Abstract

10 June – Concurrent and Student sessions

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<th>Time</th>
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<td>14:00 – 14:30</td>
<td>Jae-min Kim</td>
<td>LAU 6-209</td>
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Individual Paper Session

1. Enforceability of Victim Rights in Protection Order of Korea

Jae-min Kim Kyungil University

The right of crime victims to secure their personal safety is one of the most important rights directly linked to the right to life of the Korean Constitution. While Criminal Victim Protection Act declares the principles of securing the safety of the victims of a crime, the Domestic Violence Act provides victims with the practical rights to secure their personal safety through the legal device of Protection Order. In Korea, there are several types in the Protection Order: Urgent Ad Hoc Measures, Ad Hoc Measures, Victim Protection Orders, and Ad Hoc Protection Orders. Meanwhile, it is questionable whether this protection order system is really enforceable to ensure the safety of the victims. Enforceable victim rights shall mean that the other party to the right should have a obligation to do so and that, in the event of failure, it shall have sanctions. Every type of Protection Orders in Korea can meet these conditions so that we are able to consider these victim rights as the enforceable ones. However, there have been still cases of victimization due to the offenders’ physical attack. That is because the victims are not given enough information about their rights to exercise and police do not respond properly when they are informed of the offenders’ impending threat to the victims’ personal lives. Although the remedy is possible after a crime through the exercise of the enforceable right, it would be better to prevent the victimization from criminals’ attack in advance. Thus, if we would like to secure the victims’ personal safety completely, the victim right to information and the effectiveness of the police's initial response should be accompanied, in addition to ensuring the enforceability of victims’ legal rights.
11 June – Concurrent sessions (14:00 – 15:30)

Theme: Advancing Theories in Victimology

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<td>Jerf W.K. Yeung</td>
<td>LAU 5-207</td>
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**Individual Paper Session**

1. The Overlap Between Offending and Victimization: Results from a National Sample of Korean Middle and High School Adolescents

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<tr>
<td>Seong-Jin Yeon</td>
<td>Korean Institute of Criminology</td>
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<td>Sarah Gross</td>
<td>Korean Institute of Criminology</td>
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Extensive research has been conducted on the overlap of offending and victimization and finds a significant factor associated with both outcomes. The current study examines if there is a linkage between offending and victimization of middle and high school adolescents. Data was gathered from a national sample of 7,109 South Korean middle (8th and 9th graders) and high school (10th and 11th graders) adolescents from a random stratified cluster sampling proportionate to the population. Findings reveal a significant linkage between offending and victimization for physical assault, theft, cyber delinquency (cyber-stalking and cybersex crimes), and bullying. It is also found that low self-control is a strong predictor for both offending and victimization among adolescents. Theoretical implications of the findings are discussed.

**Individual Paper Session**

2. A Comparison of Xenophobic Attacks in Selected Developed European Countries and Selected Developing African Countries

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<tr>
<td>Cristopher Gumbi</td>
<td>University of Limpopo</td>
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<td>Jaco Barkhuizen</td>
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Xenophobic crimes can have negative and destructive effects on societies as well as individuals in these societies. This form of victimization, can marginalize groups, can divide individuals, creates harmful sentiments and increase feelings of hatred as well as alienation. This paper will critically analyse the causes of xenophobia and highlight consequences associated with this form of victimization. The researchers will utilize literature data to determine the extent of xenophobic attacks in selected developed European countries (Germany and Italy) and selected developing African countries (South Africa and Nigeria). Furthermore, this research paper will analyze the data through the use of criminological as well as victimological theory, tabling how these crimes infringe on the human rights of individuals and groups.
3. Theorizing Faith-Based Treatment Outcome Study of Substance Addiction in Hong Kong  

Jerf W. K. Yeung  
City University of Hong Kong

Systematic research on treatment and rehabilitation of substance addicts is of paramount importance. This is because relapse rates of substance abstinent members are high and recursive. Currently in Hong Kong, the two treatment approaches have been adopted, which are ‘secular-based’ and ‘faith-based’ intervention respectively. In view of the comparative success of the latter intervention approach compared to the former, the present conference paper introduces audiences a theoretical framework and research design in a comparative fashion on how to investigate the rehabilitation process of substance addicts at a mixed-effects modelling approach, which reveals in fact the re-establishment of healthy and wholesome life circumstances through the religious, cognitive, psychological and social processes is possibly needed. In addition, the current paper will also burrow into how the interplay of these processes come together to attain its expected outcomes. Finally, social and policy implications of the current study are also briefly discussed.

4. The Economic Consequences to Loved Ones Following the Suicide of a Family Member

Tod Tollefson  
Tokiwa University

The economic harm faced by family members in the wake of a suicide may add to the already considerable burden of coming to terms with a death by suicide. Those who have lost a loved one to suicide completed a survey on the economic consequences they faced afterwards, and this presentation describes the survey results. The stigma attached to suicide in some cultures may reveal itself through an economic penalty placed upon family members. Family members who have internalized this stigma or who regret not preventing the suicide may view these financial claims as valid, thus reinforcing the stigma.

5. The Role of Forensic Victimology in Contemporary Profiling

Jackie de Wet  
Leeds Beckett University
Jaco Barkhuizen  
University of Limpopo

This conceptual paper will critically examine the key role forensic victimology can play in contemporary behavioural analysis practices. Profiling as a discipline has been classed and defined by various terms - psychological profiling, criminal profiling, behavioural profiling, and criminological profiling to name a few. In essence, it is a technique whereby information gathered from multiple sources is used in order to infer the relevant, likely, and/or probative characteristics of the possible offender. The sources might include information from the crime scene, witness reports, autopsy reports, and victims of the crime. Although profiling is employed in various guises, it has been criticised for an over-reliance on global personality trait constructs to predict behaviour. This is incongruent with personality theory, which argued that behaviour is fluid and influenced by the complex interplay between person and situation. To this extent the focus has shifted to examining the context of the offence as a whole and look at multiple elements. Considerable attention has been given to understanding the behaviours exhibited by the perpetrator during the crimes. Although practitioners have recognised the importance of the victim the focus is for the most part on physical evidence provided by a physical examination or items taken from the victim and the individual victim testimony. However, the relevance and importance the victim plays on the behaviours and actions that occur during the offence has been recognised as a crucial component. Forensic victimology, as a discipline and subdivision of interactionist victimology, can play a significant role in a more rounded behavioural analysis as it involves the accurate, critical, and objective outlining of the victim as an active participant in any given situation. The goal is to examine and highlight the impact the victim can and does have on the behaviours exhibited during an offence.
11 June – Concurrent sessions (14:00 – 15:30)
Theme: Conflict, Oppression, Injustice, and Inequality

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Individual Paper Session

1. Perceptions of Exonerees from the Criminal Justice System: Examining the Impact of Exoneree Race, Participant Race, and Reason for Wrongful Conviction

Shelby Elia  California State University, Fresno

Individuals exonerated from the criminal justice system often struggle assimilating back into society and adjusting to the stigmatization associated with their release. This current study seeks to supplement past research by examining perceptions of exonerees through the use of quantitative surveys. Specifically, this study will assess the effect of exoneree race, reason for exoneration, and participant race on perceptions on exonerees. A total of 523 participants read a randomly assigned newspaper article and answered a questionnaire. Results of this study indicated that the race of the participant and the reason for the wrongful conviction were significant in predicting perceptions of compensation, responsibility for the conviction, innocence of the crime, propensity to commit crime in the future, and tax increases for compensation statutes. These results demonstrate an intricate interplay of demographic variables and perceptions of exonerees. With the advent of the Innocence Project and other related wrongful-conviction programs increasing the rate of exonerations, it is necessary to understand how the public’s perception of exonerees may affect their compensation awards and ability to reenter society.

Individual Paper Session

2. Victim’s Dilemma in Post-Conflict Landscape in India’s North-East: A Tryst with Justice and Challenges Ahead

Bhabani Sonowal  Indian Institute of Technology
Dipa Dube  Indian Institute of Technology

It is well said that conflicts are inherent and difficult to solve. Conflict causes harm to an individual, leaving behind tenacious scars of violent past on the body and soul of the victims and their survivors. The decade-long internal conflict between the state and non-state actors in India’s North-east has brought massive destruction and loss of life to the region transforming the landscape of the region into a disturbed zone. The roots of this conflict in North-east dates back to the insurgency situation in the region that marked the era of a continuous militarization in those areas converting the place into a permanent state of siege, or as said by Giorgio Agamben as “State of Exception”. The victim’s movement in those strife-torn regions speaks poignantly of the persistence of the distressed souls struggling against the injustices meted out by the oppressive law of the state. In fact, the recent intervention of judiciary against the state actions have added a value to this victim’s movement. In this connection, this paper analyses the present status of the victims of the conflict landscape and their struggle for justice along with the inherent challenges therein. The paper will be based on an empirical study conducted in the region involving close interaction with the victims and their families.
Individual Paper Session

3. Psychological Impact of Torture: Stories from Chinese Refugees

Maria Cheung  University of Manitoba
Jessica Russo  University of Manitoba
Caroline Cheng  University of Manitoba

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights underscores that no one should be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment (CIDT). Among refugee populations who obtained refugee status in Western countries, many have suffered from torture or CIDT in their countries of origin, whether from war, religious persecution or other reasons. This presentation reports on findings from a research study on the psychological impact of torture and CIDT experienced by Chinese refugees who practice the spirituality of Falun Gong and reside in the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom, and their resiliency in the resettlement process.

Ethics approval was obtained from the University of Manitoba in October 2017, and data collection started in November 2017. The research is implemented with a mixed methodology employing both quantitative and qualitative methods. According to the 2006 report published by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture, Falun Gong victims accounted for two-thirds of torture cases in China as a result of their spiritual belief. Falun Gong is a spiritual practice which has been severely persecuted by the Chinese communist regime since the late 1990s. The persecution was initiated as a response to the tremendous growth of adherents and has involved various means to defame and isolate adherents from public support. The propaganda against this group has proved to be ineffective in countries outside China. This presentation documents the psychological trauma and physical/mental torture accounted by respondents, and their resilience in overcoming such impacts. These respondents had experienced torture and CIDT in various incarceration such as Re-education facilities (labor camps and brainwashing centers), where they were forced to recant their beliefs. Most respondents have sought asylum in their respective host countries, where they exhibit substantial signs of resilience in rebuilding their lives and trust with communities.

Individual Paper Session

4. Traditional Knowledge Misappropriation and Cultural Victimisation of Indigenous Communities: An African Case Study

Andrew Mutsiwa  University of Free State

In the 21st century there is growing recognition of the harmful effects of traditional knowledge misappropriation in Africa and elsewhere. The harmful effects of traditional knowledge misappropriation include bio-piracy, destruction of bio-diversity, dilution of traditional cultural expressions, environmental degradation, dissolution of indigenous communities and unfair trade practices, among others. Issues of colonialism, dispossession, oppression, institutional and structural victimisation and cultural violence inevitably come to the fore. Despite the growing recognition of the harmful consequences of traditional knowledge misappropriation, it has hardly been defined as a form of victimisation thereby depriving indigenous communities in Africa and elsewhere from receiving the requisite assistance, justice and redress. As a result, current victimological discourse engages little with the aforesaid effects of the colonial-victimisation continuum. This paper examines how the historical patterns of colonialism, lack of empirical enquiry and theory development, discriminatory western legal systems, policy and practices have contributed to the traditional knowledge misappropriation and victimisation of indigenous communities. It is concluded that the African experience of indigenous knowledge misappropriation refers also to the plight of exploited and marginalized indigenous communities elsewhere in the world.
Forgiveness and a sense of justice of victims in post-conflict settings are considered to play a vital role in dealing with the past and rebuilding societies. This study examines the question of how persisting economic inequalities between perpetrators and victims affect victims’ perceptions of justice and forgiveness by applying the theory of relative deprivation. Relative deprivation is defined as a consequence of a disadvantageous comparison with an outgroup. The study has been conducted in cross-cultural settings among victims in Poland and northern Uganda.

The research makes use of a mixed-method approach including a vignette experiment, a survey with closed and open-ended questions and semi-structured interviews. The combination of those methodologies allows the exploration of causalities by employing an experiment, while the survey provides a link to the real-life perceptions of victims. The participants were members of formal and informal victim associations in both countries. In Poland there have been 116 and in Uganda 131 participants, with 13 and 7 in-depth interviews conducted in Uganda and Poland, respectively.

The findings show consistent negative effects of relative deprivation on justice perceptions. The direct negative effects of relative deprivation on forgiveness are mostly significant but vary across both countries with regard to its different dimensions. Relative deprivation also affects forgiveness indirectly via justice perceptions. In both countries and contrary to the theoretical predictions, all experimental conditions turned out to result in relative deprivation, except when the victim is better off than the perpetrator. The qualitative findings revealed that an improvement of economic conditions is of utmost importance for justice perceptions of most victims in both countries, as are apologies and remorse for forgiveness.
11 June – Concurrent sessions (14:00 – 15:30)

Theme: Family Violence (Intimate Partner Violence)

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**Individual Paper Session**

1. Stalking Victimization and Perpetration Among Asian American College Students

In the U.S., stalking has been demonstrated to be a significant social and public health issue. It is estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000 cases of serious stalking occur in the U.S. each year and these estimates represent three times the annual number of homicides and more than half of the number of forcible rapes reported in the U.S. (Miller, 2001). The social, psychological, and financial consequences of stalking are also substantial. Notably, stalking has been identified as a risk factor for severe and lethal intimate partner violence.

Interests in the crime stalking since the late 1990s has culminated in a sizable body of literature. However, to date, little is known about the extent of stalking victimization or intimate partner violence among Asian Americans because prior studies on stalking and intimate partner violence tend to combine Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders into one racial group. Additionally, relative to other racial groups, samples of Asian American/Pacific Islander in prior studies were very small. Yet, anecdotal evidence from focus groups and nonrandom samples of Asian American women indicate that intimate partner violence is a major concern among these women.

This study seeks to address the gap in the stalking scholarship by examining stalking victimization and perpetration using a sample of Asian American college students. This study focuses on college students because relative to the general population, there is evidence that college students have higher risks of stalking victimization (Noble & Fox, 2013). In addition to examining the tactics, frequency, duration, and consequences of stalking victimization and perpetration, this study will also explore the relationship between stalking and other forms of violence as well as the effectiveness of formal and informal coping strategies by study participants.
Individual Paper Session

2. Birth And Beyond – The Impact of Domestic Violence Through The Antenatal Period

Beulah Shekhar  Manonmaniam Sundaranar University
Prema Janaradan  Manonmaniam Sundaranar University

A comparative study to assess the impact (obstetrical, psychological, social and fetal outcome) of domestic violence victimisation in the antenatal period among women residing in Chennai City and District.

Domestic violence during pregnancy is a focused attack that puts not just one, but two lives at risk. A descriptive study was done with the purpose to compare the obstetrical, psychological, social and fetal outcome impact of domestic violence during pregnancy. Through multistage sampling 500 women aged 18 to 35 years residing in Chennai City and District was assessed for domestic violence victimization during pregnancy and its impact. The predictors for abuse during pregnancy were the age, gravida, illiteracy, religion, duration of married life, alcohol consumption and drug use. All the women reported all the six types of violence of varying degree from moderate to very severe form. The psychological impact identified were anxiety, depression, emotional liability and suicidal tendency and stress. There was a positive correlation found between the all the six types of violence and the obstetrical, psychological, social and fetal outcome. The regression analysis proved that relationship existed between the domestic violence and the obstetrical, psychological, social and fetal outcome. It was also found that physical, economic, social, sexual violence were associated with obstetrical, psychological, social and fetal health of both women residing in the city and district. The present results on robustness of the problem will be useful to sensitize the concerned agencies to strictly implement the law. This may lead to more constructive and sustainable response to domestic violence in India for improvement of women health and wellbeing. The study concluded that domestic violence has to be addressed by all health care professionals as a routine while caring for pregnant women.

Individual Paper Session

3. The Impact of Patriarchal Gender Role Perceptions and Cultural Acculturation on Intimate Partner Violence Among Married Immigrant Women in South Korea: Do Gender Role Perception of Victims Align with Intimate Partner Violence?

Younoh Cho  Dongguk University

Married immigrant women are one of the most vulnerable targets who can be victimized by their husbands or marital family members in Korea. Their unstable legal status, language barriers, and different levels of gender role perceptions undermine effective marital conflict resolution and willingness to report their victimization experience to law enforcement. Yet, limited research reflects whether individual victims’ gender role perceptions influence the self-reported victimization of intimate partner violence (IPV) among married immigrant women in Korea. Using survey data for 810 married immigrant women who live in Gyeonggi-do province, we ask whether the patriarchal gender role perceptions of immigrant women impact on the IPV victimization and whether acculturation effect the association between immigrant women’s gender role perceptions and self-reported IPV victimization. We uncover that married immigrant women’s patriarchal gender roles are negatively associated with victimization; however, this relationship can be interpreted in different aspects when acculturation factors such as period of residence in Korea and stable legal status of victims are included in the model. This suggests that specific education for gender role awareness should be implemented toward both husband who committed IPV and female victims of married immigrant women. Further policy implication will be discussed.

8
Examining the Applicability of Social Structure and Social Learning Theory to Explain Intimate Partner Violence Victimization Among College Students Across National Contexts

Carrie Ka Wai Li  School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a common research topic in the field of criminology and criminal justice. Literature shows that women of different socioeconomic statuses, sexual orientations, religions, and races/ethnicities are disproportionately affected by IPV, suggesting that the nature of IPV victimization is gendered and intersectional. Several studies attempt to shed light on the theoretical understanding of IPV victimization, however, they may be inadequate in addressing the gendered and intersectional nature of IPV victimization. Therefore, the current study aims to provide theoretical explanations by examining the applicability of Aker’s Social Structure and Social Learning theory to explain IPV victimization across national contexts. The theory is suitable for explaining IPV victimization because some scholars argue that theorizing how gender is conceptualized at multiple levels, namely structural, interactional, and individual levels, may allow us to understand the gendered nature of IPV. I argue that these can be adequately addressed by Social Structure and Social Learning theory.

The current study utilize data from more than 17,000 college students across 32 national contexts. IPV victimization is measured by the Revised Conflict Tactic Scales, which assess different dimensions of IPV, like minor assault, severe assault, minor psychological aggression, severe psychological aggression, and sexual assault. Predictors of IPV victimization includes several social structure variables, for example, family structure, family income, academic status, socio-demographic variables, and Gender Inequality Index, as well as social learning variables, such as parental attachment, social integration, relationship commitment, and violence approval etc. Because of the clustering structure of the dataset, hierarchical linear modelling is employed for data analysis. Results and theoretical implications are discussed.
Individual Paper Session

5. Victimological Criteria in the Evaluation of a Rehabilitation Program for Men Condemned for Intimate Partner Violence

Gema Varona  University of the Basque Country

The purpose of this paper is to present an external evaluation of a pioneer program for the rehabilitation of men condemned for intimate partner violence (IPV) in the Basque Country (Spain). This program is called Gakoa (‘key’ in Basque) and constitutes an alternative to prison. The Spanish integrated legal system to tackle intimate partner violence –derived from an integrated Act of 2014- has been presented on several occasions as a model in national and international forums. However, and even though the smaller number of murder victims in comparison to other countries, the average annual number of killed women (around 60) by their partners or ex-partners keeps stable in Spain. Besides, different feminist activist groups have questioned the need to invest money in the rehabilitation of this kind of offenders, even though they already constitute the second group in number of incarcerated people in Spain, after those condemned for property offences.

The external evaluation presented in this paper has been carried out following a mixed methodology where quantitative data to assess reoffending and other variables –coming from a representative sample of 426 police and judicial files- is combined with qualitative data -obtained through in depth interviews and observation of the sessions provided for offenders-. The interviews include victims and their relatives. SPSS and NVivo were used for the analysis.

Results show the possibilities of an inclusive concept of human rights for victims and offenders in line with the theoretical framework of critical victimology and the concept of relational autonomy. Offenders who completed the program show a lower reoffending rate. Victims are interested in the program, particularly when they continue keeping contact with the offender. Moreover, the program also shows evidence of a good impact in terms of procedural justice for both victims and offenders. However, the infrastructure of the program would need more resources in order to be available to a greater public.
11 June – Concurrent sessions (14:00 – 15:30)

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**Theme: Policy and Prevention of Victimization**

**Individual Paper Session**

**1. Victimization and Human Rights Strategy**

David Matas
Canadian Council on International Law

The author presented a paper to the 2015 World Society of Victimology Symposium in which he advanced the thesis that the worst victimization, rather than the best established or the most likely to change, is the best strategy for promoting respect for human rights. The presentation used China as a case study and the human rights abuse of the killing of prisoners of conscience for their organs.

The purpose of the present paper would be to re-evaluate the thesis in light of developments during the past three years, including:

1) legislation in Italy in March 2015 and in Taiwan in June 2015 prohibiting complicity in extra-territorial organ transplant abuse;

2) the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs opened for signature in March 2016;

3) a June 2016 update to previous work of David Matas, David Kilgour and Ethan Gutmann estimating that China is transplanting between 60,000 to 100,000 transplants a year;

4) the Chinese Government, US House of Representatives and European Parliament responses to this update;

5) Chinese participation in the Pontifical Academy of Sciences Summit on Organ Trafficking and Transplant Tourism in February 2017;

6) the establishment in 2017 of the NGO The International Coalition to End Transplant Abuse in China or ETAC;

7) enactment of Magnitsky legislation in various countries, including Canada in October 2017, and the UK in January 2018, and efforts to apply it to China.

The presentation would address this question: Is the thesis still tenable, from the perspective of the China case study, that the best strategy for pursuit of respect for human rights is to give priority to the worst violations, rather than the best established or the ones most amenable to change?
**Individual Paper Session**

2. **A Study on the Relationships Between Collective Efficacy and the Social Control Behavior on Campus Bullying**

Chung-Weun Hou  
National Taipei University

This paper is to address the effect of Sampson’s (1997) collective efficacy, as a social control mechanism, on the response behavior to campus bullying among the elementary and junior high school students in Taiwan. A cluster sampling technique was used for data collection, and the final sample size for analysis was 5,598. The paper used the reporting behavior as the dependent variable: students who encountered bullying abuse were asked if they reported to school authority voluntarily. The degree of collective efficacy was measured by the following factors, including the size of the campus, public or private school, school’s academic performance, fair treatment from the teachers, and campus safety. Our study supports Sampson’s argument that collective efficacy has to do with the exercise of social control behaviors. It was found that schools of a smaller campus size, in public school system, with good academic performance, and a fair and secure campus can have better command on the control of bullying incidents. The paper also calls for criminologists to look into collective efficacy factors, such as cohesive setting, and a mutual trust sentiment, and a willingness to help others as the preventive measures for campus violence.

**Individual Paper Session**

3. **Identifying the Positions Victims Occupy in Social Networks to Inform Intervention Strategies**

Andrew Fox  
California State University, Fresno  
Chadley James  
California State University, Fresno  
Mutsumi Ogaki  
California State University, Fresno

Recent social network analysis research has shown that violence clusters in small networks of people and those social connections can influence the likelihood one has of being a victim of violence. Using law enforcement data of offenders and victims over a two-year period from a midsized American city, this study examines the relationship between victims and offenders in a social network created from law enforcement data. Using incident-level data, we first create two-mode networks of incidents and people involved in crime. These data area then converted to a one-mode network, connecting people to each other through the involvement in shared crime incidents. Using these data, we attempt to distinguish between individuals, in terms of network position, who have only been victims and those who have been both victims and offenders. This will help further inform research on the victim-offender overlap. Second, we will determine the relationship between network position and repeat victimization. Policy implications for how these data can inform prevention, intervention and enforcement efforts will be discussed. Specifically, we will discuss how these findings inform service providers working with victims of violent crime and how they can more efficiently interrupt cycles of violence.
4. Relating Physical Abuse, Teacher Visiting, Social Worker Help, and Police Punishment among Children in Shanghai

Jacky Chau-kiu Cheung  City University of Hong Kong

Physical abuse is noxious problem in need of prevention and related research in China, as well as in other places. The prevention supposedly originates from professionals such as teachers, social workers, and police, as indicated by their visiting, helping, and/or punishing. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of the professional prevention is unclear or even doubtful and controversial. A doubt concerning the relationship between the prevention and abuse suggests that the prevention is a response to the abuse. To clarify the preventive effectiveness, this study surveyed 1,956 children (predominantly aged 15-18 years) in Shanghai. It held physical abuse and professional contact in the recent month as the outcomes and physical abuse and professional contact earlier and background characteristics as predictors, thus controlling for the earlier states of the outcomes. Results showed that earlier police punishment on the father showed a significant negative effect on physical abuse by the father. Moreover, earlier teacher home visiting displayed a significant negative effect on physical abuse by the mother. In contrast, earlier social worker visiting and helping did not manifest significant effects on physical abuse. Additionally, teacher visiting, social worker visiting, and social worker helping were significantly predictable by earlier physical abuse. These results imply that police punishing and teacher visiting, but not social worker visiting or helping are somewhat effective in preventing physical abuse in China. The effectiveness may reflect the authority of police and teachers there.

5. The Securitization of the State and Victim Movement in China: The Case of Missing Children

Jianhua Xu  University of Macau
Xuan Niu  University of Macau
Haiyun Zhao  University of Macau

Using data collected from participant observation of parents’ self-help activities to look for missing children, online ethnography and interviews with over fifty parents, activists and law enforcement agencies, this research explores factors contributing to the rise of missing children movement in China and how the securitization of Chinese state constrains the further development of victim movement. We find that children as “ideal” victims, de-political nature of claims and emerging civil society contribute to the rise of missing children movement. However, its further development is heavily constrained by the securitization of Chinese state through four mechanisms: (1) the use of soft and hard violence to participants, (2) crackdown and incorporation of civil society, (3) guided media propaganda, and (4) commodification of state power and individual rights.
11 June – Concurrent sessions (14:00 – 15:30)

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**Individual Paper Session**

1. **Intimate Femicide – Suicide in Israel: The role of Migration and the Context**

   Revital Sela-Shatovitz  
   One Academic College

   Suicide following homicide mainly occurs within family and relatively rare. Furthermore, the dominant form of homicide-suicide is femicide followed by suicide (femicide-suicide). This study aims to contribute to the existing literature by extending the focus to the characteristics and extent of femicide-suicide in Israeli society. The sample relates to all the cases of femicide-suicide that occurred between the years 2005 – 2014 (56 cases). Data were collected from the Israeli organization “No to Violence Against Women” and from two daily, widely-read newspapers in Israel. The examination addressed the profiling of femicide-suicide among five social ethnic groups in Israel: Jews, Arabs, immigrants from Ethiopia, immigrants from the former USSR, and refugees. The findings indicated that migration is a risk factor for intimate femicide-suicide: the majority of the cases occurred among immigrants (59%). Moreover, the vulnerability of Ethiopian immigrants is very high in comparison to the other groups in Israeli society. The dominant motives were the victim's desire for separation and arguments between the partners. The main methods used were firearms and stabbing the victim, and suicide by hanging. Furthermore, a prior report about violence was documented in 37% of the cases. The paper discusses these findings in the context of the existing research, offers directions for future research, and suggests some response strategies.

2. **Pathways to Offending among Female Inmates: The Associations between Victimization, Self-Control, and Offending**

   Doris Chu  
   National Chung Cheng University
   Yu-Shu Chen  
   Central Police University

   Previous studies have shown a link between victimization and criminal behavior, but few studies have provided theoretical explanations of how victimization affects offending behavior. This study integrates general strain, self-control, and routine activity theories to explain how childhood maltreatment, and subsequent victimization, affects offending behavior. The analyzed data came from surveys conducted with 883 female inmates in 13 prisons in Taiwan. It was found that compared to inmates with non-drug offenses, inmates with drug-related offenses were more likely to have experienced child abuse and neglect, and more likely to have run away from home and engaged in delinquent lifestyles during adolescence. They were also found to be caught up in criminal justice systems earlier than non-drug offenders. Low self-control, negative life events, and crime victimization were found to be significantly associated with offending behavior (both drug related and non-drug offenses). Policy implications and suggestions for future research are discussed.
Individual Paper Session

3. Islamophobic Violence Against Muslim Women
Janice Joseph  Stockton University

Muslim women are increasingly living in fear after a rise in Islamophobic attacks against them. Recent research have shown that Muslim women are more likely to be subjected to Islamophobic violence and discrimination than men, particularly those who wear hijab or niqab. They are subjected to this kind of victimization because they are visible representations of Islam, a religion to be feared and because of their gender. This presentation will examine the nature and extend of the victimization of Muslim women and the responses to this form of victimization.

Individual Paper Session

4. Preventing Future Victims through Offender Rehabilitation: Psychological Treatment for Violent Offenders in Hong Kong
Hoi Man Yeung  Correctional Services Department

Victims of violent offences frequently suffer from not only physical injury, but also psychological complications such as mood disturbance and post-traumatic stress reactions. While most people would agree that psychological treatment can be helpful to victims in processing their experience of violent crimes, its important role in the tertiary prevention of victimization is less well-known among the general public. This presentation explains how the Violence Prevention Programme (VPP), a psychological treatment programme provided to serious violent offenders by Hong Kong Correctional Services Department, prevents violent recidivism and thereby future victimization. Through the illustration of a case example, the presentation discusses how violence is learnt and perpetuated through vicious cycles, as well as how VPP addresses violent offenders’ various criminogenic needs (e.g. pro-violence beliefs, anger problem, association with violent peers, etc.) and empowers them to re-establish a prosocial lifestyle. Measures of programme effectiveness and new initiatives of the programme would be covered in the presentation as well.

Individual Paper Session

5. Building a Safer Society: Rehabilitation of Incarcerated Sex Offenders in Hong Kong
Joe Wong  Correctional Services Department

The harm to victims as well as the societal cost arising from sexual offending can be overwhelmingly devastating. Therefore, successful rehabilitation of sex offenders is one of the key factors in preventing future victimization. In this presentation, essential elements of the specialized treatment unit for sex offenders in Hong Kong Correctional Services Department will be introduced. Profile of incarcerated sex offenders and information about their victims, as well as evidence-based practice, including the application of localized assessment tools and internationally benchmarked treatment programs, will be shared. New initiatives and measures that overcome hurdles of rehabilitation and facilitate positive changes of sex offenders will be presented. Audience will gain more knowledge about prevention of future victimization through rehabilitation of incarcerated sex offenders in Hong Kong, the latest development of the in-prison psychological treatment programs and multidisciplinary collaboration in the community.
11 June – Concurrent sessions (16:00 – 17:30)

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**Individual Paper Session**

1. **A Comprehensive Approach to Obtaining Best Evidence from and Care for Child Abuse Victims**

   Michael Ho-kin Fung  The Hong Kong Police Force

To protect victims of child abuse (sexual and physical) Hong Kong has been adopting a child-centered, multi-disciplinary and case manager approach to combat child abuse. Since 1995, special measures have been taken to minimize the discomfort of and negative impact on child abuse victims during criminal and court proceedings, for example, video-recorded interviews with child witnesses are admissible to court for trial to replace the evidence-in-chief.

The Hong Kong Police Force and Social Welfare Department has join hands to develop a local protocol in investigative interviews for child abuse cases. All qualified interviewers are equipped with intensive training on child psychology, child development, interviewing techniques with child victims, etc.

This presentation will highlight the local procedures, designed to balance the need of the legal justice and victim’s interests, in handling child abuse cases. The specially designed joint departmental training for investigators and interviewers of the video-recorded interviews will also be discussed.

**Individual Paper Session**

2. **A Longitudinal Study of Authoritative Parenting Style and Crime Victimization among Chinese Adolescents**

   Spencer Li  University of Macau

   Ruoshan Xiong  University of Macau

Authoritative parenting has been identified as an effective parenting style inhibiting delinquent involvement among children and adolescents. As suggested by theories of parenting style, it may have even a stronger effect on delinquency and crime victimization because of its emphasis on close monitoring limiting children’s exposure to risky situations and relationships, responsive care reducing personal strains and negative emotions, and proper balance between control and autonomy conducive to the development of interpersonal skills to manage stress and conflict. The relationship between authoritative parenting and crime victimization, however, has received very limited attention in empirical research, especially in China. The current research aims at filling this gap. Using the two-wave survey data collected from a representative sample of over 3,000 secondary school students in one of the largest cities in China, structural equation modeling analysis is conducted to assess the relationship between authoritative parenting style and crime victimization. The foci of the study are not only overall association between authoritative parenting and victimization, but also the mediating roles of delinquent association, negative emotions and interpersonal skills in the formation of the relationship. The theoretical and policy implications of the findings are discussed.
3. Childhood Victimization, Prostitution, and Crime Victimization

Yu-Shu Chen  Central Police University
Doris Chu  National Chung Cheng University

Previous studies have shown that individuals who experienced childhood abuse or neglect are more likely to run away from home than those who have not experienced such victimization. Studies also found young people who ran away were more likely to have engaged in prostitution (trading money with sex). Analyzing data from survey data conducted with incarcerated women in various prisons in Taiwan, this study examines the relationship between childhood victimization, runaway, and subsequent victimization (sexual and crime victimization). It also assesses whether risky life styles mediate the effect of childhood victimization on subsequent victimization. It was found that individuals who experienced childhood victimization were more likely to be victims of sex crimes and other types of crime at later points. Risky life styles (e.g., association with delinquent peers; working in the sex business) mediate the effect of childhood victimization on subsequent victimization. Policy implications that aim to help prevent repeated victimization are proposed.

4. Victimization, Social Strain and Lifestyle in Rural Left-Behind Adolescents: A Study in Guangdong and Hunan Provinces, China

Nicole W.T. Cheung  The Chinese University of Hong Kong

As in many other developing countries, China’s massive internal labor migration has spawned much concern for child development. The longstanding rural-urban divide by the household registration system in China has prompted rural-to-urban migrants to leave their children behind in rural origins. Existing migration literature on left-behind children of migrant parents in rural China, while informative, has tended to focus on their well-being in terms of education and health outcomes. However, it has not been sensitive to their victimization experiences as another facet of well-being. The out-migration of capable members of rural communities to urban areas – brain drain – might have undermined the capacity of villages to mobilize resources for child protection. This study on rural China will also add to the broader victimization literature with a renewed interest in rural victimization during the last decade. Based on the Juvenile Victimization Inventory (Finkelhor et al. 2005), we compare the patterns of direct and indirect victimization between left-behind adolescents and those adolescents living in non-migrant families in rural China. We also examine how far social strain and lifestyle predict victimization of left-behind children. Data of this study are based on a cross-sectional survey of 2,758 rural students, among which 1,617 were left-behind and 1,141 were non-left-behind at the time of survey, drawn from 30 middle schools in 10 rural counties of Guangdong and Hunan provinces. Results show that the rural left-behind are more vulnerable to poly-victimization. Social strain, structured activities, and delinquent lifestyle significantly increase poly-victimization among rural left-behind children.

Acknowledgements: Data of this study were fully supported by General Research Fund (Ref. No. CUHK14602115) of Research Grants Council, Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.
The rising incidents of sexual victimization of children in contemporary India is one of serious concern. From rapes of minors, some as young as eight months, to sexual molestation, the numbers seem to be escalating over the last few years. Ironically, India enacted a special legislation to cover instances of child sexual exploitation in 2012. The legislation has set the ground for creation of new set of offences, mandatory reporting by authorities, and child friendly procedural techniques. Yet, cases continue to trickle where the authorities have deliberately suppressed the occurrences or else, underplayed them to avoid media glare or legal intervention. The investigative, medical and trial processes continue to be rigorous for young minds and bodies, calling for a rethinking over the entire process involved. The paper examines the legislative frame in light of the emerging concerns and argues for the establishment of child advocacy centers to provide holistic child friendly support services.
11 June – Concurrent sessions (16:00 – 17:30)

Theme: Mental Health and Victimization & Victimization and Terror

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Individual Paper Session

1. Survivor Redress

Stephanie McShane

Carelink was established and funded in 1996 by the Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne to coordinate and manage the ongoing care and support to the survivors of sexual and other forms of abuse and their families, perpetrated by clergy and other individuals appointed or employed by the Archdiocese of Melbourne.

Carelink coordinates and facilitates the services necessary for client healing, recovery and wellbeing by implementing care coordination practices consistent with trauma-informed care. Professional mental health services accessed by clients are exclusively outsourced to qualified and experienced practitioners. Operating within high standards of care coordination, Carelink reviews the progress and outcomes of care provided to clients and that the services provided adequately reflect their dynamic changing needs.

The Melbourne Response is the process undertaken by the Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne in the acknowledgement of the individuals and families impacted by accounts of sexual, physical and/or emotional forms of abuse perpetrated by the clergy and church personnel of the Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne.

While the Melbourne Response informs Carelink’s client care initiatives and processes, Carelink operates autonomously from the Melbourne Response in both its framework and service delivery offered to clients.

The four primary components of the Melbourne Response entail:

- The Independent Commissioner
- Referral to Carelink for access to counselling
- Meeting with Assessment panel for redress
- Meeting with Archbishop for apology and access to pastoral support

Individual Paper Session

2. I, the other and the others: understanding victims of crime’s process of meaning making

Maria José Gré

Several research has been dedicated to study of meaning, meaning making and meaning made, in particular in the context of stressful events. This research offers empirical qualitative insights into victims of crime’ processes of meaning making through the analysis of 20 interviews with victims of violent crimes in Santiago of Chile. The sample was recruited with the help of victim support services. Cases interviewed fulfilled two main criteria: (a) in terms of type of case, only violent crimes victims (sexual violence, injuries and robbery) or co-victims of homicide were invited to take part of the study, and (b) judicial processes should be finished at the moment of the interview (sentence or acquittal).

The role of the criminal justice system, significant others, victim support services and the relationship with the offender were explored. Results (obtained in a country with a strong punitive public discourse and with no offer of restorative justice) are discussed in the light of previous qualitative findings, in particular, of a study on victims that participated in victim-offender mediation in Cataluña and Basque Country.
Individual Paper Session


Tomer Einat  Bar Ilan University

This qualitative study examines the emotional, mental, and therapeutic effects of the role of care workers on emotionally, physically, and mentally victimized prisoners (i.e. mentors) in the Magen Prison (Mind and Body Center) – a male prison for the mentally ill, and the perceived connection between this role and their self-rehabilitation. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 20 prisoners operating as mentor prisoners in the Magen prison between the years 2014 and 2016 and then thematically analyzed.

The main findings of the study show that the role of care worker is perceived by the mentor prisoner as:
(a) promoting their ability to find positive existential meaning in their life; (b) significantly contributing to their rehabilitation; (c) having a positive impact on their relationship with the prison staff.

The main conclusions are (a) that the provision of support contributes to the development of feelings of responsibility and empathy among mentor prisoners, helping them to manage their own sense of frustration and despair and facilitating cooperation between them and the staff; (b) prison systems should integrate a maximum number of prisoners with potential for rehabilitation in peer-mentoring programs and similarly beneficial activities.

Individual Paper Session

4. Bullying Behaviors in China: Prevalence and Association with Psychosocial Adjustment

Huiping Zhang  Renmin University of China
Huazhen Zhou  Renmin University of China

Objective: Bullying behaviors have been intensively studied in Western countries; however, there is no national data to address this issue in contemporary China. This study aims to assess the prevalence of bullying behaviors among school-aged children in China, and to examine the association of bullying with psychosocial adjustment, including self-confidence, life satisfaction, school adjustment and risky behaviors.

Methods: A sample of 14,536 children in grades 6, 8 and 10 from the public schools in 11 provinces or autonomous regions in rural and urban China are surveyed. Self-report of involvement in bullying and being bullied by others in the past three months is measured.

Results: We find that a total of 6.3% of the children reported they were bullied in the last three months. In addition, 2.5% of the children admit that they bullied other students, and 2.2% said they both were bullied and bullied others in the same timeframe. More boys than girls reported bullying others and being victims of bullying. The frequency of bullying is higher in grades 6 and 8 than that in grade 10. Rural children are more often involved in bullying behaviors than their urban counterparts. Perpetrating and victimizing of bullying were associated with poorer psychosocial adjustment, although different patterns are observed among bullies, those bullied and those who both bullied others and were bullied.

Conclusions: The prevalence of bullying among school-aged Chinese children is lower than developed countries; however, those children involvement in any type of bullying display poorer well-being, trouble peer relationships, higher levels of behavior problems and substance use. Health care professionals should be sensitive to bullying behaviors when they identify students with psychosocial maladjustment. Moreover, programs designed to prevent and intervene in school bullying should adopt a holistic approach.
5. Helping or Re-victimization? The Case of Intimate Partner Violence Female Victims with Mental Health Problems in Taiwan

Chu-Li Liu  Tunghai University

Traditional victimological studies were mainly investigating victims’ relationships with courts and jurisdiction systems. Since intimate partner violence (IPV) female victims are growing and are mainly referred into social service system and frontline social workers are responsible for coordinating interdisciplinary services for the victims across the world, this points to the need of expanding research to understand victims’ relationships with social service system. Moreover, IPV female victims are at risks of developing mental health problems, thus it is a challenge for social workers to provide services to victims with multiple issues. Using Taiwan as an example, this presentation aims to discuss about the experiences of IPV female victims with mental health problems in receiving social services. A Grounded theory was adopted to design research process and in-depth interviews with 7 IPV female victims with mental health problems and 8 social workers were utilized to collect data. The results indicated that, having the medical model emphasizing medication and management of symptoms in minds, social workers reported that IPV female victims with mental health problems often failed to follow medical doctors’ orders and were unlikely to take actions to change. Thus social workers seemed to use victim-blaming attitudes in the service delivery process. In addition, having the medical model in minds leads social workers to believe those victims’ shared responsibilities contributing to the violence. IPV female victims with mental health problems reported experiencing ignorance, stigmatization and re-victimization in this helping process. A holistic service model including medical, social, postmodernist, spiritual and cultural elements is a better working model. In this model, actively listening to survivors’ narratives, asking question actively and linking survivors’ experiences with inequality, power misuse and oppression along with medication are essential. This holistic model may bridge the service gap and reduce the re-victimization.
Individual Paper Session

6. KIDNAP FOR RANSOM: Whither Nigeria?

Gloria Egbuji Crime Victims Foundation Nigeria

Since January 10, 2006 when four expatriate oil workers were abducted from oil field in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria by a militant group, Nigerians and foreigners in our midst have been living in fears as that maiden attempt had opened the floodgate of incidence of kidnap for ransom, thereby making every resident a potential victim.

Initially, the kidnap of the four foreigners namely Milko Nichev (a Bulgarian), Harry Ebanks (an Honduran), Niger Watson-Clark (a Briton) and Patrick Handry (an American) by members of the Movement for the Emancipation of Niger Delta (MEND) – a militant group, was seen as an attempt to draw global attention to the continuous neglect and absolute exploitation of the Niger Delta by the Federal Government of Nigeria and foreign oil companies. Regrettably, other criminal elements who saw it as a low risk but high yield venture, turned it into a money spinning business by abducting more foreign and Nigerian workers from oil platforms and other sites in the Niger Delta area for ransom.

This new criminal indulgence in no time spread to other states outside Niger Delta area, such that no category of persons is spared from the South East, to South South, South West and now to the Northern part of the country. Politicians, businessmen, academics, school children, pastors/clergy, traditional rulers, government officials, farmers, actors/actresses and many more have been kidnapped at one time or the other in so far as some ransom money would be extracted. The ugly trend has drawn such an ignoble global attention that Nigeria is now rated as one of the countries with highest incidents of kidnap for ransom.

As a phenomenon that was not known in the history of Nigeria until this 21stCentury, and having taken a very dangerous dimension that unarguably remains a sad narrative in our contemporary history, it has become relevant to write a book on it, for the same of documentation as an academic material or otherwise which shall be useful in present and future times. It is in the light of this belief that the book KIDNAP FOR RANSOM: Whither Nigeria? is proposed.

The presentation is intended to highlight the historical background of kidnapping as a criminal act from the global perspective, its origin in Nigeria, victims of kidnap, narratives of victims, confessions of arrested kidnappers, cause of kidnap, the fight against the kidnap syndrome, possible solutions and so on.
Updated on 7th June, 2018

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**Individual Paper Session**

1. **Human Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation: Evaluating the Health Challenges on Victims**

   **Kingsley Chisom Felix**  
   **University of Nigeria Nsukka**

   The academic and grey literature paying attention to human trafficking have primarily focused on female victims. Sexually transmissible diseases linked to binding or coerced prostitution activities, especially HIV, have attracted considerable attention. Other health issues are sometimes glossed over, both in the academic literature and by rehabilitation organizations working with trafficked individuals. Based on field research conducted in Lagos and Oyo States Nigeria, the study focuses on health issues experienced by trafficking victims and rehabilitated individuals. The paper documents the physical and psychological effects of trafficking as resulting from the living conditions of victims. It also investigates the (self)-medication practices among trafficked individuals.

**Individual Paper Session**

2. **Victimization Through Migration – Protection Gap for Human Trafficking Victims**

   **Conny Rijken**  
   **Intervict, Tilburg University**

   Migrants who are victimised during the migration process often lack both protection as refugee and recognition as victim in the host country. They often do not fulfil the strict criteria of Article 1 of the Refugee Convention and therefore are denied refugee status and protection as refugee. Prosecution of criminal offences committed during migration often is absent in the country in which the offences occurred as well as in the host country. Consequently, migrants who are victimized are not recognised as victims of crime. Based on reports, studies and earlier research among Eritrean refugees (ICMPD 2015; Amnesty International 2017; Peyroux 2015; van Reisen & Rijken 2015) I will discuss how migrants fall victim to human trafficking during the migration process and how these victims are denied victim protection, regardless of international and regional obligations to do so. In many countries victim protection services for victims of human trafficking is conditional to their cooperation with law enforcement in criminal proceedings. If criminal proceedings are not initiated victims are deprived of victim protection. Furthermore, I will explore how and to what extent the UN Guidelines on the application of refugee status for victims of human trafficking (2006) could be an alternative protection mechanism for those who have become victim of human trafficking during migration (also Novak 2017).
3. Juridical Analysis of Money Laundering Crime in Fake Vaccine Distribution in Indonesia

Basically, life for human was intended for civilization and humanity as an effort to placed a man as a
dignified creature of Allah The Almighty God. Every human being was expected to be able in interaction
with others, and to share various aspects in life, including the right for children's health. Children are the
nation offsprings, the potential capital, the nation next generation, and the successor of the nation's vision.
Children also have a strategic role, characteristics, and special traits that should be protected from any
kind of uncivilized treatment that violated their rights as humans.

Violations of human rights in children, are directly contradict with the mandate and objectives of the
Congress of the Republic of Indonesia, to achieves their optimal health levels, as also stated in the
Pancasila ideology and the 1945 Constitution. This was initiated with and obtained through
administration of vaccines. Vaccines are antigenic materials used for establishing active acquired
immunity, to prevent or reduce the infectious diseases which caused by natural or wild pathogen.

Vaccines could be resembles as viruses or bacterias that have been weakened so it would not cause
disease. Some time ago there was a criminal action in distributing the fake vaccines, which leads into
further crime acts as Money Laundering Crime. This money laundering crime have an serious impact
towards the health professionals, since this crime was involves health professionals (midwives,
pharmacists, doctors) who conceal the criminal proceeds which suspected as illegal trade transaction of
distributing the fake vaccines. This actions was contradicts to the mandate of Act no. 36 Year 2009 on
Health, Act no. 29 of 2004 on Medical Practice, and Act no. 8 Year 2010 on Money Laundering Crime.

4. The Ideal Model of Humanitarian Death Penalty Implementation in Indonesia based on
Victimology Perspective

One of the purpose of victimology is to develop a system of measures for reducing human suffering. A
system will be built here is a death penalty implementation model as one of criminal justice system which
is aimed to do any control of crime and impose penalties on those who violate the laws.

Nowadays, in Indonesia there are about 134 people remain on death penalty waiting list. There are at
least five (5) popular ways to implement the death penalty in the world, which are: beheading,
electrocution, hanging yet dead shoot by the sniper team.

Indonesia is a country that implements the death penalty by doing a dead shooting by sniper team. Although it is legal, but seems inhumane because it is damaging the body of convicted after execution by the bullets attack, it also creates an intimidation toward the convicted who is heading to the execution since they are picked from the prison to be placed in execution seat.

Based on human rights perspective, the death penalty by dead shooting in front of sniper team, against
the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN in 1948 especially the right to live free
from torture. Beyond this violating, causes victims which are those dead convicted. So, based on library
research could be suggested for death penalty execution model would not by shooting by the firearm
(gun, weapon, etc) which is directed to the convicted, but by giving a systemic lethal injection that is
medically responsible, so the purpose of dead convicted termination would be achieved without violating
humanity aspect.
5. Giving Victims Voice in Parole Hearings: South Australia’s Experience

Sarah Fletcher  World Society of Victimology

Research on parole has traditionally focused on the prisoner with very little consideration for the victim perspective. This presentation will outline parole laws and practices in South Australia with a focus on victim involvement. The presentation will draw on quantitative and qualitative information attained during semi-structured interviews of co-victims of murders, conducted by the Commissioner for Victims’ Rights, South Australia over a 12 month period. The information offers an insight into co-victims’ views on whether murderers should be released on parole; co-victims’ safety concerns should murderers be released; and, co-victims’ views on the parole process. The results confirm the importance of victim participation in the parole process.
11 June – Concurrent sessions (16:00 – 17:30)

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**Theme: Violence Against Women**

**Individual Paper Session**

1. *Are Acid Attacks Not Gruesome Enough?*
   
   Varsha Rammohan
   
   The rising number of acid attack cases shines light on the legal system’s inability to grapple with this heinous crime. Acid attack is possibly the worst infliction on a human being - leading to complete delibation, disfigurement, pain, long-lasting medical complications, social ostracization - and it can happen to anyone anytime. Globally, 80% of the acid attack victims are women and girls. The latent misogyny that a woman's appearance is her only asset often drives acid violence. Most of these attacks go unreported. Acid, which is easily available serves as an ideal weapon for the perpetrators and what's even more alarming is this offense is bail able in most situations and the punishment doesn't act as a deterrent in most cases. This paper endeavors to interpret the psychological condition of acid attack victims and also examine contemporary laws governing acid attacks on victims and perpetrators. This paper also emphasizes the agony borne by the victims post the traumatic event.

2. *Rape is Never Victim’s Fault*
   
   K B Harshitha
   
   Rape has been defined by FBI, Oxford, cops and even media in their own terminologies. But for a woman, rape is the most brutal crime that affects not only the physical being but also the psychological being of the victim. Rape is experienced by the victims as a life threatening situation & it thus triggers stress which leads to long term re-organization process. Victim blaming attacks against them strongly affecting the trust over the judiciary. Victimization has turned into perpetuation. The main intention of the review article is an attempt to create awareness among the INDIAN SOCIETY about the aftermath faced by the victim in the society and judicial system. Also to promote to outcast the inhumane behavior and to make people realize to show condemnatory towards the offenders, not to the victims.

3. *Elderly Victims of Femicide: A Global Perspective*
   
   Janice Joseph
   
   The murder of elderly women is a considered a serious problem in several countries in Africa, Asia, and South America. These women are often falsely accused of witchcraft, hunted by male self-appointed witch-finders, strangled, knifed to death, burned alive or dismembered. This phenomenon is rooted in the traditional patriarchal prejudices and views of femininity, devaluation of the elderly, superstition, and the belief that “witch killings” will rid their communities of bad luck. Witchcraft-related femicide against elderly women has received little scholarly attention within the gender-based violence discourse. This presentation will examine the nature, extent and effects of this form of victimization. It will also explore efforts to address the situation and recommendations for future action.
Individual Paper Session

4. The Role of Sexual Violence’s in Genocide——Take the Akayesu Case as an Example

Yangyi Li  Zhejian Police College

Genocide is called as “the King of Crimes”, considering its leading role of all the four crimes against international humanity. Among the objective constitutional elements of Genocide, five special behavior factors are divers and complicated. What needs attention is that sexual violence is frequently appearing at different areal conflicts especially in contemporary society, given its long existence history the same as war’s. When it comes to the influence that sexual violence has on Genocide, we have to confess it is really significant. Someone even treat it as the essential part of Genocide. The case of Akayesu, sentenced in 1997 by ICTR, was the first time for sexual violence to be listed as one of the cruel methods of Genocide. In this article, I will take the Akayesu Case as an example and thoroughly research the special role that sexual violence playing in Genocide under the background of humanity.

Individual Paper Session

5. No party, no drugs for teenagers?

Li-Chun Yeh  Tri-Service General Hospital Beitou Branch
Susyan Jou  National Taipei University

According to official statistics in Taiwan, there is increasing juvenile use of illicit drugs, with Ketamine replacing Ecstasy as the drug of choice. This paper discusses the significance of juvenile use of Ketamine in different social situations.

81 young people from a juvenile correction institution completed a survey questionnaire on their use of illicit drugs, including situational data. Major findings are summarized as follows: Almost 80 percent had used Ketamine. 94 percent had it supplied by a friend. 95 percent of first usage of Ketamine occurred in a collective situation. Only a minority of young people choose to use individually in their subsequent usage. Collective situations were normally "in a friend’s home", while individual use happens in “home” situations.

Teenagers with experience of using Ketamine were also subject to semi-structured interviews. Interview data suggests that: individual use of Ketamine is to counter “boredom”, because using Ketamine can bring stimulation and pleasure, replacing other leisure activities. For party use of Ketamine, the issue is best seen as a subcultural one, learning the values and behaviors of the group.
11 June – Concurrent sessions (16:00 – 17:30)

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**Individual Paper Session**

   
   Don John O. Omale  Federal University
   
   Boko Haram, popularly interpreted to mean *Western education is evil*; with its official Arabic name as, *Jama’atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda’awati wal-Jihad* meaning *People Committed to the Propagation of the Prophet’s Teachings and Jihad*, has been a security challenge in Nigeria since at least 2009. This group constitutes a wider threat to the security interests in Nigeria and Africa; and has caused lot of damages to lives and properties. The 21st Century Wilberforce Initiative USA and the Stefanus Foundation reported that over 14 million Nigerians are directly affected by humanitarian crises caused by Boko Haram in the North-east region of the country. The report revealed that 14.8 million Nigerians from Northeast are directly impacted by the Boko Haram crisis. Officially, there are 2.2 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), in Nigeria but unofficially, there are five to seven million IDPs. Those in humanitarian need are 2.5 million, comprising women and children. Recalling that access to victims of Boko Haram and communities for monitoring and verification of incident data has been very difficult and risky; this paper relies strongly on open source data sets and the Global Terrorism Index (GTI) for its analysis.

**Individual Paper Session**

2. **Civilian Victims in U.S.-led Kill-or-Capture Missions in Afghanistan**
   
   Vasja Badalič  Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law
   
   The objective of this paper is to explore the factors that caused civilian casualties in kill-or-capture missions, or “night raids”, carried out by the US Special Operations forces in Afghanistan.

   The paper is divided in three parts. The first part, which focuses on the target selection process, examines how the too-broad criteria used by the US military for determining targets of night raids blurred the line between combatants and civilians, thus creating circumstances for raids targeting innocent civilians’ homes. The first criterion introduced by the US military was that individuals were legitimate military targets if they provided food and shelter to insurgents; the second criterion was that individuals were legitimate targets if they were suspected of possessing incidental information on the insurgency; and the third criterion was that individuals were legitimate targets if they frequently communicated, via mobile phones, with insurgents.

   The second part of the paper, which focuses on what happened during night raids, examines how the introduction of a vague definition of “hostile intent” created circumstances for excessively subjective interpretations of “hostile intent” during night raids. Those interpretations led to the killings of innocent civilians.

   The last, third part of the paper shows how the too-broad criteria for determining targets and the vague definition of “hostile intent” led to indiscriminate attacks against civilians.
Individual Paper Session

3. Protection of Victims of Terrorism in Indonesia in the Aftermath of Bali Bombing 2002

Heru Susetyo Universitas Indonesia

Victims of Crimes are not really well addressed and protected in Indonesian Criminal Justice System, until the enactment of Law No. 13/2006 on Protection of Witness and Victims (Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban). However, even the said law does not really provide comprehensive protection for victims of crime. Victims of terrorism are not much different, or perhaps even worse.

For the last two decades, particularly in the aftermath of Bali Bombing 2002, series of terrorism incidents have taken places in various places nationwide and resulted in large number of casualties. Yet, the prevailing laws and criminal justice system pay more attention to the crime and the offenders, not for the victims. Rights of Victims of Terrorism are not properly addressed and protected.

This paper, therefore, is willing to explore the current situation of victims of terrorism in Indonesia as well as the existing laws and proposed law on terrorism, victims and criminal justice system. These measures are taken in conjunction with the needs to deeply understand about how the state and society perceive the victims and deal with their hardship, loss and suffering.

This research is conducted around Jakarta Metropolitan in 2017-2018 and involving both library and field research. The research findings shown that rights of victims of terrorism in Indonesia are not properly protected and the existing criminal justice system and proposed bill on terrorism are inadequate in addressing victims’ rights.

Individual Paper Session

4. Punitive and Restorative Orientations of Victims of Terrorism in Spain: A Reciprocal Hybridity in a Politicized Field

Gema Varona University of the Basque Country

The Basque Institute of Criminology has been studying processes of terrorist victimisation in Spain for more than a decade. One line of its research is to understand the rights, interests, needs, expectations and experiences of justice by victims themselves, considering that many cases of homicides and other crimes have not been brought to court. Victims try to find justice in spaces of their life beyond the criminal system, although accumulated victimisation has been detected in previous research when juridical, social and historical impunity is perceived by victims as a continuous process.

Departing from the criminological literature on punitive and restorative orientations, the purpose of this paper is to test the myth of the ‘revengeful and passionate victim’, by using a questionnaire with a Likert scale, to capture some of those orientations in victims of terrorism in Spain within the context of the so-called criminal law of the enemy and punitive populism. As a participatory action research, within a qualitative methodology, the research has worked with a sample of 67 victims of terrorism. The results of those questionnaires are contrasted to the similar questionnaires administered to a sample of 105 young people in the Basque Country. Fifteen of those victims and young people were later invited to participate in a focus group to explore the social dimensions of the harm caused in different terrorist victimisations in Spain, including organisations such as ETA, right-extreme ones and Al Qaeda.

The results show some elements both questioning and reinforcing that myth. On the one hand, no significant differences can be derived from results between victims and young people, although victims show clear pro social concerns. On the other side, confirming other comparative researches, both segments of the population are simultaneously punitive and restorative which challenges basic assumptions of the theoretical goals of the criminal justice system.
5. Assessing the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia’s reparative regime: challenges and the promise of justice

Alina Balta  Interict, Tilburg University

The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) has been established with the goal of putting an end to impunity, effecting national reconciliation, and providing moral and collective reparations to the victims of the Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia. Against this background, the current paper aims to take stock and assess the contribution of the ECCC’s reparative regime to repairing the harm caused to victims of international crimes under its jurisdiction.

Thus, the research will consist of a doctrinal legal analysis of the reparative regime of the ECCC, bringing under scrutiny the rules of the court, the statute, and the relevant case law. In order to assess its contribution to justice, the right to reparation will be conceptualized using the procedural – substantive justice dichotomy. To be precise, this section will entail a systematic review and analysis of the entire ECCC case law on reparations, focusing on the process and outcome whereby reparations are provided.

Thereafter, taking stock of these findings, they will be contextualized to reflect the challenges of effecting justice for victims of gross human rights violations, in a local context of mass victimization and trauma. By employing a theoretical framework, which aims to challenge legal responses to mass victimization, the paper will further inquire to what extent these reparations should indeed be rooted in law and be added to the mandate of a court already focused on retributive justice. The paper will also bring to light topics such as the legitimacy of the court, seen through the eyes of the victimized population, the challenges of effecting justice and repairing harm inherent to international crimes, and reflect upon the broader goals of the ECCC, including the potential to bring about national reconciliation.
11 June – Concurrent sessions (16:00 – 17:30)

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**Theme: Violence Against Women**

### Individual Paper Session

1. **The Implications of Gender Based Violence (GBV) in a workplace: A case study of a university**
   
   Cily Tabane

   Women and sometimes men experience GBV in homes and workplace. In South Africa, high incidents of GBV in the workplace are reported. GBV against women is common and can result in physical, sexual or psychological suffering. GBV can occur in one’s public or private life. There are various forms of GBV in the workplace, with consequences ranging from absenteeism to HIV infections in countries where HIV prevalence is high. This paper explores the different forms of Gender Based Violence and programmes that can assist in addressing GBV in the workplace.

   A systematic review using meta-analysis of research studies on the various forms of Gender Based Violence in the workplace with reference to universities between 2012 and 2017 was conducted. A sample was obtained by searching the Social Sciences Citation Index for articles in which keywords such GBV in the Workplace and universities appeared in the abstract. Twenty research articles were sourced and were reviewed against the set criteria. Only 15 studies met the final criteria. Results were summarized and compared. Thematic analysis was used.

   Results showed that GBV could manifest itself as aggression, which comes in the form of hostility that is either verbal or symbolic and obstructionism, which includes actions that impede an individual's ability to perform or interfere with an organization's ability to meet its objectives. Programmes addressing access to justice and support groups can assist in dealing with GBV in the workplace.

   Most forms of violence are not dangerous and not easy to track. GBV can affect the economy negatively through absenteeism. The high rates of HIV infection, puts women at risk because of sexual coercion. Laws and policies in defense of women's rights should be improved. Awareness campaigns on GBV need to include men and be strengthened by holding seminars and workshops focusing on prevention.
Individual Paper Session

2. Victimization and Women-Initiated Divorce in Bangladesh: An Empirical Study

Rukhsana Siddiqua

Bangladesh’s patriarchal family and societal system has generated a tradition of gender based violence at community and family level that is tacitly accepted as a social norm and values. The study is an attempt to analyze the nature victimization and women-initiated divorce in Dhaka, considering the social mobility of Bangladesh. By employing a qualitative in-depth interview method with the combination of Focus Group Discussions and participant observation, the present study critically explores the perspectives of divorce of middle class women from the point of view of their own experience, their understanding of marital disruptions and the consequences of divorce on them. The study discloses many traditional reasons of divorce victimization such as dowry, husbands’ failure in provider role, presence of alcohol and drug addiction, infertility, sexual incompatibility and physical violence, and many modern reasons of divorce such as value clash, husband’s lack of love and commitment, lack of freedom, obstacle in self-development through education, husband’s involvement in extra-marital affairs and emotional torture to be push factors of divorce. While, socio economic factors like education and employment opportunity, legal development in relation to the possibility to divorce and the presence of children are found to be pull factors of divorce. The study also finds that by leaving abusive marriages, women gain several individual positive changes, such as escape from physical and emotional torture, a good career, and ability to provide a better environment to children. The study finds that women are faced by social exclusion and stigma, harassment in working place, difficulties in a second marriage, downswing changes in lifestyle in the face of social expectations, and psychological and physiological disturbance in post-divorce situations.

Individual Paper Session

3. Victim Blaming – How the Phenomena Influences the Sexual Abuse Prevention

Yaroslava Kuchina  Far Eastern Federal University

Sexual abuse of any type is the most widespread crime against women. Some researchers assert that only in the Russian Federation every third woman has a relevant experience. However official statistics does not reflect this tendency and, moreover, criminologists maintain that such abuses are the most latent crime. And the victim blaming – the phenomena when the responsibility for the crime committing redirected from a criminal to a victim – named as the core problem of that. Analyzing the experience of different states, the author has made an attempt to research, whether these tendencies are exclusively national (and such an opinion exists in the Russian Federation) or they have a transnational character and should be regarded as a constant negative factor accompanying a rape victims in any place where sexual abuses are committed.
### Individual Paper Session

#### 4. Introducing Doubt: A Multidisciplinary Assessment on How the Use of Victims’ Medical Records in Criminal Trials Impacts Disclosure of Domestic Abuse, Sexual Assault and Rape in Scotland

**Dominic Reed**  
The University of Glasgow

Victims’ medical records are commonly used as evidence by both defence lawyers and prosecutors in criminal trials involving domestic abuse, sexual assault and rape in Scotland. While these records can have considerable probative value, their contents often contain sensitive information that a victim does not want shared with lawyers, the court or the accused. Despite this, it was not until February 2016 in the case of WF (petitioner) v Scottish Ministers that Lord Glennie ruled that victims (or complainers as they are known in the context of court proceedings) had a legal right to be told their sensitive medical information was being sought and a concomitant right to legal advice challenging its use.

This paper discusses a PhD project assessing the use of medical records in criminal trials involving violence against women in Scotland. Using a varied methodological approach, this project helped develop understandings of survivors’ interactions with medical and legal services and their effect on health and disclosure of abuse.

An in-depth interview study gathered testimony from victims, clinicians and lawyers, documenting the use of medical records in these cases from their perspectives.

Interview findings were enhanced by questionnaire data gathered from victims using Scottish Women’s Aid centres across the country and an assessment of medical record requests across NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde.

Multi-faceted in nature, this project involved NHS Boards, the Crown Office, judiciary and numerous third sector organizations, making a substantial contribution to the study of victims’ interactions with criminal justice and health systems.

### Individual Paper Session

#### 5. Boys Will be Boys so Girls get Raped?: Changing the Narrative Surrounding Rape

**Kirstie Boyett**  
Texas A&M University

The current narrative surrounding rape is extremely gendered. It attempts to focus on females as victims and divulge the ways in which feminine traits make women more predisposed to being raped. There is a measure of responsibility, such as asking the victim if she was partying, flirting, or engaging in some other behavior that may have “caused” the rape to occur. There is also a measure of severity of the crime, assuming that certain types of rape are less of a crime than others. For example, date rape, where the victim and rapist know each other is considered less of a crime than rape that occurs between two strangers. This treats the female as the accuser, vying that unless she can overcome these two burdens of proof she will remain an accuser and not a victim. This also takes that responsibility away from the male rapist. Basically, if the female cannot produce a convincing enough reconstruction of the event she is seen as less worthy of police and judicial support. If she is seen as a victim, there are stigmas associated with such victimhood.

The current narrative surrounding rape is damaging to both females and males. It does not consider the pervasiveness of masculinity and how treating men as mindless, sex-crazed objects reinforces a negative male stereotype. Confronting rape sociologically means evaluating the myths, stereotypes and labels associated with rape and the victimization process. This research employs experimental research methods to test the ways in which the current rhetoric surrounding rape and policies -- medical language, the criminal justice system, and public policy -- perpetuate victim status and further reinforce traditional gender beliefs. This research argues that challenging and changing the narrative surrounding rape will reduce the chances of rape occurrences and better serve woman who are raped.
11 June – Concurrent sessions (16:00 – 17:30)

Theme: Victims’ Rights and the Criminal Justice System

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**Individual Paper Session**

1. **Offenders as Victims: A Case Study Analysis of Systems Failures in a Women’s Correctional Facility in Pretoria, South Africa**

Anni Hesselink  
University of South Africa

Jaco Barkhuizen  
University of Limpopo

The Department of Correctional Services (DCS) in South Africa’s ‘pivotal goals’ are aligned to their vision and mission to secure safe and secure custody of offenders and correlate with their mandate to address and change offending behaviour. Notwithstanding the DCS’s vision and mission pertaining to the rehabilitation of offenders, the case study illustrates an adult female offender’s repetitious incarceration path and efforts to rehabilitation within the DCS. The case study depicts an offender’s life story, her involvement in crime, aetiology of criminality, procriminal attitude and thinking patterns, and imprisonment journey. Adjacently to this, specific narratives as described by the offender, relate to her unique correctional experiences in terms of her needs for self-development (rehabilitation), victimization experiences (in and outside of the correctional facility) and risks for reoffending behaviour as highlighted from a criminological perspective.

Furthermore, the Case study is analysed in terms of Victimological theory as it relates to how the offender/victim suffered victimization and abuse of power through the breakdown in processes and functionaries within the DCS. Highlights include the misdiagnoses of the of the offender/victim as well as the lack of medio-psychological care.

2. **Right to Compensation and the Indian Laws: An Analysis**

Vaishnavi  
University of Madras

Murugesan Srinivasan  
University of Madras

In several countries of the world, right to compensation has been ensured for the victims of crime. In India, the recent amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the compensation to the victims. However, the method of disbursement of compensation to the victim and the extent (example: number of victims) to which compensation is awarded which need to be critically examined. After the amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure, a new section namely, Section 357A has been inserted to establish Victim Compensation Scheme to provide funds for the purpose of compensation to the victim or his dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation. The trial courts at the conclusion of the trial can only make a recommendation for compensation but only either the District Legal Service Authority or the State Legal Service Authority, as the case may be, shall decide the quantum of compensation to be awarded. It is observed that the procedure involved in disbursement of compensation provided to the victims of crime is quite complex and cumbersome. Therefore, the existing method of award of compensation to victims of crime has been critically analysed with the existing data. The outcome of the analysis has been included in the present paper.
Individual Paper Session

3. The Right to Maintenance vs Victims’ access to Justice

Anupama Darla  Vasavya Mahila Mandali

The aim of this paper is to study how the Right to Maintenance implemented in India. What are the reforms that can be brought about to guarantee it effectively? The object behind this is to understand the victims' rights and present Criminal Justice System, the need for an effective Legal Aid System to ensure Social Justice.

The concept of "Maintenance" is covered under 125 Criminal Procedure Code and personal laws. This concept stems from Article 15(3) and further reinforced under Article 39 of the Constitution of India.

The chapter IX of Code of Criminal Procedure deals with the order of maintenance for wives, children and parents. As per section 125 of Cr.P.C. if any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain his wife and his legitimate or illegitimate minor children whether married or not, and his father or mother unable to maintain themselves, the magistrate upon proof of such refusal or neglect direct such person to make monthly allowances and to pay the same to such persons from time to time.

Under 125 Cr.P.C. the burden lies on the wife or the claimant to prove that the husband/other party has "sufficient means" and has "neglected or refused to maintain" and she is "unable to maintain herself.

Some recommendations:

- Training of lawyers in legal developments and also in shaping them with attitude of commitment to Justice in the society and regular compensation of lawyers appointed.
- Improved and efficient coordinating mechanisms to be set up with state and non-state voluntary organizations dealing with rights to women, children, schedule castes and tribes, minorities, disabled etc.
- Efficient organisation of legal awareness camps, schemes and further expansion of legal literacy.
- Increasing the role of NGO and Empowering them.

Individual Paper Session

4. Police-Citizen Encounters in Taiwan, Where Police are Victims

Yun-fan Kao  Taoyuan Police Department
Susyan Jou  National Taipei University

Police have four key functions in Taiwan: to maintain public order, to protect the society, to prevent possible danger, and to promote people's welfare. Public service takes place constantly to ensure these functions are provided. However, conflict and confrontation between the public and the police on duty at the grass-roots level sometimes appears inevitable. Of course, the individual police officer only wants to perform their work well. But sometimes they themselves will be victimized on duty. This paper considers the experience of conflict in different types of situation, analysing commonalities and summarizing the reasons for 'success' and 'failure' by the police in dealing with such events. Data draw on extensive interviews with six front-line police officers in Taiwan.

According to the experience of the police in the pursuance of their duty, it turns out that conflicts are normally rare. However, once it happens, it will be difficult to administer justice while the result will be unpredictable, not to mention the long processing time. Next, most conflicts happen when people violate the regulations and rules or even the law. Four 'types' pose particular problems: the drunk, the well-educated, the representative of the people, and drug dealers. The paper considers both short and long term issues for police associated with such conflict.
5. Excluding Hearsay Exacerbated Witness Victimization in the Ruto Case

Charles Khamala Africa Nazarene University

International criminal proceduralists acknowledge that the International Criminal Court has complementary jurisdiction. It relies on domestic states for implementing and enforcing orders and decisions. In theory, only where the local authorities are either unwilling or unable to investigate or prosecute, the ICC’s jurisdiction to intervene accrues. However, cultural realities make it hard to disguise an African witness’ identity. To avoid reprisals against witnesses, several creative techniques can shield their identities, not only from the public, but occasionally from accused persons and their advocates. Yet witness anonymity creates disadvantages for the defence and problematizes the judge’s perspective. In the Ruto case, the ICC Victims and Witnesses Unit either knew or should have known that exposing witness identities while leaving them in Kenya was dangerous. To have expected the “unco-operative” Kenya government to have volunteered witness protection, seems reckless or negligent. Yet the Office of the Prosecution seems to have expected Kenyan citizens to somehow volunteer evidence to convict powerful suspects. We are not world citizens, but owe allegiance to states. Either the VWU or OTP should have considered the possibility that the suspects would retain political power. In hindsight, the OTP’s application for warrants in 2011 and commencement of prosecution in 2012 may have been speculative. But worse, why did trials persist despite witness victimization escalating and even when the suspects succeeded in winning political power? Abruptly, in 2013, the Assembly of States Parties amended the Rome Statute to make absentee witness statements henceforth admissible. However, that “inclusionary hearsay rule” came too late to save the potential witnesses who had already disappeared, been killed or intimidated following identity exposure. Indeed, belated amendment amounts to conceding the Statute’s latent defects at the time the Kenya cases commenced. Should the Kenya Police or VWU be liable for negligent omission to protect the witnesses?
### Individual Paper Session

#### 1. Don’t Care or Risk Averse? Victims’ Reactions Towards Food Fraud

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Food related offences are a worldwide phenomenon and omnipresent. It can be assumed that almost everyone has been defrauded and will be in the future. However, there is only sparse information available about victims’ reactions and fear because to date there has been no systematic research carried out.

The aim of the presentation is to show results of a quantitative online survey which was conducted in Germany / Europe to research consumers’ awareness about food fraud, risk perception and trust, as well as having recognized one’s own experiences regarding having being cheated.

The results show a similar behavior to victims of other crime: Consumers, who had been victimized partly tried to minimize the estimated risk by changing their behavior in how they purchase food. While on the other hand consumers ignored possible risks and gave up, stating that they don’t care.

Consumers adopted certain strategies to avoid subjective danger as for example reducing or even completely stopping the consumption of meat. Another option was to buy meat in other shops. Changing behavior is associated with higher costs for the consumer, both with regard to expense as well as the time required.

Consumers, who changed their behavior regarding their purchases or their diet should be recognized as victims in general: They take steps in order to avoid uncalculable individual risks.

#### 2. Factors Influencing Fear of Crime Among North Korean Refugees

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This paper aims to examine factors influencing fear of crime among North Korean Refugees in Republic of Korea. Previous researches on fear of crime were conducted in the field of criminology and victimology, examining a variety of factors influencing fear of crime among indigenous Korean citizens. On the other hand, researches on that of immigrants in Korean society have relatively been insufficient so far. As pointed in literature review, fear of crime among immigrants has been affected by other factors compared to that of indigenous groups. Thus, this paper takes the conception of acculturation to understand North Korean Refugees’ fear of crime and identify the influencing factors of it. In addition to acculturation, gender, direct/indirect victimization, attitude toward police and policing, community, perception on crime and other factors are used to identify the influencing factors of fear of crime among North Korean Refugees. SPSS 19.0 will be used to analyze in this paper.
Individual Paper Session


Janice Joseph    Stockton University

The presence of gang activity in the vicinity of schools poses a risk to staff and student safety and school security. Gangs' presence in the school can escalate levels of violence and create a climate of fear and victimization. Using a sample of 488 respondents in three schools, this presentation will examine gang membership, violent victimization, and fear of crime in school.

Individual Paper Session

4. Happiness and Criminal Victimization: A Study of Relationship and Restoration

Girija Shankar Bajpai    National Law University

With the publication of the World Happiness Report since 2012, it has been brought to attention that happiness levels of people are the product of a variety of factors, and the nations score distinctly on this issue depending various factors.

Happiness and victimization to have something to do with each other. It has an impact on the individual victim and his immediate community. The quality of life is seriously impaired on account of the experiences of victimization.

The present paper would examine the relationship between happiness score of selected nations (on selected indices) and the levels of crime and fear of crime.

Research Problem

The proposed study would examine if the nature of relationships between happiness levels and victimization rate or fear of crime tend to show both positive and negative or inverse relationship. Whether or not victims tend to score low on the measures of happiness.

Methodology

The present study would involve the two sets of variables identified for measuring the concept of happiness and criminal victimization experiences.

(1) The paper will rely on the Happiness measurement index used in the World Happiness Report, 2016. The Index includes six key variables viz., GDP per capita, social support, and healthy life expectancy at birth, freedom to make life choices and Generosity Perceptions of corruption and life evaluation (positive affect and Negative affect)

(2) The experiences of victimization and fear of crime variables would be defined in crime/victimization data and perceived levels of fear of crime as experienced by victims.

Sources of data

To make samples comparable, it is decided to take two nations each from the two groups: Scandinavian countries (high level of happiness scores), European or American regions (moderate levels of happiness) and Asian regions (lower levels of happiness). In order to collect crime or victimization data, victimization survey reports, official crime statistics or other reports available would be consulted.

Data Analysis

The data collected from the exercise will be subjected to analysis by using SPSS tool for calculating relationship and variations.
Ongoing violence like mass shootings suggests that untangling violent victimization’s relationship to criminal offending matters deeply. Since victimization and offending are frequently co-occurring forms of violence, and both appear especially pervasive within socially disadvantaged populations (e.g., minorities), examining race/ethnicity’s role in their relationship is worthwhile. The present sample of American young adults was surveyed to determine (1) whether/how victimization shapes future offending among Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics respectively; including (2) whether/how the victimization–offending relationship differs by race/ethnicity. Data for this study are from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 cohort. Violent victimization was indicated either by experiencing bullying or by having seen a person suffer a gunshot and was measured once for childhood, and once for adolescence. Criminal offending was measured by “gun carrying” or, alternatively, by arrest(s) during the period following the respondent’s immediate past interview with a researcher. (We used data on gun carrying that dated 2004–2011 and data on arrests dating 2004–2015.) For our analyses of the study’s two outcomes, the final sample numbered 46,488 person-waves for gun carrying, and 58,922 person-waves for arrest. Needing to consider repeat measures of the same variables over time, we used generalized estimated equations (GEE) for our data analysis. Generally, the results showed that an experience of violent victimization in childhood increased the likelihood of violent crime commission in young adulthood, across all racial/ethnic groups. Yet, for each distinct group, the results also identified a distinctive pattern(s) within the victimization–offending relationship. To minimize violent offending, then, we should exploit what is known (and what is learned in the future) about race/ethnicity’s role in victimization, and act dynamically to prevent children’s exposure to violent victimization. This is especially relevant in an era of increased bullying (often cyberbullying) and gun ownership.
12 June – Concurrent sessions (11:00 – 12:30)

Theme: Victims’ Rights and the Criminal Justice System

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Individual Paper Session

1. Making Sense of the Victim’s Role in Clemency Decision-Making

Daniel Pascoe  City University of Hong Kong

Whether it is desirable or not, more nation states and sub-national jurisdictions are considering the views of victims in executive clemency decision-making. Different jurisdictions may accord victims a right to provide input in the clemency process via constitutional provisions, legislation, administrative policy statements, or simply as a matter of unwritten practice. However, victim input into clemency has never properly been theorised, even as it has become part of the positive law.

This paper discusses victim engagement with the clemency decision-making process from a normative perspective. The aim is to make sense of different models of victim engagement after the fact of enactment, to discover whether these models have a sound theoretical basis. Sequentially, the paper contains a survey of the existing academic literature on victim participation within prosecutorial, sentencing and conditional release decisions (in Part 2), a summary of the literature on the functions performed by executive clemency (in Part 3), together with several real world and hypothetical examples of constitutional, legislative and policy models embedding victims within the clemency process (in Part 4). Part 5 concludes with several ‘best practice’ recommendations in light of the earlier analysis, finding that victim involvement in clemency decision-making can indeed be supported by the theoretical literature, albeit to a more limited extent than is currently practised in some common law jurisdictions.

Individual Paper Session

2. Progressing Crime Victim Rights in Adversarial Systems of Justice

Tyrone Kirchengast  University of Sydney

Crime victim rights as a field of critical enquiry has received significant attention into the twenty-first century. Increasingly recognised as important agents of law and not just politics, victims have demanded various commissions of inquiry in addition to other systemic reforms to address injustice, to better place the victim in the criminal trial process. This paper examines the trend toward affording victims voice in criminal proceedings beyond mere procedure, by allocating victims’ rights of substantive participation across multiple phases of the criminal trial process, from arrest and pre-trial processes through to sentencing and appeal. International and domestic approaches will be considered with a view to demonstrating how victims now access more significant levels of substantive participation in criminal proceedings, in aid of developing a more balanced and progressive justice system that provides access to justice for all stakeholders. Trends toward enforceable rights, private counsel for victims, the role of statutory office holders and commissioners for victim rights, and the victim’s right to natural justice, will be considered.
Individual Paper Session


Cezary Kulesza University of Białystok

The notion of fair trial described in article 6 of the ECHR may be regarded as a method to define a model of a criminal process in the “guarantee” sense. It should be also noted, that article 6 (1) of the ECHR does not provide any right to judicial proceedings for the victim of an offence as such. The limited decisions of the ECHR concerning the victim demonstrate that the rights of the victims are often sacrificed in the name of defendant's right to defence. It is because of the fact, that the Convention was devised as a charter protecting the rights of the person against whom the process is conducted. Today the situation is different. No one doubts now that protection should be extended to cover the rights of the victim in a criminal process. Such regulations are provided by Directive 2012/29/EU of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the right, support and protection of victims of crime. Among the rights granted to victims by the Directive the following can generally be distinguished: provision of information and support (chapter 2), participation in criminal proceedings (chapter 3) protection of victims and recognition of victims with specific protection needs (chapter 4) . Polish justice system is based on the principle of legality and upholds the model of procedural rights. Therefore, the victim is a party to the preparatory proceedings and actions such as the private accusation and the subsidiary accusation open up a wide range (at least theoretically) for the initiative by the victim during the trial. But the practice shows, that the victims’ procedural & protection rights in Poland are limited because of a conflict with the right of the accused to defence and also often are sacrificed in the name of narrowly defined cost-effectiveness of the criminal proceedings.
**Individual Paper Session**

4. Norwegian Experiences With Victim Participation in Keeping Young Offenders Out of Prison  
Erik Nadheim  
The Royal Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security

**Introduction:**
Ten years ago, the then Norwegian Minister of Justice declared as his goal that no person under the age of 18 should be serving a sentence for crime in a traditional prison, locked up with older inmates.

**Question:**
The age of criminal responsibility in Norway is 15 years. Persons between the age of 15 and 18, who committed serious crimes, could be sentenced to serve unconditional prison sentences. What was alternatives to this practise, which would have preventive effect and get acceptance from both the victims and the public?

**Method:**
To uncover how this ambitious goal was approached, it was necessary to study the political process, how the correctional services approached it and how both the victims and the public reacted to a reform.

**Conclusion:**
Norway implemented, by broad political consensus in 2014, two new kinds of penal reactions for young offenders - youth punishment and youth follow-up. Both reactions follow the principles of restorative justice and involves the participation of the victim.

Youth punishment is an alternative to unconditional prison sentence. The court has to sentence the reaction. Youth follow-up is an alternative to traditional crime case handling. The police or the prosecutor can give it as an opportunity.

The local mediation board administers both forms of reaction. The victim has to agree to the process. The goal is to get an agreement, a youth plan, which a coordinator will oversee. The purpose is to give the offender an understanding of how the crime has influenced on the victim, and a chance to make up for the harm done.

For very serious crimes, young offenders can still be kept in custody and serve an unconditional prison sentence, but in special youth units, with very high staff-prisoner ratio and a cross-professional approach.
5. Prioritising Procedural Justice – A Victim-Orientated Intervention Model

Jacki Tapley  University of Portsmouth
Donna Watson-Elliot  Ottawa Police Service Victim Crisis Unit

Whilst there has been an increase in policies, compensation programs and legislation aimed at improving professional responses to victims of crime, and the development of different support models based upon how services are commissioned, it remains that no one agency has responsibility for ensuring victims receive the services they are entitled to, in accordance with policy and legislation. If a victim chooses to report a crime, different agencies have responsibilities at different stages of the process, leaving victims to be passed from one agency to the next as their case progresses, or not. This leads to victims experiencing a confusing, fragmented and disjointed criminal justice system, rather than a coherent seamless process that inspires their confidence and cooperation. Drawing upon extensive research, incorporating a victim perspective and examining the services and support that victims want, this paper proposes an intervention model that provides victims with a service responsive to their needs, in contrast to the target driven and process-orientated system they are currently required to endure on their journey to seek justice. The presenters will demonstrate how research can be applied to creating victim-centred trauma informed practices both at the individual and policy level within victim serving agencies, regardless of where they are located.
12 June – Concurrent sessions (11:00 – 12:30)

Theme: Family Violence (Intimate Partner Violence & Child Abuse)

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Individual Paper Session

1. Perception and Experience of Intimate Partner Violence Among Japanese Youths
   Chie Maekoya   Women’s net RISE

The perceptions of youth toward intimate relationships and violence used in such relationships have been shifted together with a rapid change of their surrounding environment and culture. While Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is a noticeable phenomenon among youth in Japan, controlling behaviors by partners are sometimes glamorized and seemingly accepted by them. That is to say, some people might not be aware of experiences that should be considered as IPV victimizations in actuality.

The main objective of this study was to explore IPV experience and how IPV behaviors were felt by youth. Questionnaires were distributed to Japanese high school students and data from more than one thousand students was examined. Additionally, some interviews were conducted to delve more deeply into specific situations of the selected youths. The results revealed that IPV was a common problem. Among students who have dating experience, approximately 35% of males and 55% of females have experienced some forms of IPV behaviors as victims. Further, a considerable number of students also had experience as offenders. While the majority of students agreed with the idea that violence was not acceptable, individual behaviors which can hurt others (such as saying harsh words and hitting others) were seen as just a “joke” or sometimes even as a “sign of trust” by some youths. These results shed light on problems that some behaviors could be seen as positive and some youths have a low tolerance to violence.

Whether it is victimization or not should be determined by the person who is at the receiving end of such behaviors; it should be subjective. However, without some knowledge of IPV, sound judgment cannot be made. Thus, it is important to provide not only general explanation of IPV, but also take a special approach to make them aware of such a gray area in order to change their mindsets, which may eventually lead to reduction of IPV victimization.
A defendant’s liability for culpable homicide depends upon an assessment of their legal blameworthiness. This does not always reflect their degree of moral blameworthiness – the extent to which they had, in some sense, ‘a bad motive’. Researchers have attempted to identify a range of “motives” associated with child homicide, one such motive being spousal revenge, in which the homicide is seen as an expression of the perpetrator’s anger at their partner/ex-partner. Compared with other motives for child homicide, it is anger at the spouse, rather than the victim, which is the defining feature of these cases of child homicide. To that end, the death of the child is a (perhaps) undesired consequence of the perpetrator’s intention to victimise their spouse in perpetuity. In New Zealand and England and Wales, and some other jurisdictions, spousal revenge killings are categorised as “ordinary murder”, where the aggravating features will only be relevant to sentencing and not to conviction. Sentencing provisions set the limits regarding the extent to which moral blameworthiness can be considered post-conviction and, more importantly, sentencing decisions do not determine the moral culpability of the defendant; rather they determine the extent to which the defendant should be punished. But moral blame ought to be the basis for criminalisation – the fundamental assumption underpinning the criminal justice system is that people are rational actors, capable of knowing the difference between “right” and “wrong” and making choices between the two. This paper will evaluate some recent cases of spousal revenge child homicides which demonstrate this rationality, and will argue that, given the presence of intention to victimise a spouse by using a vulnerable child, such killings ought to be elevated beyond the category of “ordinary” murder to a more serious offence which recognises the higher degree of moral blame involved.
The paper examines the violent disciplining of children by their parents. Disciplinary violence is the most common form of violence against children. Nevertheless, it is the least condemned and most controversial of these forms in terms of social attitudes as well as lack of recognition, regulation, and interventions. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child recommends a legislative ban on the physical punishment of children in public and private spheres. Currently, 53 of the UN member states have followed this recommendation. However, the violent disciplining of children by their parents still has broad legitimacy; it is legal for example in the United Kingdom, France, Canada, United States and many Asian countries. Hence, the condonement of, and ambiguous attitudes towards, disciplinary violence have had a globally significant effect on the victimisation of children; and consequently, resulted in the neglect and denial of that victimisation in the social and legal contexts. This becomes particularly visible when compared to similar acts of disciplinary violence vis-à-vis intimate partner violence.

In this study, violent discipling is defined as the intentional use of physical force in order to cause some degree of physical pain and/or discomfort as a measure of punishment and/or coercion due to something a child has done or is refusing to do. Moreover, such acts are considered an invasion of the physical autonomy and integrity of individuals who are, because of their societal position and status, particularly vulnerable and dependent. The presentation will explore the structural preconditions for the invisibility of child victimisation as a result of violent disciplining. It aims to explore the social scientific, legal and societal interconnections of this invisibility by applying concepts from the social studies of childhood, its structural branch in particular, and feminist studies of violence.
Individual Paper Session

4. Gender Differences in Decision of Seeking Help of Chinese Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

Wai Hung Wallace Tsang  Hong Kong Polytechnic University
Simon Tak Mau Chan  Hong Kong Baptist University

Male victimization in intimate partner violence (IPV) situations has long been a neglected phenomenon in academic research and is rarely mentioned in social service provision as compared with female victimization. This research is a pioneer qualitative study attempting to address the gender differences in decision of seeking help of male and female IPV survivors in Chinese context.

Ten Chinese male survivors who encountered being victimized by their intimate partners physically and/or psychologically, were recruited through snowball and purposive sampling in Hong Kong. In-depth interview was implemented for data collection. Thematic analysis was adopted to identify the major themes of explaining decision of seeking help. Their decision of seeking help were further analyzed and compared with that of Chinese female IPV survivors from the thematic analysis of literatures.

This study identifies that there are three inter-related factors, namely individual factors, interpersonal factors and socio-cultural factors in influencing survivors’ decision of seeking help. It found out that male and female IPV survivors are different in the ways of decision of seeking help. As compared with female survivors, male survivors are more inclined to minimize the impact of victimization because of their perception competent and capable male gender role, and thus deterring their willingness of making decision to seek help. Besides, male survivors are more likely to seek help if they define the seeking help action as a way of helping their intimate partner. This study affirms that differences of male and female survivors’ decision of seeking help are influenced by male and female gender roles which are shaped by the Chinese culture.

The implications of this study can help professionals to be aware of the importance of addressing gender differences in providing services for male and female IPV survivors, IPV intervention and public education.

Individual Paper Session

5. Strengthening Rehabilitation for Mentally Disordered Offenders: A Pilot Study of Bottom-up Approach to the Child Abuser Offenders with Mental Illness

Wai Lun David Ho  Technological and Higher Education Institute of Hong Kong

Sentencing mentally disordered offender has long been a contentious site on which the penitentiary system’s justice, leniency, rehabilitation and the insanity defense are contested. Whether to sentence those MDOs as normal offenders or to provide treatment and rehabilitation is a dilemma that our criminal justice system faces. When the offenders and the victims are blood kin will definitely maximize the difficulties. No wonder the debates of workable rehabilitation for the mentally disordered offenders are often controversial. For long, top-down approach is a common practice to deal with the notion of rehabilitation which largely refers to the evaluation by factual information. However, there are many factors to affect one would strict with a criminal journey or shift away from the astray. Numerous studies have argued that bottom-up approach can be regarded as a right track to the notion of sustainability of rehabilitation. With these backgrounds, a pilot study ran between June 2017 and August 2017 in Hong Kong regarding a total of twenty subjects who being ordered probation by magistrates in Hong Kong. The preliminary findings of a pilot study regarding the offenders of child abuse show that the current longstanding measures for those child abuse offenders are not considerate at all and the situation may get bad from worse when the cases involve mentally disordered offenders. The present study will have a brief review regarding the current challenges among those child abuse offenders and discuss a possible way-out in predicting and avoiding recidivism.
12 June – Concurrent sessions (11:00 – 12:30)

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**Theme:** Environmental Injustice & Sex, Gender and Sexuality

**Individual Paper Session**

1. Acid Attack Laws in India are Incompetent and Unconstitutional

   Anuja Kapur  Nirbhiya Ek Shakti

   A small word causing a lot of distress is ‘Acid Attack’. It has created so much substance in the life of the victims that everyone has only one word in their mouth ‘Help’. The primary intent of presenting this paper is to introduce the benign laws and its practices in India. The easy availability of acid over the counter makes it an effortless task to carry out an acid attack. The rising number of acid attacks in the past is evidence to that. Attacks have been rearing for the uncomplicated reason that there is no proper method followed in regulation or control for the supply and distribution of acid. The government has fallen short to check the acid falling into the wrong hands. Henceforth, a demanding action should be taken against those erring people supplying acid without proper authorization.

   The acid attack laws framed in the country are incompetent to such an extent that justice in the matter is a far cry. The laws implied fail to safeguard the interest of the victims. In order for justice to be served the laws should be able-bodied to provide maximum compensation, rehabilitation, medication, free medical treatment and job opportunities to each and every acid attack victim. The gruesome routine summons which are followed by Indian courts are tiresome, lengthy and expensive, which disappoint to provide instant relief and redressal to the survivors on time. Acid attack survivors go through immense trauma – they are blinded, scarred beyond recognition, robbed of their identity and often unable to step out of the house yet again. The struggle does not end here as they have to continue in the courts to prove their cases under the generic criminal provisions of assault and grievous hurt. The laws in this context feel unconstitutional, unsporting and unjust. An acid attack is a monstrous evildoing that deserves to be treated with severity and sensitivity by the law-and-order system and society. While India portrays it has new stringent criminal laws, and compensation and rehabilitation schemes for acid attack survivors, these survivors are unable to take the full benefit due to the lack of effective implementation of the laws and schemes. Offenders should not be let off with light sentences and law-breaking should be handled on the front foot.

   The country needs to seriously address its acid attack problem. The Victims to these tragedies find it difficult to get jobs and are unable to support themselves. These cases reflect the utter insensitivity of the system and its governance. The need of the hours is for the victims to be trained for suitable jobs, so they can support their families and themselves. No importance has been given to this and the victims are left to cope on their own. Acid attacks should not be treated with official apathy and societal indifference as it further deters the hope of justice. With all due respect to our government they clearly need better implementation of laws and further emphatic efforts to put survivors on the road to rehabilitation.

   If such lax implementation of the law continues the future seems dark for the survivors.
Individual Paper Session

2. Carbon Fraud in REDD+ Projects in Papua New Guinea

Babida David Sepmat Gavara-Nanu  Flinders University

Carbon Fraud threatens to undermine the global effort combating the adverse effects of climate change. Though the Kyoto Protocol established guidelines for countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the complex process of understanding and achieving the reduction targets opened the door for criminals to venture. This was discovered only a few years after the establishment of the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme ("EU ETS"), when organized criminal groups defrauded the EU ETS of millions of Euros and stole millions of carbon credits. (Europol, 2009; Frunza, 2013). The EU ETS has installed counter-fraud measures, but in 2013, Interpol warned that organized crime networks, linked to illegal logging, will venture into the United Nations backed scheme – Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation ("REDD++") (Interpol, 2013). Carbon Fraud affects not only businesses and developed nations, but those who work tirelessly to ensure that the World’s natural environment is conserved. Fraud in REDD+ will directly victimize those for which the scheme is ultimately aimed to benefit – the indigenous forest communities. Whilst yet to be clearly defined, ‘Carbon Fraud’ can be perceived as ‘any type of fraudulent act or omission associated with carbon credit trading industries, which results in monetary benefit to a person or group of person, from which it was not intended’. This definition illustrates that victims of Carbon Fraud can be extremely large groups and thus, a preventative approach to Carbon Fraud is advocated. This paper, part of a doctoral research project, focuses on Papua New Guinea’s REDD+ scheme. It investigates the likelihood of organized crime penetrating the scheme through illegal logging operations. This is done by drawing on interviews with traditional landowners in PNG, noting their victimized experiences with illegal logging and analyzing the extent of organized crime in PNG, particularly Asian criminal networks.

Individual Paper Session

3. Victims of Land-Use Conflicts Between Cattle Herders and Peasant Farmers in Nigeria

Dick D. Taver’shima Andzenge  St. Cloud State University

Recent conflicts between nomadic cattle herders and peasant farmers in Nigeria have resulted in brutal killings and gruesome slaughter of thousands of individuals and total families, and the displacement of many more. Cattle herders have accused many villagers and farmers of rustling their cattle and often of attacking and killing some of the herdsmen. While many Nigerians have claimed that the conflict is motivated by religion and allege that ethnic cleansing is the motive, the author suggests that the failure of economic and social development, resulting in unemployment, shortage of land is more likely and sprawling urban growth has made both groups victims of circumstances. The Author argues that most of the victims are caught in circumstance beyond their personal control and that the only solution to the crisis is intentional economic and social development planning.
Individual Paper Session


Sanjeev Sahni  Jindal Institute of Behavioural Sciences (JIBS), CVPS

In India, data from the National Crime Records Bureau (2015) indicate that there was an 88.7% increase in the registered cases of rape between 2005-2014. With a steady increase in the number of reported rape cases, the availability of support services for victims is a crucial matter of concern. Rape has physical, psychological and social outcomes for the victim (WHO, 2012; WHO, 2013). The physical health consequences of rape include fatal and non-fatal injuries, sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV and unwanted pregnancy (WHO, 2012). Psychologically victims are at higher risk for PTSD, depression, suicide and substance abuse (Burgess and Holmstrom, 1974; Kilpatrick et al., 1992; Resick, 1993; WHO, 2012). Social outcomes of rape include isolation, stigma and secondary victimization (Campbell, 2008; Madigan & Gamble, 1991). Responses of respective stakeholders towards the physical, psychological and social outcomes thus play a key role in supporting victims of rape. The current literature indicates lack of a coordinated legal, health and social sector response towards rape in India (Himabindu, Arora & Prashanth, 2014; Patel, 2014; Prasad, 1999). This paper aims to present a review of the existing initiatives taken in India to support the physical, psychological and social needs of a rape victim. Based on the review, the paper would also present the way forward for victim support services in India.

Individual Paper Session

5. Victimization and Protection to Victims of Rape in Jakarta Metropolitan

Fachri Bey  Universitas Indonesia

Indonesia has a major problem with sexual violence. A study by the Central Statistics Agency shows that over 33 percent of women aged 15 to 64 years old have experienced physical or sexual violence in their lifetime. The cases reported occurred across the archipelago, from the easternmost province of Papua to the western corner of Aceh; sexual violence was recorded in all spheres of life. Despite the widespread nature of the problem, current laws are acutely unequipped to address the issue.

Only a few forms of sexual violence are regulated by law and the definition of rape in the criminal code is extremely narrow and outdated. The current definition, “any person who by using force or threat of force, forces a woman to have sexual intercourse with him outside of marriage,” is limited to vaginal penetration and must occur between unmarried persons, meaning that thousands of rape victims whose experiences do not align with this definition are unable to seek justice.

This paper, therefore, manage to understand and explore the problems, challenges and way forward of existing condition of protection to sexual violence victims, in this regards, rape victims in Jakarta Metropolitan. Data is collected from library as well as field research where the researcher picked 50 rape cases from Jakarta District Courts and Jakarta Public Hospitals.

Among of the research findings are (1) current criminal justice system are inadequate to protect and uphold rape victims rights; (2) the provision which govern rape offenses in Indonesian Criminal Code is insufficient and needed to be revised; (3) rape victims have frequently experienced revictimization due to ‘blaming the victims’—attitude owned by law enforcement officers and public at large.
12 June – Concurrent sessions (11:00 – 12:30)

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**Individual Paper Session**

1. Age and Gender Effects on Peer Victimization in Hong Kong Schoolchildren

   Lai Chu Annis Fung  City University of Hong Kong  
   Yuk Ha Eileen Tsang  City University of Hong Kong  
   Guangdong Zhou  Tianjin Normal University  
   Man Yee Ho  City University of Hong Kong  
   Yiu Tsang Low  City University of Hong Kong  
   Yin Hung Bess Lam  Hong Kong Polytechnic University

This is the first study to examine the effects of both age and gender on different forms of peer victimization among schoolchildren in Hong Kong. The study used a sample of 8,604 schoolchildren aged between 8 and 16, randomly selected from 20 schools. The Multidimensional Peer Victimization Scale was used to measure physical and verbal victimization, social manipulation, and attacks on property. The results showed that peer victimization generally decreased with age. Across the age groups, boys were more likely than girls to experience physical and verbal victimization and attacks on their property. The findings suggest that educators and helping professionals should consider providing gender-specific anti-bullying education programs in schools.
The Brazilian Criminal Justice System remains in its incipient stages when it comes to perceiving (and reacting to) the effects of heteronormative culture. Marked by sexual dimorphism, correctional institutions, for example, are still separated by sex: we have ‘male’ and ‘female’ prisons in Brazil. Nowadays, in some detention facilities, there are living spaces reserved exclusively for LGBT inmates, but this reality is very recent in Brazil and certainly not in a sufficient spread across the country. In this vein, male prisons were the first ones to establish separated cells for homosexuals and transgender individuals, with pilot projects being introduced in 2009, in the state of Belo Horizonte (Southeast of the country). In the state of Pernambuco (Northeast of the country), where the empirical study on which this paper is based was conducted, similar projects were launched, but only in 2014. Indeed, it was that year that the first so-called “Pavilion without Prejudice” opened, and within male prisons only (there is no news of this space in feminine prisons). This paper reports some of the findings of an empirical research conducted in a male detention facility located in Recife, the capital city of Pernambuco. Among such findings, it was observed that individuals with “female” behaviours—indeed, behaviours that challenge the deeply entrenched heteronormative culture—are more likely to become victims of all sorts of violence and face added challenges whilst trying to complete their sentences. Indeed, there is no symmetry of experiences among those who are locked up, because while the relationship between people of the same sex in the male prison is frequent, the violence against those who defy the norms of gender and sexuality is also frequent. Drawing not only on the empirical data collected, but also on an extensive literature review, this paper proposes to bring a dialogue between criminological-critical thinking and queer, as well as feminist, theories, so as to question the homophobic, misogynous and androcentric, prisoncentric logics, all present in carceral dynamics. The aim, after all, is to stimulate the emancipation of sexuality and gender dissidents, while strengthening an integrative process of expanding horizons in criminological/victimological studies beyond the traditional classist approaches.
Individual Paper Session

4. European Legislators’ Attitudes Towards Childhood Sexuality from the Perspective of Age of Consent Legislation

Guangxing Zhu  Intervict, Tilburg University

Childhood sexuality is a culturally constructed notion which has constantly been subjected to change. The various constructions of childhood sexuality represent different attitudes towards children’s engagement in sex. As a substantial factor in regulating children’s sex, a country’s age of consent legislation is an important indicator of the national legislator’s attitudes towards childhood sexuality. This study summarizes four main discourses around childhood sexuality, ranging from traditional constructions that solely focus on protecting the child’s ‘innocence’ to modern notions that provide more leeway for children to explore their sexuality. By juxtaposing these discourses against the current age of consent laws in 57 European jurisdictions it appears that national law makers in Europe are still mainly influenced by the traditional construction of childhood and childhood sexuality. However, many scholars are already skeptical about the traditional construction of an innocent, vulnerable childhood and have proved its various negative effects. It is not the intention of this study to provide a specific age limit that is assumed appropriate for European legislators to adopt, rather, this study is committed to draw the attention of the law makers to the fact that certain assumptions underlying the current legislation, i.e., the blanket and homogeneous discourse of childhood and childhood sexuality, ought to be questioned. While many scholars are already skeptical about the traditional construction of an innocent, vulnerable childhood and have proved its various negative effects, the European law makers should also be vigilant to the rationale—the same construction of childhood—that their legislation has been based on.

Individual Paper Session

5. Student Awareness About On-Campus Resources in Response to Sexual Violence Under the Title IX Provisions

Tinneke Van Camp  California State University, Fresno

In the USA, Title IX of the Education Amendments and the Campus SaVE Act describe provisions for educational institutions on how to address discrimination based on gender as well as how to respond to incidents of sexual violence against students on and off campus. This includes the appointment on college and university campuses of a Title IX coordinator, who is responsible for reviewing complaints about sexual violence, providing information to and support for victims, and, generally, overseeing implementation of Title IX requirements on campus, such as training and awareness campaigns for students, staff and faculty. On California State University (CSU) campuses (23 in total), whilst university employees are mandated to report incidents of sexual violence against students, disclosed to them, to the Campus Title IX coordinator, students are encouraged to report any such incidents directly to the Title IX Coordinator. According to the latest report published by the CSU Fresno Title IX Coordinator, students rarely do so. This paper then explores whether students are sufficiently aware of on-campus resources in response to sexual violence, and what constitutes situations and behaviors that are considered to be sexually inappropriate. We will draw on findings from a campus climate survey among students at CSU Fresno, across different departments and disciplines, to provide cross-sectional information on student awareness about Title IX, the role of the Title IX coordinator and support services available on campus in response to sexual violence victimization, as well as perceptions on what constitutes inappropriate behavior. Implications will be presented on how these findings might inform awareness campaigns among students, faculty and staff on the CSU Fresno campus, and possibly beyond.
Individual Paper Session

1. Archipelago of Safety: Battered Women’s Experiences With Abusers Placed on GPS

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<td>Edna Erez</td>
<td>University of Illinois at Chicago</td>
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<td>Peter Ibarra</td>
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The paper discusses the experiences and changes in sense of safety of abused women whose alleged abusers have been court ordered to GPS tracking during the pre-trial/pre-disposition period. The sample of female victims (N=34) described increased sense of safety but also uncertainty about the level of protection they can assume in different areas of the city or under certain circumstances, and the confidence they felt with the program control capabilities. In comparing the experiences of victims whose abusers were placed on GPS with those of the first generation of EM—on RF (see Erez and Ibarra, 2007) it seems that the subjective sense of safety in GPS cases is lower, even though objectively they are safer when the abuser is tracked. The implications of the findings to safety, surveillance, and the use of technologies in domestic violence cases are discussed.

Individual Paper Session

2. What do judges think about the application of the Maria da Penha Law: an attempted dialog with the judges sitting on all domestic violence courts located in seven Brazilian cities

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<td>Universidade Católica de Pernambuco</td>
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<td>Marília Montenegro P. de Mello</td>
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<td>Carolina Salazar L. Q. de Medeiros</td>
<td>Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro</td>
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The research on which this paper is based – commissioned by Brazil’s National Council of Justice – was aimed at understanding the application of the Act No. 11.340/2006 (Brazil’s domestic violence law), also known as the ‘Maria da Penha Law’, by the Brazilian Judiciary, over 10 years after its introduction. Based on 24 (twenty four) semi-structured interviews with all judges sitting on the domestic violence courts included in this study, as well as on an extensive literature review of the key themes that emerged from the data, the aim in this article is to present the judges’ views on: the role and importance of the protective measures for victims (e.g. restraining orders) and of the multidisciplinary teams (of social workers, psychologists and pedagogues) working within the domestic violence courts; the replacement by the Maria da Penha Law of the 1995 Act, hampering, thus, the use of alternative measures during trial proceedings (e.g. the possibility of trials being suspended against the defendant); the profile of defendants and victims, including judge’s views on what do women victims of domestic violence expect when they enter through the gates of domestic violence courts in Brazil; among other topics. Finally, the judges’ perceptions about the use of restorative justice practices in cases of domestic violence are discussed, as a means of introducing a qualified national debate on the need to go beyond the traditional punitive-retributive responses to violence against women to consider restorative alternatives.

Individual Paper Session

3. Progress on comprehensive services to victims of domestic violence in the USA

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<td>Tokiwa University</td>
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Victims stand to benefit from a comprehensive provision of services under a single organizational roof. The presenter has visited and will describe the operations of three centers offering services to victims of domestic violence in San Diego, Phoenix and Honolulu, USA. While each center is increasing in sophistication and scope, the extensive networking with other organizations in their respective communities reveals organizational limitations in meeting the diverse needs of victims within a single organization. The presenter will describe the scope and inter-organizational coordination of services which has the goal of helping victims recover and reconstruct their lives.

Mohammed Bin Kashem  National University

In order to address the problem of domestic violence against women, the Bangladesh Police established Victim Support Centres (VSC) under the financial assistance from the Police Reform Program (PRP). Implemented in 2005 the PRP was conceived as a ten year, phased initiative to build the capacity of Bangladesh Police. Between 2009 and 2015 eight VSCs have been established across the country. The main focus of these centres was to provide a range of support services such as psychological, legal and medical services, including short-term shelter for victims of domestic violence in partnership with selected Non-Government Organizations (NGO’s). The purpose of this study is to examine the extent to which support services for victims of domestic violence have improved in Bangladesh through VSCs. The Victim Support Centre within the Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP) was selected for this study. The sample consists of two distinct groups who are involved in the implementation of the program. Group one comprises officials from Women Support and Investigation Unit of the DMP and police officers working in the VSC. While the Group 2 respondents were drawn from the officials from NGOs attached with Victim Support Centre in Dhaka. In total, 35 participants were recruited for in-depth interviews. The preliminary findings suggest that the VSC of Dhaka Metropolitan Police has significantly improved the services for the rehabilitation and reintegration of victims into family and community. Some police options were suggested to further improve the quality of services of these centres.

5. Looking at the Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems through the Prism of Restorative Justice

Swikar Lama  Sardar Patel University of Police, Security and Criminal Justice, Jodhpur

The purpose of this study is to look at the two alternative dispute resolution systems i.e. mediation centre in Delhi and Samajs in Darjeeling through a restorative justice perspective. It attempts to find out the extent to which these institutions follow the principles of restorative justice while dealing with domestic violence. The main objective is to analyse both these institutions and bring out the pros and cons of these systems in handling domestic violence cases. The study describes mediation centres and Samaj and their functioning. The functioning and process of dealing with domestic violence cases in Mediation centres in Delhi and various Samaj in Darjeeling were analysed through a restorative justice perspective. The study analyses the findings obtained through interviews and observation to examine the mediation centres and Samaj to understand to which extent the processes followed while dealing with domestic violence have the ingredients of restorative justice as mentioned by Johnstone and Van (2006). It also attempts to explore the hardships and factors which influence the decision making of the victims of domestic violence within the alternative dispute resolution systems. It also analyses the pros and cons of these institutions and concludes by stating the improvements that could be made in these ADRS to bring more satisfaction to complainants and help the transgressors to reform and get re-integrated into the society.
13 June – Concurrent sessions (11:00 – 12:30)

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**Individual Paper Session**

1. **Victim Advocacy: The Missing Link in Criminal Justice**

Robyn Holder  
Griffith University  

Victims’ rights reform has argued for varying degrees of participation in criminal justice for people as victims of crime. To date, however, there has been little examination of how this participation is to take place. This paper first reviews how ‘participation’ is conceptualised and the evidence on how it ‘works’ for victims. Literature from both domestic and international criminal justice is considered. It then examines the attributes and modalities of existing mechanisms, and finally proposes a categorisation of victim advocacy that may enable victim participation in criminal justice.

**Individual Paper Session**

2. **Victims’ Role Under the Criminal Procedure of Macau SAR Where are We Now and Where Shall We Go?**

Teresa Robalo  
University of Macau  

Macau is a Special Administrative Region of People’s Republic of China, having a high degree of autonomy which includes own legislative, executive and judicial bodies. Its Basic Law includes an important principle – the principle of continuity – which means that all legislation in force in Macau prior to its handover from Portugal to People’s Republic of China, in December 20th, 1999, should be kept in force. One of such pieces of legislation is the Criminal Procedure Code, which is in force in Macau since April 1st, 1997. Being Macau a Region that belongs to the Civil Law legal system and, thus, where statutes are its main source of law, it is our purpose to find out if the protection given to the victims is sufficient or if some steps are still to be taken.

Actually, the victim is recognized as such if he/she assumes the role of “assistant”, being for instance able to decide on the continuation of a procedure in case of a so-called “particular crime”, to ask a second opinion to a special Judge if the Prosecutor closes the case, and to intervene during the judgement as well as to appeal, under certain circumstances. However, one cannot find a specific Victim’s Statute in Macau. Exceptions are found while dealing with domestic violence or human trafficking victims, which have a special régime aiming to protect them.

To conclude, the legal régime in force in Macau is not forgetting crime victims, but they should be given a higher standard of protection by the legislation. Victims’ needs should be placed in the center of the Criminal Procedure, side by side with the defendants’ rights which were recognized many decades ago.
Individual Paper Session


Michael O’Connell | World Society of Victimology

Consistently research shows many victims want to be genuine participants in criminal justice. They want a voice when decisions affect them. Such voice coupled with voice recognition might be helpful in their recovery. Furthermore, victims’ participatory rights are said to be one way to enhance procedural justice for victims of crime without unnecessarily encroaching on procedural justice for accused and convicted persons.

Drawing on the functions and activities of the Commissioner for Victims’ Rights in South Australia as well as lawyers’ and judges’ comments, this presentation will describe the Commissioner’s (in person or through legal counsel) role assisting victims during charge bargaining and in criminal proceedings, such as making victims’ impact statements and community impact statements, as well as submissions to the Parole Board. The presentation concludes that ‘voice’ and ‘voice recognition’ are essential participatory rights that mark an important step towards making criminal justice systems fairer, just and equitable.

Individual Paper Session

4. Implementation of Victims’ Rights in Indian Criminal Justice System – An Ongoing Struggle and a Long Journey

Chockalingam Kumaravelu | Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur

Historically, victims have no rights under the Indian criminal justice system and the state undertakes the responsibility to prosecute and punish the offenders by treating victims as witnesses. Currently, a crime victim is only a witness for the prosecution. Whereas the accused has several rights, the victim has no right to protect his or her interest during criminal proceedings for many decades until 2009.

The Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (UN General Assembly, 1985), the ‘magna carta’ rights in practice in some of the developed countries. The international standards in the treatment of victims have been articulated in the UN Handbook on Justice for Victims. The “treatment with compassion and respect for their dignity” to victims as emphasized by the UN Declaration of victims is still far from realization till date.

On the four cardinal principles of the Declaration, namely access to justice, restitution, compensation and assistance to victims, there are some positive developments. In the last decade, there is greater awareness on the part of Indian higher judiciary on the need for a better treatment for crime victims. There are a few developments which have improved the conditions of victims in the criminal justice system after the implementation of certain specific provisions in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 in favour of victims in the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2009, affirmative action by the Higher Judiciary to protect the rights of victims, state compensation to the victims of abuse of power, certain far-reaching recommendations in support of victims by the Justice Malimath Committee on Criminal Law Reforms.
Individual Paper Session

5. Invisible Victims: Lives of Children of Imprisoned Mothers

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<th>Chontit Chuenurah</th>
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<td>Salila Narataruksa</td>
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The paper scrutinizes the social impact of imprisonment on children and family members of female offenders. Due to the continuous rise of female prisoners in Thailand, 75% of which have children, the number of children living without their mothers is rising in correlation. The research has undertaken a narrative approach to interview samples on various dimensions of motherhood and imprisonment such as perspectives of mothers who raise their children in prison, life and experience of children whose mothers are imprisoned, and coping strategies following the departure of their mother. Samples are divided into 3 categories of narrators: women prisoners with children aged below 18 (n = 100), children of women prisoners and their guardians (n = 50), women prisoners who have been pregnant in prison and/or raising their children in prison (n = 28). The researchers employ paradigmatic analysis and narrative analysis to interpret the stories told by interviewees.

The research finds that in most cases, imprisonment deteriorates the detainee’s perspective on motherhood, especially their inability to provide, protect, and bond with their own children. Most samples reported that the family’s financial situation became worse off after the imprisonment of their main providers. From the children’s side, researchers identify a significant level of “disenfranchised grief” as these children were usually told by their guardians or relatives to keep their mothers’ situation a secret. The mothers’ imprisonment also tended to worsen children’s performance at school and, in some cases, caused them to stop going to school and turn to other self-destructive paths such as drug abuse or other criminal lifestyles. As for those who raised their children in prison, guilt and worry override their stories due to the improper condition for child bearing and raising, as well as the concern over the stigma that their children may carry.
13 June – Concurrent sessions (11:00 – 12:30)

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<td>Kerstin Svenssson</td>
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**Individual Paper Session**

1. **Leading World Model for the Assistance, Attention and Reparation of the Victims in Colombia**
   - Yolanda Pinto de Gaviria  
   The Victims Unit

   After almost 6 decades of internal armed conflict, that has caused thousands of dead and serious effects against the Human Rights and the International Humanitarian Law, the Colombian Government has fully committed with the building of a long lasting and stable peace. Thus, our country has had the valuable opportunity to advance in the transition from the armed conflict to the peace of the nation with the victims as the base of a peace agreement with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia - FARC. In that way, the end of the armed conflict and the fulfillment of the victims’ rights is the main warranty for no repetition.

   The number of victims at the Registry of Victims (RUV) to date is 8,632,032, which corresponds to 18% of the Colombian population. In order to assist and repair the victims of the conflict, the Government created in January 2012 the Victims Unit, as the policy of attention and reparation of the victims from conflicts of high legal standards at the global level. To date, the Colombian Government has invested US$2.600 million for the policy of attention and reparation of the victims and for the whole period 2011 - 2021 the approved budget is US$16.600 million.

   The Victims Unit has established itself as the first humanitarian agency in the country, in charge of bringing the State closer to the victims through efficient coordination and transformative actions that promote the effective participation of the victims in the reparation process. In response to this, it is in charge of coordinating the assistance, attention and reparation measures granted by the State, articulating the entities that are part of the National System for Attention and Integral Reparation to Victims (SNARIV).

2. **Implementation of Court Annexed Mediation Vis-A-Vis Court Docket Management in Selected Trial Courts in Angeles City, Philippines**
   - Rhem Rick Corpuz  
   Angeles University Foundation

   The major purpose of this study is to assess the implementation of court annexed mediation vis-à-vis court docket management in Angeles City, Philippines. The study employed the descriptive method and has utilized questionnaires and interview among the respondents namely, litigants and mediators. The objective of the study is to know the success rate of court annexed mediation and the acceptance of the litigants to the goals and objectives of court annexed mediation. It was revealed that the success rate for the past three years is high and has been effective in reducing cases in court. It was also discovered that confidentiality on the proceedings was highly implemented and observed in all the stages of the proceedings, however, the settlement of cases is not often attained since it is a personal decision on the part of the litigants not a mere procedural matter.
Individual Paper Session

3. Victim Support and the Welfare State

Carina Gallo  
Kerstin Svensson  
Lund University  
Lund University

This paper examines the role of the victim movement in a shifting welfare state, where welfare policies have become more restrictive and crime policies, to some degree, more punitive. It is based on an analysis of Victim Support Sweden’s (VSS) national archive (1988-2014) and retrospective interviews with key actors in the organization. We understand the establishment of VSS by using neo-institutional theory and concepts of organizational field and landscape. In addition, the paper has a critical approach and questions the assumption that victims are best served by policies that are “tough-on-crime” and deprive offenders of their rights. The paper shows that victim support programs were established in Sweden in the 1980s, even though no crime victims called for support. But there was a political interest that justified the development. Further, we show that VSS is both a creator and creation of its time. Victim support programs could fill a function in the decentralization and privatization of the Swedish welfare state and a shifting crime policy that began in the 1980s. In this makeover, NGOs, such as VSS, were of interest to policy makers as they represented civil society and gave connotations to positive humanitarian values. At the same time, VSS formed state interventions through intense lobbying. VSS has changed over time, not just in its basic ideas, but also in how it forms and shapes arguments about its practice. This transformation can be viewed as a cooptation, where VSS is eager to do as the state, or welfare market, might expect. It could also be seen as interdependency between two parties, the state and Victim Support, where both need one another. Our results show that both interpretations are valid.

Individual Paper Session

4. Training Needs of Victim Service Practitioners in the One Stop Centres in Haryana

Bhanu Nunna  
OP Jindal Global University

This study focuses on understanding the training needs of Victim Service Practitioners (VSPs) in the One Stop Centres (OSCs). One Stop Centre program is a pioneering victim assistance program in India. It was launched by the Government of India in April 2015 to provide integrated services (psychological, medical, legal, police assistance and shelter) to women and girl children who were victims of violence. Currently, there are 166 OSCs which are functional all over India. The current study focused on all the 7 OSCs in Haryana where crime against women and children is alarmingly high.

To be informed about the training needs of VSPs working in the OSCs in Haryana, the author conducted comprehensive needs assessment (as part of his PhD thesis work). The aim was to assess the knowledge and skills of VSPs, identify specific barriers faced by VSPs, and make suitable recommendations for a strategic statewide training plan. There are 35 VSPs working in all the 7 OSCs in Haryana. Each of them was either part of interviews, or the focus group, or both. This needs assessment was completed from January to February 2018 and includes results from 10 interviews and focus groups.

VSPs presented various barriers and challenges to serving victims of crime, including lack of services (i.e., infrastructure- permanent buildings for OSCs, transportation and shelter/housing assistance), delayed salary payments, cultural barriers, inter-agency collaboration problems (with police, advocates, medical professionals), difficulties accessing training, and lack of follow up with victims and families.

All participants recommended in-person training in their own centres, in a whole day format, and in a wide range of areas. They also recommended more formal interactions for exchanging hands on knowledge with the VSPs in the OSCs of neighboring districts and states.
Individual Paper Session

5. Community Mediation to Support Victims of Domestic Violence in Collaboration with Police

Bollineni Keerthi  Vasavya Mahila Mandali and Change Maker

Introduction:
Violence against women is a common act which is being silently done in patriarchy in most of the Asian countries. To combat this India is a signatory for SDGs, number 5 and the country is moving towards Happiness Index.

Issue:
Women accept this silent crime owing to social taboos against single women, insecurity of leading further life with children, fear of further violence after separation, other men take advantage of situation and develop phobia to face sexual advances etc. Due to these women don’t open-up to say NO TO VIOLENCE.

Intervention:
Vasavya Mahila Mandali 50 years aged Gandhian women led NGO collaborated with Vijayawada city Police, India and launched Mahila Mitra (Friend to women) social initiative in January 2017. Mahila Mitra committees are formed at 20 police stations with 10-15 women and men at each police station, network and support women in crisis to give courage through peer counseling followed by professional counseling to victim, partner and family members. Based on case to case basis provides necessary support services for skill development, shelter and livelihood initiation through referrals and linkages and community safety net through support groups. Strategies used to victims of violence are: capacity building to community women members, awareness and awakening, networking, counseling, referrals and linkages through service providers. In 12 months the intervention has reached about 286 women victims and after mediation 80% of them have realized their issue and came up with amicable solution.

Lessons learnt:
Community based owning of “Dignity for Women” through support group members help families through peer counseling do understand at early stage of rift that helps in building harmony and reduce further damage in family relations and improves her social, psychological health and economic improvement of family. Collaboration among community, NGO and police will be an ideal proven model of safety net for victims of domestic violence.
13 June – Concurrent sessions (11:00 – 12:30)

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**Individual Paper Session**

1. Reporting Rape: A Decision Analysis Based on French Victimization Survey

Camille Vanier National Observatory of Delinquency and Criminal Justice

Rape is the most serious form of sexual offense and regarded as the most traumatic experience for the victims. However, rape exhibits one of the lowest reporting rates: 13% of victims report this crime to the police in France.

Despite the development of victimization surveys, little attention has been paid to the causes of this underreporting. The aim of this study is to provide better understanding of this behavior. The weighted sample is taken from the French victimization survey conducted annually since 2009 and is composed of 386 victims of domestic or non-domestic rapes.

Logistic models are implemented to highlight factors that encourage or discourage victims of rape to declare the crime to police such as both victims’ characteristics and circumstances. Results suggest that factors affecting the reporting behavior may differ between victims of domestic and non-domestic rapes, as having also been physical abused has proven to be a determinant factor in decision to report domestic rapes.

We present these results and their implications in terms of public policy and opportunity for developing awareness-raising campaign towards victims.
**Individual Paper Session**

**2. Economic Evaluation of Two Multidisciplinary Rehabilitation Programmes for Victims With Torture and War-Related Trauma: Gains in Quality of Life and Work Productivity in Different Contexts (Denmark and Kosovo)**

Shr-Jie Sharlenna Wang  
Danish Institute against Torture  
Line Bager  
Aarhus University  
Wei-Lun Chang  
National Yang Ming University  
Carit Jacques Andersen  
Decisionconsult A/S  
Kristian Schultz Hansen  
University of Copenhagen

Multidisciplinary rehabilitation produces good social or functional outcomes in torture/war victims; it is costly but the economic impact of these interventions was never assessed. We present two case studies of economic evaluation of interventions based on a bio-psycho-social approach, showing improvements in quality of life and labour productivity. The cost per participant of an approximately 14-month intervention in the refugee host country (Denmark) was €28,825 (2001 prices); the average gain in quality-adjusted life years (QALY) was 0.82. The incremental cost effectiveness ratio (ICER) was calculated to be €35,179 per QALY gained (2016 prices), which satisfies UK NICE guidelines for cost–effectiveness. In the second case, the incremental cost for a 3-month intervention compared to no intervention in the post-war society (Kosovo) was €868 per participant (prices of 2012) with 0.097 QALY gained. The ICER of €10,508 is near the WHO-CHOICE cost-effectiveness threshold of €8,424 (3 times Kosovo GDP per capita in 2012). After the interventions, the participants’ employment situation in both cases improved. In Denmark, the average length of employment over 18-year period was 6.4 years for 44 participants, 20 months longer than the matched control group, while their families between 2001-2014 earned €10.2 million altogether, which is €3 million more than the matched control group’s families. The partial cost-benefit analysis showed a net social benefit generated at family level in 3 years. In Kosovo, the employment rate in the intervention group increased from 7.6 to 23.1% with an increase of average monthly wage from €113 to €133 within 3 months. Assuming that the increased average wages remained constant (18% increase from the baseline compared with no intervention), the partial cost-benefit analysis demonstrated that the intervention cost would equal the accumulated monthly income earned by each participant in 57 months. The bio-psycho-social approach will support the implementation of the SDGs.

**Individual Paper Session**

**3. Narrative Practice in Supporting Young Women With Experiences of Early Sexual Abuse**

Ruth De-Hui Zhou  
Hong Kong Shue Yan University

Young women who suffer from child sexual abuse often show self-hatred, low self-esteem, misandry and difficulties to have normal communication with males. Narrative technique of externalization, re-authoring and re-membering conversation can help them externalize the trauma, strengthen their inner resource and social alliance, and support them to stand on a safe river bank in dealing with their traumatic experiences. This paper reports the narrative practice with five women aged under 20 recruited in an empowerment project entitled ‘Forest of Life’. The purpose of this project is to help them heal their childhood trauma and embrace their hopes and dreams for the future. In addition to narrative techniques, art techniques are used to assist the young women to express themselves when they find hard to access their emotions and experiences with words. Although each woman has her unique story, their collective narration unfolds rich themes, including accusation of sexual abuse and violence against women, womanhood, motherhood, loss, grief and fight for social justice.
Individual Paper Session

4. From Childhood Victim to Adult Criminal: The Role of Gender

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<th>Celia C. Lo</th>
<th>Texas Woman’s University</th>
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<td>Heather Gerling</td>
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<td>William Ash-Houchen</td>
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A relationship between violent victimization in childhood and later criminal behavior was observed long ago. Such victimization may be experienced directly or vicariously and may transpire sooner versus later. Since both factors affect the observed relationship, the present study measured victimization using self-reports of experiencing bullying and of seeing a person gunshot. This study’s measures described two periods: when a respondent was no older than 12, and when a respondent was 12–18. The study surveyed young-adult Americans to examine potential effects on criminal offending by 4 separate measures of victimization. Additionally, we evaluated gender differences in those effects. Data came from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 cohort. From it, we developed two longitudinal records, one for evaluating our outcome “gun carrying,” one for evaluating our outcome “arrest.” To measure the former, we analyzed both a subsample of 22,968 person-waves, reflecting data from males, and a subsample of 23,520 person-waves, reflecting data from females. To measure the latter, we analyzed both a subsample of 29,338 person-waves, reflecting data from males, and a subsample of 29,584 person-waves, reflecting data from females. Per our results, being bullied at age 12–18 showed no significant link to later offending. However, in this study, being bullied at age 11 or younger and seeing a person gunshot were linked to carrying a gun and to arrest. Additionally, our empirical results indicate gender differences in the relationship between early, vicarious experiences of victimization and gun carrying. Females in our study who, relatively early, saw someone shot were relatively likely (versus males similarly described) to carry guns as adults. Our findings call for honing interventions aimed at diminishing likelihood that victimized children will become offenders.

Individual Paper Session

5. Civil War and Trauma: Testimony of a Family

This presentation illustrates the brutal reality of the civil war through the lenses of an internally displaced family. The protagonist of the narration is a little girl that will guide the audience through her recollection of the memories during that time of her life. The paper is divided in 5 areas: introduction, experience of the civil war, new beginnings for the family, war consequences and conclusion. The main objective of this presentation is to encourage survivors to share and develop a narrative about their painful experiences and how important this step is for the collective memory and for the sake of getting access to justice.
13 June – Concurrent sessions (11:00 – 12:30)

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**Theme: Immigration/Migration: Refugees as Victims**

**Individual Paper Session**

1. ‘In pursuit for a safe Heaven’: Rohingya refugees as victims of Regional Apartheid

   Nabeela Siddiqui  
   Department of legal studies, University of Madras, Chennai

   Being referred to as the ‘most persecuted people on earth’, the Rohingya are seeking shelter within the territory of India. Apart, from the gross human rights violations in their country of origin, they are being re victimized in the name of race and religion. Where political pundits argue that the influx of such stateless people would amount to pressing national security threats, with the advent of transnational crimes and radicalization in the name of religion. The Legal practitioners are taking a similar stance, simply because India is not a signatory to the Refugee Convention. Where nations are moving towards strong stances to claim ‘uniform identity and legal universalism’ with exclusionist policy, human rights activist propagate the idea of pluralism and inclusiveness, also condemning the latter stances.

   The Author shall view the issue of Rohingya from both the International and Constitutional Law perspectives. A case study of Rohingya in various parts of India shall form the basis of scrutiny. The most pertinent issue of the paper would be the fear of being re victimized, in a situation where India has no work permit mechanism for these people. Labor exploitation is another issue which actually needs our attention, because these people seem to be an instant fodder to unorganized sector of labor markets in India.

   A mention of the possible problem solving techniques shall be duly devised and laid out to tackle these apparent threats. One could very well be the playing of the Indo-Myanmar Friendship card, with India’s democratic model and minority rights schemes in its Constitution, could help Myanmar’s march towards Democracy. All these issues need a structured policy framework, when viewed from the Therapeutic Jurisprudence standpoints.
Individual Paper Session

2. Extent of PTSD among Syrian Refugees in Germany

John Dussich  California State University, Fresno
Helmut Kury  Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht

One of the most compelling challenges of the 21st Century is the massive number of refugees across the globe today. Of special note are those from the civil war-torn nation of Syria. Many of these refugees arrived by foot in Germany with significant trauma mostly the result of three separate victimizations: the terror they felt in their own country which prompted their escape, the sufferings which occurred along their difficult journey, and the negative experiences they endured after arriving. Demographic and trauma information was gathered mostly in Germany from 691 Syrian refugees during the period from October 2015 to July 2016. The primary focus was to measure the levels of PTSD as measured by an American standardized scale translated into Arabic using opportunistic sampling which canvased these refugees at different stages of their journey from those who were: just arrived, still traveling, residing in refugee camps. The results showed that approximately one third had measured levels of PTSD; that roughly two thirds were young males, and that about three quarters intend to return to Syria after peace comes to their country. The dominant responses by the German authorities were to: insure they were well fed, comfortably housed, provided medical attention, given the opportunity to learn the German language and counseling to help them find jobs. For the most part, there was a glaring paucity of attention given treating their PTSD.

Individual Paper Session

3. International legal Obligation Towards Migrants With Special Reference to Rohingyas in India

Rashmi Salpekar  Vivekananda Institute of Professional Studies

If one analyze the position of human rights of migrants, it may be stated that migrants have been ignored by the international community. The international legal regime is also not sufficient to protect their rights mainly their economic and cultural rights. The states may protect their civil rights pertaining to right to life due international legal obligation. However, protection of economic and cultural rights have not taken seriously by the international community. Moreover, the states who produce migrants they also do not accept any responsibility towards them.

The recent issue of Rohingyas is an eye opener towards the ignorance of migrants and how states interests are prevailing and how state who produce migrant remain aloof from problem. The case came and still is pending before the Supreme Court of India in 2017. The PIL was filed to save Rohingyas from deportation from India and they have been called as refugees. However the government of India called them as migrants and further relate it with the security issues in its reply. In all this, however, the state who produced migrants has not accepted any responsibility and international law is also silent on the same.

It may be noted that, in recent years, the phenomenon of migration, in the wake of increasing globalization, has affected a large number of States in all regions of the world. Millions of people are now earning their livelihood or looking for paid employment as immigrants in another State. In 1990, the General Assembly adopt the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. In 1997, the Commission on Human Rights established a working group of intergovernmental experts on human rights of minorities to study the status of migrant workers.
Individual Paper Session

4. Protection of Indonesian Workers in South Korea

Mety Rahmawati Trisakti University

The abundance of Indonesia's employment which departs to South Korea, to earn a living, causes the Republic of Indonesia to do a service that also can protect Indonesian Workers residing in South Korea. With EPS (employment permit system). South Korea will not accept Indonesian workers through private Indonesian labor suppliers, but through the G-to-G or MOU system already signed by Indonesia and South Korea on employment.

South Korea accepts Indonesian workers because of the need for manpower that can not be met there. In Law No. 13 of 2003 on employment, it stipulates that the protection of labor is intended to secure the basic rights of workers and guarantee opportunities and treatment without discrimination on any ground to realize the welfare of workers and their families by keeping in mind the progress of the business world; Law No. 39 of 2004 on the placement and protection of Indonesian workers abroad; Government Regulation (PP) No. 3 of 2013 on the protection of Overseas Workers; Law no. 6 of 2012 on the Ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all migrant workers and members of their families.

Individual Paper Session

5. Victimization in a Context of Migration and Human Smuggling

Gwen Herkes Ghent University

Recently, Europe was confronted with an enormous number of refugees that wanted to reach a safe destination. Due to the more stringent European migration policy, most of these refugees were forced to contact a human smuggler to manage entering Europe. This involvement with smugglers results in an increased risk to experience several abuses. For months, the media reported on this topic with poignant footage of migrants arriving in boats over the Mediterranean after having been abused, abandoned or exploited by their smugglers.

As a result, these smuggled refugees were often labeled as victims in media and policy discourse. This image together with the increased vulnerability of smuggled persons (in this case refugees) leads to the perception of them as passive victims who were lured in by smuggling networks. However, usually a migrant is not likely to be considered a traditional victim especially since the increasing evolution of general migration in Europe. This development regularly even results in a lack of compassion and disregard for migrants as potential victims. Furthermore, the agency of these refugees in the decision to find a smuggler and their consent to the crime often prevents to obtain a victim-label. Nevertheless, this labeling practice does not take into account the own perception of victimization by these refugees. Victimhood is established as an identity in which a person experiences, processes and shapes its own perceived victimization.

Therefore, it is important to research the lived experiences of these smuggled refugees. In this paper, we present the findings of a study on the lived smuggling experiences of refugees based on 52 in-depth interviews. The analysis of this data focuses on experiences of Syrian, Iraqi, Afghani, Irani and Palestinian asylum seekers in Belgium and their own perception of victimization.
13 June – Concurrent sessions (11:00 – 12:30)

Theme: Immigration/Migration: Refugees as Victims

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**Individual Paper Session**

**1. Digital Predictions: Putting Cybercrime Victimization Theories to the Test**

Caitlyn McGeer  
University of Oxford

This study analyzes the validity of the leading theory explaining cyber victimization, Routine Activities Theory, as well as the two other theories gaining influence, the Big Five and E-Trust. The study seeks to develop upon prior research that tested the validity of these theories by assessing how they apply to cyber-victimization in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom Home Office defines cybercrime as either cyber-dependent (those different than offline crime) and cyber-enabled (those which brought offline crime online). Based on this distinction, using the 2014-2015 Crime Survey of England and Wales, the author used statistical analyses to test the validity of Routine Activities Theory, the Big Five, and E-Trust in relation to cyber-dependent and cyber-enabled victimization. The study found that Routine Activities Theory has modest applicability to cyber-dependent victimization and that only the theory’s guardianship variables related to cyber-enabled victimization. The Big Five variables were not related to either type of cyber-victimization, and E-Trust variables were only associated with cyber-dependent victimization. The control variables age, gender, and having children under the age of 16 were associated with cyber dependent victimization, but only age was correlated to cyber-enabled. The author concludes that distinct differences exist between offline crime and cybercrime and that theories created the explain offline crimes do not adequately extend to cybercrime.

**Individual Paper Session**

**2. E-evidence - An Instrument in Favor of Victims of Online Crime**

Dobrinka Chankova  
Velislav Yurukov  
South-West University

The massive use of Internet, social networks and digital media has encouraged criminal practices. Traditional types of fraud, sex abuse, child pornography, etc. have been modified to use new tech channels. The number of victims of mentioned criminal activities is increasing globally and most of them are highly vulnerable. Prevention, prosecution and punishment of these crimes, and protection of victims, face new challenges.

This paper explores the debatable issues of handling electronic evidence in online crime investigating and adjudicating. Rules governing the admissibility of e-evidence are very diverse across Europe and are continuously challenged by the evolution of technological devices. Today all criminal courts are confronted with the question of whether or not electronic evidence, presented in criminal proceedings, is admissible, and sometimes that put at risk crime evidencing and, therefore, victims’ rights protection.

This study pay due attention to: striking the right balance between legality and technicality; which are digital forensic tools and how judges might consider their reliability; how modern e-discovery technics could be used in criminal proceedings.

The main thesis is that proper education, sharing of advanced knowledge and promoting the exchange of experience and best practices between police officers, judges, prosecutors and defense lawyer who deal criminal cases involving e-evidence, is essential. Cross-border cooperation should be encouraged. New procedural safeguards and standards for authentication of e-evidence should be provided in order resolving common problems and achieving justice for victims in the online world.
### Individual Paper Session

3. Psychological Tactics of Telephone Deception Cases in Hong Kong

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<th>Vince Wing Sze Ho</th>
<th>The Hong Kong Police Force</th>
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Although the overall crime rate in Hong Kong has been decreasing, the total number of deception cases has been on the rise. Why are more and more people falling for telephone scams? Through qualitative and in-depth interviews conducted by clinical psychologists of the Hong Kong Police Force, this study explores the experiences and decision-making processes of the victims of telephone scams. This study also explores the psychological tactics used by the fraudsters and how these tactics influenced the behaviours of the victims. The paper then ends with various recommendations for raising public awareness and preventing further cases from happening.

### Individual Paper Session

4. Telecommunication Fraud in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan: Victims and Governmental Responses

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<th>Sonny Shiu-Hing Lo</th>
<th>Hong Kong University SPACE</th>
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This paper uses the case studies of telecommunication fraud in Greater China – Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan – to highlight its criminal characteristics, the features of victims and the governmental responses. Since 2010, telecommunication fraud has become far more prominent in the regions of Greater China, including the use of computers, i-phones and Internet to cheat the residents and citizens of the four places through various means, such as pretending as police and others disciplinary officers to intimidate victims and ask them for a large amount of money, and disguising themselves friendly netizens in match-making and health-care products websites. The hallmarks of telecommunication fraud are punctuated by the cross-border, networking and flexible nature of the criminal elements concerned. The criminal activists usually involve citizens from some of the four places of Greater China, operating their illicit intimidations in the other territorial jurisdictions, including countries such as Kenya, Malaysia, Spain, Cambodia, Armenia. The criminal syndicates make use the cross-border networks to target at victims who live in the Greater China region. The victims involved range from the youths to the elderly, and from mainland students to professionals in Hong Kong. The governmental responses in Greater China have been swift, including cross-border criminal investigation and intelligence-sharing, and increased penalties leveled at the criminal suspects. Nonetheless, there are jurisdictional and legal problems in the fight against telecommunication fraud in Greater China. Taiwan, for example, has no diplomatic relations with some countries where telecommunication fraud syndicate operated, and eventually the Taiwan-born criminal elements have been sent by the host countries to mainland China. Moreover, the number of criminal elements who were really penalized was relatively very small in Taiwan from 2011 to 2017. Unless heavier penalties are levelled at the criminal elements, and unless a large-scale education campaigns against telecommunication fraud and alerting the citizens in Greater China on this criminal act were enhanced, telecommunication fraud in the region would likely persist.

Telecommunication fraud can be seen as online or cybercrime in which criminal elements utilize their networks to operate fraudulent and cheating activities across the national/city boundaries. Its organizers are the citizens in Greater China, recruiting like-minded operators in the region but working at an overseas country/city and targeting at victims back in the Greater China region. They attempt to exploit the differences in legal jurisdictions and the naivety of citizens in Greater China, and launder their dirty proceeds through multiple deposits and money laundering activities in the same region.

This paper will make use of news reports, articles in Chinese journals, and government documents in the Greater China region to analyze the characteristics and patterns of telecommunication fraud, especially its victims and governmental responses to the increasingly prominent illicit activity.
5. Awareness of Cybercrime to Victims in the 21st Century  

Jasmine Hwang  John Jay College of Criminal Justice

With the rapidly increasing use of technology, many new formations of crime have arisen. However, as the term ‘cybercrime’ is fairly new to people, many people are unaware that they might have been a victim of cybercrimes such as cyberstalking and online sexual assault. This paper will address the problems that the 21st century has been facing against cybercrime, but specifically, explore the current perception of cybercrime. It is important to study the perception towards such cybercrime is that many people might not be aware that they have been victims in the past. However, ongoing attack through the internet may result in severe damage to victims. Not many cases were reported regarding cybercrime unless the case was severe. By presenting sufficient evidence and information about what cybercrime is, the public will be able to become more aware. Qualitative Surveys from random sampling (from social media: Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter) will be used to find out if people know about the term ‘cybercrime’. They will be asked to answer sets of questions to define cybercrime and situations that they believe belongs in cybercrime. Another set of questions will be given to define if a certain situation can be categorized as victims of cybercrime. Surprisingly, results show that many people are aware of the term ‘cybercrime’ and have seen victims of cybercrime. Yet, people who have been victims themselves have not reported the situation elsewhere.
In recent years the Criminal Justice System (CJS) in Hong Kong appears to have failed to deliver justice to the most vulnerable population in the society. Court cases involving mentally disabled victims have failed to see the light of day, due to (a) the inability of the victim/witness to present evidence in court due to lack of sufficient cognitive resources for mental conceptualization and verbal communication challenges arising from their mental handicap; unavailable victim and witness support ‘special measures’ in Hong Kong courts to bridge the communication gap. These in turn give rise to inconsistent/contradictory witness testimony, victims being determined mentally unfit to testify in court, perpetrator(s) set free due to ‘lack of evidence’ from victims’ testimonies to corroborate other evidence during trials. This is an alarming problem as sexual violence towards mentally disabled population is described as “common” by NGOs who serve the intellectually disabled community. In this way, the CJS process and agencies could contribute to second victimization or traumatization of mentally-challenged victims.

This presentation is the first of three related presentations around the shortcomings in CJS service delivery for the mentally challenged in Hong Kong. It is aimed at eliciting a conversation among victimologists and criminologists that would suggest adjustments in the CJS by presenting case studies for discussion that could provide suggestions that if implemented could improve reporting rates of sexual violence incidents perpetrated against vulnerable victims, provision of adequate support and an improvement in the confidence rate towards the CJS in Hong Kong.
Obtaining witness testimony and actual participation of key witnesses in legal proceedings as a pivotal role in putting together a water-tight case. During witness evidence-in-chief and cross examination, an articulate and consistent presentation of relevant, factual information, is guides preponderance of evidence in court. The process through which a victim provides a statement/testimony involves a series of inter-related mental, emotional and physical processes all of which are necessary for a reconstruction of the criminal event under scrutiny. Normally, a witness listens, hears, understands the question posed, then mentally identifies the specific event, unpacks specific facts pertaining to the event, sorts-out, retrieves information relevant to questions being asked, and clearly speaks in responding to questions thus completing the communication process. Each of these steps is necessary for the presentation of an accurate account of the criminal act or event during the statement recording or court hearing process. However, different mental disabilities could potentially short-circuit the communication process at any stage, resulting in inconsistent witness testimony, physical cues communicating hesitancy, lack of coherence, hesitancy, digression from the facts or refusal to answer questions. These make for a less convincing witness while posing challenges in preponderance of evidence. Subsequently, this could lead to difficulties in dispensing justice for a mentally-challenged victim/witness.

Through a review of secondary sources of empirical studies this presentation seeks to: bring a clearer understanding of communication challenges faced by mentally-challenged witnesses in Hong Kong Courts and discuss how mental health factors could hamper their participation in court unless appropriate support is provided to ensure justice for victims with communication challenges.

Mental health challenges manifest in different ways and present the criminal justice system with different needs. A needs assessment of the individual witness needs to be conducted as an initial step to their participation in court. Witnesses with communication challenges can be assisted to participate in court procedures by employing a variety of tools and techniques. These techniques, also referred to as special measures, enable the witness to participate fully in presenting facts about the issue to court officials. It is important that the witness be offered psych-socio victim support from the time the incident is reported so as to help them deal with the mental and psychological effects of the incident, build trust in the support worker and also to enable the witness to gain confidence. This may take time, but has to take pre-eminence and is preferably undertaken by a trained case worker who is aware of the victim/witness’s needs. Once sufficient evidence has been collected to sustain a case in court, the victim needs to be prepared to present evidence in the case.

This presentation will outline some good practice in providing psycho-socio and practical support for crime victims with mental challenges that limit their ability to communicate normally. The presentation is based upon my work as a witness service administrator at Cardiff Magistrate’s Court in the United Kingdom, and also training that I have offered abroad on victim and witness support for vulnerable and intimidated witnesses. During the presentation, I will present practical illustrations and suggestions of tools and procedures that could be adapted to the context of Hong Kong Courts.
This abstract proposes a ‘Reader Meets Author’ session. The panel comprises three people: Reader Chair, Discussant Reader, and Author. The focus of the panel is the new book, Just Interests: victims, citizens and the potential for justice (Edward Elgar). The book contributes to extended conversations about the idea of justice - who has it, who doesn’t and what it means in the everyday setting of criminal justice. It challenges the usual representation of people victimized by violence only as victims, and re-positions them as citizens in a political community. Departing from conventional approaches that see victims as a problem for law to contain the author, Robyn Holder, draws on democratic principles of inclusion and participation to argue for the unique opportunity of criminal justice to enlist the capacity of citizens to rise to the demands of justice in their ordinary lives.
### 13 June – Concurrent sessions (14:00 – 15:30)

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**Theme: Institutional Abuse & Immigration/Migration: Refugees as Victims**

**Individual Paper Session**

1. Corruption Victimization and Victim Empowerment: Utilising the Case of Cyprus

Maria Krambia-Kapardis  
Cyprus University of Technology

Andreas Kapardis  
University of Cyprus

How corruption impacts on victims has interested researchers and has been a cause for concern for decades. The presentation will first consider this issue. A corporation, government, isolated individuals, group of individuals or whole societies can be victims of corruption. Corruption can take the form, inter alia, of active and passive bribery, economic extortion, conflict of interest and illegal gratuities. Corruption impacts adversely on people around the world. The magnitude of corruption varies from country to country but in almost all jurisdictions the victims of such crime do not only suffer financially but experience a wide range of social, emotional and psychological harm.

In many countries, however, where corruption is endemic and chronic victims are powerless to seek justice and protect themselves because often the perpetrator is a powerful corporation or person who operates through high-level bribery, lobbying or influence peddling and bends the regulatory, policy and legal institutions of the nation for his/her private benefit.

Drawing on the recent experience of corruption victim empowerment in Cyprus, the second part of the presentation will concern itself with various ways of such empowerment. This entails: (a) whistleblowing legislation that encourages victims to speak up and report corrupt individuals and practices; (b) provide whistleblowers with protection and support by the State; and (c) anti-corruption legislation that is strictly enforced by a dedicated and adequately resourced anti-corruption agency with bipartisan political support. Confiscation of assets and victim compensation is another form of hard law empowering corruption victims. The presentation will also reflect on local experience with corruption prevention approaches such as awareness raising, instilling anti-corruption attitudes thorough the use of civil society.
### Individual Paper Session

#### 2. Order, Violence, and Institutionalised Discrimination: Morality and Utility of Prisoner Extralegal Governance

Anton Symkovych  
University of Johannesburg

Building on Gambetta's and Skarbek's theories of underworld governance, I will discuss the ethics, morality, and utility of prisoner self-rule and the order it has engendered in a Ukrainian prison. The discussion dwells on a semi-ethnographic study that comprised my sustained participant observation, five months of informal conversations, and eventually long and comprehensive interviews with prisoners and officers in a medium-security prison for men in the Kyiv region, Ukraine. I will argue that whilst functional in curbing violence, efficacy and popular acceptance of this prisoner self-governance model did not affirm legitimacy *per se*, even if they could have met the minimum criteria for empirical legitimacy. Although maximising predictability and subjugating self-interested and often predatory individual behaviour for the welfare of the majority, the prisoner extralegal governance system of the inmate code and argot role stratification normalised both discrimination of some prisoners by others and inter-prisoner violence, albeit in arguably controlled form. The prison formal administration, its disapproving rhetoric notwithstanding, depended on and accommodated the informal prisoner hierarchy and its normative system, recognising that the under-resourced and understaffed prison would struggle to operate smoothly without it, unless converted into an ‘electronic coffin’. In sum, I will show the high human and moral price of the state’s failure to meet prisoner demands for protection and mediation.

### Individual Paper Session

#### 3. An Analysis of the Victimogenic Factors Associated with Recidivism

Matthew Cronje  
Monash South Africa

It has been argued that victimisation is one of the most highly correlated yet least recognised factors associated with offending behaviour. This lack of acknowledgement of the victimisation experience and its influence on future offending behaviour has also had far-reaching consequences on the treatment received by offenders throughout the criminal justice system, which in turn impacts on the frequency and nature of continued offending behaviour upon release. An understanding of these associated factors is therefore important, not only from an intervention perspective but also in terms of policy development and sentencing legislation. Departing from the definition, which defines recidivism as a series of interconnected failures, on the part of the offender as well as their societies such as the failure of the individual to live up to society’s expectations – or failure of society to provide for the individual; failure of the individual as an inmate of a correctional institution to take advantage of correctional programs – or failure of the institution to provide programs that rehabilitate and reintegrate, the current paper aims to explore the victimogenic factors that contribute to repeat offending behaviour.

These factors are categorised into psycho-social and societal variables such as the overly negative perception of offenders and accompanying punitive attitudes within society, which decrease the general level of acceptance for ex-offenders back into their communities, and thus decreasing the number of possible opportunities to become contributing citizens that increases their probability of reoffending. The existence of the false, victim-offender dichotomy and the lack of acknowledgement of the severity of the effects of victim-offender sequences are furthermore also found to contribute to society’s negative perceptions of recidivists and further institutional victimisation.
This paper examines rural migrant offenders who are engaged in fraud in urban China. Relying on data drawn from a larger qualitative study that focuses on internal migration, crime and punishment in the reform era in China, it aims to provide an insight into the ‘fraud business’ – a form of organised crime – involving rural migrants in the Chinese context. It starts with an introduction, which discusses the socio-economic context (urbanisation and rural-to-urban migration) of the project. It serves to situate the findings in this study into international literature on migration and crime in general, and fraud literature in particular. This is followed by a section that explains the research methods and data. Then, it presents the empirical findings on criminal acting of migrant fraudsters, and more specifically: socio-demographic profile of the migrant offenders who were involved in fraud, the means by which fraud was committed by them, and their motivations for engaging in the illicit business. It concludes with an analysis of the impact of social exclusion and class inequalities on rural migrants. It thus brings the link between internal migration and criminality. It argues that migrant law-breakers are offenders, as well as victims of social stratification in neoliberal China. This paper is essentially a Chinese case study concerning dynamics and complexities presented in migration, crime, victimization and crime control, which aims to fill in knowledge gaps in existing research. Due to the global nature of migration and organised crime, the regional context in which this study took place has a broad international significance in research on migration, crime and crime control.
This study aims to examine the patterns and mechanisms of rural-to-urban migrant workers’ victimization in China. Three theories are applied to understand their victimization experience, including social exclusion, routine activities, and neighborhood disorganization theories. We combine the 2012 and 2014 China Labor Dynamics Study (CLDS), the most recent updated national representative data including both migrant and local workers. The hypotheses derived from the above three theories are thoroughly tested through multilevel models. Specifically, the logit of workers’ victimization is explained by both individual-level variables and community-level variables. The preliminary results have suggested: (1) institutional exclusion (e.g. discrimination from local urban society and low qualification in modern economy) experienced by migrant workers will increase their risky routine activities and consequently lead to higher likelihood of victimization; (2) the neighborhood disorganization has both direct effects on migrant workers’ victimization and interacting effects with exclusion and routine activities. The research has great potential to make theoretical contributions in victimology by synthesizing relevant theoretical arguments in both criminology and migration/immigration fields. It also has policy implications for reducing the vulnerabilities of rural-to-urban migrant workers in China and other developing countries.
13 June – Concurrent sessions (14:00 – 15:30)

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**Individual Paper Session**

1. Is Restorative Justice, which Aims for Support of Victims and Rehabilitation of Perpetrators, Possible? Based on Initiatives in Japan

Fujie Ito, Sophia University

In Japan, restorative justice has been studied in multifaceted ways. However, restorative practice has not been sufficiently developed yet. It has long been pointed out that legislation is essential to implement restorative justice systematically.

In this presentation, I adopt two approaches that incorporate the viewpoints and feelings of crime victims in criminal justice and consider the possibility of these approaches to develop as restorative justice.

With respect to institutional treatment, “education incorporating the viewpoint of the victims” began to be conducted in prisons from 1997. Guidelines are implemented with the aim of building awareness among inmates of the seriousness of the crime by understanding the actual conditions of the victims and their bereaved families, and by helping them to avoid repeating the crime. There is a need to verify the relationship of this approach with the needs of the victims.

With respect to treatment within society, with the enactment of the Basic Act on Crime Victims in 2004, the Victims’ Feelings Conveyance System within the rehabilitation program began in 2007. In this system, victims’ feelings can be conveyed to the perpetrators during probation. The results of the conveyance are then notified to the victims. This system is attracting attention from restorative justice practice. In 2014, a nationwide survey was conducted among personnel at the Probation Center who were in charge of the victims and it was clarified that in order for this system to function, close cooperation with the department dealing with the perpetrators was imperative.

The distance between the two areas of support for victims and the rehabilitation of perpetrators is becoming narrower. Empirical knowledge is being accumulated as well. One should seek a form of restorative justice that considers the individual needs of the victims by utilizing empirical knowledge.
Individual Paper Session

2. Restorative Justice Implemented by the Judiciary in Brazil: Results and the Role of the Victim

Pedra Alline  Ministry of Social Development of Brazil/National Secretariat for Human Development

This paper discusses Restorative Justice and its application in Brazil. It presents results of research about Restorative Justice and the role of Judiciary, investigating restorative justice programs and practices in different regions of the country. It describes such programs, as well as its results or impact in lives of victims and offenders. It highlights particular aspects of Restorative Justice in Brazil, discussing its therapeutic impact and the role of crime victims within such programs and practices. It demonstrates that Restorative Justice programs implemented by the Judiciary in Brazil are mainly devoted to restore peace and harmony and prevent deterrence, resulting in practices, which do not necessarily promote victims’ participation, empowerment or healing. Nevertheless, such practices demonstrated positive results from the point of view of participant offenders and their community. It concludes that, besides international literature conceptualizing and characterizing restorative justice, Brazil has its own way of implementing restorative justice. Finally, research suggests alternatives to enhance victims’ participation in such practices and to enlarge restorative justice application in Brazil, particularly with a focus on victims’ needs.

Individual Paper Session

3. Importance of Dialogue

Vibha Hetu  O.P. Jindal Global University

The goal of the present article is to identify the importance and relevance of dialogues between the victim and the offender in a restorative justice setting in order to better understand the characteristics of communication between them. The course of dialogues may map the victim and offender needs, magnitude gap behaviours as well as disseminate messages of empowerment and acceptance. There are many concerns and questions arisen consequent on the crime, and to address those leads to discovering some troublesome truths. The meaning of the crime then would be constructed from the perspectives and experiences of those most affected. The realm of crime and future consequences associated may be fully apprehended through story-telling and acknowledging the harm suffered by the victim. The offender may validate the story shared by the victim and understand her situation and perspective; on the other hand, the offender may be able to explain reasons for committing the crime. It requires that victims as well as offenders be given a voice and they may utilize this opportunity for maximum open communication.
Individual Paper Session

4. In Rehabilitation of Youth Offenders: Supports Provided to Family Members

Man-ho Chan  The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups
Siu-chui Lee  The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups
Ka-in Wu  The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups
Dennis Sing-wing Wong  City University of Hong Kong

The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups (HKFYG) and the Hong Kong Police Force New Territories South Region jointly launched “Project R” in June 2012. This is the first operation of its type in Hong Kong, it provides specialized services including crisis intervention, counseling and family support services for the arrested youths (aged from 10-24), victims of the crime and their family members. When the teenage children are under arrested, parents are usually shattered emotionally, much more than their children. Self-blame conflict between parents and their teenage children are common reactions to this stressful event. Parents need immense support from society. They are more likely to be victims of youth crime. Meanwhile, juvenile under arrested and awaiting trials are susceptible to emotion problems, suffering from society mainstream system and lack of supports, perpetrator can be prescribed as victims as well. After two years of experimentation, Project R collaborated with City University of Hong Kong to develop an assessment tool to assess the risk of youth reoffending and conduct evaluation on effectiveness of the intervention model. Based on pre-post test results, it is found that social worker involvement (in terms of total number of service hours devoted) was significantly correlated to positive changes in client risk levels. A significant correlation was also found between social worker involvement (in terms of duration of services devoted) and positive changes in client risk levels. In summary, a client’s risk level of reoffending is more likely to decrease if he or she has received adequate service from social workers. With evidence-based research, the Project R confirmed the effectiveness of the new intervention model titled “Tribasic Model of Delinquency Prevention: Five-Step Recovery through Life Coaching”. This paper highlights the service details of Project R and research impact of the evaluative study.

Individual Paper Session

5. Compensatory Justice Jurisprudence in the Sphere of Criminal Justice in Sri Lanka with Special Reference to Rape Victims

Muthukuda Niriella  University of Colombo

Compensatory justice or in other words compensatory relief to the victim of crime is an emerging trend in South Asia. Though it is not adequately recognized in Sri Lanka, reparation or redress is one of the objectives of punishment. By imposing such punishment, in the context of compensatory justice jurisprudence, two main purposes were assumed to be achieved: making the offender understand that he/she has a duty towards the victim due to the harm done by committing the offence and ensuring the victim is not disregarded in the criminal justice process. In a country like Sri Lanka once a woman is raped, she becomes a person who is shunned by society and is considered her as blameworthy accomplice to the crime. Rape myths and the negative perception of the woman, poor treatment by the officials of law enforcement and sometimes the prosecutors as well as defense attorneys, push her into helpless situation. A strong legislative mechanism is essential to provide her with justice and relief. By only inflicting imprisonment and a fine on the offender can the justice process provide any real justice and relief for her? Shouldn’t the punishment include some kind of reparation - compensation? Can compensation improve her condition under stressful circumstances and hardship? The objective of the paper is to critically evaluate the compensatory justice jurisprudence in Sri Lanka with special focus on rape victims to understand if compensation can heal all the wounds which she has had suffered as result of rape, whether the law has recognized compensation as a form of punishment and the judicial contribution to develop and promote compensatory justice in the criminal justice process. This analytical research study further looks at the international and regional standards to see whether Sri Lankan law is aligned with those standards.
In many jurisdictions throughout the world, particularly in wealthier nations, victim compensation schemes (often State funded) have been in operation for numerous years, some since as far back as the 1960s. This paper will first make the case for these schemes, arguing that overall they are beneficial for victims, as well as constituting a practical and effective use of restorative justice principles. However, the paper will also acknowledge many of the criticisms of such schemes, the most common being that they are too restrictive and provide inadequate amounts of compensation. In more recent times, evidence of the truth of such criticisms can be ascertained from the fact that these traditional schemes have been supplemented by other schemes. The paper will describe three new types of victim compensation schemes in Australia. The first type of scheme is designed to compensate those who suffered due to the previous policies and practices of various Australian governments whereby Indigenous children (known as the ‘stolen generation’) were permanently removed from their families without consent. The second type is a scheme designed to compensate Australians who have been victimised by terrorist acts committed while they were overseas. The third type of scheme intends to compensate victims of child sexual assault that occurred while the child was under the care of an institution (both government and non-government). In briefly outlining these schemes, the reasons why each scheme needed to be introduced despite the presence of existing victim compensation schemes will be highlighted. It will be argued that the need to supplement existing compensation schemes to cover new situations or new types of victims not thought about in the past is not necessarily a bad thing and does not detract from the authenticity and continued need for traditional victim compensation schemes.
In 2012, when India encountered the horrific rape incident of a 23 year old girl in the national capital, the entire nation felt the tremor of exasperating anger and witnessed an uprising among the people against the ruling dispensation. This not only forced the Government to take strict actions against those rapists but it also opened the eyes of the government regarding the dire necessity to overhaul the Indian criminal justice system with specific focus on victims of sexual violence and this ultimately resulted in the enactment of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013. This paper will scrutinize the existing legal framework prevalent in India in relation to victims of sexual violence and will analyse whether the reparations provided to these victims conform to the international norms and standards of the present times. The authors have noticed that in cases of sexual violence, reparation in India has been mostly in the form of monetary compensation to the victim and as a result other forms of reparation have not been given their due importance. Even the quantum of compensation which is provided to these victims differs from state to state and the nation lacks a uniform policy on the same. In furtherance of this, the paper will also throw light on the plight of the victim of sexual violence due to secondary victimization. Unfortunately, even today the victim’s experience of the coercion faced by her assumes a secondary position and the contested issue of consent assumes the primary position during the court proceedings. This paper is an amalgamation of the three legal research methodologies viz., Descriptive, Analytical and Comparative Methodology. Being a Doctrinal Research it is based only on primary and secondary sources of law.

Indonesia is an archipelago country that has thousands islands which is spread in a wide range around the ring of fire of South East Asia. Consequently, each island has a unique culture which further diverges between tribes. These divergence may include languages, majority religion, and tribal customs. As like other customs and tribes which live in Indonesia, Lampung has unique sanctions to resolve criminal matters. One of these tribal sanctions is a concept known as Mewari. This sanction; as seen through the analysis lenses of Restorative Justice; is that the offender is made to replace the victim’s role in his/her family. This type of sanction is especially prevalent in the customs as practiced by the Lampung tribe. Mewari is a prevailing and favourite sanction in Adat Penal Law in the Lampung tribal area. Mewari is imposed by the Merwatin of Lampung Customary Justice in the cases of deaths that occur due to negligence. However, this type of sanction does not include murder. As practiced; Mewari as a sanction; the offender should replace the victims’ roles in the family. This by implication means that the offender should take up all roles and responsibilities the victim once practiced. This includes but is not limited to social as well as financial roles the victim practiced before the offence occurred. By tribal definition and practise, the offender becomes the role carrier of the victim. This article is based on research that was performed in Lampung, South Sumatera. The research is analysed using a socio legal as well as a Restorative Justice approach. This analysis examines the law as community behavior, as well as interpreting the meaning of the behavior of the community in resolving the criminal matters that occurred.
### Individual Paper Session

#### 4. Restorative Justice in South Africa: For the Offender, for the Victim, or for Criminal Justice?

Hema Hargovan, University of Kwazulu-natal

Restorative justice, which occupied a position of almost complete marginality a quarter of a century ago, now significantly influences mainstream criminal justice policies. The way in which various jurisdictions have embraced the restorative paradigm clearly reflects the shifting perspectives in crime control and criminal justice. In the early days of the restorative justice movement, the relationship between the nascent restorative justice approach and the traditional criminal justice system was delineated in highly dichotomous terms; ‘restorative justice’ as opposed to ‘retributive justice’. Recently, however, the inquiry has shifted to the crucial distinctions within the restorative model itself, its integration into the formal criminal justice system, and the development of models to implement restorative practices. Rather than defining RJ by contrasting it with retributive or punitive justice, it is clearly more constructive to articulate its basic assumptions and their implications upon implementation.

South Africa’s restorative justice journey has come a long way and is closely intertwined with her socio-political history. Widespread structural inequality still remains firmly entrenched in many communities and neighbourhoods in South Africa, with the majority young people living in communities that experience high rates of poverty, unemployment, substance abuse, weak social cohesion and inequality; creating the preconditions for the social diffusion of violence. High levels of violent crime, coupled with society’s call for stiffer sentences, have seen growing numbers of criminals receiving longer prison sentences (due in part to the minimum sentence legislation). Therefore, debates, practices, programmes and initiatives, in the field of restorative justice have had to respond to the intergenerational effects of historical injustices and victimisation that so often result in identity switches: from vulnerable victim to violent offender. This paper traces the development of restorative approaches to justice in South Africa (with special reference to its foray in criminal justice) and posits that the aims and values of restorative justice have not been fully realised.

### Individual Paper Session

#### 5. Exploring the use of restorative justice for tackling spousal abuse in Hong Kong: the key conditions for conducting restorative sessions

Louis W.Y. Mok, Hong Kong Community College  
Dennis Sing-wing Wong, City University of Hong Kong

The use of restorative justice is an emerging approach for tackling family violence under many jurisdictions. The restorative approach has been served as an alternative or supplementary form of services for addressing the pitfalls of conventional criminal justice systems. Though the use of restorative justice has not been formally incorporated in Hong Kong, the number of intervention with some of the restorative elements have been tasted locally. The current qualitative study will explore the views from victims, perpetrators and professional social workers about the potential use of restorative practices for handling spousal abuses under the Chinese context. Doubtlessly, the use of restorative justice could not be viewed as a universal approach for resolving family crisis and it would be useful for exploring the necessary criteria for case selection. This paper will present the key conditions including both internal and external factors for locating suitable cases for conducting restorative sessions. Lastly, the potentials and limitation for further developing restorative approach in Hong Kong will be discussed.
13 June – Concurrent sessions (14:00 – 15:30)

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Individual Paper Session

1. Financial Abuse of Older People in Hong Kong: Victim-Victimizer Relationship

Lina Kit Ling Chow  Shue Yan University

Financial abuse of older people by family members is prevalent in Australia, United Kingdom, and the United States of America (Adams et al., 2014; Bagshaw, 2013). Hong Kong is no exception. According to the Hong Kong Statistics on elder abuse, financial abuse ranks second (following after physical abuse) among the various types of elder abuse (Social Welfare Department, 2016). As most victims do not report to the police, there is only limited knowledge in this area. This paper attempts to adopt the Routine Activities Approach (Felson & Boba, 2010; Setterlund et al., 2007) to analyse the situation of financial abuse of older people by their family members in the context of Hong Kong. It is mainly a qualitative study, coupled with simple statistical tables. Case materials will be drawn from the existing reported judgements of the Hong Kong law courts. The analysis is not restricted to the type of relationship per se between the victims and the victimizers, such as mother and son. The family dynamics as embedded in the financial abuse of older people by their family members will be investigated in this study.
2. A Study of Feasibility of Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment of Residents in Old Age Homes in Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu, INDIA

Abhinaya S. Thamba
Bella Richard
B Shekhar
Aster Hospital
Aster Hospital
Aster Hospital

Introduction

An ageing population is a reality globally and India is no exception. The physical, mental and psychological health of older people can be challenging mainly due to poor understanding of the principles of Geriatric care. A comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA) of older people is a crucial tool and will assist with diagnosing hidden conditions and help plan for good overall care for the elderly individual. CGA is an important way to implement the comprehensive management of aging populations. It integrates physical health, mental health, functional status, social adaptability, and environment conditions and quantifies the elderly overall health objectively.

Due to the lack of an equitable state pension and a wide variation in financial status of elderly in India, there is a large number of elderly below the poverty line. In 2014, when the number of India’s elderly crossed the 100 million mark and it was found that 51 million of them live below the poverty line, HelpAge India clearly saw that the time to significantly address the crisis that looms large was upon us all.

Methods

A total of 50 participants from old age homes in Tirunelveli district will be approached to participate in structured assessments in particular addressing their physical and psychological well being using a CGA tool. CGA is an important way to implement the comprehensive management of aging populations. It integrates physical health, mental health, functional status, social adaptability, and environment conditions and quantifies the elderly overall health objectively.

This study will enable us to assess the prevalence of health problems affecting a cohort of elderly care home residents. This will help Non Governmental Organisations and charitable organisations to plan the future investments in Elderly care. It will also highlight where training needs to be strengthened for health professionals, therapists and nurses looking after elderly patients.
Individual Paper Session

3. A Victimological Study on the Practice of Killing Elderly People (Geronticide) in India

Mohansingh Priyamvdha University of Madras

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

Individual Paper Session

4. Victimization in Cyberspace: Additional Suffering from Crime

Nieves Martinez University Complutense of Madrid

The main characteristic of the crimes in the cyberspace is the large diffusion and publicity they get.

The information in the cyberspace is uncontrollable and there are currently no tools to definitively remove that information from there.

As soon as one content hits the web, it becomes public property and anyone can see, share, store or even alter it. Information spreads exponentially over the Internet. After uploading any content into the Internet, the first download marks a point of no return.

The immortality of the data in cyberspace can produce an incurable damage to the victim because he/she does not know when and where the information can re-emerge: This causes additional sufferings to the victim.

In the process of classic victimization (produced by crimes that do not use cyberspace for its realization or diffusion), the victim passes or may pass through the different phases (primary, secondary and tertiary victimization) once, so that overcoming the trauma allows him/her to add the traumatic experience to his/her biography and continue with habitual life.

But, when the crime is committed through cyberspace, the process of victimization it is different.
Tele-fraud organizations are globalized, establishing and recruiting from everywhere. The final stage of tele-fraud is to collect/withdraw cash from ATM machines. The person who plays this role is called the “courier” (in the criminal organization). Couriers are easier to detect due to ATM monitors and CCTV in urban environments. They receive moderate payment, but also would usually receive less legal punishment, compared to others in the organization.

Who are the most vulnerable targets to be recruited to the role of “courier”? Our data show that teenagers are the most prized couriers for the criminal organization. They are naïve, easy to satisfy and very likely to escape legal punishment if arrested. Our analysis also shows that there is a new subculture among these teen fraud couriers: same school, perform poor in school, like to show off their ‘earnings’ to peers, rationalize their fraud work as a part time job, not perceive themselves as a victim, and sometimes even help to recruit their friends and mates. This new subculture among youth is rather different from the traditional gangs, or any other forms of criminal organization. This paper presents our data and discusses the characteristics of this new youth subculture.
13 June – Concurrent sessions (14:00 – 15:30)

Theme: Victims’ Rights and the Criminal Justice System

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Individual Paper Session

1. Predictors and Risk Factors of Armed Robbery Victimisation in Nigeria: An Integrated Theoretical Perspective

Macpherson U. Nnam  
Federal University

The rapidly increasing rate of armed robbery victimisation in Nigeria necessitated the integration of five relevant victimological and sociological/criminological theories to provide a detail account of the causal processes and conditions that predict this offending behaviour. This social problem is caused by many factors and the associated risk factors are countless and destructive. The policy implication suggests a timely and objective incorporation of the global best practices—as enshrined in the Victims’ Bill of Right (VBR)—into the Nigerian legal system so as to effectively combat armed robbery victimisation and related offences. Official introduction of victim impact statements, victim-offender-reconciliation, crises interventions and restorative justice into the Nigerian criminal justice system is also advocated. Social service agencies and/or providers should extend their humanitarian services beyond victims of disaster/disease and terrorism to include armed robbery victims, given the alarming nature and extent of this phenomenon in the country.

Individual Paper Session

2. The Defender of Victims of Crime in Panama’s Legislation

Egberto Saldaña Guido

The figure of the lawyer of victims of crime was created with the Act 31 (28/5/1998) within the inquisitorial criminal justice system. When entered into force the new accusatory criminal justice system with the Act 63 (28/8/2008), strengthened the victims’s rights in the criminal process. The victims's defense becomes extremaly important for the effective protection of the human, constitutional and procedural victims's rights in the development of the investigation by the prosecutor as an adyuvant, also in the control of banality in the plea agreements or plea bargaining celebrated by the prosecutor and the defense, in the mechanisms of restaurative justice (mediation, conciliation, suspension of the process), at the stage of the indictment as adhesive or autonomous accuser, at the stage of trial and even the stage of compliance.
Individual Paper Session

3. How the Harm to Victims Was at the Fore of Increasing Homicide Sentences in Britain

George Mawhinney  Sheffield Hallam University

In 2003 Parliament passed statutory sentencing guidelines, the only of their kind, for the sentencing of murder in England and Wales. However, one notable feature of the guidelines is that they increased the tariff, or sentence lengths in general, for those convicted of murder. In the Parliamentary debates during the passage of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 containing the guidelines, many views were expressed both by government ministers and backbench MPs of various parties concerning the gravity of the offence of murder, principally discussing the harm of death. This encompassed both the catastrophic harm to the victim whose life had been ended forever, but also the impact on the victim's family. This paper explores Parliamentary debates as recorded in Hansard to provide a richer picture as to how exactly harm to the victim and their family influenced the calibration of the offence's seriousness, and furthermore assess whether this was confined to murder or indeed there was a broader movement at the time to treat the harm of death more seriously by toughening sentencing regimes for other related homicide offences, or even creating new offences concerning the causing of death. Such evidence of valuing the harm of death more seriously than before would shine a new light on what previously has been deemed mere 'popular punitiveness', and place victims and the degree of harm to them at the centre of the sentencing process, offering a principled basis for lengthening the sentences of these kind of crimes.

Individual Paper Session

4. Bridging the Gap: Seeking Justice in the Courts for Child, Youth, and Adult Sexual Assault Victims with Developmental Disabilities

Catherine Stewart  Wilfrid Laurier University

It has been noted in the literature for some time that children, youth, and adults with developmental disabilities are far more likely to be sexually abused than those without disabilities. Yet this group is frequently ignored in broader discussions about sexual assault, victims' rights, and prosecution. Although the law in Canada and elsewhere has evolved to offer better protections to victims of sexual assault, including those with disabilities, little is known about what in practice happens to victims with disabilities in legal proceedings. A research project was undertaken to attempt to answer this question. Drawing on interviews with assistant Crown attorneys, reported cases, and court observations, the paper will outline both what progress has been made and what substantial barriers to justice for this very vulnerable group, still remain. Particular concerns include the gap between the law and practice, the representation of disability, the question of credibility and reliability of testimony, disability related accommodations, and the implications of the current situation for the safety and rights of children and adults with disabilities.
Whereas there has been much focus on the impact of the International Criminal Court (ICC) on domestic jurisdictions as a catalyst for prosecution of international crimes, there has been less focus on the impact it has had on the advancement of international human rights. The Court has especially had an unintended effect in the promotion of rights of victims. Rightly credited with according importance to victims of crime through its provisions on protection, participation and reparations, the Court has had some indirect impact in countries in which it has intervened including Kenya. The role of a victim in most criminal justice systems was peripheral, for a long time, only appearing as a witness and having to voice concerns through the prosecutor. This was the case in the Kenyan criminal justice system that has its roots in common law. This paper aims to trace the evolution of the rights of victims in the Kenyan criminal justice system and how it has been influenced by the ICC. Through that analysis, the paper aims to assess how this influence contributes to the overall goals of the ICC to put an end to impunity.
13 June – Concurrent sessions (14:00 – 15:30)

Theme: Victims’ Rights and the Criminal Justice System

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Individual Paper Session

1. From Needy to Worthy: How the “Crime Victim” Appeared in the Swedish Social Services Act

Carina Gallo  Lund University

The relationship between neoliberalism, economic globalization, and welfare states is one of the most debated issues in social policy scholarship. The debate is often framed as a “convergence” or “resilience” of European policies. Scandinavian countries are often in the heart of the convergence debate, since these countries have a long commitment to social solidarity, universal social policies, and penal-welfarism. Scholars have addresses both resilience and convergence in Scandinavia by recognizing the endurance of universal welfare polices, but pointing to policy changes mainly affecting marginalized groups. Research has pointed to a similar selectivity of changes in Scandinavian criminal justice policy and practices. It is hence imperative to critically analyse policies and legal frameworks that affect those at the low end of the social and economic ladder. This study analyses a 2001 reform to the Swedish Social Services Act (SoL) that introduced crime victim support as a priority for social services. SoL regulates means-tested assistance, the bottom tier benefit in Sweden. The study examines the genealogy of the law, the context in which it was enacted, and how it has been implemented. The analysis builds on the preparatory material of the 2001 reform, such as governmental reports, referral body statements, and parliamentary debates, as well as evolutions of the social services’ work with crime victims. The study shows that the 2001 reform may constitute a normative reorientation of the Social Services Act, in which individual responsibility increasingly replaces a holistic view of social problems and a right to assistance according to need.
Ensuring equality of access to legal redress is an important state obligation under the Human Rights Act of Bangladesh. The incidents of violence against women’s are increasing alarmingly in Bangladesh as there is no guarantee of justice for the victims. Therefore, this study aims to assess knowledge and perceptions of justice system and rights, needs and remedies within particular domestic violence victims, to identify ongoing victimization process and capacity gaps existing criminal justice system. In Bangladesh, a victimized woman usually tries to avoid the legal process as a victim becomes more stigmatized by the society and criminal justice system. The main challenges relating to the investigation, prosecution and punishment of perpetrators for acts of violence against women are due to the lack of: coordinated criminal justice response; expertise and adequate mechanisms to conduct credible investigations; comprehensive redress mechanisms; and understanding of the root causes and consequences of domestic violence victims. Due to a weak criminal justice system, insensitivity, corruption, wrong postmortem reports the judicial procedure is hindered. The collapsed criminal justice system, the ineffectiveness of the legal framework, the lack of understanding and implementation of the law, the culture of impunity, and mostly, the non-existence of the rule of law constantly contribute to make the situation worse. This study estimated that, about 87 per cent of Bangladeshi married women are abused by their husband. Only a handful 2.6% visit police/court or NGO for the remedial. In Bangladesh, the rate of convictions for domestic violence is much lower when compared to the average rate of convictions. About 58% women victims have affected homicide by dowry violence during the period of 2001to 2016. This study is one of the pioneering attempts in Bangladesh to understand the criminal justice system as a response to domestic violence victims. Both the qualitative and quantitative techniques were applied in this paper.
Individual Paper Session

3. How Do Justice Systems Respond to Violence Against Women?

Since 2003 the Spanish General Council of the Judiciary (CGPJ) has published statistical bulletins with data on reported gender violence (in Spanish Law it’s that perpetrated by a man to a current or former female intimate partner). While data collection, systematization, and reporting from Courts and Tribunals to the CGPJ improves yearly, they are presented in several complex Excel books, difficult to understand. The CGPJ presents its own analysis, but it is very important to carry out external analyses.

In Feminicidio.net, an NGO, we have analyzed data from 2015, 2016 and 2017, systematizing the main aspects in a few Excel tables. We analyze femicides where criminal complaints were present. We correlate complaints to establish their proportions in the population and how the Justice system is dealing with gender violence in each territory. We present the data in an accessible and intelligible way, with maps by Autonomous Communities and Provinces, and tables by judicial districts.

This allows us to detect system malfunctions and obstructions. Our main conclusions: Femicide is the end of a continuum of violence, only reported in 25% of cases. Foreign-born women are overrepresented among the murdered. A significant percentage of women abandon the process. Many complaints are filed but in some territories victims are left unprotected. The data show that in some judicial districts orders of protection are systematically denied and offenders absolved at higher rates. Knowing these realities is a necessary preliminary step to correcting them.

The study presents from a feminist perspective the political actions required to redress the inequality. It also concludes that there is a need for more and better support for victims, specialized training with gender perspective for all judicial system operators, mechanisms to ensure compliance with their duty of due diligence, and removal of those who do not comply.

Individual Paper Session

4. Legal Protection of the Child as the Victims of Sexual Violence

Children are an inseparable part of a nation and state. The survival of a nation and state is determined by its successor in the case of a child. Therefore children need to get a chance to develop themselves both physically, mentally and socially. Therefore, there is a need for special protection for children to realize the welfare of children and the fulfillment of children's rights. State, Government, Local Government, Parents and communities are responsible for providing protection and assurance of the rights of children.

Legal Protection under Article 1 Sub-Article 2 of Law Number 35 Year 2014 is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights in order to live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and values and to be protected from violence and discrimination. Children as victims of sexual violence need the protection because it can be bad for the child. Adapun subject matter is how legal protection against child victims of sexual crimes, as well as how prevention efforts against child victims of sexual crimes?. This research is both Normative and using secondary data, as well as analyzed qualitatively and descriptive approach refers to legislation such as the ACT Number 35 year 2014 jo LAW Number 23 of the year 2002, the Number 39 know 1997 and others. The results of the research of legal protection of child victims of crime according to article 59 paragraph 2 and article 66 of ACT Number 35 year 2014 jo LAW number 22 of the year 2002, while prevention there must be cooperation between all the parties KPAI, Governments, families and communities.
**Individual Paper Session**

**5. Pregnancy kept her out of prison?**

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<th>Chih-min Liu</th>
<th>Taoyuan Police Department</th>
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<td>Susyan Jou</td>
<td>National Taipei University</td>
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Drug-related offenders are the largest single group among criminals in Taiwan. Especially the female users of first-class drug (i.e. heroin) have rather complicated relationships and often multiple sexual partners. Based on the law in Taiwan, women who are pregnant for more than five months or are within two months of having given birth cannot be imprisoned or detented. This paper noticed that these women seemly tend to use pregnancy to avoid prosecution and imprisonment. Thus, the present paper seeks to discover whether or not these women are using this legal loopholes to avoid their legal constrained by continuously getting themselves pregnant. Children rights versus women’s rights to control their own bodies has yet to clarify how we can be mindful of the rule of law and policy implementation while also ensuring social welfare policies are just and fair. This paper interviewed seven incarcerated 20-45 year-old female drug-offenders, three incarcerated female non-drug offenders and seven correctional staff. The analysis revealed the decision-making process of pregnancy for these women are (1) to gain monetary subsidize from the government, (2) to make the prison life easier by getting more privileges with their babies (i.e. hot water, own bed, less factory work), and (3) to obtain free nutrition products and baby materials from prisons and charity groups. The interviewees also revealed that they usually don’t know how they became pregnant but they do, they tend to keep the babies regardless of baby’s upbringing and future welfare. Taking the angles from non-drug female offenders and prison staff, they also perceived these pregnancy of drug offenders using babies as a tool to get materials goods and to their “pathway to freedom”.
Individual Paper Session

1. 以敘事實踐手法揭示受害者與欺凌者的身份重疊 (The Victim-Offender Overlap) 及需要

陳藹姍 基督教香港信義會社會服務部

基督教香港信義會「天藍計劃」青少年受害者支援服務，主要服務對象為警司警誡案件中的青少年受害者及在學校中被欺凌的同學。此外，亦會為欺凌者及願意成為保護者的同學提供支援服務。計劃於 10/2014 至 9/2017 三年間，一共為全港 26 間中小學，以及 9 個不同服務性質的服務單位提供治療及教育性的小組、講座及工作坊等服務，以喚醒各界對青少年受害者的關注。

計劃的重點是我們視有欺凌行為的青年人也曾有受害的經驗，本身也是受害人，因得不到幫助才變成加害者，所以欺凌者小組的内容與受害者小組是相同。我們選取「敘事實踐」作為介入手法，因「敘事實踐」強調「人不是問題，問題才是問題」，人和問題是應該分開的，以發掘他們問題以外的美麗故事，及對抗問題的各種生活智慧，達至建立新的自我身份。在過去 3 年 20 組的欺凌者小組中，透過「敘事實踐」的手法，更輕易地發現了不少有欺凌行為的同學，他們均具備「受害者與欺凌者身份重疊」的經歷，印證了我們的信念。因此，不論是受害者，還是欺凌者，都要先協助他們處理過去的受害者經驗，並重新建構新的生命故事和身份，滿足其獨特的需要。循這轉變的經歷，協助他們一步步邁向成為保護者，而不再背負著過往的「受害者」和「加害者」身份中。

Individual Paper Session

2. 我為何要逃跑？臺灣逃跑移工的案例分析 (Why I run away? The stories of running away migrant workers in Taiwan)

王明聖 國立臺北大學社會工作學系
徐振瑋 國立臺北大學社會工作學系

移工為改善家庭經濟透過各種借貸方式遠渡重洋來台，失聯人數也增至 2015 年的最高峰 23,149 人，並以越南籍人數最多(55%)。早期移工逃逸的探討較偏向犯罪學的角度，忽略了國家、種族、階級、仲介及性別等結構性因素分析，現行放寬在臺居留期限及鼓勵直接聘僱望減少移工失聯的現象。故本文採系統性文獻回顧和政策評估，並針對外籍移工庇護中心及收容中心的工作者進行專家意見蒐集進行移工失聯現象之探究，發現經濟上的結構性因素是主因，高額的仲介費用（約 4,500 美金），再加上雇主低薪、積欠薪資及到期無法續聘，在工作關係欠佳及條件嚴苛的情形下，促成失聯之現象。研究發現能改革移工政策避免移工陷入犯罪及受剝削的循環及倡導保障弱勢移工的權益。
在兒童少年保護工作中，家外安置（out-of-home placement）一直被視為保護工作的最後一道防線，非不得已，盡量仍以讓孩子生活在原生家庭而不帶離為主。因此，兒少會被安置於機構中其實隱含著原生家庭功能不彰或未善盡保護之責而有的安排。

在台灣，兒少受虐個案中，施虐者為原生父母的比例高達76%以上，雖然社工會評估安置兒少家庭功能是否改善，而讓其返家，而這些被安置的兒童少年也期待返家，因此，結束安置返家應是重新獲得盼望已久的「回家」，然而真的是回家後就從此幸福快樂嗎？暌違一段時日，與家人的關係真的如安置期間所想像的圓滿嗎？

依上述研究想法，本文主要經由質性訪談整理出結束安置個案之返家經驗，並著重在與家人之互動經驗。研究者初步整理出30位安置個案於離院後與家人之互動關係，包括經濟議題、關係議題與親職教養議題等面向。這些經驗幫助政策規劃及執行者重新省思，協助受害者脫離暴力情境固然重要，而要協助受害者重回家庭需要更多的家庭支持與後續協助，才能避免這些童年受害者因為被安置後，返家不適應或再度離家，反而成為失根的世代。
13 June – Thematic Panel and Round Table sessions (16:00 – 17:30)

**Alternative Pathway to Justice for Vulnerable Victims in Hong Kong**

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**Round Table Session**

**Victim Rights: Critical Perspectives on Enforcement**

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Crime victim rights has emerged as a major twenty-first century issue. Internationally, most countries grapple with the legal character of rights to be afforded to victims out of the need to maintain fair trial rights for all justice participants. This session brings together critical perspectives on the development of enforceable rights for crime victims – crime victim rights amendments in the US; commissions of inquiry and law reforms processes in Australia; administrative mechanisms (private prosecutions, judicial review, ombudspersons) as ways to advance victims’ rights in England; and whether rights exist at all for crime victims. Collectively, this experience demonstrates how the road to enforceable victim rights is contested and varied, and that there is no one single way through which to progress victim rights as substantive rights in the justice process. Discussant Prof. Dr. Marc Groenhuijsen will respond to these perspectives and the main contention that despite varied progress, there is increased momentum towards enforceable victim rights that need not compromise the fair trial rights of the accused.
13 June – Thematic Panel and Round Table sessions (16:00 – 17:30)

Alternative Pathway to Justice for Vulnerable Victims in Hong Kong

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**Round Table Session**

A Restorative Appraisal of Heteronormativity in the ‘Normalisation’ of the Victimisation of the LGBTI+ Community

Robert Peacock  University of the Free State
Júlio Paschoal  Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro
Fernanda Fonseca Rosenblatt  Universidade Católica de Pernambuco

With hegemonic definitions of sexual orientation and gender identity that sustain the tyrannical nature of the heterosexual regime as the coherent and preferred, asserting identity in a heteronormative environment becomes more than a necessary act of self-expression. Totalising constructions of privilege and status show that increases in the victimisation rates of the LGBTI+ community do not constitute random violations but present as hate, ‘message’ or identity crimes. This round table is designed to examine the oppressive nature of heteronormativity that legitimises the stigmatisation, criminalisation, persecution and victimisation of the LGBTI+ community who are subsequently overrepresented in the criminal justice system, also as one of the most vulnerable incarcerated groups. With the greatest threat to rights often from the state itself, alternative restorative interventions are evaluated together with an engagement with intersectionality and the pervasive cultural values central to the marginalisation-empowerment nexus of the LGBTI+ community.
### Resilience & Victims of Violence: Awareness, Personal Change, and Negotiating With Service Providers

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Research on interpersonal violence tends to focus on the immediate and long-term negative impacts of victimization, challenges people experience within the criminal justice system, and the long road to recovery. Less research has explored the process of resilience as victims and survivors navigate the aftermath of violence and negotiate with those around them to achieve a sense of wellness. This roundtable presentation shares emerging findings from a Canadian study on resilience and victims of violence gathered from 457 online surveys and 70 qualitative interviews. The larger sample includes 100 family survivors of homicide, 160 cases of intimate partner violence, and 100 men reflecting on experiences of physical, sexual, or partner violence. Victims and survivors of violence were asked to share their experiences with the criminal justice system, victim service providers, and people in their social network, and specifically, what they found unhelpful or helpful following violence, how the experience has changed them, and what advice they may offer to other victims and survivors.

Three related papers from this project will be shared. The first paper, presented by Diana Eisenfeld, explores the normalization of violence that can occur across the lifespan through repeated exposure, how people come to be aware that what they are experiencing is violence, and how this awareness then impacts decision-making. The second paper, presented by Alicia Kate Clayton, examines how people experience personal change following violence, including discussion of changes perceived negatively and changes perceived positively or as posttraumatic growth. The final paper, presented by Jennifer Barkley, explores the physical and mental health impacts of violence, including reflections from participants on how they navigate victim services and negotiate with health care providers to meet their needs.

The roundtable discussant will facilitate a broader discussion on resilience and the implications for strength-based victim assistance strategies.

**Discussant:** Dr. Benjamin Roebuck
## Alternative Pathway to Justice for Vulnerable Victims in Hong Kong

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### Round Table Session

**Victim Assistance in India & Bangladesh**

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<tr>
<td>Sanjeev Sahni</td>
<td>Jindal Institute of Behavioural Sciences (JIBS), CVPS</td>
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<td>Gerd Kirchhoff</td>
<td>Jindal Institute of Behavioural Sciences (JIBS), CVPS</td>
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<td>Manjushree Palit</td>
<td>Jindal Institute of Behavioural Sciences (JIBS), CVPS</td>
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<td>Bhanu Prakash Nunna</td>
<td>Jindal Institute of Behavioural Sciences (JIBS), CVPS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Omar Faruk</td>
<td>Jindal Institute of Behavioural Sciences (JIBS), CVPS</td>
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The Round Table “Victim Assistance in India & Bangladesh” deals with contributions from the Jindal Institute for Behavioral Sciences, Center for Victimology and Psychological Studies, Jindal Global University, India. It deals with victims and victims needs in India and Bangladesh and discusses aspects of achieved progresses and reform needs.

**Prof. Dr. Sahni**: “The Need for Victim Sensitive Legislation Reforms” : Since there are wide disparities in the state compensation schemes, Crime Victims’ Assistance Act should be enacted by the Central Government to improve access to justice for the victims of crime, procedures to grant compensation and compensation calculation and increase awareness about the victim compensation act.

**Prof. Dr. Kirchhoff**: “Victimology – a Theory with Consequences”. This presentation describes the rise of the victim theme in the twentieth century. The author stresses the need for theoretical victimology and looks at victim legislation from a historical and comparative perspective with far reaching consequences for the development of victim rights.

**Prof. Dr. Palit**: “Victimization and its Impact: Need for Psychosocial Support”: Crime and the fear of exposure to crime are conditions that create a persistent sense of anxiety, depression and other negative mental health indicators. Psychological and psychosocial support are needed as a part of the victim assistance program in the Indian criminal justice system.

**Bhanu Prakash Nunna**, Research Scholar, “One Stop Centers for Female Victims of Violence”: Nunna explains an innovative form of help for women victims of sexual and gender based violence. This program, generates considerable training needs for the staff involved.

**Omar Faruk**, Research Scholar: “Victim Perspectives in the Criminal Justice System of Bangladesh” Does the Bangladesh Criminal Justice System respond to the needs of women victims? Faruk describes how this system recognizes the needs of female victims and how it reacts towards them.
Receiving negative responses to victimization or not being (fully) acknowledged as a victim, amounts to secondary victimization (Campbell et al., 1999; Orth 2002) and may have detrimental consequences to a victim of severe crime. In this thematic panel, we explore legal responses and (or lack thereof) to victims of severe crimes and discuss to what extent these responses might amount to secondary victimization.

In particular, we will be focusing on different types of victims of severe crime: severe violent crime, Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), Human Trafficking (HT) and Mass Victimization (MV). We will show that across legal domains, different forms of secondary victimization become apparent:

- Dutch judges and prosecutors react more negatively towards angry vs. sad emotional victims of violent crime;
- The harm experienced by women who are victim of IPV is stressed/acknowledged to different extents in the domains of child protection, civil protection orders, criminal law and family law;
- Law enforcement interventions having negative effect on victims of HT;
- A lack of response to MV tends to perpetuate impunity and belittles the immense suffering of victims.

The overarching conclusion is that (expectations about) victim identities matter. All papers show that the way the responders perceive the identity of the victim either protects the victim from or puts the victim at risk of secondary victimization. Dual roles that are ascribed to the victim (victim vs. witness; victim vs. mother), ideas of how victims should (emotionally) behave (angry vs. sad), and a specific focus on the outcome of a procedure (impunity vs. reparation) might direct more attention to or avert attention from the harm that was experienced by the victim, so that victimhood is either acknowledged or denied.
**Thematic Panel**

2. Legal Professional’s Responses to Emotional Victims of Crime

Alice Bosma, Intervict, Tilburg University

Secondary victimization, defined as the “negative social or societal reaction in consequence of the primary victimization [which] is experienced as further violation of legitimate rights or entitlements by the victim” (Orth, 2002, p. 314), is said to be a problem within the criminal justice system. A common preventive measure is the extension of participatory victims’ rights. However, the extension of victims’ voice is contentious: the emotionality of the victim might lead to negative reactions in itself.

Previous research (e.g., Schuster & Propen, 2010) shows that judges normatively value some emotions in victims, such as sadness and compassion, but find the expression of other emotions, such as anger, undesirable in court.

This research uses qualitative analysis to explore whether legal professionals have positive or negative attitudes towards an emotional victim of severe violent crime. Dutch criminal judges (n = 26) and public prosecutors (n = 21) participated in the study. They watched a movie of a victim delivering a statement in court. The victim was either male or female and expressed either sadness or anger after being the victim of a street robbery. In line with the Articulated Thought in Simulated Situations Paradigm (Davison et al, 1995), participants were asked to think out loud during short breaks. Their articulated thoughts were then coded and analyzed.

Results indicate that Dutch professionals show different attitudes towards sad vs. angry victims. The sad victim seemed to live up to their expectations, while the angry victim got them slightly frustrated. However, in contradiction to the findings in other jurisdictions, Dutch legal professionals seem to leave more room for emotions in general, even when they feel hesitant towards a certain emotion or when they cannot respond to the emotion as they would wish to due to professional guidelines (e.g., with regard to their expression of empathy).

**Thematic Panel**

3. The Law’s Response to Victims of Intimate Partner Violence – Different Legal Domains, Shifting Legal Identities and Traumatic Legal Processes

Tracey Booth, Intervict, Tilburg University

Women experiencing intimate partner violence (IPV) are often required to engage with different areas of law in order to seek a response to that violence. Work by Hester (2011), the ALRC & NSWLRC (2010) and Stubbs and Wangmann (2015) have drawn attention to the way in which women are depicted and expected to perform differently in these disparate jurisdictions. We see that women experiencing violence are identified and constructed differently across different legal domains (child protection, civil protection orders, criminal law and family law) for the same harm. Our paper explores this fragmentation of identity and different expectations of identity through a focus on a current area of law reform – protecting victims from a direct and personal cross-examination by the perpetrator of that violence in family law proceedings. In this paper we explore the different identities women are expected to fulfil at different points (e.g. victim, mother) and how the law responds to that identification; here in terms of whether the protective measures introduced in proceedings where women are identified as victims are to be extended to proceedings where victims are identified as mothers.
### Thematic Panel

**4. Re-Victimisation of Victims of Trafficking in the Criminal Procedure**

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<th>Conny Rijken</th>
<th>Intervict, Tilburg University</th>
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According to Campbell et.al., (1999) secondary victimization is the re-traumatization of a victim as an indirect result of assault which occurs through the responses of individuals and institutions, such as police, judicial institutions and social service providers, to the victim. Unfortunately, secondary victimisation is not an unknown feature in cases of human trafficking and occurs due to the behaviour of social service providers and law enforcement institution including the judiciary. Secondary victimization of trafficking victims can be divided in three categories: anti-trafficking measures are used to eradicate prostitution or restrict migration, policies to protect victims are restricting a victim’s human rights, and law enforcement interventions having negative effect on victims (Dottridge 2007). This presentation focuses on the third category of counter trafficking measure having negative effects namely the interventions of law enforcement and the judiciary on the victim’s well-being and as such causing secondary victimisation. In principle human trafficking can be prosecuted without a victim report or a victim witness, but in practice, it turns out to be nearly impossible to prosecute without a victim testimony. This brings the victim in a dual role, namely, on the hand as witness and informant for law enforcement and on the other hand as beneficiary of protection measures in place for trafficking victims (Goodey 2004). Furthermore, such protection is often conditional to cooperation in criminal proceedings, making the position of the victim even more complicated. In the presentation I will primarily focus on three main themes related to secondary victimisation caused by law enforcement anti-trafficking interventions; Identification, (un-)conditional protection and treatment during the criminal procedure.

### Thematic Panel

**5. Responding to Mass Victimization With Juridical Reparations: Is Law the Answer?**

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<th>Alina Balta</th>
<th>Intervict, Tilburg University</th>
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Mass victimization effected by international crimes and gross human rights violations appear to surpass the limits of law and moral discourse, as well as exhaust our normative responses. As history shows, a lack of response to such victimization tends to perpetuate impunity and belittles the immense suffering of victims. In an attempt to come to terms with such victimization and provide a sense of justice to victims, reparations, a type of justice reaction embedded in the mandates of International Criminal Law and International Human Rights Courts have developed. Although not specific to international adjudication, in this context, reparations supplement courts traditionally focused on retributive justice, and utter expectations that they would repair harm by mass victimization as well as contribute to a sense of justice. Thereafter, following a systematic characterization of mass crimes, victimization, and reparations in the juridical sense, this paper aims to put forward a theoretical lens to conceptualize justice for victims, using the procedural – substantive justice dichotomy. Focusing on both procedure and outcome, this conceptualization has the benefit of capturing all characteristics inherent to the right to reparation within judicial settings, including avoidance of secondary victimization. Thereafter, the paper will propose a framework to challenge the locus of reparations within the legal field. Employing arguments spanning across legalism and legal realism, this research explores to what extent reparations, conceptualized in terms of procedural – substantive justice, can indeed respond to mass victimization by international crimes and gross human rights violations and effect justice. The paper will conclude by putting forward proposals as to how this theoretical framework can and will be put to empirical scrutiny.
13 June – Thematic Panel and Round Table sessions (16:00 – 17:30)

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**Thematic Panel A**

1. Victim of Regulation

Piatur Pangaribuan
Susiswo Ismail

The Indonesian State Revenue and Expenditure Budget 80% comes from taxes. East Kalimantan province the second largest contributor of taxes 12.39%, after West Java 16.76% Year 2015 against the Indonesian central government. The tax comes from mining consisting of oil and coal. The total number of provinces in Indonesia are 34. East Kalimantan province area of 12 million hectares, 5.6 million hectares of land to coal mining. The granting of this mining license is an abuse of power because it does not pay attention to adverse impacts on environmental damage, the economy of other parties and the loss of lives of the surrounding population. Coal mining in East Kalimantan Province is associated with many parties, namely the central government, local government, local communities, local organizations and law enforcement, and on the other side the flood impact is not resolved until now and in March 2018 is the worst flood in the capital of East Kalimantan. This happens because the granting of mining permits less supervision, either because of alleged transactional as political supporting compensation and minus enforcement it is taken 28 lives drowned in the pit mine in Samarinda, Kutai, Paser, West Kutai commencing from 2011 to 2017. Effort that have been taken by driving the government revoked the licenses of employers who do not comply law (executive review) but the effort is not optimal. Furthermore, through the court (judicial review) and the result is not so promising. The current measures are being pursued by rolling out the Gubernatorial election with NGOs are campaigning not to vote for pro-governor candidates and to vote for governors who are not pro-coal mining.

**Thematic Panel B**

2. Retribution or Restoration: the struggle in the development of restorative justice mediation of Hong Kong

LUI Chit-ying, Wendy
Hong Kong Shue Yan University
Wong Sing Wing Dennis
City University of Hong Kong

Restorative Justice (RJ) mediation has experienced a robust development in Hong Kong in the past decades. The use of RJ was increased particularly in dealing with juvenile justice in schools and among social workers, but its use experienced a decline recently, probably as a result of a huge drop in juvenile crime. Mediation has, however, experienced a tremendous growth as a result of the civil justice reform where mediation was promoted as an effective alternative dispute resolution method. Despite the rise in the number of mediation cases and mediators in Hong Kong, RJ was experiencing a decline in use. This research seeks to explore into the issues of this mismatch, and the underlying potentials that might possibly re-trigger a rebound of the use of RJ.

A few major themes emerged from the research that demonstrates a struggle between Retribution and Restoration which hinders the growth of RJ mediation in Hong Kong. It was found in the research that the increase in the sense of retribution means a lower level of forgiveness and empathy, which are the essential principles in RJ, and as a result will lower the use of RJ language. It was also found that helping professionals are more RJ prone than legal professionals, but with training and accreditation beyond general mediation, the use of RJ will be enhanced. The research findings show that general mediators in Hong Kong may be well-versed in being empathetic, showing that they might possess certain RJ practice skills. RJ services could potentially be expanded if a legal framework is in place. The latest development of the enactment of the apology legislation will hopefully have a catalytic effect on a more positive development of RJ in Hong Kong.
Thematic Panel Session 3

**1. Restorative Justice for Victims of Sexual Violence in Kenya: Running After an Ever Moving Mirage**

Kagwiria Mbogori  
Kenya National Commission on Human Rights

Following the hotly contested 2007 General Elections in Kenya, violent protests erupted in several parts of the country. These protests were countered with equally fierce, or worse retaliatory force by communities that were targeted by the initial attacks. Most of these conflicts were ethnically motivated. The State deployed military, para-military, and police forces to quell the violence that engulfed the country; the deployed security organs used indiscriminate force to get the job done. By the end of it all casualties abounded - especially in urban poor settlements. Empirical evidence shows that countless women reported brutal rapes orchestrated by uniformed security personnel with catastrophic physical and psychosocial effects. While most women's scars remained invisible, numerous women fell pregnant and gave birth to "rape children". A number of Kenya civil society organisations have rendered support to this category of the 2007 PEV victims, and have been at the forefront of fighting for restorative justice. This paper will endeavour to capture the journey of these victims of abuse of power towards elusive justice and analyse some missteps, as well as make suggestions for prioritization of the needs of sexual violence victims. While cognisant of UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power the discussion will evaluate the efficacy of current avenues to justice for victims of abuse of power in Africa.
Thematic Panel - Advocating for Appropriate Legal Instruments for Justice for Victims in Africa

2. The Human Rights of the Victims of Civil War During the Truth and Reconciliation, Peace Keeping and Peace building Processes: The Case of the Vulnerable Groups

Anne Ogbigbo

“Most of our sons were killed during the civil war. What we see is that government provided money for the rehabilitation of the so-called freedom fighters. We are old men and women left to care for ourselves; in our culture, children look after their parents in their old age. Who is going to look after us now that our children are gone?”

Researchers and policy makers in the field of victimology have established that the crimes and the civil war or ethnic cleansing can have a physical or financial impact on their victims at an individual level, and also on the wider civilian population. Empirical observations highlight the impact of war on the civil population in post conflict Africa, and particularly on the vulnerable sections of the population remains a grey area.

This presentation is based on the presenter’s primary findings from her professional observations as a Human Rights Lawyer while working on mission in Liberia, Burundi, Benin, Sierra Leone, Mali, Togo Central African Republic, etc. This paper present factual information on the financial, psychological and social cost of civil war on vulnerable groups - elderly population, single parents, and people living with disabilities. For instance, in the aftermath of the civil war in Burundi showed that while combatants were paid money to lay down their arms, elderly grandparents looking after their grandchildren orphaned by the militia, were incapable of engaging in subsistence farming to feed the children under their care and resorted to begging on the streets. The toll of war will be assessed against the backdrop of international legal instruments, efforts by governments and the international community to mitigate against human rights of the victims of “combatants” in the Disarmament, Demobilization, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (DDR), Truth and Reconciliation, peace building and the reconstruction processes for survivors to live in dignity.
Thematic Panel - Advocating for Appropriate Legal Instruments for Justice for Victims in Africa


Mercy Chifarai Dube

The purpose of this presentation is to show from a grounded approach how the international mechanisms that are in place have to a large extent fallen short in ensuring access to justice for victims of crime. Women and the girl child in particular, have failed to access justice due to cultural and traditional norms governing the society the victims find themselves in. Whereas various international and regional instruments have been put in place yet these victims of crime continue to struggle to access justice for crimes perpetrated against them, or against their loved ones. Liberia is a post conflict country having suffered a devastating civil war that lasted over a decade. The average Liberian female victim is not educated and is deeply entrenched in the cultural perceptions that rule the society they live in. As a result, the various regional and international instruments that are in place to promote access to justice remain unknown and foreign to rural women in Liberia. Subsequently, these victims shun or suspect the use of any approaches that seek to use the current mechanisms.

Based on the presenter’s original work, this presentation will look at some of the instruments and current mechanisms that are in place and which endeavor to analyze the possibility of exploring culturally appropriate mechanisms to address access to justice for the victims at a continental level. For instance, the African Women’s Decade (2010-2020) whose aim has been to advance gender equality by accelerating implementation of Dakar, Beijing and CEDAW through dual top down and bottom up approaches that are inclusive of grassroots participation and at the same time have as its primary objective the impetus to re-invigorate efforts towards enhancing gender equality and the human rights of women in Liberia.
4. The Reality of Multigenerational and Transgenerational Trauma Among People of African Ethnicity - Post Traumatic Slave Syndrome & Post Traumatic Colonialism Syndrome

Sarah A. Simons  
World Society of Victimology

Epigenetics evidence attests that significant life-threatening experiences can alter genetic coding that can be inherited by subsequent generations, thus a child conceived after a traumatic experience could inherit adaptive genetic information (Giang, 2015; O’Brien, 2007). No other ethnic group has had the psyche of its people brutalized more consistently over centuries of experiencing violent encounters in ways similar or comparable to people of African origin. Violent and oppressive historical phenomenon such as slavery, forced labor, colonialism, the struggles to end slavery, civil rights movements, the quest for political independence in Africa, coupled with modern day institutional racism resulting in an inheritable, wounded psyche engraved in the African genetic code. This has given rise to the concept of Post Traumatic Slave Syndrome (PTSS) which manifests in varying degrees in the beliefs, assumptions, aspirations and behaviors of people of African origin. Experts suggest similarities between signs and symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and PTSS, describing the latter as a real, but more enduring and inheritable form of PTSD (Degruy, 2005). While PTSS among African Americans has been discussed elsewhere (Degruy, 2005), it has neither been explored on other African Diaspora, nor has there been any attempt to analyze the possibility that current the current chronic civil strife in Africa, may be a manifestation of the cumulative impact of traumatic overload from slavery, forced labor, colonialism and chronic civil strife in Africa.

This presentation will discuss the findings of an on-going study applying Epigenetics and the concept of PTSS in proposing a new concept of Post Traumatic Colonialism Syndrome (PTCS) as an idea that could explain two worrisome trends: (a) the disproportionately high incidence of mental health referrals among people of African origin in the UK (b) the current failure of current international legal instruments in bringing about justice for victims and lasting peace in Africa.
Child Victimization and Poly-Victimization in Northern Chile

Noemi Pereda
Universitat de Barcelona

The aim of this communication is to report the prevalence of youth victimization and poly-victimization in northern Chile. Using the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire, a sample of 706 adolescents ages 12 to 17 were surveyed. The results indicated that 89% of the participants had experienced victimization at least once in their lives and 76.8% had experienced at least 1 experience of victimization in the past year. The most frequent forms were conventional crimes (70% and 54.7%), witnessing and indirect victimization (63.2% and 45.2%), and peer and sibling victimization (50.0% and 34.6%), for the lifetime and the past year, respectively. Sexual victimization was less common for both time periods, but still relevant (15.9% lifetime and 9.9% past year). Older females and younger adolescents presented a higher risk of victimization particularly in conventional crimes and victimization by caregivers. As for polyvictimization, 21% of the adolescents presented between 4 and 6 different forms of victimization (the low poly-victimization group) and 16% reported seven or more (the high poly-victimization group) in the last year. The results showed that child and adolescent victimization is a significant problem in Chile. Percentages of victimization in Chilean adolescents were higher than those found in Europe or North America. Results from the group of poly-victims reinforces the need to evaluate the multiple forms of victimization that affect adolescents in Chile and to prioritize it in the design of the treatment of the consequences of violence, taking into account differences in gender and age.

Mindfulness-based Restorative Justice Circles at Senior Day Care Centers in Japan

Kaoru Umezaki
Saitama Prefectural University

In this project, I study the use of mindfulness-based restorative justice circles (RJ Circles) to prevent elder abuse at Japanese senior daycare centers. The study involved semimonthly, 30-minute RJ circles conducted over the course of three months from April to November, 2017 at five individual daycare centers for a total of six sessions. Trained RJ circle keepers conducted these sessions using the same Japanese language photo card sets and questions. After the sessions, daycare staff and circle keepers evaluated the results. They determined that seniors with dementia were more likely to participate in and enjoy the RJ Circles program than seniors without dementia. The program helped seniors get acquainted with each other, build relationships, speak with less hesitation about their families, and become more willing to share personal information at the daycare center. Results included three noticeable changes: seniors were initially uncommunicative and expressed a desire to return home. After staff invited them to join the RJ circle, they participated, listened to others, shared their impressions, and remained for the entire program. Additionally, they seemed calmer and happier after the sessions. Based on these results, I determine that the RJ Circles program has possible stress-buffering effects for seniors with dementia. While these changes are temporary, RJ Circles can be helpful for caregivers and those in need of care by preventing social isolation, transforming seniors’ interpersonal relationships, and preventing elder abuse. Future work should focus on the stress-buffering effects of RJ Circles, especially with dementia patients. This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number JP16K04145.
**Poster**

**A Line of Defense Against More Victims: A Study on Recidivism Assessment of Sexual Offenders Based on Psychologists’ Experience in Inmate Treatment**

劉亮伶 銘傳大學諮商與工商心理學系
蔡素妙 銘傳大學諮商與工商心理學系

The purpose of this study was to investigate the recidivism assessment of psychologists in prison. Therefore, the qualitative study of the in-depth interview method is used. Content analysis is conducted with interview data on four psychologists with 2 to 13 years of relevant work experience. Findings are as below:

1. Aspects that psychologists pay attention to in assessing possibility of recidivism concern: sexual offender's self-awareness on criminal behaviors and motivations, meta-cognitive ability, ability to control impulse, involvement and openness to groups, ability to establish and maintain relationships with others, client’s future-planning and support system.
2. Challenges faced by psychologists during recidivism possibility assessments: the multiple roles of treatment and evaluation, lack consensus of assessing criteria among the treatment assessment commissioners due to different professional backgrounds, insufficient time for recidivism assessment, expertise on prison administration system and sexual offenders.

Hopefully the discussions and suggestions on the research may serve as useful reference for relevant practitioners.

**Poster**

**Sex Trafficking Prevention - Discussion of a Program in the USA**

Devinalexus Marin California State University, Fresno

“My Life My Choice” is a nationwide program that aims to prevent sex trafficking victimization. It is supported by the US Department of Justice. The program includes a five-week long class that is offered to schools and youth groups. The curriculum explores the topic of sex trafficking as well as healthy relationships, healthy life choices, and provides information on local support services. These classes currently target adolescent girls that have been identified as victims of human trafficking or at risk of becoming a victim. The uniqueness of this program is that it is co-taught with female survivors of human trafficking and involves guest speakers affiliated with local law enforcement agencies. This poster will explore the program’s potential to address risk factors for sex trafficking victimization identified in extant literature as well as its achievements and challenges. For instance, more than 2,000 girls have already been through the program, and schools have reached out to the organization to have a class, which indicates the interest in the program and recognition of the risk that teenage girls face. Moreover, the involvement of survivors allows girls to develop an authentic representation of human trafficking as well as connect with someone that they can identify with. However, it can be challenging to find survivors competent to conduct the class. In addition, the program currently focuses on adolescent girls who are at risk of sex trafficking victimization. The assessment of such risk is imperfect and the selected girls may feel stigmatized. An expansion of the program to raise awareness among teenage boys and LGBTQ youth is in the making.
**Poster**

**A Study on Protection of Potential Victims of Crime against National Security in Korea**

Youseok Lim  
Gunsan National University

The Korean War, which started on June 25, 1950 and has been ceased since July 27, 1953, made the Korean Peninsula to be establish as a divided country. Therefore, numerous attacks carried out by North Korea in on and off-line space are considered one of the most serious threats to security of the Republic of Korea and the safety of its people. In general, crimes against national security are divided into act of spying, terrorism, treason, and sabotage. However, it is in the gray area that might be changed into struggles for power or political ideologies unless the logical concept of the act is established, making the function of investigation by intelligence unclear.

In particular, as the crimes against national security are carried out by highly trained criminal experts, the criminal justice procedures that are applied to common offenders will not be ineffective. Therefore, the convergent function of investigation by intelligence and criminal exception procedures are essential. For its purpose of study, this article analyzed the official statistics data from the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Prosecutors’ Office, and the National Police Agency and sentencing in courts in order to research the incidence of the threats to national security and the number of arrests, its modus operandi, and criminal motives, and influencing factors on sentencing.

Lastly, as national security is not a political, historical, or religious issue, but a matter of truth, serious concerns and social consensus are needed about the level and method of protecting an unspecified number of potential victims. Therefore, it is necessary to protect the lives and property of the majority of the potential victims by enacting the National Security Legislation more strictly.

**Poster**

**When Stress Becomes Distress: The Impact of Occupational Tension on Police Families**

George Richards  
Edinboro University

Amrutha Karayil  
D.G. Vaishnav College

Michael Valen  
D.G. Vaishnav College

Stress is a natural part of everyday life. No one, regardless of his or her occupation or personal situation, is immune from it. While discomfiting, stressors are, more often than not, short-term in nature, and those confronted by these tensions are usually able to develop coping mechanisms to prevent these from becoming chronically incapacitating. There are though certain occupations which, because of their very nature, are persistently stressful and this habitual stress can become debilitating. The pool of literature pertaining to police officer stress and how stress may impact health and emotional well-being is both broad and deep. What has not received the same attention from researchers is the impact of stress an officer’s family may be forced to endure and cope with when an officer’s work-related stressors influence their familial relationships.

This paper is an investigation of how police officer stress may negatively impact the members of the officer’s family and social network, and the relationship of the officer to their family. Using Selye’s model of General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS), we will examine how family members respond to their police officer’s stress using the three stages of GAS: alarm, resistance, and exhaustion. Health professionals in the United States who work with police officers and their families will be interviewed in the course of our study. Recommendations for improving coping mechanisms for both officers and their families will be offered.
Turbulent Waters: The Uncharted Course of Multiple Victimizations in the Maritime Environment

Anne Bottelberge  Empowerment for Vulnerability Reduction (EFVR) Initiative, Goldfish Consult
Sarah A. Simons  Empowerment for Vulnerability Reduction (EFVR) Initiative, Goldfish Consult

The Global Labor Market for Seafarers encompasses over three million crew on a variety of ships that transverse the globe. These watercraft wonders of modern technology are run by a multi-national labour force of workers who spend most of their contractual period at sea and away from their families for extended periods of time at one stretch. Lurking in the depth of the multitude of seafarers is a diverse range of occupational hazards originating in nature as well as man-made. In recent years three major hazards have been highlighted but have not been subjected to victimological inquiry that they warrant. These include incidents of gender based sexual violence, the dangers faced by crew who respond to distress calls received from maritime migrants mainly in the Mediterranean Sea, and also of ‘missing’ seafarers who were hijacked by maritime pirates off the East African coast years ago, and whose ransom has never been paid. In all three categories of seafarers, they are exposed to the potential of harm.

One of the presenters has been based at the seafarer international research centre www.sirc.ac.uk at Cardiff university and her research focused on the impact of crime on seafarers. This poster will highlight the plight of all three categories of seafarer victims to an international audience of informed victimologists so as to encourage interest and discussion about their plight.

A Review of Recent Studies on Multi-Cultural Family Victimization of Crime

Hye In Sim  Donnguk University

This study reviewed recent publications since 2000 in Korean and English academic journals on multi-cultural family victimization of crime. Publication search was carried out by several online database systems using keywords like multi-cultural family victimization, children of multi-cultural families, sexual assault, rape victim, domestic violence, and cybercrime victim. Korean articles and English articles were selected for reviews. Korean studies seemed to focus on legal aspects of domestic violence about multi-cultural family immigrant women. Recent research trend is focus on the juvenile victims of about multi-cultural families. The majority of Korean articles were nonempirical studies. Studies that were published in English journals were diverse in terms of theoretical approaches and research methods. The majority of English journal articles were empirical studies utilizing interviews, surveys, or experiments dealing with specific mechanisms of multi-cultural family victimization. We argue that more diverse approaches to secondary victimization research are necessary to comprehend the phenomenon more accurately and to develop valid measures of prevention. Future research directions are suggested.
**Poster**

**Effect of Femicide Coverage on Sentencing**

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The purpose of this study is to analyze the influence of the media coverage on the femicide on the public sentencing judgment through the scenario experiment method. To examine the effects of the femicide coverage on sentencing, we conducted a scenario experiment with 'victim blame high / low' and 'perpetrator high / low'. As a result of the experiment, in the femicide victim blame scenarios, the possibility of moral accusation against crime was significant among the dependent variables. On the other hand, 'perpetrator defense low group' showed higher average about the sentencing, seriousness of crime, possibility of moral criticism.

The results of this study can be used as empirical evidence to suggest guidelines for femicide-related news reports and to prepare institutional devices and educational materials to remove the influence of media reports before trial.

**Poster**

**Femicide, a Global Vision from a Spanish Experience**

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Femicide, the murder of girls and women because of their gender, is the most extreme type of violence they suffer the world over. It is the most visible and extreme form of a continuum of violence against women. We need to visualize this reality to impact society and mobilize the political will to eradicate it. Prevention requires documenting, visibilizing and fully understanding all types of femicides (and other murders of women). A gender perspective is imperative to achieve this goal.

In 2010, Feminicidio.net, an NGO, created Geofeminicidio to gather data and generate statistics regarding all murders of women by men (because of gender, and other reasons) from a feminist perspective. Since then it has documented over 900 femicides and other murders of women in Spain. Geofeminicidio incorporates official data (restricted only to women murdered by current or former male intimate partners) as well as non-official data, based on publicly available information.

Feminicidio.net relies on the work of English-speaking and Latin American academics who have studied the category “femicide/feminicide”, creating and defining the concept and its types: intimate, non-intimate, familiar, because of prostitution, because of trafficking of women, because of genital mutilation, sexual serial murder, transphobic, lesbophobic, and racist. It also includes other murders not femicides (for reasons other than gender): because of robbery, youth, community or economic violence, or because of organized crime.

According to Feminicidio.net's data, in Spain from 2010 to 2017 890 women were murdered by men. There were 769 femicides (86.4%), and 121 murders (13.6%), among these because of robbery, youth/community/economic violence, organized crime, or with insufficient data. The mean prevalence of murders of women in Spain in that period is of 4.67 per million women. While official statistics leave much to be desired, we will provide contrasting data from Europe and Latin America.
Apologies play a very important role in conflict resolution, legal mediation, restorative justice and transitional justice. Moreover, apologies may help victims of an offense, a crime or a wrongful accusation to recover or to achieve closure. Previous researches have indicated that, on the one hand, the components of an apology may differ in its effect on victims’ satisfaction and emotional recovery (e.g. Scher & Darley, 1997). On the other hand, victims’ responsibility attribution of the offending also influences how they react to offenders (Struthers, Eaton, Santelli, Uchiyama, & Shirvani, 2008; Allan & Carroll, 2017). This study aims to examine the effects of the focus of the apology (Slocum, Allan, & Allan, 2011) on victims’ internal or external attributions, and whether the latter in turn mediates victims’ satisfaction, emotional recovery and forgiveness (Hayes, 2012’s mediation model). Participants are first wrongfully accused of stealing a mobile phone in a mock experiment, but are eventually proven innocent; followed by random assignment to two by two experimental conditions – self vs self-other focused apologies by the experimenter, and internal vs external attributions of responsibility. Following debriefing, participants’ responsibility attribution, perceptions of sincerity and respect, desire for further punishment or compensation, satisfaction, emotional recovery and forgiveness are measured. We hypothesized that victims’ attribution would vary according to the focus of the apology, with the self-other focused apology yielding an external responsibility attribution which, in turn, has a positive effect on victims’ reactions. Implications of our findings will be discussed.