

Program



CRIME PREVENTION
and **COMMUNITIES**

BUILDING BETTER LOCAL SOLUTIONS





Conference partners and supporters and exhibitors

Conference Partners



Australian Government
Australian Institute of Criminology



Supporters



Exhibitors



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Welcome



It is my pleasure to welcome to you to the *Crime Prevention and Communities: Building Better Local Solutions* conference.

Almost a year in the planning with our partners, the Victorian Department of Justice, this program is designed to blend presentations of the best research and practice in crime prevention, examining

solutions such as community empowerment, problem oriented policing, and crime prevention through environmental design.

While national policy settings can go some of the way to mitigate crime, it is best to understand the drivers of criminal issues in a local context. And more often than not, the local context is where the best solutions are found. After all, it is the local police, city or shire councils, local businesses, community-based workers and schools that have to deal with breaches of the law, and offenders on a day-to-day basis.

That's why a conference such as this, bringing people who work in the area – researchers, counsellors, police, local council crime prevention workers, youth workers, and policy makers – is important. It facilitates the development or enhancement of shared understandings around the crime prevention challenges, and more importantly, the solutions.

Given Australia's stubbornly high assault rates, the program contains a very strong thread of presentations on violence prevention, particularly violence against women and children, and violence committed within the night time economy.

There is also a focus on core crime prevention solutions such as environmental design, community empowerment, and community policing. While workshops embedded into the program will allow attendees some practical learning around certain aspects of crime prevention.

I would like to especially welcome our international speakers: Karyn McCluskey, Director of the Scottish Violence Reduction Unit who has spent more than 20 years working on counteracting violence; the esteemed policing and crime prevention author, Professor Nick Tilley, director of the Security Science Research Training Centre, University College London; Professor Richard Catalano, Professor for the Study and Prevention of Violence, Washington University who has profoundly influenced crime prevention through community empowerment; and Superintendent Bruce Bird, National Manager, National Prevention Centre, New Zealand Police who has for many years focused on the integration of crime prevention within the policing model.

As with all conferences, some of the best interactions may take place on the sidelines – at our evening reception or during lunch where attendees who are tackling crime prevention issues can discuss problems or issues with our speakers and others working in the field.

I trust that you will be engaged by the presentations and the ideas that are generated to address the range of issues facing us all in understanding crime and crime prevention.

Dr Adam Tomison

Director, Australian Institute of Criminology





On behalf of the Victorian Coalition Government, I would like to extend you a warm welcome to Melbourne for the 2014 *Crime Prevention and Communities* conference.

A common assumption about crime prevention is that it is the responsibility of government alone. While the role of government is very important, we know that

effective crime prevention involves individuals, families, neighbours, communities and all levels of government working together, each playing their part.

The Victorian Coalition Government is proud to have established a dedicated crime prevention portfolio to help support and empower local communities identify and respond to local crime and safety issues.

With a key theme of Building Better Local Solutions, this Conference provides a fantastic opportunity for us all to come together to discuss, develop and enhance our understanding of the challenges and complexities associated with crime prevention issues and responses in our communities.

The Conference program provides a strong focus on developing and implementing effective local crime prevention solutions, with streams on problem solving, community capacity building, policing and the reduction of violence against women - one of the most challenging issues of our time.

I am confident that the breadth of the Conference presentations will engage participants and enhance future work at all levels.

I would like to take this opportunity to welcome all of our presenters, and particularly our international speakers, Professor Richard Catalano, Professor Nick Tilley, Ms Karyn McCluskey, and Superintendent Bruce Bird, all of whom are highly regarded experts in their respective fields. I am delighted they are able to be here and share with us their crime prevention expertise. To be able to hear directly and learn from such esteemed leaders is something I expect conference delegates, and their communities, will benefit from well into the future.

Finally, for those who have travelled from outside the metropolitan area or beyond Victoria's borders, I trust you will enjoy your time in Melbourne, a city well known for the vibrant food, culture and art scenes found throughout its bustling laneways.

Edward O' Donohue, MLC

Minister for Crime Prevention





About the organisers

Australian Institute of Criminology

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) is Australia's national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice and is based in Canberra.

The AIC was established 40 years ago by the Australian Government to develop national criminological data, and inform crime reduction policy across Federal and State jurisdictions.

Our research teams continue to deliver quality evidence based research to the Australian Government, state government agencies, police and criminal justice agencies on a range of crime and justice issues.

The AIC, with its core function of knowledge and knowledge transfer, also develops conferences such as Crime Prevention and Communities, and roundtables with partner organisations to build Australia's criminal justice knowledge base.

Our Crime Prevention and Evaluation Research team, which is heavily involved in this conference is also responsible for CP ASSIST, the AIC's training and information service on all matters pertaining to Crime Prevention.

aic.gov.au

Community Crime Prevention Unit, Victorian Department of Justice

The Community Crime Prevention Unit (CCPU) is a business unit within the Criminal Justice Division of the Victorian Department of Justice. Its role is to support the work of the Victorian Government's dedicated crime prevention portfolio.

The CCPU is responsible for managing the Victorian Government's Community Crime Prevention Program, which assists local communities to address local crime issues through providing a range of grant programs.

CCPU also focuses on working collaboratively with local and state government bodies to build crime prevention knowledge and capability in local communities through partnership forums, training and resources.

crimeprevention.vic.gov.au

Conference committee

Australian Institute of Criminology

Dr Rick Brown
Professor Peter Homel
Colin Campbell

Victorian Department of Justice

Sue Clout
Veronica Lovell

Victoria Police

Dr Leonie Bloomfield
Insp Tony Langdon
A/Insp Janet Stevenson

Municipal Association of Victoria

Jan Black
Kellie Nagel

LG Pro

Belinda Collins, Greater Shepparton City Council
Richard Maugueret, City of Casey
Cara Rose, Hume City Council



Keynote speakers

International speakers



**Superintendent
Bruce Bird**

*National Manager:
Prevention, National
Prevention Centre,
New Zealand Police*

Superintendent Bruce Bird is a senior New Zealand Police Officer with over 36 years of service. He has worked in a number of policing roles within the organisation including command experience both at District and Area level, based mainly in South Auckland.

In his current position of National Manager of Prevention, Superintendent Bird heads up the National Prevention Centre which develops evidence based strategies to be implemented at various levels within Police. The role also involves building working partnerships with other Government agencies and non-government organisations.

The National Prevention Centre includes the areas of Family Violence, Victims, Alcohol, Youth, Community Policing, Schools, Deployment and Tasking and Co-ordination.

Over the past four years Superintendent Bird has been involved in the development and implementation of a new Police operating model which integrates prevention into the traditional Police models of response and investigation. This process necessitated the development of the Prevention First national operating strategy. This new strategy is based on the principle that prevention is better than cure and has seen a major change in how New Zealand Police officers think and deliver service for the public.

In 2008, Superintendent Bird was awarded a Queen's Service Medal for services to the New Zealand Police.

Prevention First – The New Zealand Model of Policing

The prevention of crime has always and will always be a core role for Police. It is the execution of this role that requires continuous adaption to the criminal environment. Through the 80's, 90's and early 2000 there was a clear reliance on response, enforcement and

investigation. As we saw in New Zealand, this approach increased the costs to the New Zealand tax payer, with a realisation that the Criminal Justice system, though necessary was becoming increasingly inefficient.

The New Zealand Police were challenged by the Government to reduce crime and responded through a program of work titled Policing Excellence. This program has transformed the New Zealand Police and at its heart lies the national operating strategy "Prevention First" and a clearly defined Police Model. The new model emphasises the value of leadership, supporting (mobile) technology and real time information analysis to really understand the policing environment, and to empower staff to make good evidenced based professional judgements – emphasising the importance of a victim centric approach.

The challenge has been complex for an organisation whose culture has been based on enforcement to shift to a preventative mindset. Whilst challenges remain in embedding the "Prevention First" principles the results have been stunning. Crime has reduced by 18% on 2008/09 figures, trust and confidence in New Zealand Police sits at 79% and the recent engagement survey of Police staff saw an increase, against a decline in the overall State Sector.

The Prevention First approach has allowed our leaders the opportunity to innovate that allows our communities the opportunity to be safe and feel safe.



**Professor
Richard
Catalano**

*Director, Social
Development
Research, and Bartley
Dobb Professor for the*

Study and Prevention of Violence, University of Washington

Dr Richard Catalano is the Bartley Dobb Professor for the Study and Prevention of Violence and the Director of the Social Development Research Group in the School of Social Work at the University

of Washington. He is also Adjunct Professor of Education and Sociology. For over 30 years, he has led research and program development to promote positive youth development and prevent problem behaviour. His work has focused on discovering risk and protective factors for positive and problem behaviour, designing and evaluating programs to address these factors, and using this knowledge to understand and improve prevention service systems in states and communities. In addition, Dr Catalano has extensive experience developing and validating measures to assess child well-being that have been evaluated internationally. He has published over 300 articles and book chapters. His work has been recognized by practitioners; criminologists; and prevention scientists and social workers.

He is a member of the Steering Committee for the National Strategy for Behavioral Health Promotion. He has served as chair of the National Institutes of Health, Risk, Prevention and Intervention for Addictions Review Committee; chair of the Free To Grow Evaluation Advisory Panel and senior advisor to Active Living Research, both funded by Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; as a member of the NIDA Blue Ribbon Panel on Health Services Research; the Office of National Drug Control Policy Evaluation Committee; U.S. Attorney General's Methamphetamine Task Force; Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Study Group on Serious Chronic and Violent Offenders; the CSAP Prevention Enhancement Protocol System for Family Programs; the National Academy of Sciences Panel on Evaluating Needle Exchange and Bleach Distribution programs; and the National Institute on Drug Abuse Epidemiology and Prevention Review Committee. He is the co-developer of the Social Development Model; the parenting programs "Guiding Good Choices," "Supporting School Success," "Staying Connected with Your Teen," and "Focus on Families;" the school-based program, "Raising Healthy Children;" and the community prevention approach, "Communities That Care."

Using Prevention Science to Create Collective Impact in Communities: Communities That Care

Due to the success of concerted worldwide effort in infectious disease and the global investment in child health, more children are surviving into adolescence and the worldwide burden of disease has shifted to non-communicable diseases, often produced by behaviour problems including tobacco, alcohol and other drug abuse, mental health problems, violence, risky sex, and unsafe driving. Behaviour problems begun in adolescence not only affect adolescents, but are implicated in morbidity and mortality across the lifecourse. These problems are largely preventable.

Advances in prevention science have identified common risk and protective factors for adolescent behaviour problems and have produced a growing list of tested and effective interventions for the prevention of these problems. As a result, we know more than ever before about how to help adolescents grow up without drug problems, school problems, or violence. Widespread installation of

tested and effective preventive interventions could have significant public health impact.

However, tested and effective preventive interventions are not systematically used by local decision makers. The challenge for the 21st century is how can we increase use of tested, effective prevention policies and programs while recognizing that communities are different from one another and need to decide locally what policies and programs they use. Communities That Care (CTC) is a system for guiding communities to choose, install, and monitor tested and effective preventive interventions to address elevated risks and low protective factors affecting youth in their community. Dr. Catalano's talk will describe risk and protective factors, provide a broad overview of effective prevention programs and policies, and describe the Communities That Care prevention system and its impact on youth community-wide in a 24 community randomised trial in the U.S.



**Karyn
McCluskey**

*Director, Scottish
Violence Reduction
Unit*

Karyn has worked in the police for the last 20 years in Sussex, Lancashire, West Mercia, as head of intelligence analysis. She joined Strathclyde Police 10 years ago as and was responsible for setting up the intelligence function.

In 2004 she and John Carnochan wrote the report on Violence Reduction for Strathclyde police proposing a different way of addressing violence in Scotland. They went on to set up the Scottish violence reduction unit – a national unit. She supports Medics Against Violence charity in Scotland, set up in conjunction with the Violence Reduction Unit, where Doctors and Surgeons attend schools to give inputs on violence reduction and injury and keeping safe.

Karyn trained as a registered nurse, has a B.Sc and M.Sc in Psychology and is a fellow by distinction of the Faculty of Public Health. She has worked in a variety of areas within the NHS, East Africa and HM Prisons. She completed the strategic command course in 2009 and spent a year in the Metropolitan police developing a violence plan, and leading the Territorial Policing change programme. The Institute of Directors awarded her Female Director of the year in April 12, The Guardian Newspaper nominated her as Public Service Leader of the Year.



Professor Nick Tilley

*Director of the
University College
London Security
Science Research
Training Centre*

Nick Tilley is a member of the Jill Dando Institute of Security and Crime Science at University College London. He is also Emeritus Professor of Sociology at Nottingham Trent University. He is author of over 150 publications, most of which relate to policing, crime prevention or programme evaluation methodology. Books include *Realistic Evaluation* (with Ray Pawson), *Crime Prevention*, and *Problem-oriented Policing and Partnerships: Implementing an Evidence-based Approach to Crime Reduction* (with Karen Bullock and Rosie Erol). He spent ten years, from 1992 to 2003, seconded to the Home Office, most of the time attached to the Police Research Group. He was also Senior Advisor to the Home Office East Midlands Research Team and Director from 2003 to 2007. Recent and current research projects include explanations for the international crime drop, a review of what works in crime prevention, dowry deaths by burning in Mumbai and

Delhi, models for problem-solving in policing and crime reduction, crime and disorder associated with soccer in England and Wales and forms of police-university collaboration to improve policing and crime reduction. He was awarded an OBE for services to policing and crime reduction in the Queen's Birthday Honours in 2005 and elected to the Academy of the Social Sciences (AcSS) in 2009.

Policing, problem-solving and crime prevention

The traditional role of the police, notably those based in neighbourhoods, emphasises crime prevention. Yet much that prevents crime is not directly under the control of the police. I plan to discuss methods of planning effective crime prevention. The issues discussed will include the use of problem-solving tools, the contributions that can be made by differing specialisms within the police, the role of crime reduction partners, and strategies that can be employed to persuade crucial third parties to engage in effective crime prevention.



7TH AUSTRALASIAN DRUG & ALCOHOL STRATEGY CONFERENCE

17 - 20 MARCH 2015 | BRISBANE CONVENTION & EXHIBITION CENTRE

BUILDING COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIPS
Responding within and across borders

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

Queensland Police Service and the Australian Federal Police invite you to Brisbane for the 7th Australasian Drug and Alcohol Strategy Conference to be held 17 - 20 March 2015 at the Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre. ADASC 2015 is a must for anyone with an interest or role in alcohol and other drug regulation and controls, including law enforcement agencies, health services providers, policy analysts, academics, researchers and industry.

BENEFITS IN PARTICIPATING

- Showcase research and initiatives addressing drug & alcohol harms
- Share experiences between policing partners
- Foster effective interagency partnerships into the future
- Learning from practices
- Meeting the challenges ahead

TOPICS OF INTEREST

THEME: BUILDING COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIPS - RESPONDING WITHIN AND ACROSS BORDERS

- Technology enabled drug crime
- Global drug influences
- New psychoactive substances
- South East Asian partnerships
- Policing alcohol & other drugs
- Regulatory options
- Innovative interventions & programs

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Organising Committee invites law enforcement members, health services providers, policy analysts, academics, researchers and industry sectors to submit an abstract for the 7th ADASC Conference.

SPONSORSHIP & EXHIBITION OPPORTUNITIES

A number of opportunities exist for interested parties to sponsor and exhibit at the 7th ADASC Conference. To register your interest in receiving information about this opportunity, please email nikki@icebergevents.com.au

**CALL FOR
ABSTRACTS
NOW OPEN!**

REGISTER TO
RECEIVE UPDATES AT
WWW.ADASC2015.COM

Local speakers



Ms Heather Nancarrow

*Chief Executive Officer,
Australia's National
Research Organisation
for Women's Safety
(ANROWS)*

Heather has held many leadership roles at both the state and national level in the development of policy on the prevention of domestic, family and sexual violence. This includes work on the development and implementation of the Queensland Government Policy: Stop Violence against Women (1992); management of the Queensland Government's Domestic Violence Policy Unit; and membership of the national Partnerships Against Domestic Violence Taskforce (1998 – 2002). In 2002 Heather was appointed foundation Director of the Queensland Centre for Domestic and Family Violence Research, a position she held until her recent appointment to the NCE. During that time (2008-2009), Heather was Deputy Chair of the National Council to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children, which produced Time for Action, the blue-print for the Council of Australian Governments' National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010-2022.

Past, present, future: Reflections on Australian efforts to prevent violence against women

It is nearly 40 years since the Whitlam Government funded the first Australian women's refuges, established by the feminist movement to support women escaping domestic violence. By the end of the 1980s, feminist advocacy had led to domestic violence specific legislation and policy and an expanded range of service responses in all Australian states and territories. In spite of the commendable efforts of activists, practitioners and policy makers, rates of domestic violence remain alarmingly high. This presentation will reflect on the evolution, and challenges, of responses to domestic violence, recent developments in strategies to prevent violence against women, and plans for the future.



Dr Julie Rudner

*Community Planning
and Development
Program, La Trobe
University*

Dr Julie Rudner is a lecturer in the Community Planning and Development Program,

La Trobe University, Bendigo. Her ambition is to shift current 'risk culture' and worse case scenario thinking so uncertainty and possible danger is viewed as a challenge and learning opportunity. She seeks to understand how adults, children and young people can expand their confidence and skills to engage with their environments and their communities. Through research, consulting and teaching, Julie explores children's and young people's views and experience of their environments, promotes cities as sites for experiential learning and supports children's and young people's citizenship through participation in planning and urban design. She is particularly interested in how we create a 'public knowing' of risk that limits our freedom, and especially the freedom of children and young people, to use public space independently. Julie has over 10 years professional experience as a planner and consultant.

The Risk-Safety Paradox: How safe is 'safe enough'?

Crime, danger, risk and fear are exciting topics for media and useful themes for political rhetoric, but are we really that insecure? Drawing on current research about children's/young people's independent mobility and migrants' sense of safety in regional centres, this presentation explores how we create a 'public knowing of risk' with regard to who, when, why and how different individuals and groups can legitimately use public space. By reflecting on our sense of safety and desire to protect both our children and ourselves, it explores the tension between acknowledging danger, crime, and trauma while supporting individuals, communities and political leaders to build social trust through community engagement and social inclusion. In doing so, it is argued that worry must be acknowledged, but not manipulated or capitalised upon in order to achieve social and political goals. Instead, individual and collective agency must be re-affirmed so that we can create a more positive future by focusing on assets rather than deficits, and competence rather than vulnerability. This requires grappling with the messiness of stigma and blame and renegotiating the boundaries between individual and collective responsibility for safety. In doing so, we need to re-examine the complex relationships between our socio-cultural, economic and physical environments and the meanings we create through policy, practice and everyday life. Failure to address this will, paradoxically, result in the creation of trends within society that current communities and policy objectives are trying to prevent.

General information

The following information is provided to make your attendance at the Crime Prevention and Communities conference as enjoyable and hassle free as possible. If you require assistance throughout the conference, please visit the Registration Desk and we will do everything we can to help you.

Banking

ATM's are located within the Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre, as well as along Southbank and throughout the city.

Bank operating hours vary between banks but most banks opening hours are 9:00am-4:00pm, Monday to Thursday and 9:00-5:00pm, Friday. Check with individual banks websites for full opening hours.

Business Centre

A business centre is located in the Exhibition Centre. Alternatively, staff at the customer service desk can assist with basic business services.

Car parking

Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre Parking

1060 undercover parking spaces are available, managed by Wilson Parking. Entrance and exit off Normanby Road. Open 24 hours, seven days a week

Fees:

0.0 - 1.0 hour	\$12.00
1.0 - 2.0 hour	\$24.00
2.0 - 3.0 hour	\$36.00
3.0 - 4.0 hour	\$48.00
4.0 + hours	\$48.00 max
Lost ticket	\$50.00

Evening rate - Monday to Thursday:
\$14.00 for entry from 6.00pm and exit before 6.00am the next day. Casual rates will otherwise apply.

Earlybird rate - Monday to Friday:
\$15.00 for entry between 6.00 and 9.00 am and exit between 3.00 pm and midnight.
Casual rates will otherwise apply.

Please note - All MCEC car park patrons will be directed to car park Door 1 during overnight closure (8.00pm – 6.00am), to access the external areas of South Wharf Promenade.

South Wharf Parking

550 open air parking spaces are available, managed by Wilson Parking. Entrance off Normanby Road. Open 24 hours, seven days a week.

Fees:

0.0 - 1.0 hours	\$8.00
1.0 - 2.0 hours	\$16.00
2.0 - 3.0 hours	\$24.00
3.0 - 4.0 hours	\$32.00
4.0 - 5.0 hours	\$40.00
5.0 + hours	\$40.00
Lost ticket	\$50.00

Evening rate:
\$10.00 for entry after 6.00pm and exit before 6.00am.

Siddeley Street Parking

Open 24 hours, seven days a week.

Fees:

0.0 - 1.0 hours	\$9.00
1.0 - 2.0 hours	\$18.00
2.0 - 3.0 hours	\$27.00
3.0 - 4.0 hours	\$32.00
4.0 - 5.0 hours	\$37.00
5.0 + hours	\$42.00
Lost ticket	\$50.00

Freeway Car Park

This is a Wilson Parking car park, located at Munro Street under the Westgate Bridge. You can access this car park via Normanby Road and Munro Street.

Fees:

0.0 - 1.0 hours	\$8.00
1.0 - 2.0 hours	\$16.00

2.0 - 3.0 hours	\$24.00
3.0 - 4.0 hours	\$36.00
4.0 - 5.0 hours	\$40.00
Daily max	\$40.00
Lost ticket	\$50.00

Evening Flat Rate - Monday to Thursday:
\$10.00 for entry after 6.00pm and exit before 6.00am.

Catering

All catering breaks including lunch, morning and afternoon teas will be served on level 1 outside the conference rooms.

Dietary requests

If you have indicated a special dietary need, please go to the special dietary requirements buffet table or speak to a venue staff member to collect your meal.

Dress

Smart casual/business attire is suggested for conference sessions and social functions. As conference rooms may vary in temperature, it is advised you wear layers for comfort.

Internet access

Free wireless internet access is provided throughout the Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre, for the duration of the conference. Users are required to subscribe (free of charge) to the service via a login page and agree to the terms and conditions. You will need to resubscribe after 12 hours.

This service is suitable for basic internet browsing, web-based email, Facebook, Twitter, MSN Messenger, Yahoo Messenger, Skype, Google Talk and IMAP/POP3/SMTP email.



Liability disclaimer

In the event of industrial disruption or other unforeseen circumstances, the conference organisers accept no responsibility for loss of monies incurred by delegates. The organising committee and conference organisers accept no liability for injuries, losses of whatever nature incurred by participants and/or accompanying persons, nor for loss of damage to their luggage and/or personal belongings.

Luggage storage

A cloak room is located on the ground floor of the Convention Centre. If it is not manned, staff at the customer service desk will be happy to assist. The conference organisers are unable to store delegate luggage, and no responsibility will be taken for luggage left in the conference rooms or foyer area.

Name badges

Please wear your nametag and lanyard at all times. Your nametag will provide access to all conference sessions and conference catering.

No smoking policy

Delegates should be aware that smoking is not allowed in public places and many hotels and restaurants throughout Australia, including the conference venue.

Personal information

The Conference will collect and store information you provide in your Registration Form for the purposes of enabling us to:

- register your attendance at the Conference;
- assist with administrative and planning purposes;
- plan and develop Conference and other events in the future;
- facilitate your requirements in relation to the Conference; and
- allow the compilation and analysis of statistics relevant to the Conference.

The information that you provide in the Registration Form and information provided at any other time during the Conference, including without limitation any feedback obtained during the Conference, will be used by the Conference to offer, provide and continue to improve its conferences and other services.

Delegate list

A delegate list is provided onsite to registered attendees and includes details of delegates who gave permission to share their information during the registration process.

Phone calls

Please respect the presenter and other members of the audience by ensuring your mobile phone is switched off or on silent while you are in sessions.

Photography

A photographer will be present throughout the conference, taking photos of delegates and speakers. Please make yourself known to reception or the photographer directly if you do not agree to have your photo used. Photos may be used on social media such as Twitter and Facebook, as well as for future promotional use.

Registration desk opening hours

The registration and information desk will be located in the Level 1 foyer. The opening hours are as follows:

Tuesday 10 June 2014
7.45 am – 5.30 pm

Wednesday 11 June 2014
8.00 am – 5.00 pm

Session recording

All keynote speakers (that provide approval) will be professionally recorded. The sessions will be available on CriminologyTV (youtube.com/CriminologyTV) after the conference.

Social Media

We encourage delegates to make use of social media during the conference, and tweet your experiences. Please use the conference hashtag **#CrimePrevention2014**. You can find the Australian Institute of Criminology **@AICriminology** and the Victorian Department of Justice **@Justice_Vic**

Conference photos and videos will also be shared on the Australian Institute of Criminology's social media accounts during and after the conference.

Speakers Preparation

The speakers preparation room is located in Speaker Preparation Room 101 and will be open during the following times:

Tuesday 10 June 2014
8.00 am – 5.00 pm

Wednesday 11 June 2014
8.00 am – 3.00 pm

The speakers preparation room will be available for all presenters to load, edit and check through their presentations throughout the conference. Please ensure that you arrive at the speakers preparation room no later than 30 minutes before the end of the break prior to your session.

Embedded Media Files

Preferred formats for embedding media files into presentations are:

- video* – wmv, mpg and avi
- audio* – mp3, wav and wma, and
- images – jpeg (Large images should be compressed in PowerPoint to avoid delays when presentations are loaded).

* For presentations with embedded audio, video or both, all media files must be brought to your Speaker Preparation Room along with the PowerPoint presentation.

Macbooks

Keynote presentations created on a Macbook are not compatible with PC

laptops or Microsoft PowerPoint, however should you wish to provide your own Macbook, direct connection into the projection system is possible. If you do intend to bring your own Macbook please ensure you let the conference organiser know in advance and supply your mac-VGA adaptor. You will also need to check in at speakers' preparation as per the above instructions.

Video Presentations

Should you wish to play any videos during your presentation please ensure you check in at the speakers' preparation room with plenty of time, so they can be tested. This includes any videos embedded in the PowerPoint presentation.

Web Based Presentations including Prezi

Should you wish to use Prezi or any other web based presentation or video it is essential you let speakers' preparation technician know. If you are using Prezi please ensure you supply the downloaded

Connect with the AIC and stay up-to-date during the event.



facebook.com/australianinstituteofcriminology



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flickr

flickr.com/photos/aicriminology



youtube.com/criminologyTV



au.linkedin.com/company/australian-institute-of-criminology



app version of your presentation upon arrival to the speakers' preparation room.

The AIC would like to place your presentation on our website after the conference. Please let the technician at speakers' preparation know if you DO NOT give permission, and it will be deleted from the system at the conclusion of the conference or email events@aic.gov.au.

Transport

Trams

Catch any of the following trams and get off at the stop opposite the Clarendon Street entrance of Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre:

Route 96 – St Kilda to East Brunswick

Route 109 – Port Melbourne to Box Hill

Route 112 – West Preston to St Kilda

Alternatively catch tram number 48 or 70 and get off at the Flinders Street stop. Then take a short walk towards the Yarra River, across the Seafarers Bridge.

Trains

Take any train that goes to Southern Cross Station. Get off at Southern Cross Station and catch tram number 96, 109 or 112 as above.

Buses

The SkyBus transports visitors directly from Melbourne Airport to Southern Cross train station.

Bus route 238 operates to and from Southern Cross Station to Convention Place between the hours of 10.00am and 3.00pm, Monday to Friday. The coach pick up/drop off point is in 'Bay 1', Convention Centre Place (closest to DFO South Wharf).

For further timetable information and trip planning, visit the Victorian Public Transport website victrip.com.au

Myki smartcards can be purchased to travel on trams, trains and buses around Melbourne. Please visit ptv.vic.gov.au/tickets/myki/myki-visitor-pack for more information on myki visitor packs and Public Transport Victoria.

Taxis

Ask the taxi driver to drop you off at Convention Centre Place, next to the Hilton Melbourne South Wharf and DFO South Wharf.

Taxi fares are calculated according to the distance and duration of the journey, and will vary based on the number of people and time of travel. Additional charges apply if you travel on some public holidays, late at night, travel with five or more people or pay with credit or debit card.

Additional charges may include:

- Citilink and Eastlink tollway fees,
- 20% late night surcharges if travelling between midnight and 5 am,
- A service fee (usually 10%) for EFTPOS/credit/debit transactions, on top of the metered fare, and
- \$2.00 airport fee for taxis leaving from Melbourne Airport taxi ranks.

Melbourne's major taxi companies include:

- 13 CABS – Phone 13 22 27
- Silver Top Taxis – Phone 13 10 08

Area Map



Venue

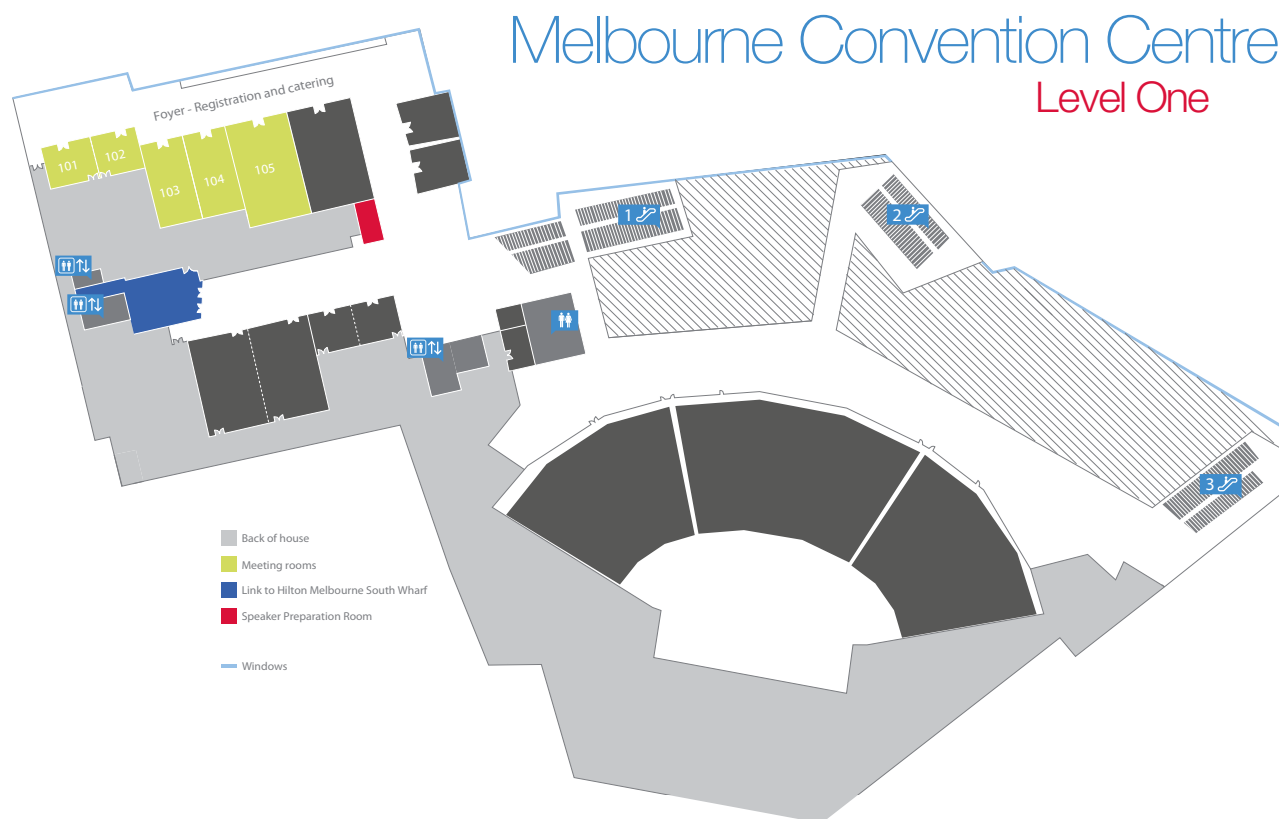
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DAY 1

Tuesday 10/06/2014						
Foyer	Time	Room 105 – Plenary	Room 104	Room 103	Room 102	Room 101
Registration and arrival tea and coffee	7.45 - 8.30					
	8.30 - 9.00	Welcome to Country Diane Kerr, Wurundjeri Elder Opening Hon. Edward O'Donohue MLC, Minister for Crime Prevention				
	9.00 - 10.00	Opening keynote Karyn McCluskey, Director, Scottish Violence Reduction Unit				
Morning tea	10.00 - 10.20					
	10.20 - 12.20	Concurrent 1a – Community empowerment	Concurrent 1b – Workshop 1	Concurrent 1c	Concurrent 1d - CCTV	Concurrent 1e
	10.20 – 10.50	47895 Monash Milk Bar Network Exchange Mrs Emily Halliburton, City of Monash, VIC	58239 Designing, implementing and delivering whole-of-community models to prevent violence against women Ms Hayley Boxall, Ms Shann Hulme and Ms Lucy Althorpe, Australian Institute of Criminology, ACT	Beyond the safe city: a new strategy and approach Mr Dean Griggs and Ms Anne Malloch, City of Melbourne, VIC	58215 A national picture of the use of CCTV by local councils Ms Shann Hulme, Australian Institute of Criminology, ACT	49445 Does family support improve child behaviour and wellbeing in disadvantaged communities? Professor Ross Homel, Griffith University, QLD
	10.50 – 11.20	56522 The Smart Generation trial: using the Communities That Care approach to reduce risk factors related to adolescent alcohol use Dr Bosco Rowland, Deakin University, VIC			56874 Footscray CCTV System-evaluating its effectiveness Ms Lynley Dumble, Maribyrnong City Council, VIC	54353 Evaluation of the Wodonga School-based Restorative Practice Program: Findings and Implications Dr Clare-Louise Brumley, Gateway Community Health, VIC

Foyer	Time	Room 105 – Plenary	Room 104	Room 103	Room 102	Room 101
	10.20 - 12.20 cont.	Concurrent 1a – Community empowerment	Concurrent 1b – Workshop 1	Concurrent 1c	Concurrent 1d - CCTV	Concurrent 1e
	11.20 – 11.50	56880 Smith Street Dreaming Mr Hieng Lim and Ms Maree Foelz, Neighbourhood Justice Centre, VIC	cont.	What can local government do to prevent crime? Effective responses to common crime problems Mr Anthony Morgan, Australian Institute of Criminology, ACT	56702 Auburn City CCTV Research and Evaluation project Mr Patrick Shepherdson, Crime Prevention and Community Safety consultant and Ms Julie Sloggett, Auburn City Council, NSW	51339 Generating equality and respect, a partnership for the prevention of violence against women Ms Cara Gleeson, VicHealth and Ms Bronwyn Upston, MonashLink Community Health Services, VIC
	11.50 – 12.20	58939 Using a practical approach to achieve attitudinal change amongst hard-to-reach audiences through social marketing Ms Romina Reale, Victorian Department of Justice, VIC		51011 Youth, Community and Law Program Mrs Karen Hart and Ms Dale Doran, The Youth Junction Inc, VIC	56561 Drones, trust and public opinion A/Prof John Fitzgerald, University of Melbourne, VIC	
Lunch 12.20 - 1.10						
	1.10 - 2.10	Keynote 2 - Using Prevention Science to Create Collective Impact in Communities: Communities That Care Professor Richard Catalano, Director, Social Development Research, and Professor for the Study and Prevention of Violence Washington University				
	2.10 - 3.10	Keynote 3 - The Risk-Safety Paradox: How safe is ‘safe enough’? Dr Julie Rudner, Community Planning and Development Program, La Trobe University				

Afternoon tea		3.10 - 3.30				
Foyer	Time	Room 105 – Plenary	Room 104	Room 103	Room 102	Room 101
	3.30 - 5.00	Concurrent 2a – Symposia 1	Concurrent 2b - Workshop 2	Concurrent 2c – Families at risk	Concurrent 2d – Property Crime	Concurrent 2e – Australian Crime & Violence Prevention Awards
	3.30 – 4.00	<p>Design + Crime reconnecting 2 disciplines to better understand crime problems and effect innovative solutions</p> <p>Mr Rodger Watson, A/Prof Douglas Tomkin, Ms Kim Wan and Dr Olga Camacho Duarte, Designing out Crime, UTS, NSW</p>	<p>‘Sex, young people and the law’ - how to deliver and evaluate preventative legal education for young people and newly arrived communities</p> <p>Ms Angela Costi, Ms Anoushka Jeronimus and Ms Monica Ferrari, Victoria Legal Aid, VIC</p>	<p>Program evaluation in a cross-cultural context: Action research, program logic and youth justice in Thailand</p> <p>Mr Matthew Willis, Australian Institute of Criminology, ACT</p>	<p>Crime Prevention - Implications of Mainstreaming and the Property Crime Decline</p> <p>Mr Garner Clancey, Sydney University, NSW and Mr Patrick Shepherdson, Sydney Institute of Criminology, NSW</p>	<p>Reclink Australia - The High Density Housing Safety and Security Project in the Australian Capital Territory</p> <p>Mr Mark Ransome, Reclink Australia, ACT</p>
	4.00 – 4.30			<p>45504</p> <p>Tackling the epidemic of family violence in the Northern Territory</p> <p>Mr Jared Sharp, North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency, NT</p>	<p>58127</p> <p>Explaining the property crime drop: the offender perspective</p> <p>Dr Rick Brown, Australian Institute of Criminology, ACT</p>	<p>54341</p> <p>Developing healthy relationships to reduce women’s recidivism: The WIPAN Mentoring Program</p> <p>Ms Kat Armstrong, Women in Prison Advocacy Network, NSW</p>
	4.30 – 5.00			<p>58137</p> <p>Improving community safety in remote Indigenous communities: effective policing</p> <p>Dr Judy Putt, Department of Behaviour, Cognitive and Social Sciences, University of New England, NSW and Mr John Young, Colmar Brunton, ACT</p>	<p>55883</p> <p>‘Practice Makes Perfect’: Preventing Arson</p> <p>Senior Sergeant Joanne Howard, South Australia Police, SA</p>	<p>60498</p> <p>Sustaining a local crime prevention project: The Banksia Gardens Community Connections model</p> <p>Jaime De Loma-Osorio Ricon, Banksia Gardens Community Services, VIC</p>
Networking reception		5.00 - 7.00				



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DAY 2

Wednesday 11/06/2014						
Foyer	Time	Room 105 – Plenary	Room 104	Room 103	Room 102	Room 101
Registration and arrival tea and coffee	8.00 - 8.30					
	8.30 - 9.30	Keynote 4 - Policing, problem-solving and crime prevention Professor Nick Tilley, Director of the University College London Security Science Research Training Centre, UK				
	9.30 - 10.30	Keynote 5 - Past, present, future: Reflections on Australian efforts to prevent violence against women Heather Nancarrow, CEO, Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety				
Morning tea	10.30 - 10.50					
	10.50 - 12.50	Concurrent 3a - Violence against women and families	Concurrent 3b – Workshop 3	Concurrent 3c – Symposia 2	Concurrent 3d – Night Time Economy (1)	Concurrent 3e – Community and problem solving
	10.50 – 11.20	The Foundation to Prevent Violence Against Women and their Children: Role and Strategic Direction Lara Fergus, Foundation to Prevent Violence Against Women and their Children, VIC	61817 Engaging children, youth and their families to address juvenile offending: Effective Community Youth Policing Senior Sergeant Kevin Kneebone MNZM, Royal New Zealand Police College, New Zealand Police, NZ	58242 Preventing violence using information from the developmental sciences Prof Sheryl Hemphill, Australian Catholic University, Dr Lata Satyen, Ms Archana Ranganathan and Ms Michele Burn, Deakin University, VIC	54430 The Newcastle solution: A realist perspective Ms Monique Mann and Mr Matthew Willis, Australian Institute of Criminology, ACT	55320 After the Earthquake: Integrating Crime Prevention into Emergency Response Dr Rolando Ochoa, School of Sociology, Australian National University and Prof Peter Homel, Asia Pacific Centre for the Prevention of Crime, Griffith University & Australian Institute of Criminology

Program

Foyer	Time	Room 105 – Plenary	Room 104	Room 103	Room 102	Room 101
	10.50 - 12.50 cont.	Concurrent 3a –	Concurrent 3b – Workshop 3	Concurrent 3c – Symposia 2	Concurrent 3d – Night Time Economy (1)	Concurrent 3e – Community and problem solving
	11.20 – 11.50	cont.	cont.	cont.	56898 Reducing alcohol-related assaults in city entertainment precincts: a tale of three cities Prof John Wiggers, Hunter New England Local Health District (Population Health), NSW	57902 SafeGrowth: Integrated and Sustainable Community Crime Prevention for the Future Miss Mateja Mihinjac, Griffith University, QLD and Ms Sue Ramsay, Christchurch City Council, NZ
	11.50 – 12.20	56877 Together For Equality and Respect: An integrated approach to the primary prevention of men’s violence against women Dr Sue Rosenhain and Ms Kristine Olaris, Women’s Health East, VIC			57097 Late Night Safety in the Adelaide CBD Ms Ruth Ambler and Ms Sally Cunningham, Attorney-General’s Department (South Australia), SA	56878 Safety in numbers: a partnership model for community safety and local engagement Ms Kath Brackett, Brimbank City Council and Inspector Chris Gilbert, Victoria Police, VIC
	12.20 – 12.50	54623 Baby Makes 3- a family violence prevention program for first-time parents Ms Libby Hargreaves, Whitehorse Community Health Service, VIC and Mr Steve Dawkins, Warrnambool City Council, VIC			56703 Police-imposed punishment: a response to alcohol-related violence and disorder in Victoria Mrs Clare Farmer, Deakin University, VIC	56564 Keeping Sydney Safe Dr Lisa Simone, City of Sydney, NSW
Lunch	12.50 - 1.30					
	1.10 – 1.30	Lunch Presentation 62506 Community Engagement – Standards for Police Practitioners Mr Deon Wong, Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA), VIC				
	1.30 - 2.30	Keynote 6 - Prevention First – The New Zealand Model of Policing Superintendent Bruce Bird, National Manager: Prevention, National Prevention Centre, New Zealand Police, NZ				

Afternoon tea		2.30 – 2.50				
Foyer	Time	Room 105 – Plenary	Room 104	Room 103	Room 102	Room 101
	2.50 - 4.50 cont.	Concurrent 4a – Violence prevention	Concurrent 4b – Workshop 4	Concurrent 4c – Symposia 3	Concurrent 4d – Night Time Economy (2)	Concurrent 4e - CPTED
	2.50 – 3.20	58481 Domestic violence does not have to end in homicide - Conceptualising a holistic approach to risk detection and effective intervention Ms Annette Gillespie, Women’s Domestic Violence Crisis Service, VIC	58237 Outcome-focussed crime prevention planning Mr Anthony Morgan, Australian Institute of Criminology, ACT and Dr Lisa Simone, City of Sydney, NSW	58223 Communities That Care (CTC): Engaging and empowering communities for youth crime prevention and collective impact Mr Brian Bumbarger, Prevention Research Center, Penn State University, USA, Prof Richard Catalano, Director, Social Development Research Group, University of Washington, USA and Dr Bosco Rowland, Deakin University, VIC	58244 Improving management of late night transport for a safe and vibrant Sydney night life Ms Libby Harris, City of Sydney, NSW	58240 Experimental research and crime prevention in Australia: Are they incompatible? Dr Rick Brown, Australian Institute of Criminology, ACT
	3.20 – 3.50	55860 Family Violence, a community’s response Ms Margaret Augerinos, Go Goldfields Alliance, VIC			57099 Market Lane Saturdays: distracting the drinking culture Ms Leanne Martin, Manly Council, NSW	42774 Unwanted sexual attention in licensed venues: moving beyond prevention through environmental design Dr Bianca Fileborn, La Trobe University, VIC
	3.50 – 4.20	48249 Prevention of Violence Against Women in Our Community – local government takes the lead Ms Teresa Dowd, Mount Alexander Shire Council, VIC			58279 Mobile Application and Public Safety System for Crime Tip-Off and crime prevention by communities Dr Keeratpal Singh, MIMOS Berhad, Malaysia and SAC Dato’ Aishah binti Mohammad, KPPP (MSM) Royal Malaysia Police	56901 Can You Fight Crime With Placemaking? Mr William Coogan, Moreland City Council, VIC
	4.20 – 4.50	57080 Reflections on a regional approach to the primary prevention of violence against women Ms Stephanie Rich and Ms Ellen Kleimaker, Women’s Health West, VIC			WITHDRAWN Constructing the night: examining safety and risk in the urban nightclub space using GPS technology Mr Clifford, Deakin University and Mr Scott Mann, Invest-e-gate Pty Ltd, VIC	Uncharted Territory - CPTED in Christchurch Ms Sue Ramsay, Christchurch City Council, NZ
CONFERENCE END		4.50 – 5.00				

Workshop abstracts

Listed in alphabet order by surname

Designing, implementing and delivering whole-of-community models to prevent violence against women

Ms Hayley Boxall, Research Analyst, Australian Institute of Criminology

Ms Shann Hulme, Research Officer, Australian Institute of Criminology

Ms Lucy Althorpe, Research Officer, Australian Institute of Criminology

In recognition of its prevalence, impact on victims and their families and the community and the associated economic costs, a number of Australian and state and territory governments have identified the prevention and reduction of violence against women (VAW) as an important priority area. However, traditional approaches to VAW have typically focused on addressing individual-level risk factors for VAW rather than the broader environment within which violence occurs. As well as individual risk factors, there are risk factors relating to relationships, the community and broader society. For this reason, the National Plan to reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010-2022 states that 'violence against women is a community problem that requires a community-wide response'. In other words, preventing VAW requires a whole-of-community (WOC) approach.

However, while WOC approaches have been used successfully to address other social harms (eg smoking, childhood obesity and accidental injury), a relatively small number of programs have adopted a WOC approach to reduce VAW and even fewer have been evaluated. As a result, there is limited evidence as to the factors that are associated with the effective design, implementation and management of an effective WOC approach to the prevention of VAW. Consequently, the Victorian Department of Human Services, Office of Women's Affairs commissioned the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) to develop a WOC model for the prevention of VAW that is supported by evidence of effectiveness and could be implemented in a range of settings.

This interactive workshop will begin with a brief presentation of 11 principles for the design, implementation and delivery of an effective WOC model for preventing VAW. These principles have been drawn from an in-depth literature review and preliminary consultations held with a number of relevant stakeholders in Victoria. After the presentation, a series of in-depth group discussions focusing on three specific principles will be conducted. All participants will be invited to contribute to these discussions and share their professional experiences and

thoughts with the group. The group discussions will be facilitated by the workshop convenors. This workshop is tailored towards community-based practitioners (including local government) who are interested in implementing a WOC to prevent VAW in their area.

The objectives of the workshop will be to:

- increase participants' understanding and awareness of the variety of factors that may be considered when designing, implementing and delivering a WOC approach to PVAW;
- 'reality-test' the identified principles for designing, implementing and delivering a WOC approach to PVAW; and
- facilitate the sharing of practical lessons between participants based on their own experience of having conducted work in this space.

Session outline:

1. Welcome and introductions
2. Purpose of the workshop and workshop outline
3. Presentation of the 11 principles for the design, implementation and delivery of WOC models for PVAW
4. Focused discussion 1—Choosing appropriate and evidence-based responses
5. Focused discussion 2—Involving men as leaders, participants and advocates
6. Focused discussion 3—Understanding the problem or identifying opportunities for intervention
7. Close and wrap-up

'Sex, young people and the law' - how to deliver and evaluate preventative legal education for young people and newly arrived communities

Ms Angela Costi, Senior Community Legal Education Coordinator, Victoria Legal Aid

Ms Anoushka Jeronimus, Program Manager Youth Crime, Victoria Legal Aid

Ms Monica Ferrari, Manager Community Legal Education, Victoria Legal Aid

The Community Legal Education program at Victoria Legal Aid uses storytelling to convey sensitive and important legal information



to disadvantaged communities, including disengaged youth and newly arrived communities. This approach is packaged in the format of digital stories, films, scenarios and activities. Two preventative education projects are highlighted:

- Sex, young people and the law (SYPL) – the law on cyberbullying, ‘sexting’, consent and age of consent
- What’s the law? Australian law for new arrivals on ten topics, including family violence, child protection, driving and police powers.

The projects use a multi-faceted way of delivery, including training teachers and workers, direct delivery by our lawyers to students, and collaborating with the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development to provide our resources via teacher portals. The projects have demonstrated their success through evaluations, which have included surveys and interviews.

Some young people’s responses to SYPL are:

‘It was relevant because our age group is at the age when we’re starting to have sex’

‘It has made me more careful when I go to parties’

‘Very useful how small something can be to get charged’

Evaluation of the first year of the SYPL project shows that 86.5% of students indicated that the SYPL session they took part in was either relevant or very relevant. SYPL is an evidence-based, respectful response to the growing need in the community for preventative education as it relates to children’s sexuality and social media activity. It is supported by the Department of Education and the Alannah and Madeline Foundation. Since March 2013, we have delivered 55 sessions to 1720 students, teachers and youth workers across Victoria, including Mooroolbark, Mildura, Bendigo and Warrnambool.

What’s the law? has been recognised by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection as an invaluable national education kit to be rolled out to ESL students, Humanitarian Settlement Services clients and all communities considered newly arrived. A national evaluation of the project has demonstrated that the kit:

‘...equips students with English language skills and, at the same time, equips them with knowledge about legal problems. These two skill sets combine powerfully to support our students to identify and prevent legal problems from arising.’ Graeme Sparkes, Young Adult Migrant Education teacher, NMIT.

This workshop will showcase the two projects by sharing their content, providing training on their delivery and unpacking the evaluation methodology used to prove their success. Participants will learn how to use the two education kits and how evaluation of legal education is conducted. Scenarios, narrative and quizzes will be used to interact with participants and to embed legal information. For example, a ‘sexting’ scenario will be read out to the group and

they will be encouraged to brainstorm a response, which will then be unpacked by the lawyer.

It will be co-delivered by legal educators and a practising criminal lawyer from the Youth Crime program. The Youth Crime program is Victoria’s largest provider of legal services to young people charged with criminal offences. In any 12-month period, Youth Crime represents around 2,500 young people in the criminal division of the Children’s Court.

Engaging children, youth and their families to address juvenile offending: Effective Community Youth Policing

Senior Sergeant Kevin Kneebone, Practice Leader Youth Policing, Royal New Zealand Police College, New Zealand Police

The presenter will work with the audience on practical ways of engaging children, youth and their families to address juvenile offending and to prevent subsequent offending. Based on NZ Police’s Prevention First Policing, it will explore how agencies can work together with the wider community to divert ‘at risk’ and offending young people from the court system and from further offending. The workshop will be based around teaching the practical application of a 3-path model of intervention and diversion and the steps that can be taken to develop whole of community responses to youth crime. Working through a series of case studies, key elements of the approach that will be workshopped include:

- the need for precise identification of risk and protective factors,
- the role of police,
- working effectively with other agencies,
- practical engagement of family and community and
- measuring success

Outcome-focussed crime prevention planning

Mr Anthony Morgan, Research Manager, Crime Prevention and Evaluation Research, Australian Institute of Criminology

Dr Lisa Simone, Manager, Safe City, City of Sydney

One of the significant challenges confronting practitioners and evaluators when it comes to measuring the impact of local crime prevention is that it is often unclear what outcomes—beyond reductions in crime and improvements in community safety—should be evaluated. The link between the work being done by local communities and the problems that are being addressed is often assumed and rarely made explicit, and data collection is frequently an afterthought. Investing time in identifying clear outcomes early in the crime prevention planning process offers a number of important benefits, including helping to keep the work focussed on the things that really matter, ensuring that the problems being targeted are well understood and guiding the collection of baseline data that can be used as part of performance monitoring and future evaluation.

This interactive workshop will begin by describing the work undertaken by the Australian Institute of Criminology in partnership with the City of Sydney to develop a performance framework for the Safe City Strategy and Social Housing Wellbeing and Safety Action Plan and how this resulted in a different way of thinking about crime prevention planning. Participants will then be guided through the process of applying this same method and approach to other strategies—including their own work. The workshop will work through the stages of problem identification, linking solutions to problems and identifying short, intermediate and longer-term outcomes. Implications for baseline data collection will be considered.

The workshop will help to improve participants' understanding of an outcome-focussed approach to crime prevention planning, build their capacity to link crime prevention and community safety problems to solutions and outcomes and facilitate the sharing of practical experience in crime prevention planning between participants.

Session outline:

1. Welcome, introductions and workshop outline
2. Presentation: A performance framework for the City of Sydney Safe City Strategy and Social Housing Wellbeing and Safety Action Plan and an outcome-focussed approach to crime prevention planning
3. Group exercise and/or facilitated discussion: Participants will work through their own examples (or provided example) and identify the specific problems being addressed and describe how the planned strategies address these problems
4. Group exercise and/or facilitated discussion: Participants will identify the short, intermediate and long-term outcomes that are expected to be delivered as part of the strategy
5. Group exercise and/or facilitated discussion: Participants will identify potential options for baseline data collection to enable a future assessment of the impact of their crime prevention strategy on the outcomes that have been identified
6. Final comments and close



Symposia Abstracts Listed in alphabet order by surname

Communities That Care (CTC): Engaging and empowering communities for youth crime prevention and collective impact

*Mr Brian Bumbarger, Assistant Director,
Prevention Research Center, Penn State
University*

*Dr Richard Catalano, Bartley Dobb Professor for
the Study and Prevention of Violence, and
Director, Social Development Research Group,
University of Washington*

*Dr Bosco Rowland, Research Fellow, School of
Psychology, Deakin University*

Current efforts to disseminate CTC

If CTC is to be disseminated widely, it needs to have a cost effective mode for training and be adapted for different populations. In this follow up to the Dr Richard Catalano's plenary session, current efforts to disseminate CTC will be described including focusing on children 0-10, children and youth in urban settings and in American Indian communities, and the development of a webinar based training and technical assistance system.

The Smart Generation trial: using the CTC approach to reduce risk factors related to adolescent alcohol use

Youth alcohol-related harm and violence has been rising in Australia and is related to a trend for alcohol use to occur at younger ages. This presentation will describe how the CTC approach, an evidence-based framework for implementing effective prevention approaches at a community level, is being used in Australia to assist communities to implement prevention strategies aimed to reduce and prevent these problems.

The CTC model was adapted to deliver the Smart Generation trial: a randomised controlled trial investigating the potential for community-level prevention response to reduce alcohol consumption among adolescents. This presentation showcases how community capacity building can be used as a vehicle to reduce anti social and alcohol related behaviours. Smart Generation targeted Year 7 and 8 students and parents, and aimed to reduce the supply of alcohol through other community sources. Fourteen intervention and 14 control communities across Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia were matched on SES, location and size. Intervention sites initiated community mobilisation and social marketing interventions in 2012 and 2013 with the aim of raising awareness and increasing adoption of the NHMRC guidelines, restricting the supply of alcohol to minors by liquor retail outlets and encouraging parents not to buy or provide alcohol to their children. Lifetime and monthly alcohol use will be assessed using a school survey of Year 8 students in all 28 communities.

Building Community Capacity for Evidence- based Youth Crime Prevention and Collective Impact: The CTC Model at Scale

In one of the largest CTC dissemination initiatives, nearly 300 community coalitions and evidence-based prevention programs have been implemented across the state of Pennsylvania in the United States. Two large quasi-experimental studies involving nearly 100,000 youth found the CTC combination of data-driven strategic prevention planning leading to selection and implementation of evidence-based interventions resulted in significantly lower rates of delinquency and youth drug use, higher levels of school engagement, better academic achievement, and greater fidelity and sustainability of youth crime prevention projects. Evidence suggests this collective impact approach is also resulting in significant reductions in costly youth incarceration, representing a significant cost savings to taxpayers.

In addition to these promising individual and systems-level outcomes, we will discuss the challenges and benefits of implementing CTC (and evidence-based programs generally) at scale, including the infrastructure and supports necessary to create sustained community capacity, and the potential for population-level public health and public safety impact that is only possible through large-scale implementation.

Preventing violence using information from the developmental sciences

Professor Sheryl Hemphill, Professor of Psychology, Australian Catholic University

Dr Lata Satyen, Lecturer in Psychology, Deakin University

Ms Archana Ranganathan, PhD Candidate, School of Psychology, Deakin University

Ms Michele Burn, Doctor of Clinical Psychology student, Deakin University

Violence across all sections of the community is becoming increasingly prevalent. What is required is a systematic approach to prevent violence. The present symposium will examine a range of approaches from the developmental sciences that can be implemented to reduce violence. Four papers that examine different strategies to prevent violence will be presented.

Trends and predictors of youth violence in Victorian students: What do they tell us about best options for future local prevention work?

This presentation will discuss effective ways to reduce youth violence through an understanding of trends in youth violence and how it develops. Influential factors specific to Victorian school students will be examined. The first set of data compares the rates of carrying a weapon and attacking someone with intent to harm in Victorian students across a ten-year period. The second data set is comprised of unique and rich data from the International Youth Development Study, a longitudinal study of students in Years 5, 7 and 9 in Australia and the USA. Findings in relation to the predictors of violence in late adolescence will be reported. The evidence base regarding effective interventions and key policy messages around the prevention of youth violence will be discussed.

Intimate partner violence in migrant and non-migrant women in Australia: a comparison of help-seeking behaviour.

This presentation will highlight the differences in help-seeking behaviour between migrant and non-migrant women who have

experienced intimate partner violence. The results of a study in which 195 women ranging in age from 18 to 79 years completed surveys on the level of abuse experienced and their help-seeking behaviour will be presented. The social and cultural factors that influence why migrant women decide not to seek help, the barriers to seeking help and how women acquire information to seek assistance will be discussed. The development of interventions that focus on reducing the socio-cultural barriers to seeking help among migrant women will be examined.

Intimate partner violence among children and young adults: a systematic review of longitudinal studies on risk and protective factors.

This presentation will present the results of a systematic review in which 83 longitudinal studies were reviewed to examine the risk and protective factors in a child's development that can create conduciveness for later age experience of intimate partner violence. A range of factors such as parental conflict, delinquent peer networks, and having anti-social tendencies will be examined. The implications for the development and implementation of improved prevention strategies for the crime will be discussed.

An evidence-based intervention program to control problem behaviours in children

The final presentation will focus on an evaluation of the School and Family Connections Program in reducing family conflict, parental psychological distress and increasing positive parenting factors including warmth, consistency and parental self-efficacy. An evaluation of such a program is important because evidence-based (EB) parenting and family interventions have been demonstrated to reduce adolescent risk of behavioural, emotional and social problems, and family conflict.



Design + Crime: reconnecting 2 disciplines to better understand crime problems and effect innovative solutions

This session consists of four presentations that illustrate how the Designing out Crime Research Centre at UTS, Sydney approaches crime problems. The fusion of Design and Crime has arguably created a new discipline area where methods and tools from both can be used and adapted to better understand crime problems and effect innovative solutions.

What do we get if we add design to criminology?

Mr Rodger Watson, Deputy Director, Designing out Crime, UTS

Professor Kees Dorst, Director, Designing out Crime, UTS

The disciplines of Design and Criminology intersected significantly in the late 1960s and early 1970s leaving a lasting legacy on crime prevention practice. However, in the four preceding decades the disciplines have grown apart leaving Criminology with an out-dated understanding of design, and the Design disciplines with little engagement in Criminology. This presentation explores the fruitfulness of reconnecting the two disciplines and outlines three models of practice where they interact today.

Tackling violence and other crime related problems through a reframing process

Associate Professor Douglas Tomkin, Business Manager, Designing out Crime, UTS

A series of vicious attacks in popular Sydney nightspots during 2012 resulted in a call to stem alcohol-fuelled violence at late night precincts. A number of "quick fixes" proved ineffective; these included increased policing, improved lighting and installation of CCTV. In collaboration with the City of Sydney the Designing out Crime Research Centre reframed the problem using a nine-step design process. Recommendations resulting from this process are currently being introduced in a destination prone to violence. This presentation describes the reframing process employed to tackle this and other crimes ranging from shoplifting to terrorist attacks.

Crime fighting with local government: a multi-disciplinary approach

Ms Kim Wan, Research Officer, Designing out Crime, UTS

This presentation shifts from approaching crime prevention in new developments as simply crime risks to be minimised or removed. Instead we focus on a more productive approach where crime prevention credentials are merged with design intentions and broader community interests. Two case studies illustrate how Designing out Crime collaborated with local government to address crime and safety concerns over new developments in a physically and politically complex environment. These projects incorporated approaches that sought a shared understanding of the physical and social context, anticipated functional use/misuse of spaces, and explored creative design alternatives.

Educational partnerships for social design and crime prevention

Dr Olga Camacho Duarte, Research Fellow, Designing out Crime, UTS

The Designing out Crime Research Centre works together with crime prevention and urban management practitioners as well as design students and academics in a range of disciplines to change the approach to crime prevention problems in urban settings. The main forum we use to apply our approach is through our winter school, an intensive 5 week course. Design briefs are developed in partnership with organisations using co-design. The emerging design explorations offer different insights into the crime issue being investigated through this process. This paper presents some examples to illustrate this co-design process.

Paper Abstracts

Listed in alphabet order by surname

Late Night Safety in the Adelaide CBD

Ms Ruth Ambler, Executive Director, Strategic Policy & Organisational Performance, Attorney-General's Department (South Australia)

Ms Sally Cunningham, Senior Policy Officer, Strategic Policy, Attorney-General's Department (South Australia)

The South Australian Government, in partnership with local government and non-government organisations, has introduced a range of measures to address alcohol-related violence and improve late night safety in the Adelaide CBD. Early indications are that both assaults reported to police and alcohol-related presentations to hospitals have reduced significantly following introduction of the reforms.

The measures have included more flexible liquor licensing arrangements, a Late Night Code of Practice for licensed venues (including a 3am lockout), increased fines for those who behave in an offensive or disorderly manner near licenced premises, an education campaign developed in conjunction with young people to encourage safe partying, managed taxi ranks, increased public transport and a CCTV strategy.

All of these initiatives are designed to make Adelaide safer at night and will encourage more people to visit and spend time in the city.

Developing healthy relationships to reduce women's recidivism: The WIPAN Mentoring Program

Ms Kat Armstrong, Director, Women in Prison Advocacy Network (WIPAN)

Social capital can be defined as "the extent of trust, reciprocity, and mutual cooperation that are available to individuals and communities". Low levels of social capital have been determined to be a key indicator of recidivism for women exiting prison. It has been argued that in order to assist women prisoners to develop healthy relationships, with themselves and others, they need to experience healthy "relationships that do not re-enact their histories of loss, neglect, and abuse". In this paper the Women in Prison Advocacy Network (WIPAN) describes the development and operation of the WIPAN Mentoring Program (WMP) for women who are currently

in, and those who are exiting, prison. The WMP was developed in response to an identified post-release social support gap for women and is intended to assist and support women to stay out of prison. The program works to prevent and reduce recidivism by providing positive social connections and support to deeply isolated women. It also offers an alternative to destructive relationships that contribute to women continuing their offending cycles. By recruiting and training volunteers from the broader community, the WMP begins to build local communities' awareness and understanding of the complex issues associated with women's involvement in the criminal justice system and in so doing, increases social cohesion and positive community relationships. The WMP encourages a woman's autonomy, supports her community reintegration and promotes her overall wellbeing and has successfully reduced recidivism.

Family Violence, a community's response

Ms Margaret Augerinos, Chief Executive Officer, Centre for Non-Violence (Bendigo);

Ms Sharon Fraser, General Manager, GO Goldfields, Central Goldfields Shire Council

The Central Goldfields Shire encompasses communities with socio-economic vulnerability. The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage ranks Central Goldfields Shire in the lowest 10% across Victoria and in the lowest 20% across Australia. Crime against the person has increased from 1300/100,000 in Oct 2011-Sept 2012 to 1492/100,000 in October 2013 in our shire; however the majority of this increase (157) is attributed to new reports of family violence.

The Go Goldfields Alliance is an innovative alliance of organisations across all service sectors, created to deliver locally relevant responses to social issues that are too complex and too long-term for previous solutions. Family violence is just such an issue.

The Go Goldfields Alliance has developed a Family Violence Strategy. This strategy was designed in consultation with 43 families across the shire, 22 of whom self disclosed personal experiences of family violence; with local and regional services and with community service agencies and leaders. Consequently the resulting Family Violence Strategy has been well integrated into the community.

The paper being presented will outline how the community and service system have been engaged and empowered in the development and implementation of a holistic approach to family violence including prevention, early intervention and intervention approaches and the impact this engagement is having.



Safety in numbers: a partnership model for community safety and local engagement

Ms Kath Brackett, Manager - Community Planning and Development, Brimbank City Council

Inspector Chris Gilbert, Brimbank Local Area Commander, Victoria Police

In 2012, Brimbank commenced the establishment of a Community Safety Partnership Model as a means to actively engage with its diverse community and safety stakeholders to improve actual and perceived safety within the municipality.

Whilst similar in concept to previous Local Safety Committee models, the Brimbank Model includes several defining features that strengthen its ability to achieve outcomes.

The Model promotes a coordinated and holistic approach to achieving safety outcomes; encourages and facilitates community capacity building; and acknowledges the importance of partnerships at all levels. Importantly, the Model was developed and implemented in collaboration with Victoria Police.

As part of the Model, four placed-based committees known as 'Safety Working Groups' (SWG's) have been established. These groups are made up of representatives from the local community, Brimbank City Council, Victoria Police and community agencies with a collective goal and commitment to improving community safety.

Community engagement and capacity building is a core strength of the model. Community participants completed a comprehensive training program to support their active involvement in group activities and planning. The localised nature of these groups allows for meaningful engagement with local community and the implementation of relevant and effective safety initiatives and responses.

Linked to the SWG's is a strategic, regional 'Safety Roundtable' comprising of representatives from various State Government departments, Victoria Police, Crime Stoppers Victoria and Brimbank City Council. The core function of the group is to provide leadership, strategic oversight and support to the SWG's in their development and implementation of key initiatives.

Explaining the property crime drop: the offender perspective

Dr Rick Brown, Deputy Director (Research), Australian Institute of Criminology

Much of the international literature on the property crime drop has focused on either officially published crime statistics or on victim surveys. Typically these studies have tested hypotheses that may explain the crime drop by comparing the timing of the crime drop with the timing of a change in an explanatory variable. As a result, a range of explanations have been put forward, ranging from changes in abortion laws to improvements in policing and from changes in income inequality to increases in imprisonment.

To date, studies have failed to take account of explanations offered by those who commit property crime. This paper will therefore explore the responses given by police detainees asked questions about the property crime drop as part of AIC's Drug Use Monitoring Australia Program. The presentation will outline the most prevalent reasons put forward for the crime drop and will explore the plausibility of those explanations.

Experimental research and crime prevention in Australia: Are they incompatible?

Dr Rick Brown, Deputy Director (Research), Australian Institute of Criminology

Mr Anthony Morgan, Research Manager, Crime Prevention and Evaluation Research, Australian Institute of Criminology

Dr Jason Payne, Senior Lecturer, Australian National University

Rigorous, high quality evaluation is key to demonstrating the value of crime prevention in addressing local crime problems. Compared to other locations, such as the US and UK, the standard of crime prevention evaluation in Australia has been lacking, both in quality and quantity. An assessment of the systematic reviews and meta-analyses conducted on behalf of the Campbell Collaboration and Washington State Institute for Public Policy shows that very few Australian studies meet the criteria for inclusion. This is particularly true for community-based responses to crime delivered outside of the criminal justice system.

This paper argues for a much greater emphasis on experimental research designs in the evaluation of Australian crime prevention. Drawing upon the Australian Institute of Criminology's experience in having conducted evaluation in a range of settings, some of the reasons for the lack of experimental research will be identified and discussed. Common assumptions as to why experimental research designs are not practical or feasible will be identified, tested and challenged. This paper will end by describing a way forward for experimental research in community crime prevention, including strategies for addressing some of the common criticisms and perceived limitations of this approach.

Evaluation of the Wodonga School-based Restorative Practice Program: Findings and Implications

*Dr Clare-Louise Brumley, Research Fellow,
Gateway Community Health*

The Wodonga restorative practice conferencing model is an early intervention service designed to support young people involved in adverse incidents. The model operates as a partnership between local schools, health services and police. The partnership arose out of the recognition that bringing together these service providers broadens the resource base for helping young people remain engaged in school and minimises the potential for community-based crime.

The findings of an evaluation study of the Wodonga restorative conference program are presented. This is the first study of the Wodonga program and contributes valuable data for supporting evidence-based practice which is much needed in a field where the research base is currently very limited.

Data was collected for a sample of over 70 adolescents involved in 36 conferences held in Wodonga, North East Victoria over 2011 and 2012. Findings showed that young people's experience of the program were immensely positive. Participants frequently reported that the conference was useful in resolving, or making better, problematic issues, of which bullying was the most prominent issue addressed. Key elements of a good conference experience were that people felt listened to, what was spoken was done so sincerely, and that everyone got a fair go. Attending to these factors has important implications for maintaining quality service delivery. Emotional safe-guards are paramount in ensuring the integrity of the process. As will be explored in this presentation, this can occur via careful consideration of facilitation skill and style, on the back drop of a school-wide restorative philosophy.

Crime Prevention - Implications of Mainstreaming and the Property Crime Decline

*Mr Garner Clancey, Lecturer, Sydney University;
Deputy Director, Sydney Institute of Criminology*

*Mr Patrick Shepherdson, Research Assistant,
Sydney Institute of Criminology; Private
Consultant*

Despite the demise of some central crime prevention units in Australian jurisdictions in recent years, crime prevention is now routinely practised and supported by many agencies involving many actors. In this presentation, we will argue that efforts to engage with planning departments, child welfare services, education departments, neighbourhood centres, youth services, local government and a host of government and non-government organisations has resulted in the mainstreaming of crime prevention. We will reflect and draw on our recent research on crime prevention activities in NSW and consider the impact of mainstreaming. In particular, we will focus on the role of local government and the diverse crime prevention activities routinely undertaken by councils as an example of how this process of mainstreaming has permeated different functional units of local government and has seeded investment in crime prevention from a new range of partners. We will also consider the future of crime prevention in light of the recent NSW property crime decline, which has significant implications for crime prevention policy and practise. As some of the structures established to promote crime prevention begin to fade (e.g. Neighbourhood Watch, Local Crime Prevention Committees, Community Drug Action Teams), there is a risk that some of the previous attention and resources dedicated to crime prevention will be withdrawn. We will consider this and the implications of mainstreaming in outlining future challenges and opportunities for crime prevention in NSW and Australia.

Can You Fight Crime with Placemaking?

*Mr William Coogan, Place Manager Brunswick,
Moreland City Council*

Public policy and design professionals will be familiar with the CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) framework for reducing crime. A case study from Brunswick, Melbourne is experimenting with a Placemaking approach to building safer places.



The tragic murder of Jillian Meagher, off Sydney Road, Brunswick in September 2012, made national and international front pages. A week after the incident, 30,000 people marched down Sydney Road in an outpouring of grief and solidarity. Since late 2012, the community, Council and local Police have focused their energies on improving public safety on streets in Moreland. A raft of initiatives are in train. One such initiative is a “Pop Up Park” in a location of high crime, directly adjoining the southern end of Sydney Road. The working assumption is that if we can create a place that people love, this will in itself ward away crime and anti-social behaviour. This approach can be described as “Placemaking” and is much to do with firing the hearts and minds of the local community.

The Pop Up Park in Brunswick ran during the months of Feb and March 2014, and sought to “test” how such a space may work, what will happen to vehicle traffic and, most importantly, what the impacts are on crime. This presentation will focus on the logic behind the park, the logistics of implementing a park by closing a road, the activities which occurred during the trial, and most importantly the impacts and public feedback following the Pop Park period.

Sustaining a local crime prevention project: The Banksia Gardens Community Connections model

Mr Jaime De Loma-Osorio Ricon, Deputy CEO / Manager Research, Innovation and Community Practice, Banksia Gardens Community Services

Community Connections is a place-based community project in the Banksia Gardens estate. The project aims to build community strength and pride by addressing long existing issues of violence and crime, low educational attainment, unemployment and poor access to health services. By working in partnership with local residents, community organisations and the three tiers of government, the project has achieved significant results, including the following key outcomes:

- 46% reduction in crime on the estate over the first 18 months of the project, in particular drug dealing and theft from cars.
- Increased community confidence in reporting of crime over the first 18 months of the project – 38% increase in calls to ‘000’.
- Removal of drug dealers from the estate.
- 62 Anonymous reports made through the Banksia Gardens Tenants’ group.
- Environmental design - The Community Development Framework outlines a staged approach to the creation of a safer, more vibrant space for residents.

Using a brief overview of the first two years of the project as a

starting point, the author will utilise the results of a comprehensive community consultation exercise recently undertaken to critically examine some of the current challenges faced by the Banksia Gardens estate and by the project, including the following:

- The need to make improvements to the urban fabric of the estate (building types, thoroughfares, open space, frontages, streetscape and general amenity).
- The need to shift the historical culture of relatively high tolerance to anti-social behaviour and crime.
- The need to build on the knowledge, the strong relationships with the community and the partnerships generated by the project to break the wicked connection between crime and structural disadvantage.

Prevention of Violence Against Women in Our Community – local government takes the lead

Ms Teresa Dowd, Prevention of Violence Against Women Coordinator, Mount Alexander Shire Council

The Prevention of Violence Against Women in Our Community, Central Victorian Cluster, is an innovative partnership between Mount Alexander Shire Council, City of Greater Bendigo and Macedon Ranges Shire. It is one of three clusters of councils funded through the Victorian State Government (The Office of Women’s Affairs - Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women and Children 2012 - 2015) to test models of good practice, pilot new initiatives and develop resources to prevent violence against women. It has been doing this by challenging attitudes and behaviours that support or excuse violence. It also aims to build Victorian communities that are non-violent and gender equitable.

Local government was chosen as the setting for this innovative project because of its far reaching connections into the community, through Local Safety Committees, Emergency Management and Family Violence Forums etc. The project’s objectives include increasing awareness and understanding of local governments and their communities of the underlying causes of violence against women and to contribute to the evidence base for the primary prevention of violence women in the local government and community setting

To date a number of project-plan strategies have been completed and evaluated using a program logic model created in collaboration with the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC). These strategies will be the basis of a whole of community model, to be developed by the AIC, which could be rolled out through other councils.

This paper focuses on the process of engaging leaders and capacity building three local government authorities in central Victoria to enable them to increase gender equity and reduce violence against women.

Footscray CCTV System- evaluating its effectiveness

Ms Lynley Dumble, Manager Community Infrastructure and Social Development, Maribyrnong City Council

The Footscray Public Safety CCTV system has been jointly funded by Maribyrnong City Council and the (then) Victorian Department of Planning and Community Development. The system comprises 32 fixed and pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ) cameras installed in 16 locations. The Footscray Police monitor the system and have developed Standard Operating Procedures in relation to data handling, storage, destruction and release and are responsible for the day to day operation of the system.

Operational from June 2011, the main purpose of the Footscray Public Safety CCTV system is to improve perceptions of safety in Footscray Central.

The presentation will focus on the detail of the CCTV system evaluation findings:

- Perceptions of safety have improved in the camera zone relative to perceptions of safety in Maribyrnong in general.
- CCTV is clearly a valuable and effective policing tool. The system appears to support proactive policing and is widely used by police to gather evidence.
- The street-based drug trade appears to have been impacted by the introduction of the CCTV system earlier and more significantly than was envisaged in the evaluation framework.
- There is some early evidence that suggests a reduction in crime in the camera zone that is greater than reductions in the Municipality generally.
- Displacement of injecting drug use and of graffiti commenced relatively quickly after the introduction of the CCTV cameras.
- The Footscray CCTV system is one component of the "Footscray Shared Approach to Safety Program" that promotes an integrated multi strategy approach with a range of stakeholders to improve community safety and prevent crime.

Community Engagement – Standards for Police Practitioners

Ms Jean Dyzel, Manager for Education and Standards, Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA)

Community engagement is a core function of policing. The commitment to engaging with communities is evident in the Directions in Australia New Zealand Policing 2012–2015. It clearly identifies 'Communities' as one of its four Directions. Although the 'Communities' Direction contains a much broader scope, it has – amongst others initiatives – led to the development of ANZPAA Education and Training Guidelines for Community Engagement, Mental Health and Family and Domestic Violence. These Guidelines seek to influence policing practices related to Community Engagement, by guiding the design and delivery of education and training. The development of these Guidelines form part of a larger professionalisation agenda to enhance police services and their practitioner capabilities.

This process has required extensive consultation with Australian and New Zealand jurisdictions in order to capture the range of knowledge and skills that police officers require when working with communities and their expectations. This presentation outlines how such a common perspective was developed. It also describes the conceptual framework embedded in these Guidelines in preparation for the transition to Standards in future. This transition is inherent in the broader Australia New Zealand Policing Professionalisation Strategy, developed by the Australia New Zealand Council for Police Professionalisation (ANZCoPP). The presentation explores dimensions of this Strategy and the diffusion of the Professional Domains into the policing profession.

Police-imposed punishment: a response to alcohol-related violence and disorder in Victoria

Mrs Clare Farmer, Research Fellow and Associate Lecturer, Deakin University

Patterns and trends in alcohol-related violence and disorder in Victoria's night-time economy (NTE), and attendant media and political focus, have precipitated an expanding regulatory and legislative framework. A key feature of the legislative response is the proliferation of police-imposed discretionary justice. Measures such as infringement notices, move-on powers, exclusion and



banning orders enable police-initiated resolutions and punishments to be imposed locally and immediately. The nature and extent of discretionary police powers has expanded over the last decade, but with limited analysis of their effectiveness or potential broader consequences.

This paper addresses key features of new research into Victoria's banning order legislation. Banning orders enable police officers to compel the recipient to leave a designated area and prohibits re-entry for up to 72 hours; implicitly criminalising the act of being in a public space. Banning orders sidestep judicial oversight, potentially undermine the presumption of innocence and conflate notions of pre-emption and punishment.

The effectiveness of banning as a mechanism to control and reduce violence in the NTE is unclear, yet their scope continues to increase. The rhetoric upon which the legislation is predicated serves to diminish any challenge to the diminution of rights that is evident in its enactment. The perceived 'need' to address a problem is used to justify any potential impact upon the principles of criminal law, due process procedural protections and individual rights. Consequently, the potential exists for discretionary powers, devised as a limited response to specific concerns, to become 'normalised' and extended through use rather than scrutiny.

The Foundation to Prevent Violence against Women and their Children: Role and Strategic Directions

Dr Lara Fergus, Director, Policy and Evaluation, National Foundation to Prevent Violence against Women and their Children

The Foundation to Prevent Violence against Women and their Children was launched in July 2013 as an independent, not for profit organisation. Initially funded by the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments, and with the Northern Territory Government confirming its support in March 2014, the Foundation is tasked with providing national leadership to prevent violence against women and their children before it occurs ('primary prevention'). We aim to raise awareness, engage the community in action, and motivate men and women of all ages – as well as business, governments and community organisations – to challenge attitudes, behaviours and practices that excuse, justify or hide violence against women and their children. All State and Territory Governments have been invited to join as members.

This presentation will outline developments at the Foundation to date, and in particular the evidence-base, consultation outcomes and current process of defining our strategic directions. There is

a wealth of practice knowledge, experience and evidence, from Australia and overseas, demonstrating that together we can create the change necessary to stop violence from happening in the first place. This presentation will look at how the Foundation sees its role as building on this work to drive a collaborative and partnership-based effort – with governments, corporate and public sectors, women's organisations and others – to achieve the widespread social transformation necessary to end violence against women and their children.

Unwanted sexual attention in licensed venues: moving beyond prevention through environmental design

Dr Bianca Fileborn, Research Officer, La Trobe University

Alcohol-fuelled physical and interpersonal violence has received considerable attention from media, government and police over the past decade. Yet, there is increasing evidence to suggest that unwanted sexual attention and sexual violence are commonly encountered by young adults, and particularly young women, in pubs and clubs. Despite this emerging research there has been minimal attention paid to the ways in which unwanted sexual attention could be responded to and prevented within licensed venues. Drawing on a mixed-methods research study, this paper considers the implications of young adults' experiences and perceptions of unwanted sexual attention for informing prevention efforts. I argue that while there is clearly scope for prevention strategies to consider environmental design, we need to move beyond this as the core approach to crime prevention. Efforts to prevent unwanted sexual attention cannot be viewed in isolation from venue culture, and the sense of community and belonging that young people feel within clubs and pubs. These factors have particular implications for how crime prevention is approached, and some alternative strategies will be considered in this presentation.

Drones, trust and public opinion

Associate Professor John Fitzgerald, Head, Criminology, University of Melbourne

There has been a substantial increase in public, security and commercial interest in domestic drones or Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs). Drones loom as a limit case for intrusive surveillance, as they

can collect and disseminate data in ways that seemed improbable not so long ago. The retail cost of UAV systems is dropping and the range of applications for drones is expanding dramatically. Whilst they have been used in a range of emergency and security settings, it will not be long before we see drones featuring in a variety of crime prevention applications. A key issue is the degree to which the public will tolerate drones. Although privacy concerns were once considered important enough to limit the deployment of CCTV, video surveillance technology is now pervasive. Similarly, commentary on drones has focused on privacy issues, it is however unclear how public opinion will shape the rollout of this “sensing technology”. This paper reviews the available evidence on public opinion about drones. The reviews of public opinion in the USA, UK and other jurisdictions reveals that it is not so much the technology, but the context that matters. As one report suggested it is the mission rather than the machine. It is suggested that public opinion needs to be understood in a more context sensitive manner if we are to understand the social significance of this sensing technology.

Domestic violence does not have to end in homicide - Conceptualising a holistic approach to risk detection and effective intervention

*Ms Annette Gillespie, Chief Executive Officer,
Women's Domestic Violence Crisis Service
Victoria*

Domestic violence may end in homicide, but it doesn't have to. Over the past decade, the Victorian integrated family violence service system has worked together to implement a common risk assessment for women at risk of violence from a partner or ex-partner. Despite the effective implementation of the common risk assessment, the domestic homicide rate continues to grow to the point where there was 28-recorded family violence related deaths in Victoria alone in 2012/13. This leaves us to question our current risk assessment practices and to explore different ways to recognise, respond and minimise risk together as a community.

Using a conceptual model that applies a gender lens to explore the predictable behaviours of both the abuser and the victim allows the critical points for intervention to emerge. Building on the Duluth model, Annette Gillespie explores a holistic approach to screening family violence based on a multiple-dimensioned assessment of: (1) a woman identifying her own risk, (2) friends and peers identifying the woman's risk, and (3) services identifying the woman's risk, in order to better predict and respond to the most critical and effective point of intervention. This model provokes the family violence integrated service-system to re-imagine the way we think about and respond

to risk; understanding the critical relationship between a woman's experiences of domestic violence and how those around her respond to the abuse. This invites us to explore how responses across these three groups can together increase or decrease a woman's vulnerability to serious harm or death.

Generating Equality and Respect – A partnership for the prevention of violence against women

Ms Cara Gleeson, Senior Project Officer, VicHealth

*Ms Bronwyn Upston, Prevention Practitioner,
MonashLink Community Health Services*

It has long been recognised that partnerships are crucial for engaging and empowering communities to generate long-term sustained change, particularly on complex issues like preventing violence against women. The Generating Equality and Respect program is a world first, three-year program led by a strong and collaborative partnership between Monash City Council, MonashLink Community Health Service and VicHealth.

Drawing on VicHealth's decade long experience in preventing violence against women across a variety of settings and environments, Generating Equality and Respect is trialling a new site based saturation approach. The approach reaches people where they live, work, study and play, by delivering proven preventing violence against women strategies in one community within the City of Monash.

VicHealth's experience has shown that partnerships are an important mechanism for building and sustaining capacity to promote health, prevent illness, and harness diverse skills and resources for more effective health promotion outcomes.

The partnership between VicHealth, Monash City Council and MonashLink in delivering the Generating Equality and Respect Program is a critical success factor in this \$1 million investment.

In this presentation, VicHealth and the program manager for Generating Equality and Respect will discuss and explore

- The context of the partnership and the program
- The mechanisms used to support the partnership including the Partnership Agreement
- How the partnership has been critical to the success of the first 18 months of the program
- The strong base the partnership provides for the next 18 months of funding and into the sustained future of the program.



Beyond the Safe City – a new strategic approach

Mr Dean Griggs, Manager Community Safety and Wellbeing, City of Melbourne

Ms Anne Malloch, Team Leader City Issues, City of Melbourne

In this session we will share the story of how City of Melbourne is planning for a safer city – and beyond.

We'll include examples of our current work in supporting a prosperous and creative 24 hour city; improving the built environment; minimising the harms caused by alcohol and other drugs; and changing social and cultural norms to reduce crime, violence and injury.

We are using socially innovative approaches to building communities that are increasingly inclusive, connected, and resilient.

Monash Milk Bar Network Exchange

Mrs Emily Halliburton, Health Promotion Officer, City of Monash

The Monash Milk Bar Network Exchange, funded by the Victorian Government's Community Crime Prevention Program, seeks to build the capacity of Monash Milk Bar operators to implement crime prevention and business safety strategies, minimise harm from crime and increase the social and community engagement of Milk Bar operators in Monash.

The Network Exchange has been established in response to comprehensive consultation Monash Council has conducted with local Milk Bars which has identified Milk Bar Businesses as being subject to repeat crime, theft and in some instances, armed robbery. Milk Bar businesses are considered a soft target for criminal offenders, as they are often located in isolation, open late into the evening, have minimal staffing and there is often large amounts of cash on premise.

These issues are compounded by the fact that Milk Bar businesses in Monash are predominantly run by Chinese migrants who speak limited English and are often socially isolated. These barriers increase their vulnerability and impact their confidence to report crime to Police.

The Monash Milk Bar Network Exchange is facilitated by a Council officer and meets three times in 2014, with regular post, phone and

email correspondence. Council, Victoria Police, Neighbourhood Watch and relevant community services participate in the Network Exchange to share crime prevention, business safety and community services information.

The response to this Network Exchange has been enormously positive from Milk Bar operators and has received a great deal of interest from regional Councils and Police who hope to adopt a similar program.

Baby Makes 3—A family violence prevention program for first-time parents

Ms Libby Hargreaves, Whitehorse Community Health Service

Mr Steve Dawkins, Warrnambool City Council

The arrival of a new baby can be a time of great joy, but it is also a time of great change in a couple's relationship as they negotiate and establish parenting roles. The transition to parenthood is sadly also a time when women are particularly vulnerable to domestic violence. Violence often first occurs or intensifies during pregnancy and following the birth of a child.

Research shows that power imbalances between men and women are one of the key contributors to violence against women. These power differences often become apparent when couples have children. The birth of a first child therefore provides an important opportunity to assist couples maintain healthy relationships.

Baby Makes 3 is a program for new parents that promotes equal and respectful relationships between men and women during the transition to parenthood. It is a mainstream program delivered in Maternal and Child Health Services and incorporated as a standard component of the service's group program for new parents. Baby Makes 3 covers topics including societal expectations, gender roles, meaningful equality, sex and intimacy, communication and dealing with conflict.

An extensive evaluation of Baby Makes 3 demonstrated strong evidence the program has a positive effect on attitudes and behaviours of parents. The program received a state award for 'Outstanding Achievement in Health Promotion' and is currently being delivered within fourteen Victoria municipalities.

This presentation will highlight how Baby Makes 3 supports men and women to build healthy parenting relationships, and addresses the root causes of violence against women.

Improving management of late night transport for a safe and vibrant Sydney night life

Ms Libby Harris, Night Time City Project Manager, City of Sydney

Lengthy waiting times for transport services in late night areas leads to frustration and competition for scarce transport services. Developing 'effective' late night transport is thought to be an important aspect of reducing crime.

City of Sydney Council, in partnership with the NSW Police, Transport for NSW and the NSW Taxi Council trialled the management of Bayswater Road at Kings Cross, as a Transport-only Zone. Access was restricted to buses, taxis, hire cars, residents and emergency vehicles only, and conducted over three (3) consecutive Saturday nights between 9pm Saturday to 6am Sunday in March 2014.

The aim of the trial was to increase the free flow of public transport vehicles in and out of Kings Cross to improve the safety and amenity of the area through the reduction of patron waiting times and issues associated with footpath congestion.

A formal evaluation plan was developed to measure the outcome of the trial, whereby objectives were defined and the data used to measure the outcome of the trial was identified. Data pertaining to each objective was gathered prior to the trial to provide a baseline in which the trial data could be reasonably compared.

The presentation outlines the framework for the trial, the challenges in making it happen and what success there was in achieving the identified aim and objectives.

Youth, Community and Law Program

Mrs Karen Hart, General Manager, The Youth Junction Incorporated

Ms Dale Doran, Youth Access and Justice Case Manager, The Youth Junction Incorporated

The Youth, Community and Law Program is an innovative program in its 5th year of operation, for young adults aged 18-25 years. The program was established with the Magistrates Court of Victoria (Sunshine and Werribee) to tackle causes of offending behaviour, by providing intensive specialist pre-sentence interventions and treatments within a co-located youth service centre. There are 300 participants and 15% recidivism.

Does family support improve child behaviour and wellbeing in disadvantaged communities?

Professor Ross Homel, Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University

Dr Kate Freiberg, Senior Research Fellow, Griffith University

Introduction: Little is known internationally about the effects of family support on child behaviour and wellbeing. Pathways to Prevention was from 2002 to 2011 a comprehensive early crime prevention initiative in an ethnically diverse, socially disadvantaged region of Brisbane with family support at its core. It involved children aged 4-11 years in 7 primary schools, and their parents.

Methods: 123 children whose parent(s) received Pathways support between preschool and Grade 7 were matched one-on-one with 123 non-Pathways children on: classroom behaviour at the beginning of preschool; age; gender; ethnicity; and the number of bad things the child reported in their life ('adversity'). All 246 children attended preschool (age 4) in Stage 1 of the project (2002-3). Changes in classroom behaviour and child wellbeing between Grade 1 and 7 were compared across intervention and control groups using multilevel modelling with the baseline score on the dependent variable as a covariate.

Results: Any Pathways involvement improved parental efficacy scores. Only light involvement (1-5 contacts) combined with a low initial parent efficacy score improved child behaviour, but the effect was large. Adversity was strongly negatively correlated with wellbeing scores. Light contact also improved wellbeing, especially child social relations and emotion regulation.

Conclusions: Family support with relatively low levels of contact in disadvantaged contexts can improve child and parent outcomes across the primary years, with parent efficacy as a key moderating or mediating factor. These results are important for crime prevention policy since family support is a 'generic' response to need in deprived communities.



‘Practice Makes Perfect’: Preventing Arson

Senior Sergeant Joanne Howard, State Coordinator Crime Prevention Coordination Unit, South Australia Police

Practice Makes Perfect. Arsonists may be practicing in your local area. Don't let them perfect it. Fires can kill. Report it.

Fire can devastate communities, livelihoods and properties. Deliberately lit fires have the potential to cause serious harm to people and property and can cause significant damage to communities. South Australia Police (SAPOL) has taken bushfire arson prevention to a new level through an innovative crime prevention campaign and program. Operation Nomad is SAPOL's response to bushfires. This initiative began in the early 1990's and has been recognised as a best practice policing response to bushfire arson. Now SAPOL has driven its response a step further through the 'Practice Makes Perfect' arson prevention campaign and implementation of a suite of proactive and reactive crime prevention activities. Learn how SAPOL is engaging its workforce and the community to reduce the incidence of bushfire arson, raise community awareness, educate the community and encourage the reporting of suspicious behaviour.

A national picture of the use of CCTV by local councils

Ms Shann Hulme, Research Officer, Australian Institute of Criminology

Dr Rick Brown, Deputy Director (Research), Australian Institute of Criminology

Mr Anthony Morgan, Research Manager, Crime Prevention and Evaluation Research, Australian Institute of Criminology

There has been considerable growth in the use of closed circuit television (CCTV) in public spaces as a crime prevention measure and, increasingly, as a tool to help police identify offenders. There continues to be significant investment in the installation, maintenance and upgrade of CCTV systems by Commonwealth, state and territory and local governments. While discussions surrounding the benefits and challenges of CCTV are vast, there is less current

research that has examined the actual use of CCTV in local communities around Australia.

This paper will present the first results from a national survey of local councils on the nature and extent of CCTV use in open areas. The survey also explores issues such as the integration of CCTV into broader crime prevention strategies, the reasons for installing CCTV, privacy and legal issues and the costs associated with the installation, operation and maintenance of CCTV systems. Importantly, this research is the first in Australia to provide a national picture of the use of local council CCTV footage by police. The results of the survey will also be compared with a national survey conducted nearly a decade ago to explore changes in the way CCTV has been used by local councils. This research will help to inform future discussions regarding the use of CCTV by local councils, the crime prevention and crime detection benefits associated with CCTV and priorities for future investment in CCTV technology.

Smith Street Dreaming

Mr Hieng Lim, Senior Project Manager, Crime Prevention, Neighbourhood Justice Centre

Ms Maree Foelz, Project Officer, Neighbourhood Justice Centre

This paper presents the work of the Neighbourhood Justice Centre (NJC) and the Smith Street Working Group (SSWG) that culminated in the Smith Street Dreaming Festival in the Smith Street Community, Collingwood, Victoria, 2013.

Smith Street Dreaming Festival tells the story of how the NJC and the SSWG built positive and active relationships between the NJC, police, traders, the Aboriginal community and all other communities who visit, live and trade in Smith Street. It is a story about how innovative thinking, building respectful and strong relationships can change a community for the better.

The NJC was established in 2006 to service the City of Yarra as part of the State Government's A Fairer Victoria policy. The first and only community justice centre in Australia, the NJC was established to provide new and innovative ways of dealing with crime and other forms of social disorder, disadvantage and conflict, and to increase our community's confidence in and access to justice.

This paper will highlight the NJC's community justice model which places great importance and emphasis on how a strong community builds up social capital between people, contributes to reduction in crime and victimisation, increases community safety and stability, thereby creating good opportunities for sustainable development.

The Newcastle solution: A realist perspective

Ms Monique Mann, Research Officer, Australian Institute of Criminology

Mr Matthew Willis, Research Manager, Criminal Justice Monitoring and Analysis, Australian Institute of Criminology

In March 2008, in response to alcohol-related violence in Newcastle, a range of mandatory measures were introduced under s.104 of the Liquor Act 1982 (NSW). These measures, which collectively came to be known as the Newcastle Solution, consisted of:

- reducing trading hours of licensed premises
- restrictions on the strength of the alcohol that can be served after certain times, and
- managerial changes to the operation of the licensed premises and responsible service of alcohol

Three evaluations of the Newcastle Solution have been completed to date, each demonstrating that the intervention led to reductions in alcohol related harm. However, while these evaluations have examined the outcomes achieved by the measures, they did not address the contextual factors or mechanisms that were responsible for the outcomes. It is not known how different elements of the mechanisms interacted to cause the outcomes or how they operated to effect change in the specific social context of Newcastle. Decisions to replicate the Newcastle Solution in other areas make these understandings particularly relevant and important.

This paper reviews the three evaluations of the Newcastle solution from a realist evaluation perspective, as a method concerned with questions about why the program works (or not) and in what contexts. The aim is to examine what added benefits a realist approach would contribute to understanding the success of the intervention.

Recommendations for future evaluations are presented.

Market Lane Saturdays: distracting the drinking culture

Ms Leanne Martin, Community Safety Co-ordinator, Manly Council

Like the rest of Australia, Manly has an entrenched drinking culture. With a designated late night entertainment precinct and more than 100 licensed venues within a 500 metre radius it is awash with

drinking choices and as a result has a serious history of alcohol related violence and crime.

In recent times however Manly has been held up as a model by the NSW State Government, applauded for its improvements and co-operative approach to tackling these problems. Strong and consistent police leadership, one exceptional licensee, lockouts, transport improvements, Street Pastors and an active Council Community Safety and Place Management committee are all key to these improvements.

Nevertheless it is contended that we are still tinkering at the edges of the problem with very little actually done to address the overwhelming culture of drinking. Young people want and need to socialize and excessive alcohol consumption is usually central to these gatherings. Local audits show that after 9pm on a Saturday night there is barely anywhere to meet that does not aim to profit from alcohol. So how to compete against this ingrained way of life?

A shift of culture is required – this is long term and cannot happen quickly, certainly not in a couple of political cycles or even a generation. Commitment at all levels of society is needed to shift this dominant culture. It is an opportune time to try to nudge the status quo by promoting a range of alternate activities that do not focus on alcohol. Our first effort was to conduct a series of 12 Saturday night pop-up style events called ‘Market Lane Saturdays’ – this presentation will primarily focus on the results of this trial, the challenges and its future outcomes.

SafeGrowth: Integrated and Sustainable Community Crime Prevention for the Future

Miss Mateja Mihinjac, Doctoral Student, Griffith University

Ms Sue Ramsay, Crime Prevention Team Leader, Christchurch City Council

SafeGrowth is an integrated and holistic way to develop, plan and administer public safety in cities and neighbourhoods. As a comprehensive community safety method it recognises that individual crime prevention strategies administered to and for the neighbourhoods by experts, planners and law enforcement will not sustain safe and liveable communities. Instead, SafeGrowth is characterised by local community, crime prevention experts and service providers working together with the community—residents, community organisations and associations. This empowers the locals to assume self-ownership and self-regulation in the process of neighbourhood (re)development.



SafeGrowth's transdisciplinary framework draws from geography, urban planning, criminology and environmental studies. Central to local SafeGrowth plans is the amalgamation of their principles, which are integral to 1st and 2nd generation CPTED. These underline actions undertaken in socio-physical environments. San Romanoway apartment complex in Toronto, Canada and the Hollygrove neighbourhood in New Orleans, USA exemplify successful long-term implementation of these principles. In both of these communities local action, social programs and environment modifications resulted in residents' caring attitude, improvement of social conditions and crime reductions.

Neighbourhood development incorporating SafeGrowth principles has now also permeated to the Southern Hemisphere with the city of Christchurch, New Zealand recently undertaking the city and neighbourhood rebuilding process after the damaging 2011 earthquakes. Melbourne is also embarking on the SafeGrowth journey where, characterised by civic engagement, the community will undertake actions to address quality of life and safety issues in a holistic, sustainable and culturally appropriate manner. This approach differentiates SafeGrowth from other problem-oriented crime prevention approaches.

What can local government do to prevent crime? Effective responses to common crime problems

Mr Anthony Morgan, Research Manager, Crime Prevention and Evaluation Research, Australian Institute of Criminology

Local government are a key player in community crime prevention. Councils therefore need to have access to an evidence base on effective strategies to help inform decisions about what to do to prevent crime. This paper will outline the findings from a large-scale systematic review of more than 100 evaluations of responses to six different crime types, including non-domestic violence, residential burglary, property damage and shoplifting. The review used an innovative methodology that placed greater emphasis on understanding how interventions worked and how to implement them, not just whether they were effective. The findings from this study can assist local government to select, adapt and implement interventions supported by evidence of effectiveness to address common crime problems.

After the Earthquake: Integrating Crime Prevention into Emergency Response

Dr Rolando Ochoa, Post-Doctoral Fellow, School of Sociology, Australian National University

Professor Peter Homel, Asia Pacific Centre for the Prevention of Crime, Key Centre for Ethics Law Justice and Governance; Principal Criminologist, Crime Prevention, Australian Institute of Criminology

Natural disasters have become a routine occurrence both in developing and developed nations. These events pose an enormous challenge for local populations who see their livelihoods and property seriously affected when a disaster strikes. Crime prevention and community safety principles have been largely absent from government and international agencies' responses to natural disasters. This paper argues that crime prevention and community safety principles can be successfully integrated into disaster response to enhance safety and wellbeing in victims of natural such events. We present a crime prevention framework and elaborate on how these principles and policy frameworks can be used within disaster response. We illustrate our main points using the case of the 2010 earthquake in Chile and the government's response to it. We conclude that, given the Chilean evidence, there is room for the accommodation of crime prevention and community safety in disaster response policy and that this can have a positive effect in the short and long term improvement of the quality of life of the victims of the event.

Improving community safety in remote Indigenous communities: effective policing

Dr Judy Putt, Researcher, University of New England

Mr John Young, Colmar Brunton

It has long been recognised that policing in rural and regional areas has its own distinct character. However, in Australia, there is very little research and evaluation on what constitutes effective policing, especially in relation to preventing crime and improving perceptions of safety. The presentation will focus on a recent trial of specialist community engagement officers in remote Indigenous

communities in the Northern Territory. The trial ran for two years, with the evaluation undertaken in the first half of 2013. Since then, the initiative has continued, in a somewhat modified form, and the experience has informed a jurisdiction-wide approach to community policing and crime prevention. The presentation will place the initiative within the context of community policing in rural and remote areas, describe the day-to-day business of police community engagement, outline the key findings from the trial's evaluation, and conclude by summarising the steps taken by the NT Police since the evaluation, including how the lessons learnt from the trial have been incorporated into a regional and remote policing model.

Uncharted Territory - CPTED in Christchurch

Ms Sue Ramsay, Crime Prevention Team Leader, Christchurch City Council

CPTED in Christchurch is gaining increasing uptake, recognition and inclusion in local planning documents.

The post earthquake rebuild of the city has produced a climate of change, in which opportunities have been exploited to increase the acceptance of CPTED as business as usual, at least for large public building and public space developments.

However, increasing the use of CPTED has not been easy and has frequently involved venturing into unexplored territory, sometimes engendering hostile reactions and bruising encounters.

All of the large government and local government "Anchor Projects" are now fully and appropriately informed by CPTED. Many commercial developments that progress through the Resource Consent process undergo CPTED assessment. Community facilities and social housing redevelopments increasingly include CPTED.

An important element of CPTED in Christchurch is the drive to improve the quality of CPTED practice, with emphasis on using process to produce relevant and effective CPTED interventions or recommendations. Regular CPTED training workshops are offered at different levels and are heavily subscribed. The CPTED Practitioners Group provides the opportunity for training graduates to work with experienced practitioners on live projects.

Another element is the practice of "integrated" CPTED, where the principles of 1st, Advanced 1st and 2nd Generation CPTED are routinely considered, as well as the additional principle of context.

SafeGrowth has been successfully piloted recently, to improve community cohesion and assist neighbourhoods to identify and resolve their own safety and community issues.

Reclink Australia - The High Density Housing Safety and Security Project in the Australian Capital Territory

Mr Mark Ransome, Project manager, Reclink Australia

This paper will provide an overview and outline the context of Reclink Australia's High Density Housing Safety and Security Project in the ACT. Reclink Australia offers a range of structured and informal programs and activities and promotes ongoing participation opportunities, co-production of initiatives and building relationships that prevent or reduce opportunities for crime. It also promotes community safety and security through the development of pro-social and law abiding community engagement and facilitates access to services that are related to justice, health, mental health, education and employment.

The Project involves four inter-linked elements: crime prevention and reduction, community safety and security, community development and access to services. All four elements involve working through Reclink Australia's on-the-ground Project Manager with a range of government and community agencies working in partnership to address safety and security issues with the residents of the Ainslie Avenue high density housing sites in Canberra. Reclink Australia works with broad range of high and complex needs residents including: residents who have previously been, are currently, or are at risk of becoming, involved in the criminal justice system, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, women, children and youth and socially disengaged or isolated people. Some key outcomes accomplished through this project include: the creation of a safer and more secure environment for residents; an environment where more residents are socially involved and law abiding; and a community with improved opportunities with greater access to services. The Project was presented a national award at the 2013 Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards.



Reflections on a regional approach to the primary prevention of violence against women

Ms Stephanie Rich, Health Promotion Worker, Women's Health West

Ms Ellen Kleimaker, Health Promotion Worker, Women's Health West

Violence against women is a gendered and entrenched problem in Australian society. It is the leading cause of premature death, disability and illness for women aged 15-44 years in Victoria. This makes the ongoing work of responding to violence against women, essential. However, unless strategic prevention occurs at all levels of society, women and their children will not be free from violence. A primary prevention approach seeks to prevent men's violence against women before it occurs, through redressing the key determinants of the violence, namely the inequities between women and men.

In 2009, the regional women's health service, local councils, community health and family violence services in the western region of Melbourne recognised the limitations of disparate and short-term initiatives in preventing violence against women. This led to the development of Preventing Violence Together; the first collaboratively-developed, regional, primary prevention partnership and action plan of its type. This coordinated, action-based approach to the prevention of violence against women supports the work of 16 partner organisations, and explores the efficacy of a regional partnership to preventing violence against women. This partnership is being progressed through the United project, funded by the Victorian Department of Justice. In this paper we explore the mechanisms that lead to the increased capacity and political will of partner organisations to prioritise gender equity and the prevention of violence against women. We also identify the challenges, including how to influence structural causes of gender inequities that are beyond the community/organisational sphere, yet are essential for the prevention of violence against women.

Together for Equality and Respect: An integrated approach to the primary prevention of men's violence against women

Dr Sue Rosenhain, Health Promotion Worker, Women's Health East

Ms Kristine Olaris, Chief Executive Officer, Women's Health East

Ms Ruth Klein, Health Promotion Evaluation Officer, Knox Social and Community Health - a service of EACH

Violence against women is a serious and pervasive issue in our community. In Australia approximately one in three women over the age of 15 years have experienced physical assault, and one in five women have experienced sexual assault. In Victoria 50,382 family violence incidents were reported to police in 2011-2012.

International research identifies that the causes of this violence lie in the lack of equality in relationships between men and women, in entrenched gender stereotypes, and in inequalities in power and control that women experience daily throughout their lives. Primary prevention is aimed at addressing these underlying causes.

An effective primary prevention approach demands intersectoral, extensive and sustained action, across multiple settings. Organisations in the Eastern Metropolitan Region have developed Together For Equality and Respect: A Strategy to prevent Violence Against Women in Melbourne's East 2013-2017. The Strategy is led by Women's Health East and includes all Local Governments, Community Health Centres, Primary Care Partnerships, Medicare Locals, DV East, Eastern Health, the Regional Family Violence Partnership. In 2013 these partners signed a commitment to work together to prevent violence against women. This commitment is not just rhetoric. Prevention of violence against women is now included in all Local Government Health Plans and Community Health Centre Health Promotion plans. Partner agencies are working together to develop shared regional objectives and evaluation methodology. This means the Strategy will promote integrated and effective actions, and that it will be possible to evaluate the benefits of working together over the life of the plan.

The Smart Generation trial: using the Communities That Care approach to reduce risk factors related to adolescent alcohol use

Dr Bosco Rowland, Research Fellow, School of Psychology, Deakin University

Youth alcohol-related harm and violence has been rising in Australia and is related to a trend for alcohol use to occur at younger ages. This presentation will describe how the Communities that Care (CTC) approach, an evidence-based framework for implementing effective prevention approaches at a community level, is being used in Australia to assist communities to implement prevention strategies aimed to reduce and prevent these problems.

The CTC model was adapted to deliver the Smart Generation trial: a randomised controlled trial investigating the potential for a community-level prevention response to reduce alcohol consumption among adolescents in the community. This presentation showcases how empowering community capacity building can be used as a vehicle to reduce anti social and alcohol related behaviours. Smart Generation targeted Year 7 and 8 students and their parents, and also aimed to reduce the supply of alcohol through other sources in the community. Fourteen intervention and 14 control communities across Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia were matched on socioeconomic status, location and size. The intervention sites initiated community mobilisation and social marketing interventions in 2012 and 2013 with the aim of raising awareness and increasing adoption of the NHMRC guidelines, restricting the supply of alcohol to minors by monitoring alcohol sales at liquor retail outlets and encouraging parents to say no to buying or providing alcohol to their children. Outcome measures include lifetime alcohol use and monthly frequency of alcohol use and will be assessed using a school survey of Year 8 students in all 28 communities.

Tackling the epidemic of family violence in the Northern Territory

Mr Jared Sharp, Manager, Law & Justice Projects, North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency

Family and domestic violence is at epidemic levels in the Northern Territory, particularly amongst Aboriginal Territorians. In 2011-2012, 2962 Aboriginal females were the victims of a domestic violence assault. In same period, 293 non-Aboriginal females were the victims of a domestic violence assault. Current approaches are punitive, non-therapeutic and not working. The NT has new mandatory

sentencing legislation for violent offending and denies access to community based sentences for violent offenders. This is leading to more Aboriginal people going to jail, but not much else. In 2012-13 there was a 30% increase in assault matters coming before the NT's courts. At the same time, there is a chronic shortage of targeted, evidence-based therapeutic accessible to victims and offenders. Of the programs and supports that do exist, many do not meet the needs of Aboriginal people, especially from regional and remote areas.

So how do we meaningfully address this? This paper does not pretend to have all the answers, but contends that reducing the incidence of family violence amongst Aboriginal Territorians requires common sense, non-stigmatising, culturally-responsive and evidence-based responses. If we want to make our community safer, a broad range of strategies is needed. These include removing legislative obstructions (like mandatory sentencing) that prevent fair sentencing decisions and procedural barriers that make it difficult for Aboriginal people to have an active voice in the court proceedings that affect them. It will also explore the need for initiatives that are designed to meet the specific needs of Aboriginal people, including intensive case management, behaviour change programs and early intervention and targeted education campaigns.

Auburn City CCTV Research and Evaluation project

Mr Patrick Shepherdson, Crime Prevention and Community Safety consultant

Ms Julie Slogett, Community Development Officer - Public Education and Safety, Auburn City Council

Despite the limited evidence of CCTV's effectiveness as a crime prevention tool, support for CCTV continues to be championed by community, politicians and the media. When community consultation in Auburn, NSW, identified strong support for CCTV as a strategy to enhance community safety, Auburn City Council successfully applied for funding from the Commonwealth Proceeds of Crime Account to purchase re-locatable CCTV cameras. Given the diverse community within Auburn and the diverse perspectives on CCTV, Council funded research to identify a means of ensuring a consistent, transparent and evidence-based process to inform the placement, and evaluation of Auburn City's re-locatable CCTV program.

In this paper we will consider the research that informed the development of an assessment process to ensure that the placement of portable cameras was evidence-based and consistent



with agreed program objectives and relevant policies, while also considering the potential impact on the broader community. We will also examine a simple, realistic evaluation tool designed to assist council to learn about the circumstances in which portable cameras are most effective, how they impact on community and how they can most effectively be integrated into a holistic crime prevention and community safety strategy. The presentation will also share observations and lessons learned after the first six months of the implementation of the assessment and evaluation tools.

Keeping Sydney Safe

Dr Lisa Simone, Manager, Safe City, City of Sydney

The City's Safe City team is developing a new three year strategy, working closely with the Australian Institute of Criminology to develop a performance and evaluation framework. This ensures the City's work is strongly evidence based and is up to date with current issues, emerging trends in crime and safety, and actively engaging relevant stakeholders. As part of the development of the new strategy, the City has undertaken a robust data collection plan, comprehensive engagement program and detailed field research. The collection of baseline data pre-implementation has been to understand perceptions of safety at a deeper level by finding out what does safety mean for different people and identifying initiatives that the City should undertake to address safety and thinking about which areas should future efforts be focussed on. Four surveys were launched on the City's website "Sydney Your Say" targeting residents, workers and visitors. This presentation will discuss the findings and how the methodology could have been strengthened.

Mobile Application and Public Safety System for Crime Tip-Off and crime prevention by communities

Dr Keeratpal Singh, Principal Engineer, MIMOS Berhad, Malaysia

SAC Dato' Aishah binti Mohammad, Head of Assistant Director, Management Department, KPPP (MSM) Royal Malaysia Police

In order to reduce crime, community engagement is a necessity. The usage of mobile phones by communities are also increasing from basic SMS applications, to snapping photos and sending via multimedia applications, using social media application, and using

specific smart phone applications intended for community needs. In this paper, an SMS application would be developed on the server of the Public Safety System, where people could send crime tip-off to a specific short code phone number via short message. The server would send back to the user(s) some SMS questions to be interactively answered by user. For users with smart phones, a community specific smart phone application (such as for IOS and Android) could be downloaded from the information provided via the public safety web site. The application enables chatting with public safety officers, filling in the tip-off form, submitting via the mobile application and also uploading photos relevant to the tip-off. The public safety server system is intended to: store, route the tip-off to the officer(s), track the jobs assigned to the officer(s), update the community user who had provided the tip-off, update and report to relevant authorities. Complaints such as dark and quiet areas due to damaged street lights and damaged public and emergency phones, will be routed by the system to engage relevant governmental/private authorities to make necessary repairs. The Public Safety Server System will utilize big data processing using Hadoop Distributed File System for further Crime Analytics.

Using a practical approach to achieve attitudinal change amongst hard-to-reach audiences through social marketing

Ms Michelle Windsor, Manager, Major Projects, Victorian Department of Justice

Consumers are swamped with advertising messages and are often turned off by advertising. This is particularly true of younger generations, who have grown up in a media-saturated and brand-conscious world and can be particularly difficult to reach and influence through traditional advertising. In particular, males aged 18-25 are the most hard to reach and disengaged audience yet are also the audience most targeted by marketers.

Street violence is a key concern among the Victorian community. It can have physical and emotional effects that can have lifelong consequences for the victim and offender. To address community concern and reduce the frequency and severity of violent incidents, the Department of Justice has successfully employed social marketing techniques to achieve attitudinal change among young people aged 14-25.

The department has successfully developed and implemented a number of programs – the Wingman education campaign targeting young people aged 18-25, the Choices for Boys program targeting males aged 14-17, the Live No Fear young women's program targeting females aged 14-17 and the Koori Choices program

targeting Koori males aged 14-17. These programs employ peer-to-peer engagement as a tactic to deliver anti-violence messages and achieve attitudinal change. Additionally, the programs leverage partnerships and ambassador influence to deliver key messages through secondary schools and football clubs.

Reducing alcohol-related assaults in city entertainment precincts: a tale of three cities

Professor John Wiggers, Director, Hunter New England Local Health District (Population Health)

Ms Jenny Tindall, Program Manager, Hunter New England Local Health District (Population Health)

Ms Karen Gillham, Service Director, Hunter New England Local Health District (Population Health)

Mr Christophe Lecathelinais, Statistical Analyst, Hunter New England Local Health District (Population Health)

Background and aim: City entertainment precincts with a high concentration of licensed premises are associated with higher levels of alcohol-related harm. Different approaches to reducing the prevalence of such assaults have been taken over the past 5 years in three NSW cities: Newcastle, Wollongong and Sydney. In Newcastle, additional conditions including a reduction in trading hours and lockouts were imposed on selected late night premises, whilst in Wollongong and Sydney a variety of strategies were implemented with individual premises and/or selected groups of premises. The aim of this study was to assess the impact of the different approaches on police-attended night-time assaults in the three cities.

Design and Methods: A longitudinal study of police-attended non-domestic night-time assaults in the three cities over the period 2001-2013 was undertaken. Negative binomial regression analysis was used to assess changes in the numbers over this period. A pre-post evaluation of the number of assault-related injury presentations to four hospitals located within 40km of the Newcastle precinct for the period 2003 to 2013 was also undertaken.

Results and conclusion: Police-attended non-domestic night-time assaults reduced by 33%, 4% and 16% respectively in Newcastle, Sydney and Wollongong between 2008 and 2013. The number

of assaults in Newcastle reduced by 26% and 41%, relative to Wollongong and Sydney respectively. The large and sustained effect of the intervention in the Newcastle entertainment precinct on violence demonstrates the benefits of such an approach in improving the safety of city entertainment precincts.

Program evaluation in a cross-cultural context: Action research, program logic and youth justice in Thailand

Mr Matthew Willis, Research Manager, Criminal Justice Monitoring and Analysis, Australian Institute of Criminology

Using the evaluation of a multi-faceted juvenile justice project as a case study, we demonstrate how applying an action research approach to program logic development provided a way of arriving at shared understandings of evaluation in a cross-cultural, multi-language context. The paper explores work undertaken by the Australian Institute of Criminology for the Thailand Department of Juvenile Justice and Observation to support evaluation of the JOY project, a complex project aimed at improving outcomes for young offenders by improving the quality of service offered by the Department.



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Criminology Conferences 2015

SAVE THE DATE

14th Australasian Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect
29 March – 1 April 2015 | Rendezvous Grand Hotel Auckland

15th International Symposium of the World Society of Victimology
5-9 July 2015 | Perth Convention & Exhibition Centre
www.aic.gov.au/victimology2015

2nd Australasian Youth Justice Conference
9-11 November 2015 | Brisbane Convention & Exhibition Centre



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Notes





