safety, which seeks solutions within broader ideas of wellbeing and cultural survival, than those promoted through government policy.

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### **Navigating global child imprisonment: a contemporary critical analysis**

**Barry Goldson**, University of Liverpool

The United Nations General Assembly is currently being pressed to launch a ‘Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty’ and it has established a ‘Task Force’ to scope such an initiative comprising the Office of the United National High Commission for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United National Office on drug and Crime (UNOCD), UNICEF, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Committee of the Rights of the Child (CRC), the UN Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (SSRG>CAAC) and the UN Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children (SSRG?VAC). The call for the Global Study on Children Deprived of follows the publication – a decade earlier- of the report of the United Nations Secretary-Generals Study on Violence against Children (Pinheiro, 2006). Indeed, child imprisonment and violence against children go hand-in-hand. This paper will navigate the current knowledge-base in respect of child imprisonment on a global scale and it will address the pressing questions, including: what do the endemic violations of children in custodial institutions reveal about global human rights standards? What can ‘Southern Criminology’ contribute to our understanding of child imprisonment? What might a ‘south Youth Criminology’ encapsulate, how might it be developed and how can we forge closer research collaborations between ‘North’ and ‘South’

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### **The power of filial piety among desisted young people in Hong Kong**

**Au Wing Yan Grace**, University of Hong Kong

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Desistance from crime has become a fashionable topic in criminological research around the globe in recent two decades. Research suggests that family support is a significant factor linked to the process of desistance. Nevertheless, when we compare the concept of “family support” with the concept of “filial piety”, particularly in the Chinese context, filial piety seems to be more all-rounded than family support in describing the bonding and relationships between parents and child. Influenced by the Confucian values, filial piety has been one of the most salient values among all Chinese families despite their place of abode. Although Chinese cultures have undergone rapid social changes and westernization, filial piety is still a dominant concept that regulates parent-child relationship and family bond in Chinese families. To explore whether “filial piety” is an important variable for delinquency desistance, a qualitative study based on 30 interviews with desisted young people was conducted in Hong Kong. Consistent with other literature, family support plays a significant role in youth desistance. On the other hand, filial piety seems to be more inferential than all other variables as it could help young people to be free away from the negative labelling vicious cycle and regain a positive status from their illicit past.

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### **Imagined ruralities and the spatial regulation of sex work in Queensland, Australia**

**Amy Gurd**, Queensland University of Technology

This paper provides an examination of space as a concept and a social construction in political discourse on sex work. In particular, this paper analyses the extent to which a reliance on the rural imaginary by political representatives has influenced the creation of the brothel exemption provision in state sex work legislation for small rural towns in Queensland, Australia. Whilst political representatives actively engage with and perpetuate an imagined rurality supporting the differential brothel policy applied, the research demonstrates that political attitudes towards legalised sex work are actually inherently similar across rural and urban electorates. The findings suggest that instead, concerns raised by political representatives regarding sex work in rural contexts are indicative of anxieties about the transformation of ‘traditional’ rural spaces to modern urban spaces.

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### **In Search of Reintegrative Policing: Supporting Service Delivery and Desistance Among Young Aboriginal Offenders**

**Mark Halsey**  
**Andrew Goldsmith**

Drawing on primary data, this paper examines the role of policing in a three-year trial of “joined-up” approach to social service provision in the far west of South Australia. The approach—known as inSYNC—sought to resolve justice and health related problems for some of the state’s most disadvantaged and vulnerable young Aboriginal people. It aimed to do this through the employment and coordinating efforts of a medical practitioner with a long history of working in rural and remote Aboriginal communities. Our fieldwork revealed the improbable complexity of any coordinating role and, in particular, the heightened level of distrust among young people with regard to connecting with key services. However, we found that inSYNC provided a rare and important means for young Aboriginal people to engage in concrete steps toward wellbeing and desistance from crime. And in that process, we found policing to play a pivotal if largely problematic role. Specifically, our work suggests that much policing in the far west undermines steps toward desistance for particular young people. We postulate this is due to the overwhelming (if unspoken) emphasis on law enforcement and the association of this tactic with “strong” and “good” policing. We conclude by positing greater attention, theoretically and practically, to a *reintegrative* style of policing—one that is reflective of young people’s vulnerability and their efforts to reduce the severity or frequency of their offending.

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### **Police use of social media to engage with rural communities: An Australian study in international context**

**Alistair Harkness**, Federation University  
**Naomi Smith**, Federation University

Creating engaged, mobilised communities is an essential element of crime reduction. Social media is being used increasingly as a tool by police to engage with communities, although this is not without difficulties in rural settings. Reluctance by farmers, for instance, to engage with police is compounded by unreliable internet access in many rural settings. Facebook and Twitter have become de rigueur for police services in Australia and internationally, although the effectiveness of their use varies considerably. This paper presents a preliminary assessment on how police servicing rural areas of Australia might maximise the benefits of online communications, and serves as a scoping study for further work.

Central to this research is consideration of tailored community messaging which allows for ongoing two way communications between residents and agencies: such as by email, SMS and phone messaging in tandem with existing social media offerings. Such communications can be offered as both push (information provision) and pull (through deployment of surveys) and effectively provide ongoing reciprocal communication. This assessment of digital engagement will consider an array of benefits to police, including: out-of-office access to their communities; the intuitiveness of a system for ease of use; and utilisation of social media already in use.

Alongside Bourdieu's notions of social capital, this paper will incorporate a framework of 'collective efficacy' (for example Bandura, 2000; Sampson et al, 2014) to examine the role and value of varying social media platforms in building and strengthening relationships between police and rural residents to prevent crime. This paper argues that, based on policing experiences from the United Kingdom, enhanced digital engagement measures will lead to positive crime reduction outcomes and more nuanced policing practices in rural Australia.

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### **Exploring spatial and historical silences: the portrayal of Aboriginal people and colonialism within Australian Museums**

**Bridget Harris**, Queensland University of Technology  
**Jenny Wise**, University of New England

Narratives of colonialism in exhibitions have, from inception, reflected largely Westernised, Northern and metropolitan perspectives. Adopting a unique Southern Criminological lens, this paper will explore how colonialism has been constructed and depicted in Australian museums both in and beyond the cityscape by examining spatial and historical silences. These sites are revealing; offering a consistent frame through which to chronologically chart Anglo-Australian depictions of Indigeneity, imperialism and violence wielded by the state. Indigeneity, in these places, has often been represented in ways that have served to legitimize actions and atrocities committed by colonists. Indeed, such places are significant in not only reflecting certain conceptualizations, but in actively enforcing and influencing socio-political visions of identity, governance and justice.

Originally portrayed as a 'savage' and 'dying' race, cultural institutions have long suggested Aboriginality is 'authentic' only when 'traditional'. Tradition is a flawed notion; an impossible state of being, premised on European visions of 'the other' upon invasion of the land, and unchanging over time. Beginning from the latter twentieth century, deviations from these accounts have increased alongside social movements to recognize and redress past injustices, and acknowledge the ongoing impacts of invasion, in which the criminal justice system has been unreservedly involved. However, this has occurred alongside denials of (and distancing from) the relationship between government policies and practices, and Indigenous trauma, disadvantage and overrepresentation in prison populations. Such perceptions are premised on colonialism being characterized as a past practice affecting 'traditional' people and continuing paradigms of Indigeneity.

## **Sexual Violence as a Global Social Problem: The Culture of Victim Blaming**

**Rebecca Hayes**, Central Michigan University

Sexual assault occurs often, mostly to women and girls, but frequently goes unreported. This is, largely due to, societal attitudes regarding the incidence of sexual assault. These attitudes are often influenced by expectations regarding gender and sexuality, which in turn cause people to victim blame. Victim blaming, therefore, is ingrained in the culture. Two types of victim blaming are rape myths and the just world belief. Rape myths are false beliefs about the incidence of rape that are commonly accepted within society. The just world belief is the assumption that people get what they deserve based on their actions or behavior. Rape myths and the just world belief downplay the seriousness of sexual assault by focusing on the victims behavior. This presentation is a synthesis of research on rape myth acceptance from multiple locations and two countries (one Western, one Non-Western). The presentation will also address how sexual violence and victim blaming are a global phenomenon, and the cultural nuances of these issues. Ideas for future research will also be discussed.

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## **#Crime: Social Media and Criminological Theory**

**Rebecca Hayes**, Central Michigan University

**Kate Luther**, Pacific Lutheran University

We live in a digital culture within a globalized society. Therefore, all aspects of society need to adapt and account for the global impact that digital culture is having. One such area is how this is effecting crime and justice. This paper is particularly interested in social media and how media and criminological theory is advancing in today's society. There are criminological theories that attempt to account for medias' impact on crime and justice, but how social media is impacting crime and justice remains underdeveloped. This paper will provide an overview of popular theories of media and crime (such as moral panics or social construction) and how these may be influenced by the current media. Additionally, we will discuss the work of contemporary scholars that are challenging traditional media theories and frameworks. These lists of theories, however, are not exhaustive as social media grows at an exponential rate and so does the rate of ideas. However, this list will provide a base for those who are interested in furthering the theoretical discussion surrounding social medias impact on crime and perceptions of crime.

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## **Youth gang membership in the Global South: A comparative analysis of correlates across 30 countries**

**Angela Higginson**, Queensland University of Technology

Understanding the factors associated with youth gang membership is essential to designing empirically-based prevention strategies. However, whilst youth gangs are a world-wide phenomenon, the majority of the empirical research into the correlates of youth gang membership comes from the USA and increasingly from Europe, with little comparable research examining these relationships in the Global South. Indeed, our recent systematic review identified only 8 unique studies that examined the correlates of youth gang membership in low- and middle-income countries. This paper examines whether the factors shown to be salient in high-income countries of the Global North are equally important in the low- and middle-income countries of the Global South, or whether these cultural contexts differentially influence the pathways to youth gang membership. This paper presents the results of a multilevel, multi-country comparative analysis. Using the Eurogang definition of gang membership and International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISR2) data from 30 countries, it evaluates the strength of association between gang membership and risk factors from five domains (individual, peer, school, family and community) and across six major world regions (Anglo-Saxon (N=2); Northern (N=5), Western (N=6), and Mediterranean Europe (N=4); Latin America (N=4); and Post Socialist states (N=9)).

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## **“Women are totally different” - Same-sex attracted women’s sexuality and sexual consent**

**Justine Hotten**, Queensland University of Technology

Most conversations about sexual consent are focused on heterosexual sexual assault. What little discussion there is of sexual consent as an aspect of healthy relationships or positive sexual interaction is mostly found in university sexual violence prevention literature. These sexual violence prevention models and discussions about sexual consent are grounded in heterosexuality in that it predominantly addresses men’s sexual violence towards women. This study fills a gap in the extant research by examining same-sex attracted women’s understandings of sexual consent. This study draws on Adrienne Rich’s theory of compulsory heterosexuality when reviewing sexuality education in Australia. It uses interviews with 23 same-sex attracted women to show how same-sex attracted women learn about and operate sexual consent in their relationships with other women. The author highlights the need to improve sexuality education and sexual consent discussions so that they become ethical, positive approaches to women’s sexuality and are inclusive of queer experiences and perspectives.

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## **Understanding police as an issue of social justice: How do investigators and interpreters perceive effective communication?**

**Loene M. Howes**, University of Tasmania

This presentation starts from the basis that it is a human right for victims, witnesses, and suspects to be able to understand what police officers are asking them. In Australia, legislation, policy, and police procedures refer to the need to provide services to people, regardless of such things as their language proficiency. When people are not proficient in English, typically an interpreter is required to facilitate communication with police. This study explored how experienced police investigators and interpreters perceive effective communication. Interpreters (n = 20) of various language specialties from around Australia and police investigators and cultural advisors (n = 20) from two Australian jurisdictions participated in interviews or focus groups, in which they discussed their experiences in the domain of police investigative interviews. Shared concerns about hindrances to effective communication included: the choice of face-to-face versus telephone interpreting; the nature of the briefing given to interpreters; and conceptions of suitable training. Police investigators discussed the perceived investigative impacts of interpreted versus monolingual interviews. Interpreters discussed professional constraints that might impinge on the quality of their work. The presentation raises questions about what counts as criteria for quality in assessing the effectiveness of interpreted investigative interviews.

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## **A Study on the courtroom dynamics between female defendants and court personnel in Taiwan**

**Hua-Fu Hsu**, National Chung-Cheng University, Taiwan

It has long been contended that the criminal justice system extends the influence of patriarchy in society. Feminist and critical criminologists have produced countless examples of the male domination in the criminal justice system. Critics of law and criminal justice point out that the system treats women the same way as the mainstream society does (MacKinnon, 1989, 1991; Smart, 1989). Therefore, criminal justice cannot be expected to remedy injustices legally before it is recognized as injustices socially. Sociological studies in crime and delinquency have also neglected the gender issues. By employing qualitative research approach of field observation, this study focuses on how practitioners in three criminal courts in Southern Taiwan interact with female defendants. The findings point out that the court system was unbending in treating the observed defendants in a condescending manner and expedited the trial process to pronounce the defendants’ guilt. The study aims to offer explicit and nuanced empirical evidence of how gender complicates courtroom interaction. Evidence from this study also forms the basis for policy recommendations and future reform in the criminal justice system.

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## **Victims of Environmental Harm in Taiwan: Crime without victims or victims without crime?**

**Lanying Huang**, National Taipei University, Taiwan

Victims of environmental harm have been largely missing from media coverage, academic enquiry and policy responses. Victims of environmental harm are very difficult to identify since: firstly, environmental crimes are difficult to prove; and secondly, even though crimes have been investigated, victims' voices are often missing. The current paper intends to review the status of environmental victims in Taiwan. Victims, including single incident victims and chronic victims, were interviewed face-to-face to discuss how their lives have been impacted. The results show that their harm were caused by both the acts and responses from the enterprises and the government. In addition, victims and their communities continuously suffered from stigmatization during legal actions. The uniqueness of victims of environmental harm in Taiwan is also addressed.

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## **Hate Crimes Around the Globe: A Look at Offenses and Responses**

**Silvina Ituarte**, California State University East Bay

Over the past few decades, data regarding bias (hate) crimes have been collected and analyzed largely across metropolitan areas with the hopes of utilizing the data to inform and guide crime prevention and intervention efforts. Various obstacles in defining and legislating hate crimes have been thoroughly analyzed in the scholarly literature, yet only a handful of scholars have taken a broader view of examining how hate crimes are viewed, experienced, and responded to throughout the globe. Challenges to this type of analysis are magnified by the fact that not every part of the world legislates against acts of hate and the variations among the definition of hate crimes throughout the world vary drastically. This examination reviews available hate crime legislation from multiple parts of the world and explores the various approaches to defining and addressing bias motivated actions throughout the globe. The purpose of this paper is to 1) explore and compare the nature of bias motivated offenses throughout various global regions, regardless of the different labels attached to such offenses, and to 2) reflect on the challenges and possibilities for addressing and minimizing such acts according to local sensitivities. As such, culturally sensitive restorative justice approaches to hate crimes will be examined.

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## **An Evaluation Study on a Drug Treatment Program in Jail**

**Heejong Jacob Joo**, California State University-Bakersfield

Leardo Jail in Kern County, California has implemented a residential drug treatment program with the goals of 1) provision of successful substance abuse treatment, 2) prevention of substance abuse relapse, and 3) reduction of recidivism. This study examines the effectiveness of the treatment program as implemented by the Kern County Sheriff Office. Inmates are monitored for up to 36 months following completion of the entire program and are tracked for various measures of substance abuse relapse and recidivism (i.e. re-arrest, re-conviction, and return to custody). Comparisons are made between treatment and non-treatment groups who share similar characteristics in demographics and criminogenic characteristics. For intermediate and long-term outcomes, a variety of multivariate analyses are used to check if there are any significant differences in relapse and rates between the experimental and the control groups. Event history analysis is used to determine factors associated with relapse, recidivism, and the timing of relapse and recidivism.

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## **Ethnography on policing in a one party state: Vietnam**

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**Melissa Jardine, UNSW**

The study explored the nature of policing in Vietnam given its unique history – particularly, the influence of Confucianism, colonisation, communism and capitalism. The aims of the study investigated: recruitment and training, socialisation, policies and perceptions relating to gender and ethnic minorities, and interpretations of policing as a ‘profession’. Approximately 40 police students and officers were interviewed, and observation of police undertaken mainly at the People’s Police Academy in Hanoi. Policing scholarship in the global north has emphasised gender equality and ethnic diversity as central to police legitimacy and accountability. Results of this study indicate these subjects garner a different focus in Vietnam where, by law, female police applicants are capped at 15% (in a highly competitive environment) and recruitment of ethnic minorities is politically sensitive due to some past opposition to Communist Party rule. Communist influences were initially very positive for gender equality although Vietnam has gone backwards in global rankings in recent years attributed to rigid gender roles, the burden of housework on women, and their impact on women’s participation in the workforce. Social norms regarding ‘appreciation money’, prioritisation of family, and deference to authority offer fertile ground for theorising southern criminologies regarding corruption, internal procedural justice and police leadership styles in novel ways. Police emphasised negotiation and problem-solving as preferred responses to crime and public order, and in many cases viewed enforcing the law as a last resort. Understanding police culture in Vietnam is valuable in terms of identifying if established lessons on reform are appropriate for the Vietnamese context.

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### **Impact of Cybercrime in Japan -From findings of cybercrime victimization survey**

**Taisuke Kanayama, Nihon University, Japan**

Recently, an annual number of Penal Code crime has been decreasing consecutively from 2.8 million in 2002 to 1 million in 2016 in Japan. On the other hand, an annual number of cybercrime has been increasing constantly, however the number of cybercrime is about 8,000 in police crime statistics in 2016. Comparing the number of cybercrime with Penal Code crime, the number of cybercrime is deemed to be too small to show its real impact.

Therefore, our study group conducted comprehensive cybercrime victimization survey through internet in 2016 and 2017.

In this paper, based on the result of above surveys, the real volume of cybercrimes and damages brought by cybercrimes are estimated followed the analysis of crime displacement between penal code crimes and cybercrimes. Furthermore, possibility of crime displacement will be explored in a couple of developed countries observed trend of decrease in crime like as Japan.

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### **Southern Criminology and the ‘Right’ to Consular Notification: A comparative legal approach**

**Sally Kennedy, Deakin University**

**Ian Warren, Deakin University**

This paper uses a comparative legal approach informed by Southern Criminology to examine the status of consular notification as an enforceable legal ‘right’ in Australia, New Zealand and the United States (US). We commence by describing the incorporation of Article 36 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (VCCR) in Australia and New Zealand. Then, after briefly explaining the international, federal and state jurisdictional tensions surrounding the VCCR requirements in US capital cases, we present an empirical analysis of 16 non-capital cases alleging the failure to provide consular notification VCCR produced an unfair conviction. Specifically, we examine the offence type and severity, the nationality of the foreign suspect, and the time an Article 36 violation became apparent in legal arguments raised at

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trial or on appeal. These contextual issues are frequently 'bracketed out' of judicial arguments examining the legal effects and possible availability of remedies for alleged failures to provide consular notification in the US. In contrast, the Southern approaches exemplified by Australian and New Zealand case law reveal clear variations in how the 'right' to consular notification is enforced. We conclude by examining the importance of understanding these variations as peculiarly 'Southern' phenomena in light of profound resistance by the US to incorporating international treaty requirements into domestic criminal procedure.

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### **The Link between Child Physical Abuse and Violent Victimization: A Case of China**

**Natasha Khade**, Arizona State University

**Xia Wang**, Arizona State University

**Objective:** Although child development scholars have demonstrated a host of negative outcomes of child physical abuse, it is unclear if physical abuse during childhood is related to subsequent violent victimization during youth and young adulthood. Further, it is unknown if this relationship holds true across cultures. We fill this void by testing if the experience of physical abuse as a child increases an individual's risk for violent victimization in adolescence and young adulthood, and if routine activity theory could explain this relationship in a Chinese context.

**Methods:** Using data collected from 2,245 students from six schools in Changzhi, a city of over 3 million people in Northern China, we use negative binomials to examine the association between child physical abuse, measures of routine activities and subsequent violent victimization experiences in adolescence and young adulthood.

**Results:** Experiencing physical abuse in childhood was found to predict violent victimization in adolescence and young adulthood. Further, measures derived from routine activity theory were found to partially mediate this relationship.

**Conclusion:** Our findings help fill gaps in the literature on the link between child physical abuse and violent victimization in the world's most populous country. Additionally, the finding that routine activity theory can be used to explain the relationship between child physical abuse and violent victimization has important implications for theory and research.

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### **Accessing Justice in Brazil: Victim Rights in Mixed and Hybrid Systems of Southern Justice**

**Tyrone Kirchengast**, UNSW

Brazil is a federal republic constituted by twenty-seven states. Brazilian law has been influenced by various legal traditions, including Portuguese, French, Italian and German civil law, such that it now represents a system of mixed or hybrid legal tradition. The criminal justice system of Brazil borrows from the continental European tradition but their legal system has also been substantially developed through the ratification of human rights instruments and norms. Access to justice for victims and accused remains a significant challenge, however, in the context of a justice system which provides rights and powers but offers limited welfare and support to access those rights, at least evenly across the population.

Nevertheless, trial rights for victims in Brazil extend far beyond those offered in adversarial or even some Continental European jurisdictions. Victims now enjoy the right to counsel; to submit new evidence at trial, including non-binding material; to directly question witnesses; to propose an amended charge where a matter proceeds before a jury; to make submissions and engage in oral argument across all phases through to sentencing; to provide reasons in favour of an appeal, or respond to the defence's request to appeal; to file interlocutory or supplementary appeals; to make an open or closing statement; and to seek reparations or compensation during sentencing. This paper considers the role of the victim in the criminal justice process of Brazil and demonstrates how lessons may be learnt on the empowerment of victims from the quasi-adversarial, mixed and hybrid context of Brazil's Southern justice process.

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## **Ensuring That Traffic Law Enforcers' Training Programmes Stay Effective In The South African Criminal Justice System**

**Sean Kockott**, Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa

**Marinda van der Westhuizen**, Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa

This paper discuss a systematic method for establishing and maintaining effective training programs that meet the requirements and expectations of road traffic law enforcers (Metro and Traffic officers) in South Africa. The systematic approach to road traffic law enforcers' training include a professional approach that is distinct, yet, interrelated, phases. These phases include analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation. Road traffic law enforcement training takes into consideration other outcome based training systems such as work integrated learning, performance-based training, training system development, instructional systems development, and other similar methods. For the purpose of this paper, theoretical and practical training are interchangeable. It is therefore very important to include Criminology as a major subject due to its diverse study fields. This professional approach has proven to be time- and labour-intensive, especially if excessive detail is expected. The risk and complexity associated with performance of a specific work activity or influence from the roadway and traffic affects may warrant the use of simpler, less detailed alternative methods to achieve results that are both satisfactory and effective. Mixing classical and alternative approaches to Road Traffic enforcement methods often yields the most effective product. The fundamental goal of any training program is to ensure road traffic enforcers to do their work safely; efficiently; and effectively in a manner that protect the road user. The structural design for the training programme provides a step by step approach for identifying the work-related skills and knowledge necessary for performance-based training.

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## **International Policing: The implications for intelligence sharing and the impacts on transnational serious and organised crime**

**Phil Kowalick**, Queensland University of Technology

An increasingly globalised world brings with it unprecedented complexities in international intelligence sharing. The continued integration of international markets and services, amid the ongoing disruption of digital technologies is driving the need for greater collaboration and cooperation between countries. The flows of people, goods, ideas and information are increasing each year in tandem with the global reach of terrorism. The continued growth and global reliance on the internet for commerce and communication also exposes countries and organisations to severe cyber-attack. Significant increases in borderless crime, the rising incidence of global fragility and shifts in multijurisdictional crime, compels law enforcement, intelligence and security agencies to continually re-evaluate existing approaches and policies.

Government and the community have increasing expectations of their policing agencies. The dynamic nature of threats characterises the need for more proactive responses from global partners which includes more effective information sharing capability, increased joint operations, offshore taskforces and regional and global bilateral and multilateral approaches. The ability of police to attack transnational organised crime at its source or a transit point that offers opportunities for effective disruption is increasingly important.

Intelligence sharing is a fundamental contributor to successful international policing, but impediments are plentiful.

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## **The Spatial-Temporal Analysis of Serial Sex Crimes**

**Pei-Fen Kuo**, Central Police University

**Siou-Jhu Syu**, Central Police University

**Sheng-Ang Shen**, Central Police University

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Serial rape is one of the most difficult crimes to solve, because the serial sexual offender is often premeditated and cautious. Previous studies have shown that serial sex offenders tend to have high consistency in their modus operandi (crime methods). In other words, if we can define the crime pattern from these serial rape crimes, the results would be very useful for forensics, policing, and crime prevention. However, limited studies have examined the spatial-temporal consistency of serial sex crimes in Asia. In addition, existing studies have mainly been conducted in western countries where the land use, culture and values, laws, crime rates, and criminal behaviors are different than in Asia.

We used GIS techniques to map the crime data. The Knox test was used to examine the spatial-temporal cluster patterns. By examining these patterns, we determined the spatial pattern of serial sex offender, and then we estimated the crime cycle and impact area. Also, the interactions between each crime event are important. Previous studies have claimed that some offenders will act as animals (especially predators) and their crime paths would follow Levy Walk motions, which is a random walk but its step length follows a heavy-tailed distributed, producing a walk in which the percentage of longer step lengths is low but do occur. The Chi-square distribution was used to check the goodness of fit. We will also apply criminology theory to explain our results and then to design the corresponding countermeasures and policing programs to combat serial sexual crime.

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### **Defining Prediction Variables for Three Types of Theft Crimes by Applying Data Mining Techniques**

**Pei-Fen Kuo**, Central Police University  
**Chang-Gang Hsu** Central Police University,  
**Chuen-Jim Sheu**, National Taipei University  
**Fu Kang Peng**, Special Police Sixth Headquarters police

The prediction and subsequent prevention of theft is an important research topic in criminology, because theft is one of the most common types of crime and it is one that increases fear of crime significantly. There are many possible prediction variables that exist in current socio-economic and demographic datasets; however the form of crime prediction models is unknown, and the relationships between variables are also unclear. For this reason, data mining techniques have been used for variable selection and model building.

In this study, we applied decision trees and random forest models to three year-long crime datasets from Taipei City, Taiwan from 2011 to 2014. We found that different theft crimes may have different prediction factors, but several factors exist that are common to many types of theft crimes. For general and burglary theft, areas with a higher density of housing, solitary residents, more CCTV cameras, and more move-out residents tend to have higher crime rates. For motorcycle theft, areas with more households with solitary residents, more residents with lower education levels, more CCTV cameras, more seniors, and higher populations tend to have higher crime rates. For car theft, areas that are larger, with higher populations, more residents with lower education levels, and more seniors tend to increase the crime rate. We identified several variables that have appeared in prior literature as well as some new variables. As for model performance, data mining techniques did not perform significantly better than traditional regression models.

This study is helpful for the police department to define related factors and predict future crime rates, which assists in the design of corresponding policies and enforcement plans to prevent crime.

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### **The impact on perceived corruption and cover-ups among correctional staff in Taiwan**

**Lai, Yung-Lien**, Central Police University, Taiwan

Compared to other law enforcement agencies, the corruption behaviors occurred in correctional system has seldom been explored. Recently, given the fact that some scandal events happened in Taiwan correctional system, this issue has attracted much attention on the part of scholars and practitioners alike. Due to the sensitivity of corruption behaviors, there is no way to conduct a self-reported survey

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subjectively to explore the phenomenon and factors resulting to corruptions in correctional system. Thus, a perception of corruption subculture alternatively has been employed in this study. Using data collected in Taiwan Agency of Corrections' training center during the period between September and December in 2016, a total of 680 custodial staff has been recruited successfully for a series of statistical analyses. The descriptive statistics indicated that most respondents were male, married, college graduated, age of 41 ~ 50 years old, and worked for more than 15 years in Taiwan correctional system. Results from a series of OLS regressions found that while rumors of corruption, privileges for inmates, and peers' misconduct increased the levels of perceived corruption and cover-ups, supervisors' integrity, ethics education, centralized authority style, and intensive management for inmates reduced the prevalence of perceived corruption and cover-ups in a correctional facility after controlling for demographics. Policy implications have been addressed in the final section.

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### **"It's' just a tick in the box of the list of what you do when you hate someone": The role of physical violence in young women's interpersonal conflict**

**Ashleigh Larkin**, Queensland University of Technology

Criminological research has begun to explore the phenomenon of physical violence between young women disseminated over social media platforms. However, research has yet to adequately explore the central role that physical violence plays in young women's interpersonal conflict. This paper draws on empirical research that explores young women's experiences of physical violence and argues that the bodily practice of violence needs to be reconceptualised away from masculine gender behaviours. This is because engaging in physical violence has become a non-negotiable aspect of young women's interpersonal conflict. In making this argument, this paper will first demonstrate how some types of interpersonal conflict between young women make the occurrence of a physical altercation compulsory. Second, this paper will show how young women are using violence on their own terms, as their altercations are underpinned by rules particularly in relation to the concepts of fairness and consent. Finally, this paper will demonstrate that while young women construct accepted performances of violence in masculine terms, this was not because they were attempting to emulate masculine behaviours when being violent. Rather, this was because those behaviours that comprise an accepted performance of violence have traditionally been constructed as masculine, which meant the young women spoke about these behaviours in masculine terms. In doing this, this paper argues that young women's engagement in violence might be more fully understood and responded to if violence is reconceptualised as a practice that can be performed on the bodies of both young men and young women, and not intertwined with masculine gender behaviours.

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### **Restorative Justice practices in India**

**S.Latha**, University of Madras

**R.Thilagaraj**, University of Madras

Restorative Justice is a problem solving approach to crime which involves the parties themselves and the community generally in an active relationship with statutory agencies. It is not any particular practice, but a set of principles which may orientate the general practice of any agency or group in relation to crime. Restorative justice may be seen as criminal justice embedded in its social context, with the stress on its relationship to the other components, rather than a closed system in isolation. Restorative justice is centrally concerned with restoration, restoration of the victims, restoration of the offenders to a law-abiding life, restoration of the damage caused by crime to the community. Restoration is not solely backward-looking; it is equally, if not more, concerned with the construction of a better society in the present and the future. India is a country with diversified culture, communities, religion and living. The criminal justice system also should address the need of the diversified community and so is the restorative justice practice. There had been many restorative justice practices in India getting practiced from ancient days which are not codified. But still they had been helping to restore justice to the victims, offenders and the community. Later there are a few codified restorative justice practices which are

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practiced legally for family disputes and also criminal offences. The present paper will focus on various restorative justice practices established legally and non legally, their usefulness, best practices compared to other countries and the response to such restorative justice practices in detail.

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## **Criminal Careers of Australian Outlaw Motor Cycle Gangs**

**Mark Lauchs**, Queensland University of Technology

Outlaw motorcycle gang (OMCG) members are regularly characterised as a criminal subculture in Australia. No rigorous evidence has been presented by government to establish this fact (Lauchs forthcoming), and very little research has been done in other jurisdictions to make such a determination (Barker & Human 2009; Lauchs et al 2015; Blokland et al 2017). The conversation ignores the cultural difference between violent offenders and organised crime offenders within clubs. Blokland et al (2017) were able to provide a comparative analysis of OMCG member criminal records with criminal records to non-OMCG bikers in the Netherlands. This study cannot be conducted in Australia because criminal records are not publicly available. The only time the material is made public is in court judgements. This paper examines sentencing comments of judges regarding convicted OMCG members in Queensland and NSW to determine the frequency and criminal nature of criminal careers of Australian bikers. The data is compared with the profile of bikers as career criminals provided in government literature to see if these claims can be verified. The data is only a study of criminally active bikers and does not profess to profile all OMCG members.

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## **Juvenile Justice Systems and Social Supports for Juvenile Offenders – Report from Norway**

**Dag Leonardsen**, Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences

In 2014, Norway implemented a reform called 'Youth supervision' and 'Youth sentencing'. The author gives a short historical overview of reactions in Norway towards juveniles, and describes the main aspects of the new reform. Challenges related to the reform are then discussed: What can explain the political acceptance of these changes? How can good intentions be turned into positive results? Is the reform a move in a less punitive direction? Who will own the conflict? Will legal protections be safeguarded? Is there a danger of net widening?

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## **Conflict and insecurity in a changing climate: understanding the human security implications of climate change**

**Bridget Lewis,  
Hope Johnson,  
Tess Van Geelen**

As climate change places pressure on natural resources and aggravates existing inequalities, it is expected that the risk of social disorder, crime and conflict will increase, especially in the Global South (Kalin 2010, 86; McAdam 2012, 185; IPCC 2014, 758). It has long been understood that there is a correlation between weather and crime, and criminologists predict that climate change will become 'one of the major forces driving crime as the century progresses' (Agnew 2011, 21; White 2012, 102). In addition to these criminological impacts, climate change and increasing natural disasters also threaten to displace millions of people, both internally and across national borders, creating new challenges for human security and increasing demand on increasingly scarce natural resources (McAdam 2012, 144-149; Nicholls et al 2011). The Asia-Pacific region is highly vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters due to the

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prevalence of cities located in coastal regions and large informal slums within these coastal cities (Lewis and Maguire, 2016).

To date, approaches to climate change have focussed on scientific, political and economic strategies. Increasingly scholars and non-government organisations have called for greater use of human rights-based approaches to climate change, which emphasise the human impacts of climate change in terms of health, housing and livelihoods (REF). This paper seeks to expand a human rights-based approach to climate change in order to accommodate an understanding of the human security implications. The paper will describe the ways in which climate change increases the risk of crime and conflict, including through an examination of the consequences of resource scarcity and displacement. It will argue that existing human rights-based approaches have not adequately addressed the human security implications of climate change, and suggest ways in which such approaches could be adapted to allow for a greater consideration of crime and conflict.

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### **Why Cannot I Driving under Influence of Alcohol - How Alcohol Affects Drink Drivers' Capability**

**Hsiu-chuan Liao**, Central Police University, Taiwan

**Yue-Fun Lee**, Central Police University, Taiwan

**Shu-Chin Lin**, Central Police University, Taiwan

**Chia-Wei Chiu**, Kaohsiung Medical University, Taiwan

It is widely known that drinking under influence (DUI) of alcohol draw attention from experts of different fields, especially health and criminal justice system (CJS) experts in recent years. That is not only alcohol affects negatively the human health, but also it accounts for huge number of accidents by diseases and accidents. Taiwan criminalized the drink driving behavior in 1999, adding the 185-3 in criminal code to regulate this behavior. This article has amended many times between 2008 and 2013 due to the accidents which drew media attention. In addition to the fact that statistics from related authorities indicate that current policy cannot effectively reduce the number of accidents caused by drink drivers, media, victims and general public have continuously urged government to give drink drivers increasingly severe punishment. Reviewing the current police practice to detect the driving under influence, the researchers found that besides testing their BAI, they test the drivers balance. Notwithstanding, literature tells researchers that the standing balance does not be affected when they are driving/ridding their vehicles. On the contrary, the reaction time is affected. As a result, many drink drivers passed the balance test before the judges, the fine/ punishment for drink driving behavior is withdrawn. The present paper discusses how alcohol affects the human's reaction time and suggest that test for reaction time should be listed as a major consideration in addition to BAC. That is because reaction time is the major factor to decide whether the accident by drink drivers occurs or not.

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### **Why I Drive after Drinking - Understanding the causes of drinking and DUI of Taiwan Female Drink Drivers**

**Liao, Hsiu-Chuan**, Central Police University

**Chen, Yu-Shu**, Central Police University

**Hsie, Wen Yen**

Driving under influence (DUI) of alcohol is a major social problem around the world. Even though male accounts for huge proportion of DUI, the figure of DUI woman has been increasing. It is necessary to understand how and why this trend has been increasing over time. The present study employs the in-depth interview with incarcerated female drink drivers to explore why women drive after drinking. Eight eligible female inmates are willing to share their life stories. The present study figures out that major negative life events, such as divorce, loss of the loved one, domestic violence, are reasons why they drink. For female DUI inmates, drinking is the way they use to cope negative life events, or just to avoid the real life. Understanding such factors to affect why they drink and how they make decisions to DUI gives

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practical workers (including the staffs in criminal justice system and clinicians) clues to provide them different programs to prevent them become repeat DUI offenders. Moreover, the programs might help them not to drink again.

Understanding why women in Taiwan drink and drive after drinking, the suggestions include (1) these elements drive from eight participants, more elements from different inmates from different cities and countries around Taiwan are necessary to collect to compare and to design the different programs that help female drink drivers reduce their repetitive DUI behaviors while keeping safety of other road users; (2) Different programs can help different DUI female drink drivers with reason. As we know that eight participants at least experience the different major life events, they need different programs to cope with the situation, instead to drink as a coping mechanism.

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## **Political Embeddedness, Liberalism and Death Penalty Lawyers in China**

**Hong Lu**, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

**Tereza Trejbalova**, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

**Bin Liang**, Oklahoma State University, Tulsa

Political and socio-legal scholars have increasingly emphasized the importance of political embeddedness and liberalism in shaping criminal defense lawyers' motivation, role, strategies and effectiveness. Research in cause-lawyering suggests that cause lawyers are a much more heterogeneous group. Death penalty defense lawyers with attachment to political institutions and political liberal ideals tended to have a unique path to professional identification, participation in the legal process, and ability to achieve certain outcomes than their counterparts. Borrowing from Liu and Halliday's (2011) typology of political embeddedness and liberalism, this exploratory study attempts to examine a special type of cause lawyers, "progressive elites". Using a high profile capital case in China, the motivations, roles, strategies and effectiveness of the leading death penalty defense lawyer in this case are analyzed and posited in the context of the progressive elites and cause lawyers. Relevant theoretical and policy implications, as well as suggestions for future studies are discussed.

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## **Southern Criminology, Global Online Policing and the Silk Road**

**Monique Mann**, Queensland University of Technology

**Ian Warren**, Deakin University

This paper examines the centrality of Southern Criminology to understanding emerging trends in transnational online surveillance. The dismantling of the Silk Road online drug website is a pertinent example of a broader global digital divide that remains largely confined to Northern regulatory and criminological debates. After describing the detection and the prosecution of Robert Ulbricht, a.k.a. 'Dread Pirate Roberts', for his role in administering the site in the United States, we describe how Southern Criminology emphasises the significance of highly diffuse transnational scales of investigative activity outside the United States, where non-United States enforcement authorities increasingly act as agents to support the extraterritorial security and investigative interests of the Global North. This serves to extend United States information feudalism into the administration and enforcement of domestic criminal law, through enhanced extraterritorial surveillance and prosecutorial activity. The ensuing digital and legal divides produce a particularly skewed form of transnational justice increasingly determined by the United States. We conclude by highlighting the significance of Southern Criminology in critically interrogating these extraterritorial online surveillance and enforcement developments as a highly problematic element of contemporary transnational rule with law.

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## **Transnational Online Crime, Extradition and Human Rights:**

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## **An Analysis of US-UK Cases of Cyber Offending**

**Monique Mann**, Queensland University of Technology

**Ian Warren**, Deakin University

**Sally Kennedy**, Deakin University

This paper describes legal and human rights considerations involving suspects involved in serious transnational online offending who have been sought for extradition by the United States (US) from the United Kingdom (UK). Through an analysis of high profile cases involving individuals claiming serious mental disorders and autism is sufficient to deny extradition, we show how recent UK developments in extradition law and judicial decision-making raise a series of problematic human rights concerns. Online offending creates new challenges that are not met by established protections underpinning the philosophy of domestic and internationally sanctioned approaches to extradition or human rights protection. We demonstrate highly problematic aspects of the hybrid political and legal character of extradition law and procedure in the context of online offending. We conclude by discussing implications of these issues for future criminological research, online policing and transnational criminal law.

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## **Integration of migrants as a strategy of security and prevention of the extremism in the Russian Asian borderlands**

**Svetlana Maximova**, Altai State University, Russia

**Maxim Maximov**, Altai State University, Russia

**Oksana Noyanzina**, Altai State University, Russia

**Daria Omelchenko**, Altai State University, Russia

Complication of ethnic-social and ethnic-political processes, including those caused by uncontrolled migrant' and refugee' streams, is a challenge for European society and necessity of the modernization of national policy in Russia. The most important here is the transformation of the migration policy of Russia in relation to the states of the Central Asia: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The average mean of migration growth from the Central Asia states in 2011 was 310549 persons per year, in 2015 – 536157 persons per year.

We realized an analysis of policy in relation to migrants from the Central Asia states basing on sociological survey data. The survey in 2011-2015 covered six borderland regions (n = 4200, respondents at the age of 15-75 years).

Conclusion. The overload of social infrastructure, increase of negative social problems in education and the health care system, crisis in ethnic relations, extreme nationalism, negative relation to non-Slavic migrants and high-handedness of the police caused not only by the mass migrant's stream, but by the process of the integrations in receiving society. The number of extremist acts against migrants depends on the extent of connection between migrants and "the ethnic enclave" and the level of confrontation against the receiving society. The marginalization of migrants could lead to the ethnocentrism and intolerance. As a result, contemporary Russian migration policy have to correspond with the absence of objective opportunities of the integration of migrants.

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## **Using Police Incident Reports to Identify and Recruit Victims of Elder Abuse and Neglect**

**Christopher D. Maxwell**, Michigan State University

**Carolyn E. Z Pickering**, University of Texas Health Science Centre, San Antonio

With the aging of the population, an increase in the number of older adults will certainly come accompanied by more incidents of elder abuse, neglect, and mistreatment. However, many believe that victimization among older people is underreported and unmeasured by traditional research methods. The research that does exist suggests that due to age related frailty these incidents have a high likelihood of morbidity and mortality. Yet, conducting research on elderly population particularly those in contact

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with law enforcement is challenging because of the victims' diminished trust of outsiders, and their health and cognitive vulnerabilities. To begin addressing these barriers, we implemented a project in collaboration with a law enforcement agency to gather multidimensional data on the methodological issues that limit development of rigorous elder abuse/neglect research. First, we developed a protocol for coding police-encounter-narratives to identify victims independent of the nature of criminal charges. We then deployed a recruitment strategy that included mailings, phone calls, and home visits in order to contact the victims. To limit bias against homebound older adults, we developed a data collection protocol which involved home interviews but was flexible if the context posed safety risks. To limit bias against persons with dementia, we developed a protocol for consent capacity assessment and a separate protocol for data collection with proxy respondent-participants. In this presentation, we describe our protocols and, based upon twelve months of law enforcement data collection and victim interviews, provide outcomes in terms of identification, recruitment and interviewing of elder abuse/neglect victims.

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## **Rhetoric and reality inside the Philippines' malevolent war on drugs**

**Sheila Royo Maxwell**, Michigan State University

Politicians across the globe use the war on drugs and crime to garner political support. Citizens who are wary of crime victimizations often support politicians who they believe can greatly diminish or eradicate this malaise. In the United States, at least four presidents have popularized the 'war on drugs,' resulting in long prison terms meted out to both drug dealers and users. Southeast Asia is recognized as a region that epitomizes particularly draconian drug policies where the death penalty and extra-judicial killings of both dealers and users have been used to curb the drug problem. President Rodrigo Duterte of the Philippines had ran under the banner of stamping out drug users and dealers, and within a few months of his term as President, had a literally implemented an open 'war' and killings of suspected individuals. Amidst rhetorical exchanges in the news and social media outlets decrying or supporting his policies, little is known about the voice of ordinary citizens, their perceptions of the current 'war on drugs,' their support or reservations, and their attitudes towards alternative policies. This paper presents data on opinions of Filipinos about Duterte's current drug war. Views on both the criminalization and public health approaches are juxtaposed to identify feasible alternatives for policy.

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## **For a Southern Criminology of War**

**Ross McGarry**, University of Liverpool

The study of war within criminology has a long and potted history. Throughout the First and Second World Wars the criminogenic properties of war, and the individuals and states who participate in it, were cast as the main concerns of the discipline (Bonger, 1916; Mannheim, 1941; Cornhill, 1951). This remained the case until the late 20th century when Jamieson (1998) advocated for an intellectual move 'Towards a criminology of war in Europe'. Other work continued throughout the 21st century to conceptualise war as a critical criminological concern (Ruggiero 2005); emerging in the wake of the 11th September 2001 attacks in North America (Scraton, 2002; Young, 2007), and subsequent wars in Afghanistan and Iraq (Hudson 2008; Green and Ward, 2009). Despite this attention, Hagan (2015) later accused 'American criminology' to have been 'sleeping' in the wake of these events. What is most apparent from this extant literature however is its historical preoccupation with metropolitan discourse. As Wayne Morrison (2006) illustrates, rather than being a 'global' discipline, criminological theorising in this way merely recreates a Northern imperialistic world view. Taking influence from the presence of war and violence in Raewyn Connell's (2007) Southern Theory, this paper will seek to make a critical intervention in the existing criminological scholarship on war. Drawing on criminological work concerned with war violence in the Global South (e.g. Mullins and Rothe, 2008; Braithwaite and Wardak, 2012; Rafter, 2016), this paper will explore the problems and possibilities of a 'Southern Criminology of War' (qua McGarry and Walklate, 2016).

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## **Yarn bombing as resistance**

**Alyce McGovern, UNSW**

Yarn bombing – a craftivist movement that involves the installation of graffiti-like knitted or crocheted yarn on objects in public spaces – has grown in popularity in recent years. Participants in the practice articulate a range of motivations for their involvement in the practice, from wanting to bring colour to stark and cold public spaces, to make a statement about a range of social or political issues. Drawing on interviews with yarn bombers, this presentation will consider the ways in which yarn bombing may be sites of subversion or resistance, and how criminology scholars may better understand this phenomenon.

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## **Prisons in the Global South: Shrinking Cells and Overcrowding**

**Carolyn McKay, University of Sydney Law School**

The first convicts transported from overcrowded English prisons to the distant southern hemisphere found themselves bounded by the geography of penal settlements rather than prison walls. In twenty-first century Australia, prison overcrowding is once again the catalyst for new policy. Focusing on the state of New South Wales (NSW), this paper examines recent amendments to public health regulations that govern prison cell size. Pursuant to the Public Health Amendment (Correctional Centres) Regulation 2016 (NSW), public health regulations were amended to exempt correctional centres from the minimum floor area requirements for rooms used for sleeping accommodation, and to enable the Commissioner of Corrective Services to determine the standards and sizes required for such rooms. Any reduced standards may contravene Standard Guidelines for Prison Facilities. Moreover, it is argued that such a change to public health policy has the potential to adversely affect the physical and mental wellbeing and sanitary conditions of people held in closed environments as well as the safety of staff. Shrinking cell size must be considered in the broader context of NSW's record prison population, the move to construct 'rapid build' dormitory-style correctional facilities, NSW's low level of out-of-cell hours, and the 'market testing'/privatisation of correctional facilities. In the interplay of these forces, it is timely to contemplate the prison as a place of harsh punishment or humane rehabilitation, and reflect on the state's obligations to care for those in its custody.

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## **Adherence to Rules: Police recruit interaction with diverse community groups**

**Toby Miles-Johnson, The University of Southampton**

Police misconduct is complex, and requires police organizations to facilitate ongoing training and education in terms of police performance and awareness of bias towards minority groups. Data were collected from Police Recruits (PRs) and Protective Service Officers (PSOs) (N = 1609) to ascertain how attitude, temperament, use of physical force, adherence to rules, influence of supervisors and pride in the job influences police recruit conduct whilst policing people from diverse communities categorized by variations in racial, ethnic, religious, sexual and gender identities. Applying a Stepwise OLS model, we found police recruits are significantly influenced by superior officers, the level of pride they have in their job as police officers, and their understanding of the use of physical force when policing diverse community members. We argue identifying strategies to prevent misconduct and maintain awareness of bias towards diverse people is challenging but not impossible but it must begin with police awareness training at the academy.

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## **A Victimological Study on Family Violence with Special Reference to the Practice of Killing Elderly People (Geronticide) in India**

**M. Priyamvada**, Indian Society of Victimology and University of Madras, India

In India, there is a social practice by which frail elderly people are put to sleep by their own family members. Geronticide – killing of elderly intentionally has been a feature of many societies including India. The present study is designed to understand the cause and extent of the problem of geronticide in India. The study was conducted in Tamil Nadu with the sample size of 1200 stake holders which include elderly people, elder care professionals, lawyers, social workers and health workers. The study found that there is a long established practice called “Thalaikoothal” by which elderly person is given a ceremonial oil bath followed by tender coconut water in the belief that it would induce pneumonia leading to eventual death of the elderly person. The study has identified nearly 26 traditional and indigenous ways of killing elderly by their family members. It is also found that the geographical location and the culture of the area indicate the method of killing of elderly people. The main focus of the study is to identify the vulnerability of elderly victims and to suggest solutions to eradicate this kind of societal practice to protect the rights of the elderly people who would otherwise wish to live as long as they want.

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**Student’s perception on the reimposition of Death Penalty**

**Shirley Ochea**, Molina of the University of Bohol, Philippines

Death penalty is a government- sanctioned practice whereby a person is put to death by the state as a punishment of a crime. Today, the Filipino people are greatly affected with the increasing number of crimes especially on illegal drugs, rape and murder. This study aims to assess the perception of the university students on the Reimposition of the Death Penalty of the Philippine government. This study is anchored on Retribution Theory which states that the penalty must be commensurate with the gravity of the offense. The research design used in this study is a quantitative paradigm in which Descriptive Survey Method with the aid of questionnaire was used as main data gathering tool. The respondents were the three hundred students of different courses in the University of Bohol, Philippines. Results were tabulated and analyzed utilizing frequencies, percentages and weighted mean were presented in tabular forms. Findings revealed that majority of the respondents agreed to the reimposition of death penalty and among the respondents, the female respondents have high frequencies on the reimposition of death penalty because of rape cases. Public safety and reduces crime rates were the perceived effects of the reimposition of death penalty. This study serves as a call for the government officials to review, repeal or amend accordingly the laws for the good of the Filipino people, thus giving justice to all. Hopefully this will guide the lawmakers in policy making.

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**An Empirical Study on Causal Factors of Transnational Corporate Crime**

**Wei-Teh Mon**, Department of Foreign Affairs Police  
Central Police University, Taiwan

Sponsored by the Ministry of Science and Technology of Taiwan, this paper is a study concerning corporate crime by employing empirical approach to collect data about causal factors of transnational corporate crime in Taiwan. The research sample was selected from a transnational corporation with criminal record and another one without criminal record (as a control group). The corporation with criminal record released toxic chemicals and caused hundreds of people, including employees and neighborhood residents, to develop cancer. Interviews were conducted to obtain the primary qualitative data. The main sample of interviews included 8 managers and 10 employees in each corporation, i.e. 16 managers and 20 employees. Some other related people were also included (members of some non-profit organizations). In addition to interviews, secondary data were collected from various official agencies, such as Taiwan Environment Protection Agency, Council of Labor Affairs, Ministry of Economic Affairs. Furthermore, this study also employed content analysis method to analyze the representation of both corporations in the main newspapers of Taiwan. Finally, the quantitative data were collected from a survey. The sample of survey was 300 employees randomly selected from each corporation. Thus totally 600 employees were randomly selected from both corporations.

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The empirical data shows that control mechanism, criminal opportunity, and managers' self-control are main latent variables that influence the occurrence of corporate crime or deviance. A negative interaction exists between managers' self-control and criminal opportunity. Managers' self-control has a negative effect on corporate crime and deviance. It implies that the occurrence of corporate crime and deviance becomes highly possible when managers with low self-control encounter criminal opportunity. Furthermore, lack of public concern and loose government regulation resulted in low risk or possibility of prosecution and punishment of corporations involved in illegal activities. Accordingly, the mechanism to control corporate activities largely depended on corporations' self-regulation. The benefit of illegal activities became the main indicator of criminal opportunity. Once self-regulation was ineffective or failed, the occurrence of corporate crime or deviance was possible.

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## **The Criminological Significance of Syed Hussein Alatas for the Global South and Beyond**

**Leon Moosavi**, University of Liverpool in Singapore

Syed Hussein Alatas (1928-2007) was a Malaysian social theorist who has been celebrated as a pioneering intellectual due to his original scholarship. There is an emerging recognition of Alatas as an underestimated sociologist from the Global South but until now his relevance as a Southern criminologist has not been suggested. In this paper, some of Alatas' key works will be discussed in order to make the case that Alatas was indeed a pioneering Southern criminologist whose work may be useful for contemporary studies. For instance, Alatas' focus on racist myth-making within the context of 'colonial capitalism' illustrates an approach that was dealing with 'social harms' and 'crimes of the powerful' much before they became popular criminological approaches. Moreover, Alatas' focus on 'the problem of corruption' drew early focus to an important criminological area that is still arguably not given enough attention by criminologists despite its wide-ranging consequences. Thus, although Alatas did not self-identify as a criminologist, the topics he addressed almost 50 years ago will be highlighted as trailblazing criminological studies that still remain relevant today. These arguments will be made within a context of calling for greater acknowledgement of the important contributions made by criminologists from the Global South. Alatas offers a cursory example of one such scholar from the Global South and provides inspiration for the further uncovering of neglected Southern criminologists whose theories and research can provide useful in the Global South, but also in the Global North.

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## **Paternal Filicide: Examining Spousal Revenge and Mental Illness**

**Linda Morella**, Federation University, Victoria

Regarded as one of the most heinous crimes, explanations for paternal filicide are difficult to comprehend. Highly publicised cases, such as the death of the Farquharson children and Luke Batty in Victoria, brought paternal filicide to national attention. 'Spousal revenge' is advanced as a motivation for a father wanting to murder his children. Revenge as the catalyst for filicide has been observed in male perpetrators, yet scant understanding of other risk factors exists. Numerous studies have collated the characteristics and explanations of why female offenders commit filicide. Whilst perpetrators of maternal filicide often suffer from mental illness, less clear is the relationship between paternal filicide and mental health. Addressing and preventing paternal filicide is a significant concern for government agencies. This paper (which draws from a larger PhD project) examines the notion of spousal revenge and the role of mental illness to identify and gain better understanding of causal factors of paternal filicide occurring. It will analyse three case studies with different outcomes: filicide suicide; filicide not guilty by mental incompetence; and filicide with a guilty verdict.

By investigating specific mental health issues experienced by paternal filicide offenders it is hypothesised that risk factors can be observed and detected. This information can, in turn, be used to facilitate prevention and foster positive changes within various agencies within the realms of policy, practice and legislation. These findings have the potential to improve support and management of members of the community and to predict and prevent further incidents of filicide.

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## **Southern Criminology and Island Justice**

**James Morton**

**John Scott**, Queensland University of Technology

There are numerous Indigenous cultures on the Australian mainland, which the colonial misnomers of 'Aboriginal' or 'Indigenous' tend to obscure. Taking up the challenge of 'southern criminology', in this paper we examine the concept of race as a political artifact of northern thinking. The idea of race is durable in criminology. To illustrate this we examine the racialization of Indigenous Australians. Given the relationship between processes of racialisation and criminalisation, criminology should avoid engaging in practices which produce or reinforce racial schema and homogenize and conflate diverse cultures. It is staggering that in 2016 we know virtually nothing about justice practices in the Torres Strait Islands. Existing policy and statements concerning 'ATSI' peoples are incomplete and inaccurate until this is rectified. With reference to southern epistemologies, we offer an alternative construct of human difference and diversity grounded in discourses of belonging and apply this framework to understanding justice practices in the Torres Strait islands.

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## **Considering International Enforcement and Sentencing Approaches to Low-Level Drug Dealers: Crackdowns, 'Symbolic Policing' and Punishing Addiction.**

**Leah Moyle**, Griffith Criminology Institute, Griffith University

This paper focuses on critically analysing the penal response to a particular group of drug dealers, that of 'addicted' street level 'user-dealers' - suppliers who sell drugs in order to maintain their own habit (Pearson, 2007). It is argued that globally, street-level user-dealers are particularly susceptible to enforcement activity, often becoming swept up in targeted police crackdown operations and constituting an easy 'symbolic' arrest (Coomber and Moyle, 2017). Once arrested, addicted user-dealers often face disproportionate deterrent sentencing approaches which fail to sufficiently recognise addiction as a 'motivation' that affects the culpability of a given offender (Harris, 2011), or that acknowledge the the lack of legitimate alternatives to financing addiction for unemployed drug users (Moyle and Coomber, 2015).

In 2015, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime called for 'small drug related offenses', such as drug dealing to maintain personal drug use or to survive in a very marginalized environment to be considered as an offence of a 'minor nature', with such cases receiving 'rehabilitation opportunities, social support and care' rather than punishment (UNODC, xiii). Utilising empirical research which explores the motivations, roles and experiences of this group, this paper will outline the nature of low-level drug dealing, critically evaluate previous responses to user-dealers, and review how far such aims have been realised in contexts spanning Europe, Asia, and the Global South.

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## **'The Mabiri Rehabilitation Centre: A Restorative Justice Initiative in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville'**

**Kenneth Nannai**,

The Mabiri Juvenile Rehabilitation Centre (Centre) built on restorative justice principles marks a new era of juvenile institutions in Papua New Guinea and specifically in The Autonomous Region of Bougainville (Bougainville). A government policy decision approved in 2015 enabled the establishment of this institution based on a whole of government approach involving community and other stakeholders. The policy called for economical self-sustainability and a strong focus on rehabilitation that involved communities and families. Bougainville is at a crossroad of rebuilding after a contracted civil conflict

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lasting 10 years as well as preparing for a referendum to determine its political future. Managing community expectations and limited resources are some of the challenges that impact the progress of such initiatives.

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### **Access to justice of Vietnamese women's land inheritance rights through the Vietnamese court system**

**Chung Thi Kim Nguyen**, Queensland University of Technology and National Academy of Public Administration, Hanoi, Vietnam

Gender inequality is one of the key factors prevents women from asserting their land rights. This paper analyses access to justice in the Vietnamese court system in women's land inheritance rights cases. It uses interviews with Vietnamese women householders who have brought a case to the court, court officials (judges, clerks), and lawyers to explore Vietnamese women's lived-experiences to access their land inheritance rights through the Vietnamese court system. A key finding was that Vietnamese judges make decisions based on local patterns and practices rather than by the law. In doing so, women's land inheritance rights are not consistently protected by the courts which reveals the lack of integrity in the Vietnamese court system. To improve the integrity of the Vietnamese court system and to protect women's land inheritance rights, court officials' salary need to be increased and schools will have a gender education programme.

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### **The conforming narrative of human trafficking**

**Erin O'Brien**, School of Justice, Queensland University of Technology

Stories of human trafficking are prolific in the public domain. Often these stories compensate for the absence of reliable empirical data about trafficking. However, even when that data exists, stories are more likely to resonate and guide our understanding of the problem. This is due to the centrality of narrative in the way humans construct and derive meaning from the world around us. Stories of human trafficking are powerful and compelling, not just because of the horrors of exploitation they describe, but because they employ a narrative code to convey a great deal of information in a simple, and immediately understandable, format.

Narratives of human trafficking, whether in news reports, documentaries, or fictional films and television programs, convey specific messages about who the victims of trafficking are, who the villains might be, and how the heroes can solve the problem. This research examines the trafficking narrative as presented in several destination countries – Australia, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom. Through an analysis of trafficking stories, this research questions why a certain type of story, and a certain archetypal character, has become dominant. This paper argues that the dominant trafficking narrative resonates with target audiences in the Global North in large part because it does not overtly challenge strongly held preconceptions. These stories of trafficking conform to a 'western worldview', reflecting cultural assumptions within destination countries about migrant women, consumerism, and the Global South.

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### **Student's perception on the reimposition of death penalty**

**Shirley Ochea** – University of Bohol

Death penalty is a government- sanctioned practice whereby a person is put to death by the state as a punishment of a crime. Today, the Filipino people are greatly affected with the increasing number of crimes especially on illegal drugs, rape and murder. This study aims to assess the perception of the university students on the Reimposition of the Death Penalty of the Philippine government. This study is anchored on Retribution Theory which states that the penalty must be commensurate with the gravity of

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## **Paying for the Crimes they Committed: A Call for a Revision of the Doctrine of Command Responsibility**

**Carmel O'Sullivan,**

The International Criminal Court (ICC) has been criticised for excessively focusing on prosecuting crimes in the global south while ignoring the crimes committed by the global north. Using the recent ICC conviction of Bemba Gombo under the doctrine of *command responsibility* as a lens, this paper examines how the global north creates and imposes laws on the global south. The doctrine of command responsibility holds commanders responsible for the crimes of their subordinates as if they committed the crimes themselves even if they have not actively participated in the commission of the crime. This paper argues that when military commanders do not actively participate in the crimes of their subordinates, they should be liable for their failure to *prevent or punish* their subordinates' crimes. They should not be liable for the *same* crimes that the subordinates committed. This would comply with the general principle in criminal law that a person is liable for their actions and not the actions of another. In addition, it would alleviate many of the theoretical and doctrinal issues and contradictions that have been seen in the jurisprudence of command responsibility in international criminal law while addressing many of the justifications that have been advanced for imposing the current doctrine of command responsibility. Moreover, it examines whether the global north is imposing a flawed doctrine on commanders in the global south that it is not actively imposing on commanders in global north.

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## **Domestic Violence within the Queensland Transgender Community: Unique Experiences of Victimization.**

**Natasha Papazian,** Queensland University of Technology

In recent years, awareness of domestic violence against Australian women has increased, particularly following a number of domestic homicides and the advocacy of survivors such as Rosie Batty. However domestic violence can be experienced irrespective of sexuality or gender. While most research focuses on the experiences of cisgender women, there is some that explores domestic violence within lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) communities. These studies often treat these communities as a homogenous group, and focus largely on sexual orientation and not gender identification. This means that the specific experiences of transgender people are often overlooked.

Given the academic and broader social focus on cisgender women as victims of domestic violence, current understandings are often centred around heteronormative and cisgendered frameworks. This research explored the experiences of violence outside these frameworks. It achieved this through interviews with (8) transgender people and five (5) transgender-friendly service providers, seeking to understand: their experiences of violence; the unique issues faced by transgender people; and the challenges and barriers transgender people encounter when accessing support services.

This paper identifies a number of unique issues that transgender people experience, which do not occur in violent relationships of same-sex or opposite-sex partners. Some of these unique experiences include

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the types of violence; links between stages of transition and vulnerability to victimisation; and identity issues that come with transitioning while in a relationship.

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### **Youth Justice in Aotearoa New Zealand: The Influence of Reform Developments on Restorative Approaches to Youth Offending**

**Andrea Păroșanu**, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

The youth justice and child care protection systems in Aotearoa New Zealand are currently experiencing significant changes. Over the past several years, strategies and action plans aimed at reducing crime by children and young people have been introduced. Besides more effective interventions to prevent and reduce re-offending, these reforms focus on increasing community involvement, early intervention and enhancing the quality of responses, such as family group conferencing. Substantial reforms are also underway to expand the scope of youth justice.

The paper will examine what impact the implemented reforms have had on youth justice practice. It will analyse trends in youth offending as well as in diversionary and sentencing practice. Of particular focus will be the practice of Family Group Conferencing, long-regarded as the cornerstone of the youth justice system for its innovative and restorative approach to youth offending. Evaluation results and recidivism studies that assess the effectiveness of the conferencing processes will also be included. Finally, an outlook on future directions in youth justice policy will be given, taking into account envisaged legislative reforms.

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### **Imaginary drug control: Resistance to drug law and policy alternatives in Australia**

**Margaret Pereira**, Queensland University of Technology  
**John Scott**, Queensland University of Technology

Despite almost a hundred years of drug prohibition in Australia, and increasingly punitive responses to illicit drug use, there is a lack of evidence that drug law enforcement can reduce or prevent harmful substance use. In fact, adversely, the fight against drugs has profound social and economic costs, and has brought growing numbers of people who use drugs into the net of the criminal justice system. This paper investigates how, in the face of substantial evidence that punitive responses have failed in terms of their own objectives to stem the production, sale or use of harmful drugs in Australia, governments remain reluctant to concede the need to revise drug policy. Using qualitative interview data from professionals involved in preventing and managing illicit drug use, and young people who use drugs, this paper provides insights into how drug laws and policies in Australia produce an imaginary system of drug control which acts in opposition to policy objectives. We explore how Australia's political resistance to alternative drug laws and policies is tied to an essentialisation of knowledge about illicit drug use and the manufacturing of political successes in order to win elections.

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### **Countering emerging threats and challenges of transnational organized crime (TOC) in the context of the ASEAN Community**

**Federica Sarah Piovesana**, Thailand Institute of Justice

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The institutionalization of the ASEAN Economic Community in 2015 transformed Southeast Asia into a region with free movement of goods, services, investments and skilled labor. This enhanced connectivity, coupled with infrastructure development and visa exception, creates new opportunities for organized crime to pose additional threats to ASEAN countries' security. These new regional dynamics raise many questions in the crime and justice context: *How is TOC expected to evolve in the context of the regional integration? How have relevant stakeholders prepared to address these emerging challenges? What new approaches and challenges characterize bilateral, regional and international cooperation to combat TOC, as well as to assist and protect victims of such crime?*

In order to answer these questions, extensive field research was conducted by the Thailand Institute of Justice and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, involving interviews and written surveys with more than 100 Thai, international and civil society stakeholders from 59 agencies in 13 duty stations. Official data collection and literature review complemented the assessment.

Findings revealed that TOC is expected to increase and diversify, generating new case management challenges for law enforcers. Government agencies' preparations focused on building their technical capacity to cope with TOC. However, ASEAN cooperation in criminal matters is only slowly advancing and hindered by 13 key behavioral, policy, capacity-related challenges. These findings lead to a set of policy implications for policymakers and law enforcers, and contribute to the debate on how to build an effective ASEAN integrated framework for justice and security.

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## **Developing a Holistic Approach to Child Sexual Abuse Prevention: A comparison of strategies in the Global South with those in the Global North.**

**Malory Plummer**

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a pervasive social issue that affects up to 19.7 percent of girls and 7.9 percent of boys according to international prevalence rates (Pereda et al., 2009). Of significant importance, therefore, is the prevention of CSA, and the prevention of recidivism among child sex offenders through treatment. CSA prevention policies largely rely on parents, carers, institutions, potential victims and the community to prevent CSA in the first instance. Once an offence has occurred, sex offender treatment programs then engage offenders in preventing future instances of CSA. The aim of this paper is to consider whether offenders can be engaged in CSA prevention prior to an offence being committed by combining treatment and prevention efforts; that is, whether child sexual abusers can be treated before they offend.

In the Global North, a program in Germany has introduced the concept of pre-treatment for non-offenders who voluntarily seek help for a sexual attraction to children, while in Canada and the United Kingdom anonymous telephone support services are available for those who are concerned about their potential to sexually abuse children. This paper will compare the efficacy of these approaches to current prevention approaches in the Global South, using Australia as an example. In doing so, it will examine how prevention approaches that engage potential child sexual abusers prior to an offence being committed may be adapted to fit social and legal frameworks in the Global South, such that a more holistic approach to CSA prevention may be developed.

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## **More than 'Revenge': The Prevalence, Nature and Impacts of Image-based Sexual Abuse Victimization among Australian Adults**

**Anastasia Powell**, RMIT University

**Nicola Henry**, RMIT University

**Asher Flynn**, Monash University

Revenge pornography' is a media-generated term referring to the distribution of nude, sexual or sexually explicit images without the depicted person's consent, often via social media or mobile phone. Yet the term itself is misleading, as not all perpetrators are motivated by "revenge", and not all images can be described as "pornography". This is partly why academics and government agencies are increasingly using the alternative terms 'image-based abuse' or 'image-based sexual abuse'. This paper presents findings of the first national online survey of Australian adult's image-based sexual abuse victimisation. Overall, one in five (22.7%) respondents (n=4274) reported experiencing at least one form of image-based sexual abuse victimisation. Victimization was significantly more common among young people, non-heterosexuals, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, and those with a disability. Victimization rates correlated positively with pressured and unwanted sexual self-image sharing, and consensual sexual self-image behaviours, as well as disability and sexuality. Implications of this research for policy and practice in response to image-based abuse victimisation are then discussed, along with directions for future research in this rapidly emerging field. This project has been undertaken with funding from the Criminology Research Council (CRG 08/15-16).

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### **The margins of Critical Criminology: the reinscription of the "Other colonial"**

**Camila Cardoso de Mello Prando**, University of Brasilia

In this research I divided the production of Critical Criminology in Brazil in three waves that influenced the field: the first wave (1970-1980) had an European Marxist theoretical perspective with low empirical research investments; the second wave (1980-2000), introduced more exchanges with South and Latin American authors and assumed a colonial and Marxist theoretical perspective toward a Latin American thought; the third wave (2000-present), included debates on gender and race relations.

Since the third wave debates, I propose intersect feminist epistemology of socially situated thought and the Critical Criminological production in South, specially in Brazil. With this objective I aim to propose new theoretical and epistemological references to analyze the state of the production in the field.

I conclude that the modern Northern Western science dichotomy between body and mind comes in criminological research as reinscription of power relations and violence. From the disembodied look of the ones who produce Criminology research in Brazil, the representations of the bodies selected by the criminal justice system reinforce and reify the "Other" of the modern Northern Western thought, which is homogeneous and apolitical. This "Other colonial" described in quantitative methods that presents the numbers of arrested, dead and killable bodies by criminal control, is represented by researchers located in a racial confinement of the Brazilian Academy, which tends to reproduce racial bias from their common beliefs.

Finally I revisit the thesis of Raul Eugenio Zaffaroni, "Criminology from a margin" to think about Southern Criminology. I argue that currently Criminology from a margin has as challenges: a) to positionate itself about the epistemic impact produced by its socially situated researchers; b) to overcome the reinscription of the body and mind dichotomy represented in its analysis of the criminalization process.

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### **A Victimological Study on Family Violence with Special Reference to the Practice of Killing Elderly People (Geronticide) in India**

**M. Priyamvadh**, University of Madras, India

In India, there is a social practice by which frail elderly people are put to sleep by their own family members. Geronticide – killing of elderly intentionally has been a feature of many societies including India. The present study is designed to understand the cause and extent of the problem of geronticide in India. The study was conducted in Tamil Nadu with the sample size of 1200 stake holders which include elderly people, elder care professionals, lawyers, social workers and health workers. The study found that

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there is a long established practice called “Thalaikoothal” by which elderly person is given a ceremonial oil bath followed by tender coconut water in the belief that it would induce pneumonia leading to eventual death of the elderly person. The study has identified nearly 26 traditional and indigenous ways of killing elderly by their family members. It is also found that the geographical location and the culture of the area indicate the method of killing of elderly people. The main focus of the study is to identify the vulnerability of elderly victims and to suggest solutions to eradicate this kind of societal practice to protect the rights of the elderly people who would otherwise wish to live as long as they want.

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## **Women and Criminal Justice: A View from the Western Periphery of Europe**

**Christina Quinlan,**

We are global citizens living in a globalised world. We are one humanity, and we acknowledge our experiences to be common and shared. Our collective understanding, awareness, knowledge, skills and abilities are supported and developed so that they can be shared for the benefit of all. In a conference focused on global criminology, this paper presents insights from the periphery of Europe, perspectives from Britain and Ireland. The focus is on the experiences provided for women in criminal justice systems. There are four jurisdictions in Britain and Ireland; the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland, Scotland and England and Wales. In each of these four jurisdictions, there is a rhetoric around women and criminal justice, around the specific needs of women in criminal justice systems, and around the responses developed in each of these criminal justice systems to the specific needs of women. This paper provides a critical examination of the rhetoric of criminal justice in Britain and Ireland in relation to women’s experiences. Within a framework of the key concepts of crime, justice and social democracy, this paper considers what is accomplished in the experiences of women in criminal justice systems, and what is lost. The hope is that the critical perspective provided on the experiences of women in criminal justice systems in Britain and Ireland will contribute to the critical aim of this conference, to link northern and southern scholars in a collective project that will radically transnationalise the discipline into the future.

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## **New Missionaries, Old Crimes: the Violent Continuity of Colonialism in Development Programmes.**

**Paddy Rawlinson,** Western Sydney University

The past is not always ‘a foreign country’, nor do they necessarily ‘do things differently there’. Historical elisions, obscured by hegemonic narratives and discursive practices that confine wrongdoing to a particular time, space and place, expediently disconnect the present from the past, speaking of transgressions as if they ‘were’, rather than ‘continue to be’. Underlying these narratives is the assumption that a moral rupture exists between the rapacity of the colonial past and the numerous current initiatives that seek, in principle, to do the opposite, as in the diverse programs directed towards the so-called ‘global south’ for what is termed ‘development’. However, behind many of the development initiatives is a cohort of powerful bodies whose increasing influence is creating new forms of supranational governance, driven by political economic interests serving the global north. Even the most apparently altruistic initiatives, such as health and development, are subsumed within a global neoliberal agenda which, in a number of instances, transform health and healing into their opposite: injury and death.

The paper examines the ‘hidden’ violence of health and development in programmes conceptualised and delivered through the auspices of intergovernmental agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and powerful unelected philanthropocapitalist bodies, particularly the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. It argues that this global ‘development’ oligarchy, intent on steering health delivery towards an increasingly pharmaceuticalised agenda, further empowers the world’s major economic players, such as the pharmaceutical industry under the guise of ‘saving’ the health ‘deprived’ of the global south. Employing subtle coercive means, a health agenda based on western scientific rationalism and framed according to

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the principles of neoliberalism, is being imposed on the 'developing' world, resulting in *inter alia*, the rejection and eradication of more appropriate and efficacious local and cultural understandings and practices of healing, the exploitation of biocitizens from developing countries for medical advances primarily serving the global north, and the creation of economic and epistemological dependencies on the 'developed' world. The harmful consequences of this new missionary agenda is illustrated through two cases studies from India and Africa.

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## **Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act 2016 and its implication on fundamental Human Rights in Pakistan**

**Sharmreeza Riaz**, Islamic University Islamabad Pakistan and Queensland University of Technology (QUT)

Pakistan has recently adopted much criticized Cybercrime legislation in August 2016 that grants extensive powers to Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) to block private information and provides much higher punishment for all cyber offenses. This law has been passed after giving over a decade consideration by the legislature but still it has alarmed human rights activists on its overly broad language used in the law that could lead to curtailment of free speech and unfair prosecutions. In the fight against cybercrime, legal measures are vital only when adopted adequately. This article discusses the historical evaluation of cybercrime law in Pakistan and presents an overview of the concerns raised by the human rights activists. These concerns mainly deal with the information sharing with foreign governments; curtailment of freedom of expression; threats to the right to privacy; powers to retain data indefinitely and unlimited powers of Pakistan Telecommunication Authority. This article will highlight what implications these concerns have on human rights in Pakistan.

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## **Drug Trafficking Routes in China: Evidence from Chinese Judgment Documents**

**TANG Ruoyang**  
**CAI Tianji**

Last decades, China has witnessed an unprecedented growth of illicit drug dealing and consumption. Drug-related issues, such as drug trafficking, has raised public concerns about how illicit drugs have been transported within country. Taking advantage of recently released judgment documents, the current analysis aims to depict the geographic pattern of drug trafficking in China. Retrieved from the official website of China Judgements Online, we analysed geographic routes—origin and destination, from 8,787 cases of drug trafficking. Specifically, we focused on the changes of geographic patterns and type of drugs involved over time. Hopefully, our study could shed some light on understanding the transition of drug trafficking and helping the government to use public resources more effectively in fighting drug abuse in China.

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## **Street Families in urban areas of the Philippines: Victims or crime initiators**

**Dodelon F. Sabijon**, University of Cebu  
**Shella Debbie N. Contridas**, University of Cebu  
**Mary Ann C. Lastimosa**, University of Cebu

Cebu City is the second to Manila as the most progressive city in the entire Philippines. While the city glares in economic activities, one ironic fact is the presence of families that lived in sidewalks and corners

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in major and secondary streets. They are basically homeless and used the spaces in sidewalks as their abode. The purpose of this study centered the lived experiences of the street families in Cebu City. The study employed qualitative method utilizing phenomenology. A purposive sampling was used to select the participants and introduced various criteria in the ultimate selection. Personal interview was made on the informants with the use of an Interview guide and aided with voice recorder and field notes. Thematic analysis was pursued to analyze the gathered data. There were 10 informants who were interviewed while 15 others participated in focused-group discussion. The study revealed that the informants were living in the sidewalks and streets for more than decades; they thrived their livelihood through various vending activities, menial jobs; they experienced social humiliation and rejection; several dwellers were exposed to sexual abuses and trafficking; extremely prone to diseases; less support from the government was received; several engaged in criminal activity and became crime initiators. It was concluded that the support and care programs of the government concerning the less privileged had been subjected to political considerations, and did not go directly to the street families.

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### **Lived experiences of police officers deployed in the double barrel program in the Philippines**

**Dodelon F. Sabijon**, University of Cebu  
**Esmeraldo E. Damuag**, University of Cebu  
**Anthony T. Albofera**, University of Cebu

The straightforward direction of new Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte in eradicating the drug proliferation in the country has invited several reactions from every sector in the Philippine society. The DOUBLE BARREL PROGRAM is designed for implementation by the Philippine National Police (PNP). Local, national and international indignation had been spread revolting the manner by which the program has intruded the basic human rights of the people. No less than the PNP is the target of counter-reactions from several members of the community. This research was conducted to probe and explore the lived experiences of the PNP Members who are deployed to implement the program. The study utilized the qualitative method using phenomenological approach to best described the lived experiences as a phenomenon. There are 10 informants who were personally interviewed, and 14 informants who composed the focused group. The individual interview and FGI were done using a semi-structured interview guide consisting of open-ended questions, with voice recorder and field notes. The data analysis method was based on Colaizzi's (1978) approach through coding and clustering of essential themes. From the extracted significant statements, formulated meanings were made and which were clustered together into cluster themes, which were reorganized to form the emergent themes (to be explained in the presentation), namely: (1) Eat the bullet before it cracks the head is like obey first before you complain; (2) Dig deeply the grave before lightning strikes; (3) Stand straight, heads up and never bow; (4) Soul is on fire but, behold, a heavy downpour awaits. The phenomena under probe in this study have unclamped the feelings of the informants who have been dictated by work policies that they remain in control in whatever they undertake. The results of the study find relevance and meaning to the existing opinions about police duties and responsibilities.

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### **Community People's views on the implementation of the double barrel program by the Philippine National Police**

**Dodelon F. Sabijon**, University of Cebu  
**Shella Debbie N. Contridas**, University of Cebu  
**Jasmin T. Bayron**, University of Cebu

The proliferation of dangerous drugs in the Philippines has reached to an alarming level and has sustained dependency by more than four million people has sparked the urgency to implement the Double Barrel Program by the newly installed President as the tool to eliminate the drug problems in the Philippines. This research assessed the peoples' views on the implementation of the program. The descriptive survey method was used. The study employed a researcher's made questionnaire using purposive sampling method in gathering information from the respondents. The gathered data were treated using simple percentage, weighted mean, rank, and Chi-square test of independence. The respondents were the 750 community residents in four major cities of Metropolitan Cebu, Philippines. The study revealed that majority of the respondents are from ages 18-30, males, married, college graduates, private employees, with basic monthly income of P5,000-P7,000.00; supported the implementation of the double barrel program with reservations; less knowledgeable about the processes of the program; they were united in saying that Lower Barrel or Tokhang (Low Value target) is fully implemented while the Upper Barrel or High Value Target is Less Implemented; they rated the program as effective in minimizing drug use and peddling, and has affected a decreasing rate of the crime of rape, robbery and theft, and domestic violence, but has not affected the crime rate of murder and homicide; they do not agree on the identification of persons involved in drugs, and other processes of implementation, including the profiling of drug surrenderers. It was concluded that there are several lapses in the implementation of the Double Barrel Program that hampered the human rights of the persons.

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### **So What If It's a Southern Transnational Corporation? Australia, India and the Carmichael Coal Mine**

**Olivia Salama**, University of Tasmania

While southern criminology references the geographical divide between the hegemonic societies of the global North and the peripheralised societies of the global South, it is also used as a metaphor for power relations within and between regions and groups. This paper explores the potential harms caused by Adani, a transnational corporation based in India, through its proposed development and operation of the Carmichael Coal Mine in Queensland, Australia. In this case, the environmental risks and threats flow from the land to the water (and thereby affecting the Great Barrier Reef); and from Australia to India in the form of the transportation of coal (and thereby contributing to global carbon emissions). From the point of view of southern theory, this is an interesting case since Adani, while located in the geographical South, embodies a Northern power relationship that affects local farmers, residents and tourist operators of northern Queensland who metaphorically occupy a Southern position. The activities of Adani at the international level also hold potentially grave consequences for local people in India (via air pollution associated with coal fired power stations) and the global public (due to enhancements to global warming). Thus, the North-South dynamic has multiple dimensions that are important to investigate, analyse and respond to as part of the further development of southern theory.

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### **Metadata retention policy two years on. Are we any closer to forestalling terrorism?**

**Rick Sarre**, University of South Australia

Legislation was passed in Australia in 2015 to require telecommunications service providers to retain their 'metadata' for two years. There were always problems associated with the policy, including threats to privacy, and a threat that the retention system could be circumvented entirely. This paper will review what commentators have said about the policy two years later. Will it ever achieve what is set out to achieve, namely to forestall terrorism? The paper presents a bleak assessment of the success of the scheme to date.

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## Implementation of Oplan Tokhang in the Municipality of Danao, Bohol, Philippines

**Authors:** Trazo, A.; Solijon, MRL; Tacgos, J; and Tanud-Tanod, A.

**Co-Authors:** Theresil Marie Lapez, Atty. Josie Vida Corre-Sempron, Joesil Dianne C. Sempron

**Presenter/s:** Atty. Josie Vida Corre-Sempron & Joesil Dianne C. Sempron  
University of Bohol, College of Criminology

Drug abuse is a very common problem and prevalent in most countries, and the Philippines is not an exception. In 2015, according to the latest survey of the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) 1.76 million Filipinos are accounted for as drug addicts, to which the number has quadrupled according to President Duterte's staggering 4 million-claim. The new administration highlighted its war on drugs in partnership with the Philippine National Police or the PNP, through strategic action of the PNP Anti-Illegal Drugs Campaign or the Project Double Barrel. Ultimately, this paper focuses on the lower barrel sector of the said mission, the *Oplan Tokhang* (derived from the vernacular term, 'tok-tok ug hangyo', which means to knock and to plea) in the Municipality of Danao, Province of Bohol, Philippines. This study explores the effectiveness of *Oplan Tokhang* to the *barangay* unit through researcher-made questionnaires which seek to know the profile of the respondents, its advantages and effects as perceived by the same. It was found out that *Oplan Tokhang* is very beneficial, particularly in reducing and deterring drug use and abuse. However, a significant number can be derived from the results that violence was involved in implementing the *Oplan*. Thus, this study serves as a basis for the enhancement of the said Project, for a safer Filipino community.

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## The Wine Counterfeiting Business in Mainland China

**Anqi Shen**, Teesside University, Middlesbrough, UK

China is identified as the single largest producing market of counterfeit and pirated products in the world, and undoubtedly successful Chinese businesses are more likely to be targeted by counterfeiters in their own country. A body of academic studies has been carried out to explore China's counterfeiting problems. However, despite occasional news reports, little information and analysis that focuses on alcohol counterfeiting is available in English language literature. Thus, alcohol counterfeiting in China is an important but neglected area of study, given that China has a large drinking population and alcohol counterfeiting, as counterfeiting and product piracy as a whole, is a compelling social problem there, and that it may have a global impact. The present study aims to provide an account of social organisation of the alcohol counterfeiting industry in the People's Republic of China to gain some insights into the illicit trade. It also aims to find out if China's counterfeiting business has been feeding the alcohol black markets around the globe. Specifically, it examines the nature, scale and trends of alcohol counterfeiting in China, describes the illegal activities and individuals involved in the various phases of the counterfeiting processes, and finally it attempts to explain some major factors in relation to the criminal industry of alcohol counterfeiting in the country. It is hoped that the findings of this study make an important contribution to the international literature on alcohol counterfeiting, and counterfeiting and the pirated trade in general.

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## Victims' and Offenders' Judicial Needs and Attitudes Toward Restorative Practices in Taiwan

**Chuen-Jim Sheu**, National Taipei University

This study aims to look into the needs and expectations of victims and offenders in the process of dealing with crime. Through prospects of participating victims and the accused, the effects of the Taiwan Restorative Justice Initiative, participants' needs and satisfaction of this program, and participants' support for restorative justice are examined. With assistance of five district prosecutors' offices, 59 interviews were conducted and 55 copies of the questionnaire were collected. Results will be reported.

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## **Wrongful Conviction in Mainland China**

**Honglan Shuai**, Univeristy of Macau  
**Ruoyang Tang**, University of Macau

Wrongful conviction is a long-standing problem in Chinese criminal justice system. Wrongful conviction, a type of criminal unjust, refers to the conviction of innocent person, which means that a person is wrongfully convicted of a crime that he did not commit. The most typical case in Mainland China is the case of Nie Shubin, who was executed in 1995 for murder and rape, and was acquitted in 2016 after the true killer confessed. Unavoidably, wrongful conviction may affect both the innocent persons and Chinese criminal justice. As of end of Dec 2016, about 150 wrongful conviction cases have been reported in Mainland China, which draws public attention and triggers serious discussion. This study attempts to explore the influential factors of the occurring of wrongful conviction in Mainland China. 150 wrongful conviction cases in Mainland China have been collected for the study and another 150 cases without wrongful conviction were selected to match the wrongfully convicted group. Through analyzing the data, this study is expected to find some possible influential factors for wrongful conviction. Policy implications will be discussed.

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## **Compensation Satisfaction, Relative Deprivation and Turnover Intentions in Auxiliary Police Work**

**Li Shuli**, Public Order Department at Zhejiang Police College

In China, the number of the auxiliary police is two times that of the official police. The auxiliary police are playing an important role in making up for lack of police force, maintaining public order, and serving people. However, due to their unofficial identity, the standards of recruiting, salary, rewards and punishments, law enforcement authority, working pressure are all lower than those of the official police. As a result, the turnover rate of the auxiliary police stays very high all along. This research collected a random sample of 198 auxiliary police from 13 police stations in Zhejiang Province to measure the auxiliary police's turnover intention according to five variables of individual variables, job characteristics (including professional identity, working pressure and job satisfaction), compensation satisfaction, external environment, and relative deprivation. The research results show that compensation satisfaction and job satisfaction (status dividend) has a negative correlation with turnover intention. Compensation satisfaction is still an important factor affecting turnover intention while the unofficial identity is also an important reason for the auxiliary police officers to turnover. In addition, the relationship between working pressure and turnover intention is also significant. In the stepwise regression model of compensation satisfaction, working pressure and relative deprivation, relative deprivation is the most important factor that affects the turnover intention of the auxiliary police ( $B=0.524$ ).

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## **Criminal Justice Policies for Terrorism Prevention and Countermeasures**

**Soung, Jea-hyen**, Korean Institute of Criminology

Recent terrorist attacks on soft targets have been generating fear that there is no safe haven. Supporters and followers of terrorist groups such as IS are disperse across the countries and the globalisation has been accompanied with increasing numbers of transnational organised crimes. Terrorist alert level has been raised to high, and the security of nation states is at stake. In this context, counter-terrorism strategies must include and develop international mutual legal assistance(MLA), effective terrorist investigation measures, terrorism prediction system and the defence system against cyberterrorism. This paper presents Korean perspectives on terrorism, especially the Anti-terrorism Act and some of the elements that need to be amended and added.

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In Korea, Anti-terrorism Act for People's Safety and Public Security was enacted in March 2016 with the purpose of protecting citizens and properties from terrorism and securing the public safety. It specifies elements needed for terrorism prevention and counter-activities, regulating terrorism-related activities but it needs to be supplemented.

First of all, measures to pursue the effectiveness of terrorism investigation need to be developed. This includes discussions on the procedures and the extent of collecting private information such as location information, financial transaction, telecommunication related data and immigration records. Also, developing terrorism prediction system is essential. The system that collects information of the potential terrorist and predicts the possibility of terrorist incidents needs to be developed to set the guidelines of public activities in advance, based on the level of probability.

Moreover, the need for Anti-Cyberterrorism law has been constantly rising. Considering the nature of cyberterrorism, tracing back to the attacker is highly unlikely to succeed and the scale of damage is vast. Thus the role of control tower is necessary for the establishment of prevention system.

Last but not least, international MLA is essential. The Act needs to include the provisions, and the global treaties on global warrant and extradition need to be introduced.

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## **Mental health problems faced by women prisoners in Tamil Nadu**

**K.Sowmya**, , University of Madras, Chennai

Very little is known about women prisoners convicted of life imprisonment. Women prisoners are comparatively less than male counterparts and in most of the cases they are the victims who turned offenders and the problem faced by them before and during incarceration is more severe which have long lasting negative effects. Mental health problems among women in prisons all over the world are very high especially for those serving longer prison sentences. Many women undergo sexual and physical abuse and violence prior to incarceration leading to common emotional responses like unhappiness, feelings of worthlessness, worry, and somatic symptoms. Being in prison the woman may worry all the time about the wellbeing of her family members, especially her children and their reaction to her being imprisoned. Due to long term imprisonment common psychological problems may turn to serious mental health issues. When all these problems are viewed together, they appear too large and difficult to solve which leads to serious mental disorder. This study is an attempt to find out the common mental health problems faced by women life convicts due to long term imprisonment and to devise a working strategy on good practices to meet their needs. Samples selected for this study were 100 women life convicts in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. Purposive sampling technique were used to collect the data using a semi structured interview schedule from three special prisons for women in Tamil Nadu, India

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## **Study on Crimes Involving China's Internet Financial Platforms**

**Jiang Suhuai**, Investigation Department of Jiangsu Police Institute

In recent years, with the development of China's Internet finance, crimes involving defective platforms are common. The analysis on the conditions of 300 defective platforms indicates that defective Internet financial platforms feature highly subscribed registered capital, rapid capital collection, short-term operation and maintenance, etc. These features relate to China's corporate capital system reform, insufficient necessary supervision due to unclear nature of defective platforms, as well as irrational investment of financial consumers. Therefore, the nature of Internet financial platforms shall be specified at the legislative level, and the access mechanism and supervision system shall be established in a strict manner. Meanwhile, for financial consumers, the consciousness of risk and the ability to distinguish investment products shall be promoted.

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## **Crime, Policing & Preventive Laws**

**P. Sundramoorthy**, Universiti Sains Malaysia

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The Emergency Ordinance (EO), a preventive law that allows the police and Home Affairs Ministry to detain an individual for two years (which can be renewed after two years) without trial and place them in detention centres (similar to prisons) in our country, was repealed in the middle of 2012. This landmark decision by the Government was a victory for the champions of human rights. The EO is a preventive law that was originally developed to deal with subversive elements that threatened national security and specific criminal elements that threatened the safety of society. Although the EO has been criticised as a draconian, inhumane and undemocratic law, it cannot be denied that it served its purpose. Most of the detainees under the EO in the last three decades were those alleged to be involved in violent gang activities, extortion, kidnapping, gaming, and in executing the day-to-day operations for organised/syndicated crime bosses.

In 2014, the Prevention of Crime Act 1959 (POCA) was amended. This Act is viewed by many as another contemporary version of EO. The amended version of POCA was enacted to control and prevent organized crime by targeting 'criminals, members of secret societies, terrorists and other undesirable persons' in Malaysia. It grants the Royal Malaysia Police power to arrest and detain an individual based on the ambiguous provisions under POCA without trial for a period of up to 60 days. Following the 60-day detention period, the detainee would have his or her case heard before the Prevention of Crime Board which has the power to sentence the detainee for a period of not more than two years and may extend it if they find that further detention is necessary to protect public order, public security or prevention of crime. The board also has the option to issue restraining order or discharge an individual. Thus, this presentation will attempt to address critical issues related to POCA and its impact on liberty and democracy.

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## **Pocketing the Proceeds of Crime: The Legislation, Criminological Perspectives and Experiences**

**Hilde Tubex**, UWA Law School  
Natalie Skead  
Sarah Murray  
Tamara Tullich

Organised, drug-related crime and terrorism represent considerable economic, political and social threats to Australian society. Not only does its relatively strong economy provides a lucrative market for illicit drug syndicates that are focused on funding terrorism groups, it's geographical location makes it ideal conduit for money-laundering in the southern hemisphere. Legislation confiscating the proceeds of crime is an increasingly important tool in the global fight against these crimes, disrupting criminal activity and impeding the financing of terrorism. In the current political climate there is a strong appetite for robust confiscation legislation. However, there are concerns about the implications of the wide net such robust legislation inevitably casts, in many instances violating civil liberties including fundamental property rights and disregarding due process, natural justice and fairness. While most of research in this area is of a legal nature, the innovation in this project lies in combining a comparative criminological and legal analysis of Australian proceeds of crime legislation in three Australian jurisdictions: New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia. This methodology was chosen because of the acknowledgment that legislative decision making does not occur in a vacuum; it is driven by crime-related, economic and political imperatives, which need to be taken into consideration to understand the dynamics of crime and punishment and to investigate the efficacy of the legislative regime and possible avenues for reform. This contribution will present the findings of the mapping of the broader criminological context in which the legislation was introduced and in which it currently operates.

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## **Building effective throughcare strategies for Indigenous offenders**

**Hilde Tubex**, UWA Law School  
**John Rynne**, Griffith University  
**Harry Blagg**, UWA

Aboriginal overrepresentation in the criminal justice system is a longstanding characteristic of the Australian penal landscape: while the overall proportion of Indigenous people is about 2% of the general Australian population, according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics data they comprise 27% of the total adult prison population on the 30<sup>th</sup> of June 2016. The high imprisonment rate is strongly related to the high rate of recidivism of Indigenous offenders and therefore, the transition of Indigenous people after release back into the community is crucial. Previous research and practice has demonstrated that the way this transition is currently organised is problematic for Indigenous offenders. From our perspective, to develop effective throughcare strategies after release, the active involvement of Indigenous people and their community is required. Over the last year, A/Professor Tubex (UWA), A/Professor Rynne (Griffith) and Professor Blagg (UWA) have been developing a community-led approach, based on interviews with men and women in local communities in the Kimberley, Darwin, the Tiwi Islands and Alice Springs, as well as their service providers. About 50 interviews were transcribed and analysed. The findings will be discussed with Indigenous Elder and respected people and are to result in recommendations for developing effective throughcare strategies in which we respect Indigenous knowledge and ensure that the strategies are culturally appropriate, accepted and effective in reducing reoffending. In our contribution we will present the findings of this research and reflect on methodological and ethical issues arising when doing research in this field.

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## **Women Victim-Survivors of Typhoon Haiyan: Gendered Vulnerabilities and Agency in Disasters**

**Raisa Ty**, University of the Philippines-Diliman, Quezon City

Data of violence committed against women in the aftermath of Typhoon Yolanda (international name Haiyan) shows an increase of reported rape-related and physical abuse cases in 2014 and 2015 compared to 2010-2013 (Philippine National Police Leyte Provincial Office), and cites economic abuse and emotional crisis as among the top cases experienced by “Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances” since 2014 (Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Region 8 Protective Services Unit).

This study captures the narratives of women’s experiences of disaster, examines articulations of their practices of survival, negotiations with others, and rebuilding their lives in the disaster aftermath. It aims to situate these women’s narratives in the context of gender relations and hierarchy, and in the patriarchal position as the vulnerable needing protection, or “women and children first.” It problematizes gendered vulnerability in the aftermath of disaster-- how women experience further victimization and vulnerability. Initial fieldwork shows that while women experienced gendered vulnerabilities, their agency also presents opportunities for overcoming these.

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## **Who are capable for being paroled? The Parole Decision Making from the Perspective of Counsels in Prison**

**Shuping Tzeng**,

Parole is one of the important criminal justice policies. It aims to encourage the rehabilitation of incarcerated inmates. According to the related regulations, parole in Taiwan includes three major elements, which are formal element, substantial element, and procedural element. Among them, the one that is most related to the foundation of parole system is the substantial element, “the evidence of

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repentance." And, parole rejection/approval of inmates is subject to the decision-making of the parole board members of each prison.

In practice, due to the large number of parole application cases, in the monthly review of parole board members, the counsel in each educational block would have a brief summary and give suggestion of rejection or approval for each inmate who applies for parole. Then, the parole board members make the final decision. Therefore, the counsel in prison plays a very crucial role in the parole decision-making process. This study plans to conduct interviews with counsels in prison explore the following issues. For instance, what are the status and challenges of current parole practices? What factors do they consider during the parole decision-making process? How do the counsels evaluate the evidence of repentance of inmates? Results of this study would not only facilitate the understanding of the parole practices, but also provide some policy implications to the related agencies to review and improve the operation of the current parole system. The ultimate goal of this research is to encourage the cooperation between research and practice of parole as well as to facilitate the parole practice to achieve its purpose, which is to encourage the rehabilitation of incarcerated inmates,

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## **Militarization of Policing, Controlling Crime and Terrorism, and Human Rights in Bangladesh.**

**Kamal Uddin**, University of Chittagong, Bangladesh

This paper deals with militarization of policing and controlling crime in Bangladesh, with special focus on the human rights in criminal justice. Application of military personnel, military philosophy, using advanced military training and weapons, and aggressive tools and tactics in policing in Bangladesh have seen, particularly with the establishment of a single force- Rapid Action Battalion in 2004 as an anti-crime and anti-terrorist elite force, and to help the regular police force handle with critical situations of law enforcement. The paper links between three variables- militarization of policing, culture of impunity and corruption. It inter-relates the causal factors together to elaborate a theoretical framework in which the phenomenon can be analysed. Based on the relations between these variables, this paper argues that militarization of policing in Bangladesh has largely failed to control crime and terrorism. It also contributes to human rights violations due to a culture of impunity and a high degree of corruption. This paper investigates how and why Bangladeshi police force is engaged in committing human rights violations in the course of controlling crime and terrorism based interviews of different stakeholders and survey. The paper employs qualitative and quantitative techniques of data analysis in order to process the body of evidence collected during the fieldwork. Issues of collusion between criminals and political leadership, lack of accountability of law and order agencies and lack of effectiveness of the judiciary are raised to explain additional causes of undermining criminal justice in Bangladesh. Finally, this paper outlines some policy implications.

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## **A Multi-Dimensional Approach To Conflict And Violence in South Africa**

**Marinda van der Westhuizen**, Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa

**Sean Kockott**, Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa

This paper enlightens various manifestations of conflict and violence in our post-apartheid South Africa. It, specifically, focus on the devastating effects it had/has on the South African society; communities; families; and eventually individual human beings. Conflict and violence will be discussed as "a tool to reach certain goals", either consciously or unconsciously. The paper will focus on a multi-dimensional approach, elaborating on social and personal disorganisation; anomie; culture conflict; radical conflict; etc. to proof how history; patriarchy; religion; politics; cultural differences; diversity; classism; racism; sexism; the economy; the mass media; and technology impacted on human behaviour. Various forms of conflict and violence will be highlighted as well as the sociological, psychological, biological and spiritual effects it has on human existence. The authors will, furthermore, focus on specific incidents of conflict and violence and the roles of various role players within families; communities; government; the criminal justice system and our democratic society as a whole. Finally the role players' lack of "role modelling" in combatting conflict

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and violence will be underlined to show that we are not mere actors in a fictional movie. On the contrary, human beings living the reality of deconstruction.

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## **Negotiating Culpability and Blamelessness: Analyzing the Narratives of Women Formerly on Death Row in the Philippines**

**Diana Veloso**

This study exposes the experiences and social worlds of women who were once sentenced to capital punishment in the Philippines. The researcher delves into the women's pathways to prison, focusing on how they framed the circumstances that brought them into the criminal justice system, based on their perspectives on their identities, relationships, and social worlds. This paper analyzes the link between the women's prior experiences of victimization, social and economic marginalization, and substance abuse issues and their crimes. This research also examines how deception and betrayal in close relationships, compounded by corruption in the criminal justice system, led the majority of the women to prison and death row.

The women in this study were largely in marginalized positions in their families and relationships, at work, and in society in general, on account of their gender, social class, and race/ethnicity, compounded by institutional corruption in a postcolonial nation. Their narratives reflect many facets of low-income and working class culture in Philippine society. Their crimes resulted from their efforts to survive and cope with their circumstances. Their accounts of victimization, violence against specific men and even women and children, drug abuse and/or drug dealing due to social and economic marginalization, cooperation with illegal activity on account of relational responsibilities, corruption within the government and law enforcement agencies, and fatalism and passivity in the face of injustice, illuminate the dynamics of their conflict-ridden world.

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## **On Narrative, Trauma and Testimony at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the Rwandan Gacaca Courts**

**Julia Viebach**, University of Oxford

This paper will contrast the production of legal meaning through witnessing in two different settings: the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and the localised Rwandan Gacaca courts. It applies a trauma studies lens to a (quasi) legal phenomenon, and uses the insights of narrative studies to illuminate legal obscurities. In other words, it proposes a novel methodology by reading trauma *into* the narratives that emerge on the witness stand at the International Tribunal and reading those *against* the narratives constructed at the Rwandan Gacaca courts. Analysing the archival documents, it will ask: how is the atrocity narrated in the two different settings? How is the trauma addressed, responded to, or silenced? And how can we make sense of the act of witnessing in (quasi) legal proceedings? The paper will focus on a particular massacre site, the Nyange church, where the ICTR tried the most responsible individual, priest Athanase Seromba, and the Gacaca court tried the ones who carried out the killings. In doing so, the paper explores the silences and the gaps that cut through witness testimonies in both an international juridical initiative and a local pursuit of justice. This, in turn, will enable us to learn from the local experience which can not only inform international trials, but also localised justice initiatives in other parts of the global south. Importantly, this paper challenges the calls for more victim participation in legal proceedings globally, by showing that what must be heard in court cannot be articulated in legal language.

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## **Sexting: A New Era in cyber space for Adolescents and its consequences in India**

**E. Vinoth**, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli

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**Madhava Soma Sundaram**, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli

Young people integrate online and digital technologies into their everyday lives this becomes increasingly complex; McGrath(2009, p.2)notes, 'young people see technologies as a vital part of their social life and building of their identity'. It is used as a mechanism for socializing, education, relaxation, gaming, romance or communication between friends and peer groups. New technologies provide key framework within which young people live their lives. Yet, the ways in which they incorporate romantic and sexual relationships into this technology, dominated virtual world, and is under constant exploration by the social researchers. Sexting is the act of sending, receiving or forwarding sexually explicit messages or photos via cellphone, computer or other digital devices. The trend is popular among teens with approximately 25 to 30 per cent of them addicted to sexting and it remains an emerging issue. Teens believe that sexting is safe and secure in cyber space but the truth is once they send the image or videos, they lose the control of it. In India Sexting is new among adolescents and there is no law directly related to sexting in India like explore in India too. Sexting is rapidly increasing over the years and there are several websites and applications, and impact of this prolong for life. It is high time parents educate their kids about the consequences and how to prevent sexting. This paper focus on understating and suggesting methods of prevention and provider for good and safety measures in cyber space.

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### **Exit narratives of young men with injecting drug histories leaving prison**

**Shelley Walker**, National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University, Perth, Australia  
Burnet Institute, Melbourne, Australia

**Mandy Wilson**: National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University, Perth, Australia

**Peter Higgs**: LaTrobe University, Melbourne, Australia

**Mark Stooze**, Burnet Institute, Melbourne, Australia

Amongst the adult male prison population, young men (aged 18-25 years) are more likely to return to prison than any other age group. They represent 17% of the total adult prison population and those among them with injecting drug use (IDU) histories are at even greater risk of re-incarceration. Despite some understanding of young men's post-release from prison experience, little is known about those with IDU histories, and what is experienced in the immediate period around their release. This paper focuses on this under-examined yet critical juncture in the postrelease period, and critiques how experiences of drug use influences the young men's experiences.

Twenty-eight young men (19-24 years) with histories of IDU, participated in face-to-face qualitative interviews, after their release from three prisons in the Australian state of Victoria. Interviews focused on young men's journeys up until their most recent incarceration, their experience of prison, and what occurred after their release.

A common theme expressed by young men was a fear of relapse, which they believed would inevitably lead to breaches of community supervision orders, and inevitable re-incarceration. Despite young men's plans not to use drugs after their release, abstaining was almost impossible for most. Their accounts reveal how experiences were compromised by broader issues of vulnerability, institutionalisation, and pre- and post-release systems challenges that must grapple with addressing their complex and distinct reintegration needs. Understanding their experiences at this time has implications for policy/practice interventions for reducing the risk of drug related harm and reincarceration.

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### **Re-articulating Vulnerability in Family Violence: Southern Voices, Western Agendas**

**Sandra Walklate ... re-do**

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## **Criminology, Gender, and Risk: The dilemmas of Northern theorising for Southern responses to violence against women.**

**Sandra Walklate**

Criminology's unitary and unifying embrace of risk (O'Malley 2004) is also a gendered one (Walklate 1997; Chan and Rigakos 2002). This gendered understanding of risk constructs women as risk avoiders rather than risk seekers with the resultant effect that risk itself is assumed to be gender neutral. This assumption is deeply embedded in the 'art' of the criminal victimisation survey and constitutes one feature of the criminological and victimological 'black-box' (Latour 1987). This component of the black box reflects a range of different assumptions that silence women's everyday experiences of violence (Kelly 2011; Shalhoub-Kevorkian 2016), silence culture (Machado, Dias, and Coehlo 2010) and contribute to the construction of all women as fearing and vulnerable subjects. All of these are rooted in Northern presumptions on the relationship between fear, risk, vulnerability and gender, all of which inform policy. In particular the policies and practices of risk and risk assessment as responses to violence against women continue to travel across the globe with scant regard for the shaky foundations on which these policies are based and, by implication, their relevance for other settings. The purpose of this paper is to explore the nature of these shaky foundations and to reflect on the problems and possibilities for more locally nuanced and culturally sensitive responses to violence against women demanded by the Southern agenda.

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## **On the Road to the Rule of Law: the Recent Revision of Police Law in Mainland China**

**Xiaohai Wang**, College of Criminal Investigation, Southwest University of Political Science & Law, Chongqing, China

**Ying Liu**, College of Criminal Investigation, Southwest University of Political Science & Law, Chongqing, China.

Ministry of Public Security (MPS) of China has been committing to improve the legal system in order to achieve the Rule of Law in the police force. Considering the *Police Law 1995* was not in adaption to the legalization process, the revision of police law was initiated. The draft amendment to the *Police Law 1995* was released and opened for public consultation in January, 2017. This is the most transparent and democratic legislative measure since the establishment of the Chinese police force in the People's Republic of China. The primary aim of the revision of *Police Law 1995* is to regulate the exercise of police power. The revision focuses on improving four areas of law enforcement in the police force: providing adequate legal bases for the police power; regulating the use of equipment and weapons; coordinating with other laws; reinforcing the **occupational health and safety support** for the police. However, two problems about frontline officers remain to be solved: the police officers working at compulsory drug rehabilitations are still left out of the "real police" system; the regulations about the **guaranteed income** and investment for the auxiliary constables have not been specified

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## **Concept of Justice, Crime, and Cultural Difference: A Test of Asian Paradigm Theory**

**Xiaoxiang Wang**, University of Macau

As we all know that criminology has centered on justice and crime of metropolitans of global north, and global south has long been invisible in criminology development. It's time to focus on criminology development in the global south. One notable development is Asian Paradigm Theory (also known as Relationism Theory) proposed by Prof. Jianhong, Liu (Liu, 2016). Asian Paradigm Theory proposes that

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there exists differences between Western and Asian concept of justice and crime, due to the differences in cultural traditions and social organizations. Cultural differences like individualism and collectivism, makes different societies to stress different cultural values and tend to have different thinking modes. Those cultural values and thinking modes would produce different concepts of crime and justice, as well as the approaches to justice. Specifically, the concept of crime and justice tend to be conceived as relational concepts by Asians, and be conceived as individualistic concepts by Westerners. This cultural basis which leads to relational concept is conceptualized as Relationism. A systematic measurement strategy is also developed for Asian Paradigm Theory to make it possible to be empirically tested. A tentative research is conducted to collect data by questionnaire from both local and international students in an international university. Independent variables include collective/relational cultural values like attachment, honor and harmony, individualistic cultural values like independence, materialistic success, and individual rights, and thinking modes. Dependent variables include conceptions about justice and crime, and approaches to justice. The result shows that students from different cultural backgrounds have significant different cultural values, thinking modes and concepts of justice and crime. Cultural value and thinking mode are useful predicting factors. Limitations and Future research strategy are also discussed.

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### **Testing Western Criminological theories in a Chinese context: An exploration of the risk factors for delinquency and victimization in a sample of high school students in Guangzhou, China**

**Xiaoxiang Wang**, University of Macau  
**Shan Cui**, University of Macau

Criminological theories developed from global north, such as strain theory and social control theory, have received a large number of supportive research. However, there still lacks relevant empirical research in Chinese society. This current research is based on a sample of 1532 high school students in the city of Guangzhou, China. Factors as independent variables are from different domains, including self, family, school, community and peers, to predict delinquent behavior. Details of factors in each domain are as follows: **Self**: self-control, shamefulness of delinquency, moral beliefs; **Family**: parental supervision and attachment, negative life events in family (mainly among parents); **School**: school attachment, negative social activity, attachment to teacher and academic performance; **Community**: community cohesion; **Peer**: peer delinquency, number of friends violating the law. Multi regression model and path analysis are employed in the data analysis. Except gender, control variables like age, *Hukou* and SES generally have no significant predicting effects. The variables from major theories like strain theory and social control theory have mixed effects to predict delinquent behavior. Limitations in this research as well as implications for similar researches in Chinese society are also discussed.

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### **Southern Criminology, Zonal Banning and the Language of Regulating Urban Space**

**Ian Warren**, Deakin University  
**Darren Palmer**, Deakin University

This paper examines the role of language as a central object of inquiry for Southern criminology. We highlight how language is pivotal to analysing the re-emergence of zonal banning as part of a growing assemblage of urban crime control techniques that have quite divergent effects in the Global North and South. Rather than focusing on the concept of zonal banning *per se*, we suggest emphasising key terminologies that enable zonal banning to garner social and political legitimacy. We critically discuss the diffuse meanings of the terms 'property', 'trespass' and 'mapping' using select examples from the US and UK as archetypes of Northern approaches to crime prevention theory, and Canada and Australia as representative of the global South. We describe the diffuse impacts of these concepts as preconditions for

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understanding zonal banning as an urban crime control technique, and how these are directly linked to highly distinctive forms of public and private legal authority. We conclude by emphasising the role of Southern criminology in critically engaging with language and law to critique prevailing developments in urban crime prevention and neoliberal governance.

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### **Crime, criminality and North-to-South criminological complexities: Theoretical implications for policing 'hotspot' communities in 'underdeveloped' countries**

**Danielle Watson**, The University of the South Pacific, Fiji

The deficiency of generalized criminological positions appears most apparent in underdeveloped societies where there are arguably high levels of societal dysfunction. These societies defy 'first world' arguments on acceptable codes and norms of conduct and behaviors, and often receive force-to-fit intervention strategies demonstrating little understanding of the societies within which they are expected to be operationalized. Within these societies, the sense of belonging is described as being linked to locale, familial ties, social networks, external support systems and other proximal or conditional bonds (Harcourt 1998; Keller 1968). In addition to many citizens' limited access to resources, worldviews arising out of cumulative historical disadvantage, which do not respond to adopted foreign theorizing and policies are often shared in the community (Sardan 1999). The ideological alignment informing what becomes accepted norms and values at the societal level and why, remain alien to outsiders (Crichlow 2016). Support for the enforcement of external laws, policies and intervention strategies can therefore have diverse negative consequences. The complexity of societies with diasporic histories and culturally unique positions on crime and criminality present a context for discussing policing policies actioned in the South. We highlight the relevance of contextualizing criminological thought specific to a 'developing' country and the complexities associated with such contextualizing.

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### **'Open borders', 'No Borders', 'No to Borders'? Are we aiming for a borderless, or a radically re-bordered world?**

**Leanne Weber**, Monash University

At a time when the borders of nation-states (especially in the Global North) are being hardened still further against unwanted arrivals (often from the Global South) it seems opportune to reassess the critical positions that oppose these developments. On the one hand, border hardening is still being met with fierce resistance from below, through the actions of those who continue to cross borders without authorization, and from those who support them, many of whom rally under a 'no borders' banner. From a different perspective, those of us who view this issue through the lens of globalisation, and see it as much more than the global spread of unregulated capitalism, may also see signs of major changes in global governance alongside the reactionary retreat into nationalism, that could portend a structurally-driven end to the current border wars. In this presentation I showcase these two approaches by comparing ideas contained in two recently published books. *No borders: the politics of immigration control and resistance*, by Natasha King, presents a nuanced account of 'no border' political action from the position of a committed scholar-activist. *Rethinking Border Control for a Globalizing World: A preferred future*, edited by myself, poses a philosophical thought experiment aimed at identifying 'conditions of possibility' for 'relaxed' controls at the borders of nation states. I argue that these profoundly different approaches can largely be reconciled; while one calls us to address global injustice in the present, the other asks us to seek out pathways towards a less border conscious future.

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## **Gender and Sentencing in China: An Empirical Inquiry**

**Shuai Wei**, University of Cambridge,

**Moulin Xiong**, Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, China

Gender disparity in judging has been pursued as an avenue of advancing women's equal representation in the judiciary since Carol Gilligan's seminal work *In a Different Voice*. Although mixed results have been uncovered globally by comparatists, China has yet to be considered. Based on documents of adjudication decisions involving 2,897 offenders collected from two cities of China between 2009 and 2014, we compare the sentencing decisions of men and women judges to access whether they imposed same sentences. Our results-based on gender effect model and interaction effect model in 11 common crimes-indicated negligible gender differences among 57 district court judges. Despite a superficial evidence to propose difference linking judges to sentencing decisions only, the multilevel multivariate analysis closed the gap gradually when more legal and extra-legal variables were controlled. We conclude that the harmonious iron-triangle relations rather than gender lead judges ordinarily to make the same decision to incarcerate or release offenders as in pretrial, and the Sentencing Guideline, Adjudication Committee, and Case Quality Assessment System are mechanisms that shape judicial behaviors in the same direction. Reflections on research methods in gender and sentencing, and recommendations for further directions of research are addressed.

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## **Child Sexual Abuse and the Catholic Church: Techniques of Neutralisation in the Case of John Ellis**

**Bridget Weir**, Queensland University of Technology

Clergy-perpetrated child sexual abuse (CSA) has emerged as a critical issue on the global stage, demanding widespread public attention and encouraging scrutiny of institutions like the Roman Catholic Church (RCC). Cases of CSA within the RCC have received growing media attention in Australia in recent years due to the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse and additional State-based and National inquiries. Internationally, the problem is also widespread, with inquiries in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany and the United States investigating institutional cases of CSA. Despite this recent trend in large-scale investigations of abuse, many victims of clergy-perpetrated CSA are delegitimised by their experience in reporting abuse. As children their abuse was disbelieved, as adults they are often unsuccessful in legal claims against the institution which allowed their abuse.

This study examines the neutralisation techniques utilised in one specific landmark case of clergy-perpetrated CSA investigated by the Royal Commission; the Archdiocese of Sydney v John Ellis. Using a qualitative thematic and critical discourse analysis, textual data drawn from the Royal Commission's investigation into the Ellis case has been critically considered and interpreted through the lens of neutralisation theory. Ultimately, this paper argues the use of techniques of neutralisation means the RCC was able to effectively protect themselves and the institution from liability in relation to claims of clergy-perpetrated CSA. The effects of these actions continue to impact both primary and secondary victims of clergy-perpetrated CSA within Australia whose ongoing claims of abuse are effected by the outcomes of the Ellis case.

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## **The Global Context of Transnational Environmental Crime in Asia**

**Rob White**, University of Tasmania, Australia

The aim of this paper is to present an analysis of environmental crime in Asia from the perspective of eco-global criminology. Specifically, the paper outlines offences and harms relating to biodiversity, the illegal

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trade in flora and fauna, resource extraction, and pollution in Asia as these pertain to and stem from wider global political economic relations. The dialectical relationship between North and South is integral to understanding the nature and dynamics of transnational environmental harm within this region. The paper also discusses international action being taken around specific commodities (such as tigers, fish, and timber) and the significance and limitations of collaborative environmental law enforcement practices. Looking ahead, the paper concludes by exploring the two dimensions of environmental horizon scanning: the first relates to temporal considerations (as in looking to the immediate future and beyond); the second refers to geographical scope (as in looking beyond one's national borders). In a criminological context, this means undertaking analysis of environmental crimes – past, present and future – while also taking into account the transnational nature of such crimes. This is the essence of eco-global criminology.

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### **Conflicts between Colonial and Customary Law: What Forms an Appropriate Responses to Sexual Violence in Fiji?**

**John Whitehead**, Monash University

Colonialization and the global spread of western criminal justice systems have acted to replace Indigenous and customary responses to sexual violence. Within Fiji, the culturally significant iTaukei reconciliation ceremony of *bulubulu*, which promotes communal harmony and wellbeing, was marginalised by a western criminal justice framework which focuses on the individual. Much like current restorative practices, *bulubulu* requires the offender acknowledge guilt, apologise to the victim, and provide restitution to the victim or their family. However, its use in cases of sexual violence, which are above the global average within Fiji, has been condemned by many local stakeholders and international organisations as acting to revictimise survivors. This is despite western framed legislation and previous colonial legal provisions, such as requiring corroboration of a victims testimony, that have also revictimised the survivors of sexual violence. As both cultural and colonial justice systems are victimising to the survivors these offences, this study was undertaken to better understand what forms an appropriate response to sexual violence in Fiji. Through interviews with victim advocates, legal practitioners, and inmates currently undergoing rehabilitation it was found that there is a space for customary responses to sexual violence. However, this reconciliation ceremony should engage with the western criminal justice system, modern restorative conferencing practices, and be designed by local stakeholders to provide a holistic response to sexual violence in Fiji.

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### **Restorative practices in Chinese communities: Culture-specific Principles and Skills**

**Dennis S.W. WONG**, University of Hong Kong

In the past few decades, restorative justice grew rapidly with the emergence of new intervention models, standards and skills in school initiatives, family welfare, and criminal justice. Currently, restorative practices, for handling conflicts and crimes with the aim of holding offenders accountable for their actions and reconciling relationships, is not only implemented in the West, but also in the East. With real cases illustration, this paper discusses restorative goals, strategies, and skills central to restorative practice in three Chinese communities, including Hong Kong, Taiwan and mainland China. The article offers a window into the specific developments of a range of restorative practices in Chinese communities and analyzes that some culture-specific principles and skills are essential elements for the success of restorative practice.

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### **Faces of denial**

**Sarah Wright Monod**, Victoria University of Wellington

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Elite groups invested in maintaining the neo-liberal social and economic status quo engage in a range of different strategies of denial to control public understandings of environmental harm. Green criminologists have often drawn on Cohen's (2001) typology of denial to name and shame these strategies. I call for a more nuanced examination of denial in this paper, drawing on two cases in the New Zealand context to illustrate why. In the 'dolphin troubles', oil exploration has been allowed to take place in a marine sanctuary and denial emerges in a discourse of kiwi identity. In the 'swimmable saga', rivers and lakes with harmful levels of bacteria have been determined to be safe to swim in and denial results from a discourse of heroism. Denial, it seems, has many faces.

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### **Paying money for freedom: Effect of monetary compensation on traffic accident crime sentencing in China**

**Yanyu XIN**, University of Macau, China

**Yiwei XIA**, University of Macau, China

**Tianji CAI**, University of Macau, China

Monetary compensation is documented as a discretionary circumstance of sentencing in traffic accident crime by the Chinese Criminal Law. Although many studies have emphasized on theoretical justification of such practice, studies that empirically examined the relationship between the compensation and the sentencing outcomes are sparse. Using more than 170,000 sentence documents of traffic accident crime in China, the current research aims to explore the effect of the monetary compensation on the length of sentence and chance of receiving probation. To deal with irregular peaks of length of sentences, we purpose a Zero-Truncated Generalized Inflated Poisson model (ZTGIP) to handle the inflation and the truncation of the length of sentences. Our results indicate that whether the compensation exists as well as how much the amount is associated with shorter the length of sentence and higher likelihood of probation. In addition, the amount of compensation also contributes to the inflation at the point of 36-month fixed-term imprisonment, which happens to be the maximum of sentence if one could receive a probation. Hence, the current study suggests that the monetary compensation may play a crucial role to help offenders to escape from imprisonment.

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### **The rise of security state and the problem of missing children in China**

**Jianhua Xu**, University of Macau

**Xuan Niu**, University of Macau

**Haiyun Zhao**, University of Macau

Using data collected from online ethnography, participant observation of parents' self-help activities to look for missing children, as well as over fifty in-depth interviews with parents, activists and law enforcement agencies, this research aims to explore the reasons for the trust/distrust towards police among parents of missing children in China. We also examine various challenges and strategies adopted by parents in the prolonged process of looking for missing children. We find that parents generally hold a low trust towards the police. The inactive police force, police corruption and stability preservation (*weiwēn*) regime further reduce the limited trust towards the police. Although parents have resorted to various self-help strategies to look for their missing children, and have actively worked as claims-makers in constructing the problem of missing children, these strategies are heavily constrained in the backdrop of the rise of security state in China.

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### **Factors Associated with Battered Women Seeking Help—Findings from 380 questionnaires in southern China**

**CHEN Xuan**, Beijing Normal University

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Under the traditional family concepts of “keeping skeletons in the closet” and “marrying someone as is”, many women choose not to report cases after suffering from spousal violence. Based on a survey with a sample size of 380 battered women from a Pearl River delta city in China, this research attempt to determine the factors influencing the help-seeking behavior of battered women, the principle analytic model was Logistic regression-based path analytic model with bootstrapping standard error. The consequence indicates that Women’s empowerment is the protective factor for spousal violence, but does incompletely encourage women to proactively seek help when suffering from spousal violence, battered women with capacity or helplessness tend to enter the public arena for help, and women’s economic domination indirectly promote reporting of violence. Then the health status, family wealth, and family size are important factors to estimate those women that seek help.

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## **The Conflict between Sticks and Carrots: Regionally Focused Crime and Political Violence Legislation in Xinjiang**

**Yiming Xue**, University of New Haven, USA

Many media and scholarly accounts of terrorism in contemporary China focus on incidents of violence committed in Xinjiang, as well as on the Chinese government’s counter-terrorism campaign in those regions. The occurrence of violence as a form of political resistance in China has been attributed to government policies restricting the traditional practice of religion and political expression intrinsic to the Uyghur identity.

In China, terrorism is viewed as a violent manifestation of ethnic separatism, and separatism is understood as a corollary of religious zealotry. The government has embarked on strike-hard campaigns to suppress these tendencies, despite success achieved these years, tensions in the certain provinces still remain high. Xinjiang is a region long noted for its potentially destabilizing ethnic heterogeneity, and China has been extremely mindful of this northwestern region, which is often viewed as one beset by what the Chinese have termed the “three evils” of separatism, fundamentalism, and terrorism. China’s 2002 report on East Turkistan terrorism alleges that most of the explosions, assassinations, attacks on police and government institutions, crimes of poison and arson, establishment of secret training bases and other terrorist incidents that have taken place in Xinjiang in recent years are related to these organizations. To deal with this issue, the transnational Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) introduced new intelligence-sharing and cooperative counter-terrorism measure which has made it extremely difficult for Uyghur militants to operate from neighboring Central Asian countries. This research will apply case-study approach and interview method to provide information in terms of current legislation status as well as historical evolution, related religious and ethnic issues, legislation agenda, activities and role in the current international counter-terrorism network.

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## **Spanking and the Development of Cognitive Abilities and Aggression: A Propensity Score Matching Analysis**

**YiFen Lu,**  
**Brian Boutwell**  
**Melissa Petkovsek**

The relationship between the use of corporal punishment and various measures of child development has been a concern among researchers and the public. Almost without fail, spanking has been tied to numerous adverse outcomes in children, including reduced cognitive abilities and higher levels of aggression. Emerging evidence, however, is beginning to suggest that the association between spanking and developmental outcomes may be spurious owing to previously unmeasured confounding factors. With this in mind, the current study utilized a propensity score matching approach, coupled with data drawn from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, in order to further unpack the relationship between spanking and child development. Our results suggest that the relationship between spanking

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and behavioral—as well as cognitive—outcomes may be nuanced and subject to the influence of selection factors.

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### **Effect of judge's gender on rape sentencing: A data mining approach to analyze sentencing documents**

**Xia Yiwei**, University of Macau

**Cai Tianji**, University of Macau

**Objectives:** Taking advantage of newly released sentence documents, the current study aims to evaluate the effect of judge's gender in juridical decision-making in China. For example, whether gender of judge and gender composition of collegiate bench have effect on sentence outcomes after controlling legal circumstances.

**Methods:** All the rape sentence documents from 2012 to 2015 uploaded to the website of the China Judgments Online were retrieved. Gender of judge was estimated using naïve Bayesian classifier. To compensate possible misclassification of judge's gender and gender composition of collegiate bench, a measurement error model (MC-SIMEX) was implemented for both linear (length of sentence in month) and binary (whether defendant receives probation) outcomes.

**Results:** female judges tend to make more lenient sentences than male judges do; while gender of judge plays little role in predicting whether defendant receives probation. Moreover, proportion of female in the collegiate bench interacts with gender of judge. Specifically, female judge combined with high proportion of female in the collegiate bench is associated with shorter term of sentence. In addition, the results obtained from the seemingly uncorrelated regression suggested that female judges evaluate the "first offense" heavier than male judges do.

**Conclusions:** Our study showed a new angle to study juridical decision-making in China. It not only helps researchers to gain a better understanding on judge's gender role in juridical process, but also provides analysts with an effective way to utilize text-mining techniques in social science research.

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### **Retreat of Welfare Model for Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents in Japan**

**author: Minoru Yokoyama**

**Minoru Yokoyama**, Kokugakuin University

In 1948 the current Juvenile Law was enacted, by which the eligibility age for the law was raised from under-eighteen to under-twenty years old. Since then juvenile delinquents of under 20 years old have been protectively and educationally treated under the welfare and rehabilitation model. We witness the drastic decrease in juvenile delinquency after 2003, to which the effective treatment in juvenile justice under the welfare model has contributed. The author will explain how this treatment has been carried out effectively.

In 2015 Public Offices Election Law was revised to lower the voting age from 20 to 18 years old. Since then the lowering of the eligibility age of the Juvenile Law has been advocated actively for the reason that youngsters of eighteen and nineteen years old should take responsibility for their offense as an adult. The author will analyze how much damage will be caused in the treatment of juvenile delinquents if this lowering is realized. Previously, many practitioners in juvenile justice in Asian countries learned the welfare model in Japan. However, this model will treat if the eligibility age of Juvenile Law is lowered to under 18 years old.

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### **Conducting delinquency as a last resort: A qualitative study on street experiences of runaway adolescents in China**

**Yanping Yu**, Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan, P. R. China

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Previous studies of runaway adolescents in China mainly focus on the pre-run period, investigating the risk factors which facilitate adolescents to flee from their homes. Little is known about the running period which is about how do they live outside, especially what do they experience on the street after running away from home. As such, this paper reports the adolescents' street experiences after running away based on a qualitative approach and conducts in-depth interviews with forty runaway adolescents in China. Findings demonstrate the street experiences of the researched runaway adolescents through three themes, including initial individual effort to make a living, involvement in informal economic activity as a middle solution, and conducting delinquent behavior as a last resort. The runaways tried their own best to survive on the street after leaving home, seeking food and sleeping places, conducting scavenging and panhandling, which were usually carried out by themselves or with partners without adult's control or supervision. They also attempted to enter the labour market, however, in the research city, runaway adolescents who lived on the street were prohibited to involve in formal jobs. As for survival, half of the runaway adolescents turned to be informally employed by the unregistered private businesses. Conducting delinquency, of which theft was the most common one, became the last resort as a survival means for fifteen researched runaways, when they felt excluded from the labour market, and/or when they received a negative response from the informal activities on the street. Peers they knew from the street were important network for their delinquent life and they formed the gang by themselves. Meanwhile, underworld adult people also kept watch on them, approached them for recruiting them into the delinquent behaviours. The current study proposes a suggestion for further study to enroll more female runaway samples to explore gender difference.

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## **The potential for restorative justice amidst penal populism: The case of China**

**Xiaoyu Yuan**

Up till today the literature on restorative justice has been dominated by the evaluation of programmes worldwide or the discovery of dynamics that have exerted influences. It has in general ignored a systematic examination of the broader social context in which various programmes have either taken root or are just emerging. Among a series of social and cultural changes taking place during the last decades, penal populism has been observed or is gaining momentum in some Western democracies. Interestingly, it is also taking hold in contemporary China, albeit with significant differences in respects of content, form and strength between China and Western nations. Hence, this article is interested in looking at how likely it is for restorative justice to grow and expand amidst social and political ethos categorized by penal populism. A socio-legal incident in China, which has caught public attention and triggered emotion-laden debate, will be presented. Through a content analysis of online posts and news reports regarding this event, this article will discuss the role of public opinion in promoting or downplaying restorative justice encounters. The case study of China hopes to inform a further exploration of public support for restorative justice, and to bridge the gap in literature on the relationship between restorative justice and penal populism.

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## **Beyond the Veil: Status quo, Issues and Challenges of the Transitional Chinese Juvenile Justice System**

**Hongwei ZHANG**, Jinan University, P.R. China  
**Ruohui ZHAO**, University of Macau, P.R. China

Given that China is the most populous country in the world, its juvenile crime and justice system have attracted increasing attention from researchers and policymakers for decades. The paper will begin by presenting overviews of the general trends and nature of China's juvenile crime and delinquency. It will then provide the historical context and conceptual frameworks for understanding some of the key features of the juvenile justice system in contemporary China. Reflecting on some recent controversies, it will also consider some of the criticisms of the system. In conclusion, the paper will provide a critical analysis of the problems and challenges faced, and suggestions for addressing them will be given.

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## **Police-led restorative programs in China-----stories from the street**

**Yan Zhang**, Australian National University

China has the most diverse and largest restorative justice programs in the world. This study uses ethnographic data collected in one local police station to tell the stories of three police-led restorative programs, namely, people's mediation, public order mediation and criminal reconciliation in China. Findings argue that Chinese police have developed copying strategies defined by Lipsky, to reduce the workload and deal with complexity of mediation work, however, the nature of Chinese community policing and the maintenance of social stability as the top priority position Chinese street-level police officers distinctly from the western counterpart. As the co-production of the three identified dimensions, the ultimately implemented mediation (reconciliation) programs bear limited gaps between the laws in street and laws in book. This study also discusses insights that Chinese police-led mediation can devote to the literature of restorative justice, and proposes that researching restorative justice in China in an interdisciplinary manner is more in need than any single scholarship.

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## **Controlling Offenders with HIV/AIDS in China**

**Lena Y. Zhong**, City University of Hong Kong

Since the first AIDS case was reported in 1985, China has seen a steady rise of registered HIV/AIDS cases, and sexual transmission has become the most common transmission route. Meanwhile China has been increasingly confronted with the pressing problem of how to control offenders with HIV/AIDS. This paper aims to investigate the current challenges in the management of offenders with HIV/AIDS in China and ponder what further China should do to deal with this population from both penal and public health perspectives.

The paper will first introduce the increasing number of offenders with HIV/AIDS in China, especially the cases reported in recent years in which individuals infected with HIV used HIV infection as a weapon for blackmail and violence. Second, it delineates the current legal and policy gaps the police and correctional institutions face when dealing with offenders with HIV/AIDS. Third, it discusses the current practices prevalent in police detention centres and correctional institutions: most offenders with HIV/AIDS are granted medical parole and some of them live a criminally active life, e.g. engaging in drug trafficking, and others are incarcerated in correctional institutions. Lastly the paper points out the way forward for China by discussing the international standards on human rights of prisoners and the best practices in managing HIV/AIDS in prisons in Western countries.

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## **Social Exclusion, Risky Routine Activities and Disorganized Communities: An Analysis of Victimization among Chinese Migrant Workers**

**Hua ZHONG**, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

**Jianhua XU**, The University of Macau,

This study aims to examine the patterns of rural-to-urban migrant workers' victimization in China and test the effects of social exclusion, routine activities, and neighborhood disorganization (plus their interactions) on their victimization experience. We use the 2012 and 2014 China Labor Dynamics Study (CLDS), the most recent updated national representative data including both migrant and local workers. The hypotheses derived from the above three criminological theories are thoroughly tested through multilevel Rasch models. Specifically, the three-level model nests self-reported victimization item

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responses (level 1) within persons (level 2) and then communities (level 3). The preliminary results have suggested: (1) social exclusion experienced by migrant workers will increase their risky routine activities and consequently lead to higher likelihood of victimization; (2) the neighborhood disorganization has both direct effects on migrant workers' victimization and interacting effects with social exclusion and routine activities. The research has great potential to make theoretical contributions in victimology by synthesizing relevant theoretical arguments in both criminology and migration/immigration fields. It also has policy implications for reducing the vulnerabilities of rural-to-urban migrant workers in China and other developing countries.

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### **Convicting the innocent or freeing the guilty? A multilevel analysis of public attitudes toward errors in criminal justice**

**Yue Zhuo**, St. John's University

Two types of judicial errors – convicting an innocent person or acquitting a guilty person – challenge the integrity and legitimacy of criminal justice. How citizens view these errors plays an important role in criminal justice policy. Applying the established Western theories in a non-Western setting, this study adopts a multilevel framework to explore the individual- and contextual-level correlates of public attitudes regarding the relative acceptance of wrongful convictions or erroneous acquittals in contemporary China. The findings lend support to both constructionist/conflict and symbolic theories.

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**Diego Zysman**, University of Buenos Aires

I participated as a partner investigator jointly with members of the QUT CJRC and SJ (as K. Carrington, J Scott, R Hogg, B. Carpenter, R. Waters, inter alia) in research proposals for funding before the AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL. PROJECT ID: EI170100097/2015, First Investigator: Prof Kerry Carrington Admin Org: Queensland University of Technology, Tit: ARC Centre of Excellence for Justice and Security in the Global South. Summary: "This Centre aims to transform and trans-nationalise social science and criminological research agendas to make them more inclusive of and responsive to the chronic and serious problems of global justice and security in the 21st century. It will produce world first low cost e-methods to study these problems with a view to assisting justice agencies in the global south to better research, understand and respond to these problems. The Centre will nurture the formation of a southern criminology and southern social science that brings together world leading scholars to collaborate on joint studies of crime, violence and punishment specific to the global south". I participated also in COALAR Grant ROUND 2016 – 2017, expression of Interest, App. COALAR59, tit: Women Only Police Stations from Kerry Carrington, QUT. Summary: "This project will undertake comparative research on innovative ways to prevent gender based violence. In both Australia and Argentina, there has been heightened public awareness of the harm caused by violence against women. This project will research the preventative role of women's only police stations" and finally, COALAR Full Application Form - 2016-17, App. COALAR8 from QUT, tit: "Australia-Argentina higher education/industry collaborative action network". These researches may be reform to develop within a limited structure and funds.

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## **Panel Presentations**

### **Queer Criminology and the Global South**

**Dr Matthew Ball**, Queensland University of Technology

**Angela Dwyer**, University of Tasmania

**Stephen Tomsen**, Western Sydney University

In recent times, criminology and criminal justice studies have paid greater attention to the treatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) people by the agents and institutions of criminal justice. These studies have been loosely grouped under the label 'Queer Criminology', and encompass a variety of work, ranging from those that seek to ensure that LGBTQ people are included and responded to more appropriately within these institutions and disciplines, to those that seek a more fundamental disruption to, and deconstruction of, these institutions and disciplines.

While this work has developed across the Global North (the UK and the USA) and South (Australia), its epistemological, conceptual, and political foundations are firmly situated in the Global North. LGBT and Queer theorising and politics – products of the European and American academy, and the specific political contexts of those societies – feature heavily within Queer Criminology. The field also relies on Anglo-European conceptualisations of sexuality and gender, which are not always applicable or relevant outside of these contexts. For these reasons, the development of Southern Criminology offers an important opportunity to examine the impact of these dynamics within Queer Criminology and the criminal justice reforms developed from it.

This panel will set Queer and Southern Criminologies into conversation. It will discuss new ways of thinking about how these fields can best respond to the injustices experienced by those in the Global South who might, in some way or another, expect these fields to speak to them.

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### **Crime and Justice in Taiwan – Panel 1**

**Jin-Ming Chen**

*Results analysis of Crime Prevention and Investigation Strategy in Taiwan: A case study of Preventive Criminal Detection Project (Mopping Crime Project)*

Operations of police beat is the cornerstone of the maintenance of law and order. Police working in the beats are the outpost of social order, responsible for the maintenance of the order. They are the key to criminal investigation and prevention. This study utilizes data collected from Luzhou Precinct of New Taipei Police Department, Taiwan to analyze changes of various criminal cases before, during and after the Preventive Criminal Detection Project (Mopping Crime Project) in different police units. This paper applies one-way analysis of variance to conduct examination on "Project Operations" to explore the impact various approaches have on different genre of criminal cases.

Results: Significant changes were found in the number of fraud cases, the number of uncovered fraud cases and other criminal cases before, during and after the execution of the project. However, the research found less distinctions in the numbers of general criminal cases, violent crimes, thefts and arrests of wanted persons. Examination suggests the Project has significant impact on the effectiveness and implementation of law and social order in areas of discovering and uncovering fraud cases and others, while little difference has shown in general criminal cases, violent crimes, thefts and others.

This study suggests the following: An increase of law enforcement to reduce police-civilian ratio; enhancement on police visibility; implementation on police beats; construction of temporary household residential data; collaboration with local community to promote community policing; continuous promotion and supervision in Preventive Criminal Detection Project (Mopping Crime Project); and

increase the intensity of criminal prevention promotion to local residence and household registration and visits.

### **Jung-Jeng Shiu**

#### *Sexual Offenders' Community-Based Corrections in Taiwan*

Research has shown that sex offenders have a very high rate of recidivism. In 2005, Taiwan revises the punishment of sex offenders. The new regulations added to Sexual Assault Prevention Act stipulating that after being released and undergoing physical and psychological therapy and counseling, if the offender is evaluated as not having developed sufficient self-control, then he or she can be ordered to undergo further mandatory treatment. Furthermore, if deemed necessary, an offender under preventive control can be subjected to increased supervision, including frequent appointments with parole officers, lie detector tests, curfew, restrictions on place of residence and the use of electronic monitoring equipment.

All preventive measures aim to establish public confidence in the government's efforts to effectively deal with sex crimes, as reduce recidivism by using a strong-aim approach to compel sex offenders learn self-control. Despite the comprehensive and systematic quality of this new legislation, after three years of implementation a number of conflicts and contradictions have begun to appear. A number of these are analyzed in this study, including how to deal with the coverage gaps of electronic surveillance; how to implement post-incarceration community treatment; public opinion about released sex offenders receiving therapy while living in the community; and how to help offenders establish a support network once they are released from prison.

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## **Crime and Justice in Taiwan – Panel 2**

### **Hsin-Chen Liang**

#### *The research on the factors affecting the job satisfaction of community private security guards*

The security business in our country has been developed prosperously. In recent years, the stationed security has grown to become the most important development item in the security business. Nowadays, most of the domestic security employees are the security personnel in residential communities, and there have been already a few dozens of academic papers studying the job satisfaction of the security personnel. However, the existing urban residential architecture has been gradually developed toward the high-rise condominium communities and the community stationed security job will become the important field that

links with the public order. From this research, the important factors that affect the job satisfaction of the security personnel are that (1) the married security personnel are more satisfactory with the job (2) the security personnel with higher work commitment are more satisfactory with the job (3) the type of community that the security personnel work at will affect the job satisfaction of the security personnel and (4) the job satisfaction of the security personnel is higher if the company that the security personnel work for manages friendly and reasonably.

Finally, the research proposes four suggestions regarding the improvement of the job satisfaction of the security personnel, including (1) intensifying the affiliation of the security personnel with marriages and families, and hiring the security personnel with higher work commitment as a priority (2) that the security company should raise the salary or provide the field bonus according to the type of community that the security personnel work at (3) that it is the first step of success for the security company to use primarily the proper field security personnel as the company supervisory staffs and (4) the community management committee should collaborate with the security company to help improving the job satisfaction of the security personnel.

### **Hsiu-Ping Huang**

*The research on homosexual-oriented female teenagers who involve in reformatory education and their gender identity*

This thesis focuses on the homosexual-oriented female teenagers who involve in reformatory education and their gender identity. The methodology of qualitative research engaged in gathering data through semi-structural and in-depth interviews, with seven homosexual-oriented female teenagers in reformatory education as the interviewees. Their opinions are examined through the six phases of thematic analysis and each interviewee in turn takes on the role of the subject under analysis, and undergoes the process of construction, deconstruction and reconstruction. Seven themes are defined:

1. childhood experiences,
2. interpersonal experiences,
3. correlation between deviant behavior and sexual orientation,
4. formation process of sexual orientation,
5. things to consider when coming out of the closet,
6. self-attitude when searching for one's gender identity
7. self-expectations.

These themes reveal the female teenager experiences in their search of gender identity and the formation of their homosexual orientation.

The result of the analysis present that factors such as an unsettled childhood, interpersonal alienation, and deviant behaviors do not directly contribute to the formation of a person's sexual orientation. The uncertainty of one's gender identity, the exaggeration of one's gender role and the "coming out" are common ways to express one's sexual orientation and to affirm one's gender identity, labeling theory to obtain proof, effectiveness of probation education, aided return into society education for female teenage probation bias mechanism is important.

Lastly, the thesis offers suggestions to human entity, family, education, reformatory education, society, media, and future researches.

### **Hsin-Chung Liang**

*A Study on Resilience of Juvenile Female Prostitutes Provided Consultation in Midway schools*

The relative studies of female teenage prostitutes after receiving the placements of special education treatment in the past are not for a long-term track after returning to the society and family-of-origin life. Besides, the relative studies of resilience only focus on weakness or face severe changes teenagers, seldom on the marginalized cases.

In this study, we interview nine female teenage prostitutes after leaving the midway school treatment. The study takes place in the southern independent midway school, and uses in-depth interview method, collects relevant data and processes data analysis and research. Through the analysis of the collected

data, the following were obtained: After leaving midway school placement and treatment, the life of the female teenage prostitutes return to society life were influenced by: 1. The negative growth or traumatic experiences before the placement. 2. The positive and negative experiences during the two-year-placement in the midway school. 3. The life challenges and the coping strategies after the placement. 4. The resilience originates from: (1) against difficulties, face material events or traumas. (2) the female teenage prostitutes' personalities and supportive network. (3) the correlation of individuals and the environment will develop ten different resilience.

According to the research finding, four issues were proposed for conclusions : 1. The female teenage prostitutes' life after returning back to society are full of difficulties and challenges, but there still also have a turning point: (1) for most female teenage prostitutes, family plays an important role. (2) the rugged road of pursuing intimacy and love. (3) the unpleasant employment and the ways to live. (4) the lasting effect by peers and friends. (5) the important others and religions. 2. The coexistence of positive and negative impacts of the midway school will bring contradictory phenomenon. 3. The resilience is different from person to person, but it still can generalize the key points of resilience. 4. By developing nourishing environment, we can nurture and strengthen resilience to confront the difficulties in the future.

Based on the above finding, we proposed suggestions of policy and practical aspects in the end of the article, and we expect to promote the female teenage prostitutes' ability to cope with the difficult situation after leaving midway schools.

### **Josh Tien-Yu Huang**

#### *The Research on the Psychological Risk Factors of Violent Inmates in Taiwan*

The purpose of correctional management in Taiwan focuses on keeping secure and rehabilitative environment. However in February 2015, a serious prison riot in Kaohsiung Prison revealed the fragility of correctional management in Taiwan. By comparison with the correctional systems and the application of RNR (Risk, Need, and Responsivity) theory among Taiwan, New York State of US and Australia, the researcher finds out that the correctional authority of Taiwan have not emphasize on the risk, need and responsivity of inmates in the correctional facilities.

In this study, the violent risk factors of inmates of Taiwan's prisons have been explored. 647 inmates was chosen to answer the questionnaire in order to test the violent behavior and psychological traits of inmates. The research shows the inmates who fiercely violate prison rules have high-impulsiveness, high-depression and lower self-esteem than others, and those who are violent offenders also have higher possibilities to violate prison rules. The research suggests that impulsiveness, depression, feeling of self-esteem and the types of offenses of inmates need to be assessed in order to classify inmates effectively and give them appropriate density of treatment during the prison intake process in Taiwan. Furthermore, it is necessary for the correctional authority in Taiwan to classify the inmates by building the RNR model and providing rehabilitative courses properly according to the risk level of the inmates.

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### **Digital Criminology: Crime and Injustice in Digital Society**

**Dr Anastasia Powell**, RMIT

**Nasya Bahfen**, La Trobe University.

**Robin Cameron**, RMIT

**Bronwyn Carlson**, University of Wollongong

**Angela Dwyer**, University of Tasmania

**Bianca Fileborn**, UNSW

Digital technologies have had profound effects on our day-to-day lives, and on day-to-day issues of crime and injustice. Yet arguably much of criminology's engagement with these issues has focused on the former: examining how conventional crimes are changed, or indeed remain the same, with their

commission in 'cyber' space. As such, conventional 'cyber' criminologies have examined core issues such as fraud, theft, security, terrorism, and child sexual exploitation analyzing the technical, legal and law enforcement implications of these crimes. By comparison, there is less criminological research that engages with issues of online injustices, or more specifically; *how are the injustices and social inequalities that underpin many crime and justice issues changed, amplified and/or challenged in a digital society?* This roundtable brings together criminologists and allied social scientists to discuss injustices as experienced by diverse communities including across race, religious, gender and sexuality-based inequalities. Panelists will explore both challenges and opportunities for addressing the harms experienced by marginalized groups, as well as the role of criminologists in advancing equality and justice, in the context of a digital society.

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## **Re-articulating Vulnerability in Family Violence: Southern Voices, Western Agendas**

**Panel Chair: Sandra Walklate**

**J. McCulloch, Monash University**

### *Marginalised Terrors?*

Since 2001 the threat of 'terrorism' is at the centre of the West's 'risk portfolio' (Ericson, 2006: 347). Western countries use the rhetoric of 'terrorism as our main security problem' and as the 'master signifier' of other security threats (Buzan and Weaver, 2009: 274). Despite such priorities it is clear that gendered violence, and intimate partner violence, as the most common type of such violence, account for *far more death and injury than 'terrorism'*. This paper describes and critiques the focus afforded 'terrorism' as a national security priority over gendered forms of violence, particularly intimate partner violence. The paper firstly sets out and compares the empirical evidence about the relative harms of intimate partner violence and 'terrorism' with reference to international and Australian national data. Following this, and with a focus on Australia, it points to the consequences for women generally, and more marginal and excluded women in particular, of the failure to include intimate partner violence as a national security priority. Following the lead of southern criminologists and theorists it posits that if we employ southern as a metaphor 'for the other, the invisible, the subaltern, the marginal and excluded' (Carrington, Hogg, Sozzo 2015: 5), such priorities position women in general, and rural, indigenous and non-Anglo women in particular, as 'southern voices' in relation to national security.

**JM. Maher, M. Segrave and K. Fitz-Gibbon, Monash University**

### *Rethinking family violence risk and vulnerability: Hearing the voices of women of CALD communities*

Barbara Misztal, in *The Challenges of Vulnerability* (2011), argues that vulnerability has been prioritised in recent social welfare reforms. She also observes that conceptions of vulnerability are not yet well defined. In this paper, we draw on accounts of family violence and risk from women from CALD communities and consider whether Misztal's aggregative account of vulnerability can assist in better understanding and interpreting these women's experiences of family violence. Often, women in CALD communities are understood as experiencing additional barriers and vulnerabilities when they face family violence. Their actions and aspirations may be judged using the deficit model of vulnerability that Misztal is challenging.

In this paper, we focus on women's own accounts of risk and safety, and how they articulate and respond to family violence victimisation. We argue that the application of a Southern framework challenges researchers to reframe questions, interpretations and responses using cultural and social concepts that better recognise these women's own assessments of risk and their searches for safety. In turn, as bell hooks (2004) argues, insights from those often defined as 'others' may inform and change our understandings of family violence more generally.

**J.Roffee**

*Responding to Family Violence Diversity and Understanding LGBTIQ Communities*

This paper focuses on the challenges responding to family violence within LGBTIQ communities. In this paper focus is on the increasing awareness and attention of generalist family violence service providers of multiple forms of family violence and amplified vulnerabilities applicable to LGBTIQ communities. Drawing on interviews from LGBTIQ specialist organisations further gaps in knowledge are understood and interpreted, using a theoretical framework capable of understanding the global dynamic and its impact on LGBTIQ communities.

The complexity of diverse sexualities and genders is interrogated and the challenges of increasing knowledge and normalisations of understanding LGBTIQ family violence are examined. In particular, there remains a need to be aware of space, place and time in the development of knowledge and understandings related to family violence within LGBTIQ communities. Interviews with specialist LGBTIQ service providers indicate further challenges to the emerging narratives concerning family violence within LGBTIQ communities. As such, these counter-narratives also require appropriate situation of space, place and time, which may be assisted through the utilisation of Southern Criminology.

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**Re-writing Criminology's Origin Stories from Asia and the Global South**

**Kerry Carrington**, Queensland University of Technology

**Russell Hogg**, Queensland University of Technology

**Jianhong Lui**, University of Macau, China

**Maximo Sozzo**, National University of Litorel, Argentina

Issues of vital criminological research and policy significance abound in the Global South, with important implications for south/north relations, and for global security and justice. Yet much of criminology - as a theoretical and empirical project - has overlooked the distinctive contributions of the global south. Where criminology has taken root in the global south and across Asia, South America and Australia, until recently, it has tended to borrow and adapt northern-centric assumptions, in the same way as the social sciences more generally (Connell, 2014: 51). A specific example of this tendency is the widespread uptake of general strain theory to explain crime causation in Asian societies. Another is borrowing from life-course theory to 'explain' delinquency in Australia. Yet Indigenous Youth are over-represented up to 24 times in detention. The origin of this over-criminalisation is the intergenerational impact of dispossession and colonisation. Hence, as Connell reminds us, theory, research agendas and innovations can be generated from the specific experiences of the global south, and northern thinking can be cross-fertilised by it in a way that enhances the global epistemology (Connell, 2014a). Southern theories and perspectives have in fact spawned a great deal of innovative new work in the social sciences which aim to bridge divides and cross-fertilize intercultural thinking. Two such examples, Asian criminology (Liu 2009) and southern criminology (Carrington, Hogg and Sozzo, 2016) have begun to rewrite the origins stories of criminology from southern perspectives to correct their biases and make vital new contributions to the global economy of knowledge. This thematic panel explores some of these new contributions from South America, Asia and Australia.

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**Climate injustice(s), water issues and southern criminology**

**Avi Brisman**, Eastern Kentucky University, USA

**Nigel South**, University of Essex, UK

**Reece Walters**, Queensland University of Technology

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*Southern theory* draws attention to periphery-center relations, focusing on how knowledge takes shape amid power dynamics that are marked by appropriation, authority, exclusion and inclusion, and hegemony (see Connell 2007; see also de la Tierra and Henne In Press). It emphasizes the unequal relations between intellectuals and institutions in the North Atlantic (a hegemonic center) and the world periphery—those places and spaces in which ways of thinking are often discredited, ignored, granted no intellectual authority, or otherwise subordinated. Accordingly, southern theory, as an intellectual project, questions and challenges the privileging of the North Atlantic within the realm of knowledge production.

Drawing on southern theory, *southern criminology* has been proposed as “a reflexive way to elucidate the power relations embedded in the hierarchal production of criminological knowledge that privileges theories, assumptions and methods based largely on empirical specificities of the global North” (Carrington, Hogg and Sozzo 2016:2). In addition, southern criminology endeavours to illuminate and analyse critically “the different worlds of violence to be found in North and South that underlines the myopia of so much metropolitan criminology” (Carrington, Hogg and Sozzo 2016:6). Building on ongoing research (e.g., Brisman, South and Walters In Progress; Brisman et al. In Progress), the papers in this panel will examine the ways in which the impact of climate change has and will continue to exacerbate existing pressures and inequalities related to access to freshwater, conflict, economics, urban mega-development and land-use changes—all of which have a pronounced and disproportionate impact on the Global South. The goal will be to further the southern criminological project by examining critically what has been termed “climate apartheid” and its impacts on the growing number of “environmental refugees”—new victims—indeed, entire populations—now being dislocated by human-induced climate change.

**Avi Brisman**, Eastern Kentucky University, USA

**Bill McClanahan**, University of Essex, UK

**Nigel South**, University of Essex, UK

**Reece Walters**, Queensland University of Technology

*Too Dirty, Too Little, Too Much: Water, Crime and Security in the Twenty-First Century*

In January 2014, the World Economic Forum released its annual Global Risks report and described water issues as being among the top three risks facing the planet and global society. The report was summarised by the international water charity and science reporting agency, ‘Circle of Blue’, as follows: ‘Too much, too little, too dirty. For the third consecutive year, reckless use and abuse of water is seen by global authorities as having the potential to seriously disrupt social stability, upend business supply chains, imperil food and energy production, and generally make life miserable for billions of people’.

This paper directly addresses these challenges and outlines green criminology’s contribution to the study of water and water-related crimes, harms and security. The paper is based on a book written by the authors and to published in by Palgrave in late 2017. This research examines a wide range of water-related issues—pollution, differential access, climate change and overabundance, drought, securitization, and resistance—through a green criminological lens of power, harm and justice.

Freshwater has never before attracted such profits nor such an international market of unprecedented trade. The global bottled water market is estimated to rise to \$279 billion US annually by 2020 – and the current overall annual water trade is exceeding \$650 billion US. This paper will focus specifically on privatisation and provides critical insights into the crimes and harms caused by commercialising freshwater often dubbed ‘the new oil’ by emerging corporate investors.

**Avi Brisman**, Eastern Kentucky University, USA

**Nigel South**, University of Essex, UK

**Reece Walters**, Queensland University of Technology

*Of Pigs, Parables and Green Cultural Criminology*

This paper builds on previous work (Brisman 2017) calling for a *green cultural criminology* that is more attuned to *narrative* and a *narrative criminology* that does not limit itself to non-fictional stories of *offenders*. Previous work argued that (1) narratives or stories can help reveal how we have instigated or sustained harmful action with respect to the environment, as well as portray a world suffering from the failure to effect desistance from harmful action; and (2) narratives or stories can, may and have the potential to help shape future action (or can help stimulate thought regarding future action) with respect to the natural world, its ecosystems and the biosphere as a whole. The present paper considers the role of fables and parables to illustrate lessons regarding climate injustice and environmental refugees. Whereas the parables are explicit in their messages about inaction with respect to climate change, the fables are less so and the paper endeavors to argue why they can be read as such. The benefits of exploring both types of stories for green cultural criminology and narrative criminology, as well as for climate justice, are considered.

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## **How North Queenslanders reacted to the 1967 Aboriginal Referendum to shape Australian public policy.**

### **Margaret and Henry Reynolds**

North Queensland today may seem distant from the centre of political decision making in Canberra, but fifty years ago it was a very isolated part of the country so that local people were especially cynical about decisions made “down south”. Yet an unlikely coalition of citizens combined with indigenous people to challenge the extremes of discrimination and violence at a landmark Inter racial conference “We the Australians-What is to follow the Referendum “ held in December 1967 to chart a new direction in public policy. The results were much more far reaching than any of the participants or organisers could have imagined. Local initiative saw the development of a strong cultural shift in expectations and led to a successful Australian High Court challenge which recognised indigenous native title.

This joint presentation by Professors Henry and Margaret Reynolds will present an assessment of this reformist period of Australian history in which they both played an active role.

Henry Reynolds is a well-known historian whose life time work reinterpreted Australian race relations. Margaret Reynolds career in community activism culminated in a parliamentary career and opportunity to progress a human rights agenda.

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## **Digital Domestic Violence: Emerging Research at the Intersection of Criminology, Law, and Technology**

### **Molly Dragiewicz, Queensland University of Technology**

#### *Digital Directions in Domestic Violence Research*

Digital Domestic Violence refers to violence and abuse of a current or former intimate partner facilitated by digital media technologies. DDV includes things like harassment on social media, GPS tracking, using SMS to make threats, breaking into email accounts for the purposes of surveillance, and posting sexualised content or incitements to violence against a former partner online. While attention to certain forms of online abuse is on the rise, little scholarly attention has been directed to the links between gendered forms of online abuse and domestic violence. This paper synthesises what we know so far and outlines an agenda to advance DDV research.

### **Rosalie Gillett, Queensland University of Technology**

#### *Intimate intrusions online: Safety and discomfort in dating apps*

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Technology has transformed dating and hook-up practices in recent years. Online contexts have become a normal way to meet people and establish relationships. The exponential growth of mobile 'hook-up' apps such as Tinder and Grindr is an important part of this development. While hook-up apps have allowed people to quickly meet relatively unknown potential partners, the safety implications of technologically facilitated modes of hooking-up are yet to be adequately explored. To date, there has been limited research addressing safety concerns. Platform operators and the law are also lagging behind in responding to intrusive behaviours facilitated via hook-up apps. There have been reports of serious violence related to the use of hook-up apps. For example, Gable Tostee was charged with the murder of Warriena Wright in 2014 after she fell to her death from Tostee's high-rise balcony after they met via Tinder. But hook-up apps also include safety measures such as blocking, mechanisms for reporting abuse, real identity links such as to Facebook, and an electronic record of communication and location information that can be used to investigate crimes that do occur. Accordingly, electronically facilitated meetings are potentially safer than more traditional ways of meeting such as speaking with a stranger in a public place. This paper advances the research on dating apps by drawing novel connections between the ways safety has been framed in social media and dating abuse research.

**Bridget Harris**, Queensland University of Technology

*Digital dominance? Technology-facilitated advocacy and justice administration in the context of domestic violence*

Technology-facilitated abuse and stalking are increasingly used by perpetrators of domestic violence, and consequently, impact the ways that victim/survivors experience and respond to violence. To date research has focused almost exclusively on negative uses of technology; there has been little consideration of the potential of technology in this context. This is a significant oversight. The internet and social media platforms – as well as relatively new ventures such as programs and 'apps' – offer new channels for victim-survivors to seek information, informal and formal support and assistance and, possibly, to enhance their safety and security.

In this paper the benefits and limitations of technology-facilitated advocacy and justice administration are investigated. As well as reviewing existing avenues – utilised by government and non-government agencies – interviews with practitioners and leading experts provide insight into how these 'spaceless' ventures might create change in victim/survivors lives and in regards to incidences, perceptions and regulation of violence in fixed places and spaces. Technology might have a transformative effect, however, it is key to exercise caution and to recognise unintended consequences of spaceless advocacy and justice administration and, the challenges which still must be overcome.

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## **Setting an agenda for social science research on medicinal cannabis in palliative care**

**Victor Minichello**, Queensland University of Technology

**Jane Phillips**, (palliative care clinical nurse academic), University of Technology Sydney

**Meera Agar** (palliative care physician, chief investigation NSW Health medicinal cannabis trial), University of Technology Sydney

**John Scott**, Queensland University of Technology

**Lucy Haslam**, (NSW Centre for Medicinal Cannabis Research and Innovation)

**Inspector Chris Emzin** (Queensland Policevice) - chair

This round table discussion will put forward a research agenda on the social and methodological issues surrounding medicinal cannabis within the context of a growing trend to legalise its use in society. The discussion will focus on how social science knowledge can be used to make sense of the experiences of current or prospective users and how people construct and give meaning to accessing, using and understanding the decision to use medicinal cannabis as part of their illness or dying trajectories. How to capture and study the voices of the users and their social and community networks, including families, health practitioners, the police and other agents, is emerging as an important area that requires investigation as their perspectives will better inform policy and service developments. Likewise,

understanding how societal attitudes and policies influence discourses on medicinal cannabis is timely. The round table brings together health and social science researchers, a consumer representative and other stakeholders.

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### **The model on strengthening harmonization in the context of Thailand's social conflict**

**Apasiri Suwannanon**, Suan Dusit University of Thailand  
**Chatchai Mahakeeta**, Suan Dusit University of Thailand

The qualitative research titled "the model on strengthening harmonization in the context of Thailand's social conflict" examined the situational analysis of Thailand's socio political and economic conflicts in the past ten years from 2004 - 2014 and reviewed comparative experiences of selected countries in 2015. Various qualitative techniques were employed in this research were in-depth interviewed, seminar and focus group discussion.

The research found that Thailand has been facing multi-dimensional conflicts arising from structural based problems. Political and economic inequality creating disparities and social injustice amongst different groups and between rural - urban societies are core and long-term root causes in Thailand nationwide including the southernmost provinces. The study further analyzed key success factors in harmonizing Thai society were people empowerment; acceptance and respect of diversity of people e in society; responsive and inclusive policy and law as well as justice system; free and fair democratic dialogues pursued amongst all concerned stakeholders including mediation for dispute resolutions; parliamentary democracy and the rule of law, and civic education for all, especially young generation. In sum, the model adopts the 4Ts elements for strengthening harmonizing in Thailand. The first is "**Trust**" for building through negotiation, mediation, and dialogue process Second is "**Talk**" for people participation on community based justice. Third is "**Turn**" for reconciliation. Last is "**Tradition**" for builds peace culture and promotes equality amongst people in diversity and between people and state.

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### **Book Launch - "Comparative Criminology in Asia: Next steps?"**

**Authors: Jianhong Liu, Max Travers, Lennon Chang, Cheun Jim Sheu**

This edited book published by Springer explores the complex theoretical and methodological issues involved in conducting comparative research in Asia. With contributors from the East and the West, it is a balanced resource, as well as setting an agenda for future research. In a roundtable, the editors, and a discussant, will offer views on the project. The Asian Criminological Society is canvassing support for a follow up collection. This will be about stages of the criminal justice process, and policy challenges. There could be sections on policing, courts, corrections and prisons. In each section, an editor would give an overview, and introduce three chapters. We are looking for empirical studies, employing both quantitative and qualitative methods, from a wide range of Asian countries. There would also be chapters on general themes or questions such as juvenile justice, gender and ethnic divisions, the rule of law, and crime and the media. We realise that more focus and stronger questions are needed for a book proposal, but we are looking for ideas and possible contributors".

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### **"Crime and the Chinese Dream"**

**Authors: Borge Bakken, Xu Jianhua, Trent Bax, Vincent Cheng**

**Børge Bakken**, Department of Social and Political Change, CAP, The Australian National University

*Crime and the Chinese Dream*

This presentation is introducing our book “Crime and the Chinese Dream” to be published by Hong Kong University Press later this year. Our book is about inspecting the rationalities and irrationalities that lurk behind the Chinese Dream when it comes to crime and deviance. While the Dream narrative is designed to invoke “Chinese greatness and prosperity, collective effort, socialism and national glory”, there are clear close parallels to the “American Dream” of alleged individual wealth and prosperity. We look at the same sort of people described by Robert Merton in his pre-war book on strain theory, and we focus on the many who do not have the opportunity of achieving the “Dream” of prosperity by legal means. We look at the strategies of the poor and the excluded, we see the emergence of a criminal economy as well as the struggles and strategies of the poor who do not “get rich first” and just struggle to get by. While the other presenters talk of struggling migrants, alleged “internet addicts”, and inmates in *laojiao* detention, I will give a short presentation of the criminal economy, social exclusion, the formation of an “uncivil society”, and the lack of accountability in Chinese accounts of crime and the “Dream”. In China as in America we see the same old story: “the rich get richer and the poor get prison”.

**Jianhua Xu**, Department of Sociology, University of Macau

*Social Exclusion and Criminal Victimization: Migrant Workers’ Risks of Driving Motorcycle Taxis in Urban China*

This presentation examines the risk and criminal victimization of a group of rural-to-urban migrant workers, namely motorcycle taxi drivers, and their coping tactics in a mid-size city Tianzhi in Southern China. It will first examine five different types of risks motorcycle taxi drivers have to face in their line of work, including robbery, extortion, taking a taxi without paying, witnessing street crimes and traffic accidents. It then moves to examine the tactics used by motorcycle taxi drivers to cope with the most concerning risk: robbery. How do they prevent robbery before it occurs? How do they survive given a robbery case occurs? The thick description of the suffering of motorcycle taxi drivers in their everyday life provides us a unique window to examine multi-dimensional social exclusion for millions of migrant workers in urban China.

**Vincent Shing Cheng**, School of Arts and Social Sciences at the Open University of Hong Kong.

*Tales of Rehabilitation and Realities of Pain: The Initiation Ceremonies of Incarceration*

Based on extensive interviews with Chinese former drug users incarcerated because of illicit drug use, this chapter documents the painful experience of inmates in the *laojiao*, or “reform through education” detention centres. Instead of “rehabilitation”, the detention centre’s brutal “initiation ceremonies” imposed on the inmates on arrival seem to echo a general experience of pain and humiliation for the inmates. These initiation ceremonies aim at socializing and “prisonizing” the new inmates into obedient subjects. This combination of informal and formal violence represents a double-edged sword of pain, maybe not exclusive to the Chinese system, but with its own specific rationality in a Chinese philosophy of pain and control. While criminologists suggest that “pain” is counter-productive to offender rehabilitation, the Chinese prison- and inmate authority has actively used “pain to train” the new inmates for the purpose of control. This chapter further argues that the experiences of pain stand in stark contrast to the official narratives of education. This contradiction has created a system of hypocrisy that can be as counter-productive for the inmates as the “pain” involved in it.

**Trent Bax**, Sociology Department, Ewha Womans University, Seoul

*War with the Internet Demon: Shock-and-Awe of China’s Youth*

This chapter seeks to contextualise and interpret a - literally - shocking incident which occurred in 'reforming' and 'modernising' China. This incident can be posed as two questions: 1) How could Yang Yongxin, an unqualified and uncertified psychiatrist, working under the protective umbrella of a government-run hospital, misuse electroshock therapy on 3,000 adolescents as a 'cure' for an unrecognized psychiatric condition labelled 'Internet addiction'? 2) how could parents willingly take their beloved only-child to this institution to be subjected to a punishment-based illegal practice international law would categorize as 'torture'? The answer, I argue, is only partly to be found in the misuse of psychiatry and science. To unravel this mystery of using electro-shocks as a form of punishment to deal with youth deviance requires traveling back to the ideology of Maoist political socialization. But firstly we need to journey, retroactively, through the Bush administration's 'shock-&-awe' military doctrine, and then detour to recent cases in China involving shock-&-awe (Bo Xilai, Ai Weiwei, Chen Guangcheng). To help provide further explanatory-power Kafka and Orwell join this journey through the 'war with the Internet demon.'

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## **Crime and Justice in Asia**

**Zin-Hwan Kim, President of Korean Institute of Criminology**

*Criminal Justice Responses to Emerging Cyber Frauds in Global Community*

Amid the development of sophisticated electronic fraud tactics such as phishing, the wide scope of internet frauds that exploit cyber security vulnerabilities has increasingly become a major concern in global community. Cyber fraudsters' use of sophisticated tactics and tools make cyber frauds difficult to detect and investigate, resulting in significant financial losses to indiscriminately targeted individuals. The fact that such frauds are driven by internationally organized crime rings also makes a single country difficult to respond. Those features of cyber frauds call for a change of paradigms in criminal justice. At the macro-level, individual countries need to establish a national mechanism for successful inter-agency and international cooperation in addition to the utilization of mutual legal assistant treaties and ratification of the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime. At the micro-level, relevant authorities and ministries ought to accumulate mutual trust by building consensus on and accumulating experiences of collective responses. At the same time, the investigative authorities should orient their responsive measures to be threat-based and build a mechanism for sharing records of bitcoin transaction with the relevant financial intelligence units.

**Anqi Shen, Teesside University, United Kingdom**

*Experience of Migrants in Post-Mao Urban China: An inquiry into rural migrant offenders*

This paper exhibits some findings of a larger empirical study. It examines the experience of internal migrants, and rural migrant offenders in particular, in post-Mao urban China. The paper begins with an outline of the rural-urban divide, regional and social inequality in the country. It then presents the empirical data drawn from interviews with the incarcerated migrant offenders – male and female – to firstly show their socio-demographic profile, secondly, explain why the villagers moved off the land and into the city, and thirdly, explore the everyday conditions of peasant-labourers in the metropolis, to gain insights into the lives of internal economic migrants in China. The paper aims to explain why in reality, it is hard for rural migrants, who are not entitled to urban social security and often depicted as potential offenders, to achieve their goals which they had when heading for cities. The data in this study suggests that often the rural migrants struggled to live a decent urban life, and some 'chose' to be involved in criminality. This paper speaks of a solidarity with the underprivileged Chinese rural migrants.

**R. Thilargraj, University of Madras, India**

*Restorative Justice Practices in India, The Way to Develop A More Harmonious Society.*

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The Restorative Justice is an alternative effort to transform the way we think of punishment for wrongful acts. It revolves around the idea that a crime or a serious deviant act affects the victims, offenders and the community at large. In India restorative justice approach is found in a number of alternative dispute resolution methods such as mediation, lok adalats, arbitration, conflict resolution, plea bargaining and Nyaya panchayat. This approach will improve the relationship between the offender and the victim and also develop a harmonious society.

**Jianhong Liu, University of Macau**

*The new Asian paradigm: A relational approach*

The challenge for Asian criminologists is to develop a unified paradigm that is part of the wider discipline but takes account of the distinctive character of Asian countries. This does not mean discarding the western literature, but recognizing its strengths and weakness in explaining crime and criminal justice in Asia. I have found it helpful to think about a three stage process in developing this new paradigm: The first stage is to work with existing western theories and to test these in an Asian context. The second stage is to revise the theories so they take account of the distinctive culture of Asian countries. The third stage is to develop new concepts and theories within Asian criminology

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