



**Centre for Criminal
Justice Studies
Postgraduate
Conference
20th June 2013**

University of Leeds School of Law



UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Centre for Criminal Justice Studies
Post-graduate Research Conference 20 June 2013

1000-1015 Registration

1015-1030 Opening Address

Chair: Ben Ellis

Stuart Lister, Acting Director of Centre for Criminal Justice Studies

1030-1130 Session 1: Researching sexual violence

Chair: Ben Ellis

David Thompson – Using Appreciative Inquiry with Sex Offenders

Laura Connelly - The Governance of Sex Trafficking: The politicisation of anti-trafficking response in the UK

Eiman Alqattan – Criminal Justice System Responses to Sexual Violence Allegations: Experiences and Challenges during my Fieldwork in Kuwait

1130-1145 Refreshments

1145-1245 Session 2: Plenary

Professor Sandra Walklate - Just part of life: interconnecting research with biography

Introduction – Ben Ellis

1245-1330 Lunch

1330-1445

Session 3: *Reflecting transnational crime*

Chair; Deborah Platts-Fowler

Chu Van Dung - Overview of transnational crime

Van Hai Nguyen – Cybercrimes posing challenges for criminal law in Vietnam

Tat Dung Dang – Proposed definition for Civil Society Organizations (CSO)

1445-1500

Refreshments

1500-1615

Session 4: Researching violence and the fear of violence

Chair; David Thompson

Deborah Platts-Fowler – ‘Beyond the loot’ - Policing social disorder and urban unrest

Ben Ellis - I’m not going to hurt you: Realisations, actions and the need to appear less threatening

Peter Traynor - Researching knife carrying among young people: a winding path

1615-1630

Closing Address:

Ben Ellis

1700

Move to Dinner

1730

Dinner: Carluccio’s,
5 Greek Street, Leeds

SESSION ONE

Researching sexual violence

Abstracts

David Thompson

Using Appreciative Inquiry with Sex Offenders

My thesis is examining the experiences of convicted sex offenders who have or are currently participating in an intervention which uses 4-6 trained volunteers to support their re-integration into the community. The intervention, known as Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA), seeks to prevent further sexual abuse by providing both supportive and safety functions to sex offenders as well as to the community. Given the demonisation and exclusion which most convicted sex offenders will experience post-conviction, CoSA promote the use of socially inclusive techniques to reduce risk factors and encourage sex offenders to live more responsible, productive and accountable lives.

This paper will present my experiences of conducting interviews using the Appreciative Inquiry Approach. This is a new approach to interviewing which has been used in the prison setting before. The paper will provide an overview of appreciative inquiry; the reasons behind adopting the appreciative inquiry approach to interviewing sex offenders; and provide some examples as to the usefulness of appreciative inquiry in interviewing sex offenders.

[Laura Connelly](#)

The Governance of Sex Trafficking: The politicisation of anti-trafficking response in the UK

Despite having historical antecedents in both the colonial and 'white' slave trades and being recently touted as *the* foremost human rights issue of the twenty-first century, there remains a notable dearth of rigorous research into the phenomenon of trafficking for sexual exploitation. The little research that does exist is criticised not only for ignoring the complexities of this type of trafficking but also for serving the conservative interests of an anti-prostitution agenda. Drawing upon data generated from initial interviews with key informants from non-governmental organisations in the UK, this paper begins to develop a typology of the different – and at times, competing – agendas active within the anti-trafficking sector. It looks beyond the 'exploitation or choice' binary omnipresent in literature on the sex industry to offer a more nuanced analysis of the contemporary anti-trafficking paradigm. In so doing, it seeks to advance an understanding of how the interests, priorities and politics of a diverse network of counter-trafficking organisations at times converge and at other times diverge in the development and implementation of anti-trafficking policy and practice.

Eiman Alqattan

**Criminal Justice System Responses to Sexual Violence Allegations:
Experiences and Challenges during my Fieldwork in Kuwait**

Drawing from my experience during my research fieldwork of interviewing more than 40 males, this paper presentation explores some major difficulties I faced during my interviews with people, specifically men in "positions of power" at different stages of the criminal justice system in Kuwait. Specially, my research relates to sexual violence, which is considered a very sensitive topic to discuss in Arab culture, especially the Arabic Gulf culture. My paper presentation will relate my story, that of a young, naive, yet very committed and challenging female PhD student, including how I tackled these issues.

During my research fieldwork, I faced three main obstacles. The first was culture. My paper will explicate the challenges that I faced with the culture, one in which a woman entering the police station alone was culturally unacceptable. I went on to interview more than 40 men, including prosecutors, investigators and police officers. I will explain how I challenged their views, doubts, perspectives and questions.

Further, conducting research is not something very common within the police departments in Kuwait. Thus, I had some problems gaining access, which will be illustrated in my paper and how I overcome the issue. Finally, I will demonstrate how conducting my research fieldwork at this time when Kuwait is facing one of the worst political crises in its history created some of the issues that I endured.

SESSION TWO - PLENARY

Professor Sandra Walklate

Sandra Walklate is Eleanor Rathbone Chair of Sociology and Head of Department of Sociology, Social Policy and Criminology at Liverpool University. She previously worked at Manchester Metropolitan University, Keele, Salford and Liverpool John Moores. Her research has focused on criminal victimisation though in recent years her influential research has examined the relationship between fear, risk, vulnerability and resilience as key concepts in the responses to crime.

Just part of life: interconnecting research with biography

The purpose of this presentation is to dissect a research career (my own) and to subject that dissection to critical scrutiny with a view to exposing the relationship between what a researcher might choose to do and what things merely happen to you! In exploring research as an intuitive, serendipitous and sometimes opportunistic enterprise as much as a linear progression from one stage to the next, it is hoped that this approach will encourage thinking about the research enterprise outside of the black box of the input-output model leading to an extended appreciation of the sociological (read criminological) imagination.

SESSION THREE
REFLECTIONS ON TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

Abstracts

Chu Van Dung

Overview of transnational crime

This paper arises from my thesis, 'The investigation of transnational crimes in Vietnam with reference to comparisons with England and Wales and the European Union'. Transnational crime, nowadays, is an important issue in policing research. Without fully understanding the nature of transnational crime, the investigation of transnational crime cannot be successful. Yet, a single definition of transnational crime has not been accepted. Furthermore, on some occasions, perceptions of transnational crime can even be distorted, making it difficult to distinguish other types of crime such as organised crime or international crime.

This presentation will explore some defining features of transnational crime. There will be discussion about two main characteristics of transnational crime: (i) boundary-crossing, and (ii) violations of more than one country's national law. In addition, the consequences of globalisation and modernity as well as some internal factors ie. the ability of national states to respond to transnational crime; corruption are assessed to indicate the conditions and facilitation of the growth of transnational crime. At the same time, laws that have been incorporated to protect national interests of each nation state are examined to clarify some of the root causes of emergence of transnational crime.

Another purpose of the research is to identify problems within the existing perceptions of transnational crime and to suggest possible approaches to overcome those problems. The better approach requires the consideration of transnational crime in the context of crime and society rather than just crime and laws.

Some critical conclusions on the response to the phenomenon of transnational crime are drawn as a foundation to conduct further study within the research project.

Cybercrimes posing challenges for criminal law in Vietnam

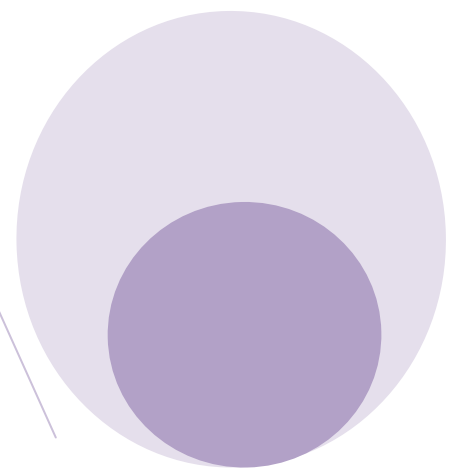
The world has changed because of a technological revolution, and central to this change are information technologies. It impacts on many aspects of life. The fact that millions of entities such as governments, commercial enterprises, individuals and so on, are using computer network in everyday life for different purposes. In fact, the advances in information technology are destroying traditional barriers to communication and are contributing to the development of knowledge in many areas as a result of computer power and storage capabilities. Consequently, it is easy to say that at present, banking, stock exchanges, air traffic control, telephones, electric power, and a wide range of institutions of health, welfare and education crucially depend on the operation of information technology and telecommunication.

At the same time as the enormous benefits of technology are delivered, society is truly facing a new challenge by assuming increased risk. It has produced new avenues for criminality. In other words, the developments in information technologies have created great opportunities for criminal activities previously operational on a national level to become global. As a consequence, the traditional mechanisms of policing and protection of assets have been reduced in effectiveness in the digital information age. Moreover, old definitions and methods of investigation of crime are considered not so suitable or relevant in the context of the internet. In this way, criminal threats have been changed in the information age, and how new crime opportunities are characterised. This means that the laws have moved more slowly than the speed of technology development and have become a part of the failure to prevent online criminal behaviour.

The serious nature of cybercrime and its global impact potentially affect all countries, and Vietnam is no exceptional. Similar to other countries, Vietnam has recognised the advances of ICT as a vehicle to promote economy, improve people's living standards, and attract investment from outside. At the same time, Vietnam has also identified problems which accompany these advances. Thus, many laws with regard to ICT have been enacted. However, these laws more focus on supporting the development of ICT rather than criminal activity. Given that more and more aspects of Vietnamese society are becoming inter-connected, the use of the internet penetrates into every aspect of daily life. The danger is inherent on the internet because of interconnecting; decentralising and affording anonymity to users on the network. Thus, the issue of controlling and reducing risk become crucially important tasks of each nation, including Vietnam. But in order to provide suitable responses to this kind of threat, it is necessary to identify how and why cybercrime posing challenges.

Proposed definition for civil society organizations (CSO)

The term “Civil Society” and some of its implementation vehicles such as charities; neighbourhood self-help schemes; international bodies, human rights campaigns in repressive societies, non-governmental organisations etc. were recognized in early of eighteenth century as a channel through which most people can make their voices heard in government decision-making and protect their civil and political rights as well as provides an effective mechanism to control the abuse of state authority. Nevertheless, one of the components of the Civil Society and of the society in general is the Civil Society Organization (CSO) yet its features, functions and roles have not received adequate attention and have not been defined sufficiently. The unclear status of the CSO, to some extent, limits democracy and causes certain effects to the participation of the CSO in civil society especially in law and policy making. Having been motivated by the importance and necessities to define and figure out the typical features of CSO, the research shall adopt doctrinal method to propose a definition for CSO as a basic concept for further research about CSO and civil society



SESSION 4

RESEARCHING VIOLENCE AND THE FEAR OF VIOLENCE

Abstracts

Deborah Platts-Fowler

'Beyond the loot' – Policing social disorder and urban unrest

Despite the scale of the August 2011 English disturbances, there has been no major official inquiry into why they occurred. David Cameron claimed "this was not political protest or a riot about protest, about politics. It was common or garden thieving, robbing and looting. And we don't need an inquiry to tell us that". Academics have sought to fill the explanatory void, but many have taken a similar view, that they were primarily about the loot. Looking at the emerging empirical evidence on the 2011 disorders, and at how previous episodes of urban unrest in Britain, France and the USA have been explained, this paper will test the validity of this hypothesis. The comparative analysis will also be used to demonstrate how, across time and space, policing has played a much more important role in fostering, triggering, and sustaining large scale disorder; and to spotlight how policing structures, strategies and practices can promote 'contagion' once violence has erupted. Findings revealing the dynamic relationship between policing and urban unrest will then be used to develop theories and models of policing and local governance that support security and social order, in ways that are just and fair.

Ben Ellis

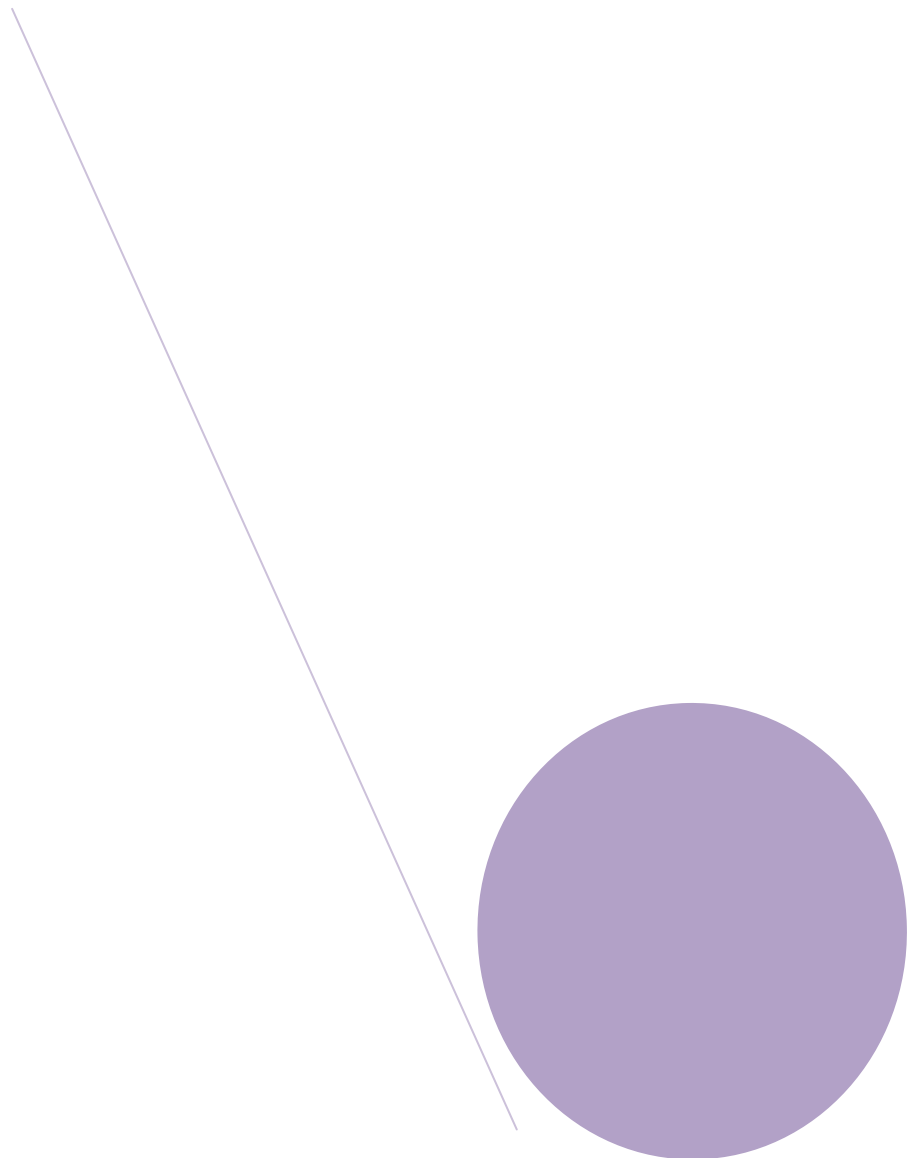
I'm Not Going To Hurt You: Realisations, actions and the need to appear less threatening

The main focus of this research is to explore the experience of being feared - of being an object of fear. Interpersonal fear can be caused in a number of ways. Sometimes fear is the desired outcome of an interaction and sometimes not. This paper will focus on a number of cases that highlight the ways in which people attempt to alleviate the fear that they perceive in other people, the reasons they cite for the existence of this fear and how, if at all, these experiences impact on their lives. To make sense of this a conceptual framework, inspired by the work of Erving Goffman, has been developed which allows a connection to be built between the individual, the situations they experience and how they are related to, given meaning and, given structure in ongoing life.

Peter Traynor

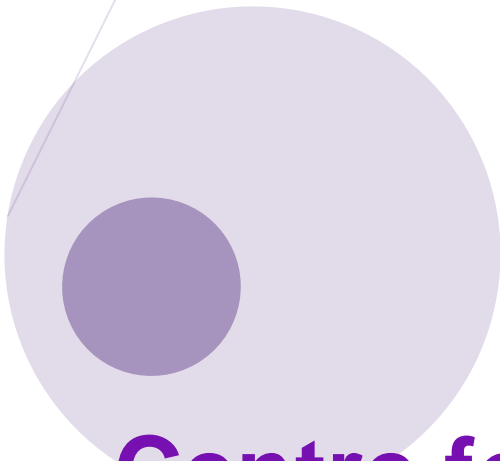
Researching knife carrying among young people: a winding path

This presentation is about my PhD on knife carrying. It will be in two parts. In the first part I will talk about the empirical research: the context of the research, what I did, how I did it, and some of the findings to emerge from initial analysis. In the second part I will consider some of the challenges I encountered over the course of the project. This includes a range of ethical and procedural challenges, and some of a more mundane and every-day nature.



Attendees List

CCJS Annual PG Conference Attendee List	
Name	Contact details
Ella Holdsworth	law1erm@leeds.ac.uk
Peter Traynor	P.R.Traynor@leeds.ac.uk
Ben Ellis	lbje@leeds.ac.uk
David Thompson	lwdf@leeds.ac.uk
Andrea Tara-Chand	lwatc@leeds.ac.uk
Deborah Platts-Fowler	lwdpf@leeds.ac.uk
Chu Van Dung	lwdfc@leeds.ac.uk
Laura Connelly	lw0712c@leeds.ac.uk
Nick Addis	gy11nja@leeds.ac.uk
Eiman Alqattan	lweka@leeds.ac.uk
Joshua Skoczylis	lwjs@leeds.ac.uk
Chris Markham	lwcm@leeds.ac.uk
Jess Read	lwjr@leeds.ac.uk
Tat Dung Dang	lwtd@leeds.ac.uk
Hai Van Nguyen	ml08nvh@leeds.ac.uk
Staff	
Stuart Lister	S.C.Lister@leeds.ac.uk
Sandra Walklate	S.L.Walklate@liverpool.ac.uk
Henry Yeomans	H.P.Yeomans@leeds.ac.uk
Louise Ellison	L.E.Ellison@leeds.ac.uk
Linda Asquith	l.m.asquith@leeds.ac.uk
Anthea Hucklesby	A.L.Hucklesby@leeds.ac.uk
Clive Walker	C.P.Walker@leeds.ac.uk
Adam Crawford	a.crawford@leeds.ac.uk
Carole McCartney	C.I.McCartney@leeds.ac.uk
Amrita Mukherjee	A.Mukherjee@leeds.ac.uk
Emma Wincup	e.l.wincup@leeds.ac.uk
Richard Peake	r.peake@leeds.ac.uk



UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Centre for Criminal Justice Studies

Upcoming events

CCJS 'Brown Bags'

These events are run throughout the year and represent an informal way of presenting new ideas, concepts and papers in an informal environment. To present, contact Henry Yeomans H.P.Yeomans@Leeds.ac.uk

British Society of Criminology

Annual Conference

The conference this year is to be held at Wolverhampton University between 1st-4th July. The postgraduate conference is 1st-2nd July with the main conference between 2nd-4th. The main conference theme is 'Criminology on Trial.' With criminology facing an opportunity to reflect upon its own value.

Notes: