

CRIMSA NEWSLETTER

Volume 42: 2006

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FROM THE EDITOR

With the increasing emphasis these days at universities, and from the side of the Department of Education (DoE), on undertaking research and producing accredited DoE research outputs so that subsidies can be received, I make a twofold call in this newsletter:

1. Send in research articles for perusal and possible publication to the editors of *Acta Criminologica*.
2. Send in short student (work-in-progress) articles for publication in this newsletter.

I have also included some information on research outputs and DoE subsidies to stimulate all academics to write articles for publication. We all desperately need to stimulate research and debate on a wide range of issues in South African criminology, criminal justice and related fields. Overall the discipline of Criminology should be growing much more than currently, especially in the realm of (own) theory testing and building by breaking away from over-reliance on old sociological theories of crime and deviancy! I have also included quite an extensive list of new journal articles that have been published recently in order to give an idea of the extent, topics and issues being researched overseas.

The editor

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The Editor: CRIMSA Newsletter,
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CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SGB

In terms of Government Gazette Nr 28970, Notice Number 638, dated 7 July 2006, the following representatives were appointed by SAQA to serve on the Criminology and Criminal Justice SGB* for a period of three years:

Dr Vanitha Chetty, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban
Ms Amanda Dissel, Centre for the Study of Violence & Reconciliation, JHB
Mr David Kgosimore, University of Limpopo, Polokwane
Ms Harriet Klopper, University of Pretoria
Supt Gladys B Mangawani, South African Police Service, Pretoria
Dr Alice Maree, SOUTH African Banking Risk Information Centre (SABRIC), JHB
Prof Beaty Naudé, CRIMSA
Ass Com KP Ngoveni, SAPS
Mr Robert Peacock, Monash University (South Africa), Roodepoort
Prof Rika Snyman, University of South Africa
Mr Gerhard Swanepoel, FET representative
Dr Joep Toebosch, CRIMSA
Dr Elrena van der Spuy, University of Cape Town

The following members were elected to the executive committee at a SAQA meeting held on 3 August 2006.

Chair: Beaty Naudé
Deputy Chair: David Kgosimore
Secretary: Harriet Klopper
Member: Joep Toebosch
Member: Rika Snyman

The brief of the SGB is to review the following criminology qualifications which will expire in 2007/2008:

Further Education and Training Certificate and unit standards (ID48856, 2007-10-13)
National Certificate and unit standards (ID49709, 2008-10-12)
Bachelor of Criminology (ID49108, 2007-12-02) and unit standards
Master Criminology (ID49065, 2007-12-02)
Master of Victimology (ID49599, 2008-10-12)
Doctor Criminology (ID49064, 2007-12-02).

In terms of the Business Plan approved at the meeting all providers will be approached for input in the review process. New developments in the field of criminology will also be researched to ensure that the qualifications meet the SAQA standards of being geared to the needs of South Africa while also internationally comparable. All revised qualifications will also be circulated to all providers and critical interest groups for comments before it is submitted to SAQA.

All CRIMSA members are invited to e-mail any recommendations to the secretary, Ms Harriet Klopper at hkloppe@postino.up.ac.za as soon as possible.

It was also reported that the application for the establishment of a regulatory board for criminologists (based on the 4-year Bachelor of Criminology which was registered by SAQA as a professional (career-focused) qualification) was submitted to the SA Council of Social Service Professions (SACSSP) on 14 March 2006 and hopefully the outcome will be known in October 2006. CRIMSA

has made several attempts in the past to establish a regulatory body for criminologists without success. This matter was again taken up at the request of members of the judiciary and certain state departments and the application was drafted by members of the SGB and CRIMSA. In terms of a survey conducted by CRIMSA and reported in CRIMSA Newsletter (Volume 16, September 1996:2/3) a total of 247 criminologists, postgraduate and final year students supported the establishment of a regulatory board with an ethical code for criminologists based on a more uniform and career focused qualification. A workshop held at the time (ibid p3) found that criminology qualifications were not practical enough with overspecialisation and fragmentation. There was also too much emphasis on American and European approaches while more relevant African theories based on South Africa's and Africa's social, cultural and political conditions were not being explored or developed. If the application for a regulatory board is successful all providers will have to align their bachelor programme to the National Qualification (ID49108) and registration with the board will become mandatory for all practising criminologists and students who meet the training requirements.

Beaty Naudé

Chairperson: Criminology and Criminal Justice SGB

(*This SGB is merely a re-registration since SAQA wanted to retain the current expertise of the SGB. It is also an independent body which functions under the auspices of CRIMSA – who initiated the SGB. The CRIMSA letterhead is in fact used for all SGB correspondence while CRIMSA is also responsible for the SGB's administrative expenses. However, the SGB mostly relies on the goodwill of the two Pretoria based universities – UNISA and University of Pretoria for much of this day-to-day admin costs.)

RESEARCH OUTPUT & DOE SUBSIDIES

From both the Department of Education and most university management /research committees' side there has been recent emphasis on research output from academics. This has added to the pressures of academics to undertake research and to produce in the field of research.

A research output is defined and recognised by the Department of Education in the *Policy and Procedures for Measurement of Research Output of Public Higher Education Institutions* (GN 1467 Government Gazette 25583 of 14 October 2003) as published accredited journal articles; chapters in a peer reviewed publication; a monograph (of more than 60 pages); peer reviewed conference proceedings, etc. or a completed research master's or doctoral degree (i.e. the student has passed).

Every researcher/academic at a South African university is therefore expected to generate a number of research outputs. At UNISA the newly approved research policy requires at least the following number of research outputs over a period of five years: (The numbers in brackets indicate the required research outputs over a period of three years).

Professor 7 (5)

Associate Professor 6 (4)

Senior Lecturer 5 (3)

Lecturer 4 (2)

Junior Lecturer 3 (1)

The subsidy funding framework for research outputs of the Department of Education also provides that masters' dissertations (full not 'mini' i.e. excludes courseware masters) and doctoral theses are

regarded as research outputs. In the case of a research master's dissertation, a university receives one (1) DoE recognized output and for a doctoral thesis three (3).

All these DoE recognized outputs have subsidy amounts attached. In the case of a research article published in a DoE listed (SAPSE) accredited journal is currently an amount of R85 000. Some universities have taken the route of splitting this amount between the university, the department in which the publishing academic resides and the academic him/herself (in UNISA's case this is placed in the academic's own research output fund account (administered by the Dean of a College (Faculty) which can then be accessed by the academic to, for instance, buy a laptop, attend an international conference or to fund further research).

STUDENT ARTICLES IN CRIMSA NEWSLETTER

Having said the above I would like to encourage all honours, masters and doctoral students (criminology and criminal justice) and their respective supervisors/promoters to send in (to the CRIMSA Newsletter) short articles (work-in-progress) of a maximum of FIVE (5) pages (approximately 1 000 words) so that readers can keep up to date with what research is being done/topics undertaken in South Africa. This would also be an opportunity to make a start on a longer academic journal type article for future publication in an accredited journal. It also gives readers an opportunity to give student's some constructive advice and feedback preparatory to student publishing an expanded article in an accredited journal (subsidy R85 000)

All publications stand academics (and students applying for academic posts) in good stead when applying for promotion and research grants etc.

SOUTH AFRICA: THE 2005/06 OFFICIAL CRIME STATISTICS IN CONTEXT

The release of the official crime statistics by the South African Police Service (SAPS) for the last financial year (April 2005–March 2006) on 27 September this year was bound to be controversial. The past six months have seen public fears growing about the development of a new crime wave. Widespread media coverage particularly of violent robberies (some of which resulted in rape and murder) in Western Cape and Gauteng, together with the infamous Jeppestown (Johannesburg) shootout between police and about 24 gangsters in June in which 12 people died (including four police officers killed execution-style), have fuelled concerns about an upsurge in crime.

These concerns have been confirmed by the Minister of Safety and Security who stated soon after the Jeppestown incident (*Sunday Times* 2/7/06), and again at the press conference at which the statistics were released, that some crimes have indeed increased in the past six months. Together with the uncharacteristically candid revelations from leading members of the short-term insurance industry about a 30-40% surge in claims for car hijackings between March and June 2006 compared to the same period last year, there is now little doubt that in some parts of the country, crimes like robbery have increased markedly this year.

Bearing in mind that the latest release of official data only covered the 12-month period up to March 2006, what did the statistics show? The trends relating to crimes that are generally highly organised – car hijacking, car theft and cash-in-transit robberies – are of concern:

- The number of car hijackings had been coming down since 2001/02, reaching the lowest point in eight years at 12,434 hijackings in 2004/05. In the last financial year however this trend was reversed, with a 3% increase in recorded hijackings.
- Car theft – the most reliable property crime in the official database – showed a similar change over the medium-term. Having decreased steadily between 1998/99 and 2004/05, car theft increased by 3% in the last financial year, reaching a rate of 183 per 100,000 people (85,964 incidents).
- The trend for cash-in-transit (CIT) robberies has been the source of most concern, with the statistics showing a substantial increase of 74% between 2004/05 and 2005/06 (from 220 to 383 incidents). That this may be partially attributable to a change in the way the police define CIT robberies. Consider that the South African Banking Risk Information Centre's (SABRIC) figures for CIT heists the same period show an increase of 28% (admittedly still a significant percentage for one year). The CIT robbery trend has been erratic since police started recording these crimes separately in 1996/97, and it's not the first time that such high levels have been recorded. More than 300 incidents were recorded in 1996/97 (359) and again in 2002/03 (374).

Other than these three crimes, the good news is that many of the positive trends noted over the past few years are continuing:

- Overall, recorded crime for the total of 21 serious crimes was down by 9% from the previous year. After 2002/03 (when total crime levels peaked in the country), a steady decrease was recorded, amounting to an 18% drop by 2005/06.
- Burglary (of homes and businesses) decreased by 6% (to 559 per 100,000) and 3% (to 116 per 100,000) respectively from the previous year, also representing a continuation of a downward trend.
- Aggravated robbery dropped by 6% (to 255 per 100,000) and common robbery by 18% (to 159 per 100,000). As in the case of total crime, both types of robbery had peaked in 2002/03, and have declined steadily since then.
- The murder rate decreased by 2% between 2004/05 and 2005/06. This is good news considering that murder is the most accurate crime on record, and the only reliable statistical indicator of violence in a society. However, the murder trend is one to watch in future. The rate has decreased steadily since 1995/96 by an average of 5% per year. The 2% drop in the most recent financial year suggests a slow-down in the rate of decrease. Although a similar percentage decrease was recorded once before (in 2002/03) it is possible that the murder rate may be starting to level off at a very high rate of 40 per 100,000 people.

Considering that the good news outweighed the bad, why the heightened interest in the 2005/06 statistics? The surge in especially violent robberies over the past six months noted above (which are not included in the latest statistics) provide one answer. But current negative sentiments about crime and safety are about more than the media coverage of horrible incidents and admissions from reliable sources about what the statistics show.

The response of police leadership has left the public with the sense that government – and the police in particular – don't care enough about the problem or its consequences. The Minister of Safety and Security's remarks in parliament in June that those who just "whinge" about crime (as

opposed to doing something about it) should leave the country, were met with outrage from a cross-section of South Africans – wealthy and poor, black and white.

In the wake of the Jeppestown incident and the other violent robberies that followed, the police leadership's communication with the public was sporadic at best. Occasional statements and media appearances were made by the Minister, but given the 'whinging saga', he was probably not best placed to calm fears and boost public confidence. Throughout the recent 'crime wave', little has been heard from the national commissioner of police. As leader of the SAPS – and with the ability to control strategy, operations and resources – Jackie Selebi holds the position which, rightly or wrongly, symbolises government's response to crime.

What would help is a sincere and informed acknowledgement of the current problem, followed by a clear outline of specific responses to specific crime problems and how these will be dealt with in various parts of the country. Instead we have (from the Minister) a brief two-page statement about a 'strategy' that covers generalised responses which sound more like the day-to-day activities of the police (and others) than a considered initiative to deal with a crime wave. Silence from the national commissioner on these issues is bound to raise doubts about the police's intentions and abilities, if for no other reason than the absence of clear information to the contrary.

Against this backdrop, it is not surprising that when the official statistics were released by the Minister and the commissioner, they were received with a mixture of scepticism and alarm. The scepticism can be attributed to the fact that the SAPS policy on the release of data meant that the figures didn't cover the events over the last six months that South Africans were most concerned about. Even though the release policy has been in place for some years now, the timing of events encouraged general public doubts about the accuracy of police crime figures. The sense of alarm came in response to the police leadership's insistence that the news was overwhelmingly good.

While there may well be merit in both the SAPS release policy and the claim that the trends hold good news, the handling of public communications by the police about crime information and policing strategy is clearly out of sync with public sentiment on the issues.

This is the context within which the latest crime trends must be considered. And this is why – when the overall objective analysis is that much of the news is indeed good – anyone who has been in the country over the past six months will remain doubtful.

Antoinette Louw, *Crime and Justice Programme, Institute for Security Studies (ISS –Tshwane (Pretoria)* (Reprinted with permission from *ISS Today*, 18 October 2006. http://www.issafrica.org/index.php?link_id=5&mlink_id=3752&link_type=12&mlink_type=12&tmpl_id=3. (A longer version will appear in the ISS's *Crime Quarterly*, December 2006)

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

2006

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY (ASC) ANNUAL CONFERENCE. 1-4 November 2006. Los Angeles, USA. See: www.asc41.com

EUROPEAN COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH (COST) Final Conference In cooperation with the Polish Society of Criminology, University of Warsaw, 22-24 November, 2006.

Announcement and Call for Papers *Restorative Justice Research in Europe: Outcomes and Challenges*. Registration form, programme and practical information: on the website of the European Forum for Restorative Justice

<http://www.euforumj.org/projects.COST6.htm>).

Paper proposals (abstracts) should be addressed to Doina Balahur (dbalahur@uaic.ro - doina_balahur@yahoo.com) no later than 1 November 2006.

THIRD ANNUAL SCOPIC (For the study of the social contexts of pathways in crime) CONFERENCE 2006: Assessing the Role of Individual Differences and the Environment in Crime Causation. Cambridge, UK, 6 – 8 December 2006

ACSPRI SOCIAL SCIENCE METHODOLOGY CONFERENCE University of Sydney. 10-13 December 2006. Hosted by the Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research, Inc. (ACSPRI). in order to provide a national forum focusing on current issues in social science methodology. Registration is now available online at www.conference2006.acspri.org.au. All conference information is available on the website.

2007

30th ALL INDIA CRIMINOLOGY CONFERENCE. 18-20 January 2007, Kolkutta, India contact: S. Latha, Indian Society of Criminology. lathasubramanian@gmail.com

CRIME SCENE RECONSTRUCTION AND COLD CASE INVESTIGATION. 29-30 January 2007. George Mason University. Washington DC, USA. More Info: <http://www.ocpe.gmu.edu>

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY, 34th ANNUAL CONFERENCE: *The Social and Political Landscape of Crime and Justice*. 15-18 February 2007. Scottsdale, Arizona, USA. Website: www.sonoma.edu/cja/wsc/wscpages/conference.htm.

THE MISCARRIAGES OF JUSTICE: CURRENT PERSPECTIVES CONFERENCE. Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO, USA. 19-21 February 2007. Don Wallace Conference Coordinator, Criminal Justice Department Central Missouri State University Warrensburg, MO 64093 USA. wallace@cmsu1.cmsu.edu

ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES, Seattle, Washington. USA. 13-17 March 2007

THE 2006 NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON IDENTITY THEFT & ONLINE CRIME INVESTIGATION. 19-21 March 2007

<http://www.performanceweb.org/CENTERS/LE/Events/L224/L224.htm>

ASIS INTERNATIONAL'S 6TH EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE, Berlin, Germany. 25-28 March 2007

9th CRIME MAPPING RESEARCH CONFERENCE, 28-31 March 2007. Omni William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA. For more info:
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/maps>

IPES (INTERNATIONAL POLICE EXECUTIVE SYMPOSIUM) 14TH ANNUAL MEETING: URBANISATION & SECURITY, DUBAI, 8-12 APRIL 2007

Call for Papers

Participants are encouraged to prepare a paper of about 25 pages in English discussing the issues below from their country's perspective. Papers should describe and analyze the responses adopted by a country's policing system to the new challenges, present original information and data, and summarize the

lessons learned so far by each police service in this field. Papers should be focused on:

- What are the critical security issues facing governments
- experiencing rapid urban growth?
- How are challenges to public safety addressed by urban law enforcement agencies relevant to:
 - violent crimes, the potential for terrorist acts,
 - international organized crimes, traffic control,
 - public transportation security and protecting
 - construction sites from theft and sabotage?
 - What does the research indicate relevant to
- urban crime and public safety?
- Do viable models exist that have international applications?
- What are the theoretical bases of these models?
- Role of Private Security in urban public safety.
- Any other topics relevant to the theme.

Interested individuals must submit an abstract of their proposed paper by February 15, 2007. Final papers of accepted proposals are due by March 15, 2007.

E-mail a 600-word summary of your professional background, country, and police system as a MS Word document and a photograph of yourself in uniform or business attire in JPEG format to

To register pay \$450 U.S. registration fee online at www.ipes.info. (limited to 120 participants).

For more information Daphne McGhee can be contacted at support@ipes.info (or for alternative payment arrangements)

A late registration fee of \$550 becomes effective March 1, 2007. Refunds are not available after March 1, 2007.

Website: www.ipes.info

24TH INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE POLICING CONFERENCE 2007: FUTURE CHALLENGES IN POLICING. Amsterdam, Netherlands. 22-24 April 2007. <http://www.iacp-amsterdam2007.nl/main.html>

NINTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL TECHNO SECURITY CONFERENCE, 3-6 June 2007. <http://www.techsec.com/html/Techno2007.html>

JUSTICE STUDIES ASSOCIATION: Ninth Annual Conference, Salve Regina University, Newport, R.I. USA. 7-9 June 2007.

Submit a proposal before 1 March 2007. For more information about Justice Studies Association visit the association's website at <http://www.justicestudies.org/>

NORTH AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL & CRIMINAL JUSTICE PSYCHOLOGY CONFERENCE . Ottawa, Canada, 7-9 June 2007. www.cpa.ca and follow the [convention](#) link. **The deadline for submission is 15 November 2006.** Updated information about the conference will be regularly posted at www.cpa.ca/aboutcpa/cpasections/criminaljustice/

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESTORATIVE JUSTICE, Restorative Justice Research and Teaching, Schreiner University, Kerrville, Texas, USA, 24-27 June 2007
Proposals must be submitted by: 1 December 2006
Notifications of Acceptance: 31 January 2007
Submission of Working Papers: 18 May 2007

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN CONFERENCE, 30 July-1 August 2007. <http://www.nicp.net/flyers/USCPTEDConf..pdf>

8TH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PREVENTING CRIME: HELPING BUILD SAFER COMMUNITIES, 3-5 October 2007 http://www.ncpc.org/training/National_Conference.php

ASIS INTERNATIONAL 53RD ANNUAL SEMINAR AND EXHIBITS 2007. Las Vegas, USA, 24-27 September 2007. www.asisonline.org

AUSTRALIAN & NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY FOR CRIMINOLOGY (ANZSOC) ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2007. Adelaide, South Australia. 23-26 September 2007. For more information contact Prof. Rick Sarre, University of South Australia. Email: rick.sarre@unisa.edu.au

7th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY: CRIME, CRIME PREVENTION AND COMMUNITIES IN EUROPE. 26-29 September 26–29, 2007, *Bologna*, Italy
The 2007 Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology will be jointly organized by the University of Bologna, Department of Education Sciences (Faculty of Vocational Training Sciences) and the Service for the Development of Safety Policies and Local Police of the Regione Emilia-Romagna. Following the tradition of the European Society Conferences of the past years, the Bologna Conference 2007 will embrace most of the issues about crime, crime prevention, deviance and criminal policies which are currently at the centre of criminological thought in Europe, with a particular focus on the topic of local/global crime phenomena, of the role of local communities in crime prevention reaction and strategies, of the overlapping and coordination of European institutions, national states, regional and local governments in the governance of crime. In few words: in the changes and crossing of boundaries both of crime phenomena and of prevention and control strategies in post-modern societies.
E-mail: info@bolognacongressi.it
University of Bologna: <http://www.bolognacongressi.it>
Eurocrim website (not yet operational) <http://www.eurocrim2007.org/>

8TH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PREVENTING CRIME: "Helping Build Safer Communities" Atlanta, Georgia, USA. 3-5 October 2007.
www.ncpc.org/NationalConference2007

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY, Atlanta, Georgia, USA. 14-17 November 2007. See: www.asc41.com

BRITISH SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY ANNUAL CONFERENCE will be held London School of Economics, London in July 2007 (dates still tbc). Website: <http://www.britsocrim.org/nationalevents.htm>

XVTH WORLD CONGRESS OF CRIMINOLOGY will be held in Barcelona (Spain) in September 2008 (dates tbc).

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The 3rd Edition of the "European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics - 2006" has just been published. It has been prepared, in close co-operation with many national correspondents, by a group of committed European Criminology scholars, i. e. Marcelo Fernando Aebi (Spain and Switzerland), Kauko Aromaa (Finland) Bruno Aubusson de Cavarley (France), Gordon Barclay (United Kingdom), Beata Gruszczynska (Poland), Hanns von Hofer (Sweden), Vasilika Hysi (Albania), Joerg-Martin Jehle (Germany), Martin Killias (Switzerland), Paul Smit (The Netherlands), and Cynthia Tavares (United Kingdom). You can freely access and download the electronic version (PDF files, either total text or single chapters) on the website of the Research and Documentation Centre of the Dutch Ministry of Justice (RDC / WODC) in The Hague under the following URL:

http://www.wodc.nl/eng/Onderzoeken/Onderzoek_416.asp

John J. Gibbons & Nicholas de B. Katzenbach. *Confronting Confinement: A Report of the Commission on Safety and Abuse in American's Prisons*. Comssn on Safety and Abuse in America's Prisons, Ford Foundation/United States/Vera Institute of Justice/ Open Society Institute/JEHT Foundation. <http://www.vera.org> June 2006

Arthur L. Kellermann. 2006. *Reducing Gun Violence: Community Problem Solving in Atlanta* <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/nij/209800.pdf>

Antony Albeker. 2006. *Cars and Robbers: Has Car Theft Crime Prevention Worked Too Well?* Pretoria, ISS Monograph series

John A. Kolman . *Patrol Response to Contemporary Problems: Enhancing Performance of First Responders Through Knowledge and Experience*. (<http://www.ccthomas.com/>) ISBN 0-398-07656-1

Howard E. Williams. *Investigating White-Collar Crime: Embezzlement and Financial Fraud*, Second Edition. <http://www.ccthomas.com/> ISBN 0-398-07648-0

Richard Wortley & Stephen Smallbone (ed.). *Situational Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse*. Criminal Justice Press/Willow Tree Press, Monsey, NY.

RESEARCH REPORTS

The Center for Court Innovation

The Center for Court Innovation has released the second in a series of domestic violence court research publications: *Process Evaluation of the Brooklyn Youthful Offender Domestic Violence Court*. The report documents the planning and implementation process of an innovative court project targeting teen dating violence in Brooklyn, identifying key challenges and lessons during the first fifteen months of court operations. You can download a copy of this publication, free of charge, at:

http://www.courtinnovation.org/uploads/documents/YODVC_evaluation1.pdf

Australian Institute of Criminology

Crime Reduction Matters no. 49: Partnerships for Crime Prevention

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/crm/crm049.html><http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/crm/crm049.html>

This fact sheet examines the requirements for planning and implementing effective crime prevention partnerships and draws on research published in 2005 to highlight the mix of governance, leadership and cooperation that is needed for crime prevention programs to be effective. It stresses the need for clear communication and power sharing arrangements between partnered agencies, and argues that this will enable programs to be relevant to the needs of specific communities.

Crime Reduction Matters no. 50: Working out what works in crime prevention

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/crm/crm050.html><http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/crm/crm050.html>

This fact sheet looks at the two most popular techniques currently used to assess crime prevention programs in Australia.

Crime Facts Info no. 129: Drug use trends among police detainees.

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/cfi/cfi129.html><http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/cfi/cfi129.html>

This is a fact sheet detailing the drug use trends among police detainees in Australia over the period 1999–2005 and presents some of the findings of the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program. It shows a decline in the use of heroin by detainees over the life of the program following a heroin shortage in 2001, while the use of methylamphetamines has increased over the same period. The proportion of detainees testing positive to MDMA has also increased steadily, though it remains a small part of the total drug use picture, representing just three percent of positive results.

Crime Facts Info no. 130: Violence experienced by men and women.

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/cfi/cfi130.html><http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/cfi/cfi130.html>

This fact sheet detailing the comparative rates of physical and sexual assault experienced by men and women in Australia and draws on the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Personal safety survey, a sample of 16 400 men and women. It shows men are more likely to report being the victim of physical assault while women are more likely to report being the victim of sexual assault, with the incidence of all forms of assault rising over the lifetime of those surveyed

Crime Facts Info no. 132: Drug use and crime.

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/cfi/cfi132.html><http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/cfi/cfi132.html>

The fact sheet examines the connection between crime and the use of illegal drugs and shows the age of first use, regular use and first arrest for users of seven kinds of illicit drugs.

Crime Facts Info no. 131: Morbidity after release from prison

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/cfi/cfi131.html><http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/cfi/cfi131.html>

This paper examines the physical and mental health status of released prisoners in Western Australia and draws on some of the findings of the recently released Criminology Research Council report, Mortality and morbidity in prisoners after release from prison in Western Australia 1995-2003. It shows the relative risk of hospitalisation in released prisoners was greatest for injury and poisoning, and mental disorders, with Indigenous prisoners having a higher relative and absolute risk of hospitalisation for a wide range of health problems. The complete Mortality and morbidity in prisoners after release from prison in Western Australia 1995-2003 report can be viewed at: <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/71/>.

Crime Facts Info no. 133: Mortality after release from prison.

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/cfi/cfi133.html>

This paper compares the mortality rate of released prisoners in Western Australia to that of the general community and draws on the findings of Criminology Research Council report Mortality and morbidity in prisoners after release from prison in Western Australia 1995–2003. It shows the increased risk of mortality for released prisoners in the 20-39 year age group by gender and Indigenous status

Michael Hobbs, Kati Krazlan, Steve Ridout, Qun Mai, Matthew Knuiman, Ralph Chapman. *Mortality and morbidity in prisoners after release from prison in Western Australia 1995-2003*. Trends and issues in crime and criminal justice no. 320
<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi2/tandi320.html>

Michael Hobbs, Kati Krazlan, Steve Ridout, Qun Mai, Matthew Knuiman and Ralph Chapman. *Mortality and morbidity in prisoners after release from prison in Western Australia 1995-2003*. Research and public policy series no. 71
<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/71/>

These two reports examine the ongoing physical and mental health and drug addiction issues faced by many prisoners after their release into the general community and uses data from the Western Australian Data Linkage System (WADLS) to track the use of health and mental health services by a cohort of prisoners released in that state between 1995 and 2001 before and after imprisonment. They show that female prisoners have a higher risk of mental disorders than male prisoners, while Indigenous prisoners are more likely to have multiple and long standing health problems, including those linked to alcohol and drug use. Both reports also use their analysis of the data provided by WADLS to argue for the establishment of services to address the particular health needs of prisoners re-entering the community, both prior to and after their release.

Ross Homel, Kate Freiberg, Cherie Lamb, Marie Leech, Sam Batchelor, Angela Carr, Ian Hay, Rosie Teague & Gordon Elias *The Pathways to Prevention Project: Doing developmental prevention in a disadvantaged community*. Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice no. 323
<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi2/tandi323.html>

Pathways to Prevention began in 2001 and involves family, school and community in a set of planned interventions with four to six-year-old children aimed at preventing anti-social behaviour in their adolescence and early adulthood. The report shows that early results from this project are promising, particularly in that boys improved significantly in terms of being ready for school and had reductions in difficult behaviour.

Victoria Ombudsman and Office of Police Integrity

Conditions for persons in custody: Report of Ombudsman Victoria and Office of Police Integrity. Melbourne, Ombudsman, 2006
[http://www.ombudsman.vic.gov.au/CA256F2D00228847/Lookup/Custodyreport/\\$file/CustodyReport.pdf](http://www.ombudsman.vic.gov.au/CA256F2D00228847/Lookup/Custodyreport/$file/CustodyReport.pdf)

This report examines conditions in both police cells and prisons. The Ombudsman identified a lack of basic amenities for both detainees in police cells and prisons, as well as deficiencies in the provision of health care which had implications for the wider community. The report indicates that public drunkenness is a health issue rather than a crime. It found that Victoria is the only state in Australia where being drunk in a public place is of itself a criminal offence and where police do not have access to designated places of safety for holding drunks.

Australian Sentencing Advisory Council

1) *Sentencing Snapshots on Burglary and Aggravated Burglary*

2) *Sentencing trends for burglary in the higher courts of Victoria*

These two reports contain statistics on sentencing outcomes for people sentenced for burglary and aggravated burglary in the higher courts of Victoria between 2000-01 and 2004-05. The reports form part of a statistical series known as Sentencing Snapshots that presents summary statistics on sentencing in Victoria. The reports contain previously unpublished statistics on sentence types, lengths and non-parole periods, as well as the age and gender of people sentenced for burglary and aggravated burglary in the higher courts of Victoria. Sentencing trends for burglary in the higher courts of Victoria found that almost half (49%) of the 218 people sentenced for burglary in the Supreme and County Courts over the reference period received a sentence of imprisonment. The most common sentence of imprisonment was two years with a non-parole period of one year, and the longest sentence imposed was seven years and six months with a non-parole period of five years. The next most common sentence types imposed for burglary were wholly suspended sentences (19%), followed by community based orders (15%). Sentencing trends for aggravated burglary in the higher courts of Victoria found that almost half (43%) of the 563 people sentenced for aggravated burglary in the Supreme and County Courts over the reference period received a sentence of imprisonment. The most common sentence of imprisonment was two years with a non-parole period of one year, and the longest sentence imposed was 10 years with a non-parole period of 7 years. The next most common sentence types imposed for aggravated burglary were wholly suspended sentences (35%), followed by partially suspended sentences (9%).

The reports are available free for download from the Council's website at <http://www.sentencingcouncil.vic.gov.au>

3) *Issues Paper on post-sentence options for high-risk offenders* This report is part of the inquiry into whether Victoria should introduce a continued detention scheme. This Issues Paper examines current legal responses in Victoria and other jurisdictions to high-risk offenders, with a particular focus on sentencing and post-sentence options. The paper also discusses some of the human rights and criminal justice considerations relevant to the possible introduction of a continued detention scheme in Victoria. The Issues Paper is also available on the Council's website:

www.sentencingcouncil.vic.gov.au.

Reports on sentencing outcomes for people sentenced for injury offences in the higher courts of Victoria between 2000-01 and 2004-05. These four reports form part of a statistical series known as Sentencing Snapshots that presents summary statistics on sentencing in Victoria. Earlier reports in the series analyse sentencing trends for murder, manslaughter, culpable driving causing death, rape, robbery, armed robbery, burglary and aggravated burglary. The reports contain previously unpublished statistics on sentence types, lengths and non-parole periods, as well as the age and gender of people sentenced for injury offences in the higher courts of Victoria. Sentencing trends for causing serious injury intentionally in the higher courts of Victoria. Of all those sentenced for the principal offence of causing serious injury intentionally, 85% (or 464 people) were sentenced in the higher courts over the five year period. The report found that around half (52%) of the 464 people received a sentence of imprisonment. The most common term of imprisonment was three years with a non-parole period of one year, and the longest sentence imposed was sixteen years with a non-parole period of thirteen years. The next most common sentence types imposed were wholly suspended sentences (16%), followed by partially suspended sentences (8%). Sentencing trends for causing serious injury recklessly in the higher courts of Victoria. Of all those sentenced for the principal offence of causing serious injury recklessly, 22% (or 476 people) were sentenced in the higher courts over the five year period. The report found that around one-third (31%) of the 476 people received a sentence of imprisonment. The most common term of imprisonment was two years with a non-parole period of one year, and the longest sentence imposed was 15 years with a non-

parole period of 10 years. The next most common sentence types imposed were wholly suspended sentences (29%), followed by community based orders (14%). Sentencing trends for causing injury intentionally or recklessly in the higher courts of Victoria. Of all those sentenced for the principal offence of causing injury intentionally or recklessly, only 4% (444 people) were sentenced in the higher courts over the five year period. The report found that around one in four (27%) of the 444 people received a community based order. The most common length of community based order was one year. The next most common sentence types imposed were wholly suspended sentences (22%), followed by imprisonment (20%). The most common term of imprisonment was a period of less than one year, and the longest imprisonment sentence imposed was fourteen years with a non-parole period of eleven years and six months. Sentencing trends for affray in the higher courts of Victoria Of all those sentenced for the principal offence of affray, 62% (270 people) were sentenced in the higher courts over the five year period. The report found that around one in four (28%) of the 270 people received a wholly suspended sentence of imprisonment. The most common wholly suspended sentence was six months. The next most common sentence types imposed were community based orders (26%), followed by imprisonment (10%). The most common term of imprisonment was one year, and the longest imprisonment sentence imposed was five years with a non-parole period of three years and six months. The reports are available free for download from the Council's website at <http://www.sentencingcouncil.vic.gov.au>

Minister for Justice and Customs, Australia

Released two reports from the 2005 Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) project.

- 1) Jenny Mouzos, Lance Smith & Natalie Hind. *Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2005 annual report on drug use among police detainees*. Research and public policy series No. 70 <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/70/>
- 2) Jenny Mouzos and Lance Smith. *Drug use among police detainees, 2005*. Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice No. 319 <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi2/tandi319.html>

DUMA significantly adds to the evidence base by providing a reasonable and independent indicator of drug-related crime within a specific area. DUMA allows the identification of changes in drug use to be detected within a relatively short time span, as well as monitoring trends over a longer time period. This provides law enforcement with valuable information regarding possible shifts in trends and patterns in drug use and related criminal activity.

Research Service of the NSW Parliamentary Library publishes briefing papers and background papers on criminal justice related issues of current interest. These papers generally provide background information, commentary, analysis and outlines of possible and/or future directions. The most recent publications are:

- 1) DNA Evidence, Wrongful Convictions and Wrongful Acquittals by Gareth Griffith and Lenny Roth, Briefing Paper No 11/2006.
- 2) Law and Order Legislation in the Australian States and Territories: 2003-2006 by Lenny Roth, Briefing Paper No 12/2006. Web versions of all NSW Parliamentary Library Research Service Briefing Papers, published since January 2000, are available at:

<http://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/prod/parliament/publications.nsf/V3ListRPSubject>

Australian Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research has released a report on 'Victims of abduction: patterns and case studies'. The full text of the report is available on the BOCSAR website. <http://www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/bocsar>

Although incidents of abduction/kidnapping are relatively infrequent compared with other types of crime, the recorded rate of kidnapping/abduction in NSW is markedly higher than that in other States. In 2004, for example (the most recent year for which inter-state comparisons can be made), the

recorded rate of kidnapping/abduction in NSW was 6.9 per 100,000 of population, compared with in Australian rate of 3.8 per 100,000 of population. In order to provide further insight into this offence, the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) studied 238 reports of abduction¹ recorded by the NSW Police between January and June 2004. The cases studied by BOCSAR suggest that, In cases of abduction, there is a large gap between public perception and fact. Out of the 238 cases of alleged abduction reviewed by BOCSAR, only 57 per cent involved actual abduction. Thirty-two per cent of victims experienced an attempted abduction, the experience of four per cent of victims did not concur with the legal definition of abduction, while in seven per cent of cases either no abduction took place or a false report was given to police. In cases of actual abduction, strangers were the most likely perpetrators but they made up less than half (43%) of all offenders. The three dominant motives for actual abductions were sexual desire (35%), robbery (29%) and retribution (24%). In cases of robbery involving abduction, victims are often abducted and forced to reveal their bank details so the offender can steal their money. Cases of retribution, on the other hand, often involve past or present intimate partners. Only three cases of abduction for ransom were recorded. In two of these cases the offenders believed the victims owed them money and threatened to harm the victims and/or their families if the money was not paid by a certain date. In the six-month period examined, five children under the age of 15 were abducted for sexual reasons. One of them was aged less than 10. A stranger abducted two of the children but the other two were abducted by someone known to them (in one case the relationship was unknown).

'Generation Y and Crime: A longitudinal study of contact with NSW criminal courts before the age of 21'.

Full text of the report are available on the BOCSAR website.

http://www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/lawlink/bocsar/ll_bocsar.nsf/pages/bocsar_mr_cjb96.

Nearly one in 10 persons born in NSW in 1984 acquired a criminal record before the age of 21, according to a new study released today by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. To undertake this study, the Bureau obtained birth records of all people born in NSW in 1984 (the 1984 birth cohort) and then matched these records with court appearance data contained in the Bureau's Re-offending Database (ROD). This is the first time such a study has been conducted in Australia. The results show that most of those who appeared in court did so only once and not until after they had turned 18. The most common offences for which members of the 1984 birth cohort appeared in court were road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences, particularly drink-driving offences. Appearances for murder, aggravated sexual assault and aggravated robbery were comparatively rare, with 0.01 per cent appearing for murder, 0.1 per cent appearing for aggravated sexual assault and 0.4 per cent appearing for aggravated robbery before the age of 21. Only 0.5 per cent of the entire cohort (i.e. about one in every 200) received a prison sentence before the age of 21. The Bureau's study shows that recidivist offenders account for a disproportionately large proportion of all appearances in court. The nine per cent of the 1984 birth cohort who appeared in court five times or more accounted for 36 per cent of the all court appearances by the cohort. The 2.3 per cent who appeared in court 10 times or more accounted for 15 per cent of the cohort's court appearances. Commenting on the findings, the Director of the Bureau Dr Don Weatherburn said that they highlighted the enormous potential savings in police and court time that could be gained from programs that reduce recidivism.

Firearms and violent crime in New South Wales, 1995-2005.

Full text of the report available on the BOCSAR website. <http://www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/bocsar>

The total number of criminal incidents involving a firearm in NSW is now about 44 per cent lower than its peak in 1997, according to figures released today by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. The Bureau examined trends in firearms and violent crime in NSW between 1995 and 2005. Last year about 15 people in NSW were murdered with some kind of firearm, compared with 23 people back in 2001. The drop in murders involving handguns has been particularly marked. Last year there were five murders with a handgun compared with 12 in 2001. The Bureau also looked at

incidents involving firearms that did not result in a death. Shooting incidents (i.e. Recorded incidents of shoot with intent) rose by 83 per cent between 1995 and 2001. Since 2001 they have fallen by 40 per cent. As with murders, the fall in shooting incidents involving handguns has been particularly marked, falling from a peak of 53 incidents in 2001 to around 20 incidents in 2005 (i.e. a fall of about 62 per cent). Robberies with a firearm have shown the most spectacular decline. The incidence of this offence peaked in 1997, when police recorded over 1,200 offences. Last year, NSW Police recorded fewer than 500 robberies involving firearms. The director of the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research described the figures as very encouraging. When this issue was looked at back in 2001, the trends were very troubling indeed. It now looks as if the effort the NSW Police put into reducing firearm trafficking and firearm offences has paid off.? It's particularly encouraging to see the sharp decline in shooting incidents involving 15-19 year old offenders. It was this age group that caused the huge increase in the homicide rates in the United States between 1985 and 1991.

The Australian Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research in collaboration with the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC) have released a report titled: *The relationship between methamphetamine use and violent behaviour*. The full text of the report is available on the BOCSAR website: <http://www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/bocsar>

NEW JOURNAL ARTICLES

Jeannine Heinecke. Creating the Super Detective. *Law Enforcement Technology*, 33(8), August 2006:50, 52-58, 60-62

Abstract: Prior to the creation of the RTCC, homicide detectives would arrive at a homicide scene with limited information, usually information from the 911 caller who reported the homicide. They would then develop leads by canvassing the area where the body was found and interviewing prospective witnesses and suspects. The detectives would then leave the field and search multiple, separate data systems through multiple logins and interfaces in order to find information they believed might be relevant to the case. With the RTCC in place, however, the 43 detectives and officer analysts who compose its staff begin collecting information on a case even before the detectives assigned the case leave their offices. RTCC data searches based on information obtained through the 911 call can yield a telephone number, features of the crime's location, names, vehicle descriptions, etc. This information is available to detectives when they reach the scene. While at the scene, detectives have wireless access to the RTCC. They can log in and obtain information the RTCC analysts have already compiled on the incident and request additional information from the RTCC as the investigation proceeds. Currently, the RTCC has access to more than 120 million New York City incident reports and 911 calls back to 1995; more than 5 million New York State criminal records and parole and probation files; more than 31 million national crime records; and more than 35 billion public records. Information relevant to particular investigations can be retrieved through multiple word searches. Searches based on current case information can produce additional leads on suspects, vehicles, weapons, crime patterns, locations, etc.

Martha J. Smith & Derek B. Cornish. 2006. Secure and Tranquil Travel: Preventing Crime and Disorder on Public Transport. Jill Dando Institute of Crime Science, University of College London. <http://www.jdi.ucl.ac.uk>. ISBN 0-9545607-4-4

Abstract: Suggestions are offered for reducing five categories of crime and disorder in public transport settings: antisocial behavior; theft, robbery, and assaults against passengers; assaults and robberies against employees; vandalism and graffiti; and "line of route" crimes that inhibit safe passage. Each type of crime is approached from a problem solving perspective that bases crime prevention strategies on empirical data. Chapter 1 describes the rail, underground, and bus systems in Great Britain and then turns to an analysis of the data concerning crime, disorder, and fear on

public transport systems. The theory and practice of preventing transport crimes are also examined in chapter 1 before chapter 2 turns to a discussion of the problem-solving approach to crime, introducing the SARA model which stands for Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment. Chapter 3 focuses on anti-social behavior in rail, underground, and bus settings, particularly in terms of its effects on passengers and transport employees. Chapter 4 discusses the problem of crimes committed against passengers, presenting research on theft, robbery, assault, and indecent assault before evaluating responses to these crimes. Chapter 5 examines two categories of crimes committed against transport employees by passengers and other members of the public--assault and robbery--and reviews responses. Chapter 6 confronts the widespread problem of vandalism and graffiti in public transport environments, describing the types of vandalism and graffiti and reviewing solutions, such as controlling facility access and increasing surveillance. Chapter 7 turns to a discussion of "line of route" crimes that involve trespass and/or vandalism along train, tramway, or bus routes that potentially interfere with safe passage. Chapter 8 offers concluding remarks on the issue of fear of crime and ridership and on the use of situational crime prevention measures to deter criminal activities in public transport settings.

Susan Donkin & Melanie Wellsmith. Cars Stolen in Burglaries: The Sandwell Experience. *Security Journal*, 19(1), 2006:22-32

Abstract: Results indicated that the number of burglaries in the study area in which a car was also stolen increased significantly over the study period, rising from 42 in 1999 to 119 in 2003 which represents an increase of 183 percent. On the other hand, the number of vehicle crimes in which a car was stolen without a corresponding domestic burglary declined by 34 percent over the same period. The findings suggest that increased security devices on cars have forced car thieves to adapt their modus operandi to circumvent these new security measures. Domestic burglary with the aim of stealing the car keys and then the car has quickly emerged as one of the main adaptations to increased vehicle security measures. The study focused on the Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council area of Great Britain; data on recorded crime and property information for both domestic burglary and vehicle crime were gathered from the West Midlands Police Department. Researchers analyzed 382 burglary incidents involving the theft of a car and 14,098 incidents of vehicle theft. Future research should focus on a location-specific examination of the link between domestic burglaries and car thefts in order to investigate whether offenders in different areas have adapted to increased vehicle security measures in different ways.

Sam Simon. Mobile Tactical Trainers. *Law Enforcement Technology*, 33(8), August 2006:116,118-120 (<http://www.cygnusb2b.com/>)

Abstract: This article explains the features of the Mobile Tactical Trainer (MTT) manufactured by Anteon, and how it can be used to prepare and train law enforcement officers for a variety of operations. The MTT is a standard 40-foot shipping container modified by the vendor to become a building with doors, windows, stairs, and interior walls. The walls inside the container can be repositioned for various interior designs. Anteon installs integrated instrumentation in the containers. This instrumentation includes speakers that project a variety of sounds likely to be heard at an actual scene. A smell machine is also available for simulating various aromas at a particular scene. The integrated components are controlled by an operator as the trainees work through the simulated scene. All of the action inside and outside the container is recorded for the purpose of after-action review. Trainees can go into an audiovisual theater, also available from Anteon, to watch themselves in the performance of the training exercise. The MTT is suitable for training in techniques for clearing a building, countering an active shooter, the rescue of hostages, undercover drug/sting operations, dismantling a meth lab, and tactical or specialty team rehearsals. Since the MTT is mobile, a number of container units can be moved and placed in a variety of designs to simulate the design of various types of facilities, little effort is required to prepare a site for the MTT.

Elisabeth C. Wells & Joanna D. Pozzulo. Accuracy of eyewitnesses with a two-culprit crime: Testing a new identification procedure. *Psychology, Crime and Law*, 12(4), August 2006

Abstract: The accuracy of eyewitness identification in a two-culprit crime was examined using two traditional lineup procedures – simultaneous and sequential – and a newly developed procedure called the two-person serial lineup. Target-present and –absent lineups with each procedure were used. In addition, the ability of witnesses to describe and match culprits to their actions was examined. Participants ($n=150$) watched a videotaped, staged, theft involving two culprits that had different roles in the crime (assailant vs accomplice). Witnesses were significantly more likely to correctly identify the accomplice than the assailant. There was no evidence of role transference. When the culprits were present in the lineup, identification accuracy did not vary as a function of lineup procedure. When the culprits were absent from the lineup, there was a trend for the two-person serial lineup to produce higher correct rejections than the simultaneous or sequential procedures. Witnesses were significantly more likely to describe the appearance of the assailant, however, they were more accurate with their appearance descriptions of the accomplice. Witnesses were more accurate when describing what the assailant did than the accomplice. A relation between description length and identification accuracy was not found.

Ilana B. Crome. 2006. Overview: Beyond Guidelines and Guidance - Psychosocial Perspectives on Treatment Interventions for Young People with Substance Problems in the United Kingdom. *Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy*, 13(3), June 2006:203-224

Brian F. Kingshott. Role of Management and Leadership Within the Context of Police Service Delivery. *Criminal Justice Studies*, 19(2), June 2006:121-137

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Richard G. Zevitz. Sex Offender Community Notification: Its Role in Recidivism and Offender Reintegration. *Criminal Justice Studies*, 19(2), June 2006:193-208

Edward J. Schauer & Elizabeth M. Wheaton. Sex Trafficking Into the United States: A Literature Review. *Criminal Justice Review*, 31(2), June 2006:146-169

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S. A. Lalonde. Canada's National DNA Data Bank: A Success Story, *Canadian Society of Forensic Science Journal*, 39(2) June 2006: 39-46

Don Hummer & Pamela Preston. Target Hardening the College Campus Through Stakeholder Input: Merging Community and the Security Survey. *Crime Prevention and Community Safety: An International Journal*. 8(2), April 2006:118-136

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- Anke E. Van Der Sterren, Ian P. Anderson & Lisa G. Thorpe. Individual Harms, Community Harms: Reconciling Indigenous Values With Drug Harm Minimisation Policy. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 25(3), May 2006:219-225
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UNIVERSITY NEWS

UNISA CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES FOR RESEARCH

These prizes (after an external evaluation process) are awarded every two years to an academic in each school at UNISA demonstrating high levels of research excellence and productivity (research outputs) in the preceding two-year period. The 2006 prizes in the College of Law were awarded at the Graduation Ceremony held on the 18 October 2006 to the following recipients:

SCHOOL OF LAW:

Prof. Christian (HCAW) Schulze of the Institute for Foreign & Comparative Law (IFCOL)

Validation

Prof. Schulze's work has contributed to the knowledge and insight into the law of the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments. His work will have a considerable impact on the topic of his research. Prof Schulze's research has been presented in a logically and reader-friendly structure backed by proper analysis. It provides evidence of solid compilation and serious reflection.

SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE:

Prof. Anthony Minnaar of the Department of Security Risk Management

Validation

Prof. Minnaar has published widely on police safety, police competence and police training within the framework of crime prevention. These matters are currently issues of serious concern to government and the citizens of South Africa. Prof Minnaar's articles are of outstanding quality and have had local and international impact at the many conferences he addressed. His research brings new knowledge, insight and solutions to problems of national concern.

ATTENDANCE AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Prof. Michele Ovens of UNISA's Department of Criminology attended the **6th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology - *Understanding Crime: Structural and developmental dimensions, and their Implications for policy***, held in Tübingen, Germany from 26-29 August 2006 and presented a paper titled: *A criminological perspective on the abuse of substances during pregnancy*

The following UNISA academics attended the **6th Biennial International Criminal Justice Conference: *Policing in Central and Eastern Europe – Past, present and futures*** held in Ljubljana, Slovenia from the 21-23 September 2006 and all presented papers:

Dr David Masiloane, (Department of Police Practice), *Community involvement in the criminal Justice System: Assisting victims and witnesses of crime.*

Prof. Kris Pillay (Department of Security Risk Management). *Vulnerability and stress factors impacting on the occupational environment of Cash-in-Transit (CIT) security officers in South Africa: Preliminary findings of victims of CIT robberies.*

Prof. Anthony Minnaar (Department of Security Risk Management) presented two papers titled: 1) *A comparative review of the regulating of the private security industries in South Africa, Australia and the United Kingdom (UK);*
2) *Crossborder police co-operation: The South African experience with SARPCCO in the SADC region, post-1994.*

Dr Jean Steyn of Tshwane University of Technology also attended the same conference and gave a joint paper with Prof. Michael Meyer (University of North Dakota) titled: *A Comparison of cynicism and isolation among male and female recruits in the South African Police Service.*

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Cellular/mobile:

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Level:

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|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
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(Signature)

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