

ACS 2020

ASIAN CRIMINOLOGICAL SOCIETY

12th Annual Conference

18-21 June 2021

On-demand : 18-30 June 2021

Theme:

"Crime and and Punishment under Asian Cultures:
Tradition and Innovation in Criminology"

Venue:

Online (Hosted by Ryukoku University, Kyoto)

Chair:

Prof. Dr. ISHIZUKA, Shin-ichi
(Director of Ryukoku Criminology Research Center)

Online
Program

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INDEX

Greetings	P1 - P2
Conference Organizations and Financial Assistance	P3
Live session Time table	P4

[Program]

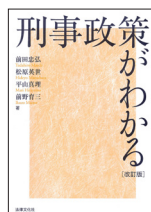
Keynote Session with Q&A Session	P5 - P6
Plenary Session with Q&A Session	P7 - P10
Pre-arranged Theme Sessions	P11 - P30
Round Table	P31 - P32
Individual Presentations	P33 - P49

[Appendices]

Index of Categories for Individual Presentations	P50 - P52
Index and Contacts for Session Participants	P53 - P57



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Greeting from the ACS President

Dear Participants,

I would like to express a wholehearted welcome to the 12th Annual Conference of the Asian Criminological Society.

This conference was originally scheduled for October 2-5, 2020. The organizing committee established at Ryukoku University in Kyoto under Professor Shin'ichi Ishizuka had started its planning in the spring of 2019 and gave a presentation at the 11th Annual Conference in Cebu City of the Philippines in June 2019. The proposed theme of the conference was "Crime and Punishment under Asian Cultures: Tradition and Innovation in Criminology." The organizing committee was designing a conference which would satisfy academic interests in criminology and criminal justice and provide cultural enjoyment only available in the historical city of Kyoto and the Buddhist heritage of Ryukoku University. However, the first patient of COVID-19 was found in Japan in January 2020 and the Japanese government issued its first announcement of a state of emergency in April 2020. It became clear that the conference should be delayed, and it became uncertain whether it could be held as a conventional, in-person event. The organizing committee was forced to postpone the conference until this year and hold it as an essentially virtual event. The conference was finally scheduled for June 18-21.

This change created a mountain of problems, including additional costs for staff and services as well as needing to redesign the registration and paper/session submission systems. But committee and staff members under Professors ISHIZUKA, Koichi HAMAI, and Masahiro TSUSHIMA managed to transform such a tremendous challenge into a blessing through broader programming and more careful planning. I have been impressed by their hard work by virtually attending their frequent meetings. You will understand this by just looking at the program which has eleven keynote and plenary sessions by speakers who represent a wide range of academic interests and different generations. This conference also offers an opportunity to examine the criminological and criminal justice implications of the COVID-19 pandemic.

I was initially worried about attendance and submissions of papers and sessions. However, such a fear has turned out to be utterly groundless. By April 2021, more than 200 people had registered, and more than 100 papers had been submitted. I am impressed by the enthusiasm expressed by all of you. It is vitally important to hold this conference – even as a virtual event – to maintain interaction among ACS members and sustain momentum for the growth of the ACS. I am convinced that this turnout is evidence of the robustness of our association.

Please enjoy the conference!



Setsuo MIYAZAWA

President, Asian Society of Criminology

Professor Emeritus, Kobe University

Senior Visiting Professor, University of California Hastings College of the Law

Affiliate Researcher, Ryukoku University

Welcome Message from the Organizing Committee

Dear Participants and Guests,

Ryukoku University has roots dating from 1639 and is one of the oldest universities in Japan. The University was established as a Buddhist seminary called "Gakuryo" (boarding school) in the precincts of Nishi-Hongwanji Temple for the promotion of Shin Buddhism research and education. The University today has seven faculties and graduate schools ranging from the humanities to the natural sciences. Boasting a student population of approximately 20,000 and spread over three campuses in Kyoto and Shiga, the University continues to preserve the past whilst at the same time pressing the boundaries of knowledge into the future. This is captured by the University's slogan of "The Spirit of Tradition and Innovation".

For more than forty years, and embodying its founding spirit, Ryukoku University has implemented educational and scientific programs to support corrections and rehabilitation for offenders and juvenile delinquents through the Corrections and Rehabilitation Center (CRC). Building upon this, the Criminology Research Center (CrimRC) was established in 2016 in order to construct a distinctive benchmark of criminological excellence – "Ryukoku Criminology" – based on the axis of crime prevention and human support, which will appeal to those not only in Japan but also throughout the world. A variety of survey and research activities are carried out with three aims: (1) to construct a Ryukoku Criminology standard; (2) to critically review official criminal policies and propose recommendations and alternatives; and (3) to develop highly professional policy stakeholders who acquire and utilize criminological expertise in the field of criminal policy.

The Asian Criminological Society (ACS) was established in 2009 in Macau with the following objectives: (1) to promote the study of criminology and criminal justice across Asia; (2) to enhance co-operation in the fields of criminology and criminal justice by scholars and practitioners; (3) to encourage communication between criminologists and criminal justice practitioners in Asia and the world through publications and conferences; and finally, (4) to foster training and research in criminology and criminal justice in institutions of learning, and in criminal justice agencies. Since the original conference, ten annual conferences have been held, respectively, in: Chennai (India); Taipei (Taiwan); Seoul (Korea); Mumbai (India); Osaka (Japan); Hong Kong; Beijing (China); Cairns (Australia); Penang (Malaysia); and Cebu (The Philippines).

The Chairman of the ACS (Prof. MIYAZAWA, Setsuo), Chairpersons of the Local Organizing Committee (Prof. ISHIZUKA, Shinichi; Prof. HAMAI, Kouichi) as well as the Administrative Committee (Prof. TSUSHIMA, Masahiro), cordially invite you to the cultural heart of Japan to participate in what will no doubt be an extremely stimulating academic conference on "Crime and Punishment under Asian Cultures: Tradition and Innovation in Criminology".

Yours Sincerely,



Shin-ichi ISHIZUKA

Ryukoku University, Kyoto

Conference Organizations and Financial Assistance

Organization Committee

Executive Members

Chair	Shin-ichi ISHIZUKA	Ryukoku University
Vice-Chair	Koichi HAMAI	Ryukoku University
	Masahiro TSUSHIMA	Ryukoku University
Advisor	Setsuo MIYAZAWA	Kobe University
	Minoru YOKOYAMA	Kokugakuin University

Committee Members (Alphabet Order)

David BREWSTER	Kanazawa College of Art
Mari HIRAYAMA	Hakuoh University
Akiko KOGAWARA	Ryukoku University
Yishiou LI	Ryukoku University (Criminology Research Center)
Kana SASAKURA	Konan University
Hiroshi TSUTOMI	University of Shizuoka
Mitsuaki UEDA	Doshisha University
Yumiko YAHAGI	Seitoku University

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Japanese Association of Social Problems
The Japanese Association of Criminology
Japanese Association of Sociological Criminology
Japanese Association for Criminal Psychology
Japanese Society for Law and Psychology

Live session Time table

	June 18 (Fri)	June 19 (Sat)		June 20 (Sun)		June 21 (Mon)
	Session 1	Session 1	Session 2	Session 1	Session 2	Session 1
09:00		9:00-10:30 Keynote Session with Q&A Session 2: Speaker: David GARLAND Chair: David BREWSTER		9:00-10:30 Keynote Session with Q&A Session 3: Speaker: Lorraine MAZEROLLE Chair: Mitsuaki UEDA		
10:00		10:30-10:45 Break	10:30-10:45 Break	10:30-10:45 Break	10:30-10:45 Break	
11:00		10:45-12:15 Plenary Session with Q&A Session 2: Speaker: Mai SATO Chair: Shin-ichi ISHIZUKA	10:45-12:15 Pre-arranged theme sessions 1: Community and Crime: Neighborhood Crime Control in Asian and Pacific Countries Chair: Takahito SHIMADA	10:45-12:15 Plenary Session with Q&A Session 4: Speaker: Adam LYONS Chair: Shin-ichi ISHIZUKA	10:45-12:15 Individual Presentations (LIVE) 1 Taiwan Central Police University Chair: Yishiou LI	11:00-12:00 Closing Plenary Session with Q&A Session: Speaker: Koichi HAMAI
12:00		12:15-13:00 Break	12:15-13:00 Break	12:15-13:00 Break	12:15-13:00 Break	12:00-12:45 Closing Ceremony Chair: Akiko KOGAWARA
13:00		13:00-14:30 Round Table 1: Politics of Death Penalty Abolition and Retention in Asia Chair: Mai SATO		13:00-14:30 Keynote Session with Q&A Session 4: Speaker: Dennis S. W. WONG Chair: Kana SASAKURA		
14:00		14:30-14:45 Break	14:30-14:45 Break	14:30-14:45 Break	14:30-14:45 Break	
15:00		14:45-16:15 Plenary Session with Q&A Session 3: Speaker: John PRATT Chair: Koichi HAMAI		14:45-16:15 Plenary Session with Q&A Session 5: Speaker: Doris CHU Chair: Mari HIRAYAMA		
16:00	16:00-16:45 Opening Ceremony Chair: Akiko KOGAWARA	16:15-16:30 Break	16:15-16:30 Break	16:15-16:30 Break	16:15-16:30 Break	
17:00	16:45-17:00 Break	16:30-18:00 Round Table 2: Covid-19 and Criminology Chair: David BREWSTER	16:30-18:00 Pre-arranged theme sessions 2: Current Issues in Child Abuse Research and Prevention Policies in Japan Chair: Kana SASAKURA	16:30-18:00 Plenary Session with Q&A Session 6: Speaker: Natti RONEL Chair: Hiroshi TSUTOMI	16:30-18:00 Individual Presentations (LIVE) 2 Taiwan Central Police University Chair: Yishiou LI	
18:00	17:00-18:30 Keynote Session with Q&A Session 1: Speaker: Shadd MARUNA Chair: Masahiro TSUSHIMA	18:00-19:00 Break	18:00-19:00 Break	18:00-19:00 Break	18:00-19:00 Break	
19:00	18:30-18:45 Break					
20:00	18:45-20:15 Plenary Session with Q&A Session 1: Speaker: Anqi SHEN Chair: Setsuo MIYAZAWA	19:00-20:30 Pre-arranged theme sessions 3: Trends of Smart Policing in Different Cultures Chair: Ko SHIKATA	19:00-20:30 Pre-arranged theme sessions 4: Images of Criminal Justice in Japan Chair: Setsuo MIYAZAWA	19:00-20:30 Round Table 3: The Dark Side of the Criminological Moon: Writing and the Peer Review Process Chair: David BREWSTER	19:00-20:30 Pre-arranged theme sessions 5: A Comparative Study on Criminal Policy for Sex Crime among Japan, the US and the UK Chair: Mari HIRAYAMA	

Keynote Session with Q&A Session

Live (45 min. presentation and Q&A)

17:00-18:30, June 18, 2021

Session 1

Chair: Masahiro TSUSHIMA (*Professor, Faculty of Sociology, Ryukoku University, Japan*)

KY-01 Rehabilitation and Prison Release during the Pandemic: Perspectives from British Prisons

Shadd MARUNA

*Professor, School of Social Sciences, Education and Social Work
Queen's University Belfast, UK*



The past year has been enormously disruptive for all of society, but nowhere more so than in prisons, where all forms of face-to-face rehabilitative work have essentially ceased for almost the entirety of the pandemic in much of the UK. Drawing on one of the first research projects to be allowed inside British prisons since the lockdown began in March 2020, I will explore early evidence of what the outcomes of this tragic natural experiment have been on the lives of those in prison. This research, co-produced with the User Voice organisation, has sought to involve prisoners and ex-prisoners in every stage of the research process from design to data analysis and dissemination. The goal is to give a voice to one of the most overlooked and neglected populations during the pandemic.

Live (45 min. presentation and Q&A)

09:00-10:30, June 19, 2021

Session 1

Chair: David BREWSTER (*Senior Lecturer, Kanazawa College of Art, Japan*)

KY-02 What's wrong with "penal populism"? Politics, the public, and penological expertise

David GARLAND

*Professor of Law and Sociology
New York University, USA*



This keynote address discusses "penal populism" and its conflict with criminological expertise in the process of policy-making. My talk considers the proper balance between professional expertise and community sentiment in the formulation of penal policy – especially in respect of policy measures where moral rather than instrumental considerations are involved. It raises theoretical questions about the nature of "public opinion" – does it exist other than as an artefact of survey instruments? – and its proper role in a democratic polity. It briefly discusses the historical conditions that have brought "penal populism" to prominence as well as institutional and comparative questions about its varying capacity to shape policy. Lastly, it considers the professional responsibility of penal experts in relation to policy formation and political debate. The performance of public health experts during the Covid pandemic will be briefly considered as an instructive case in point. Can criminology establish itself as a credible form of social scientific knowledge worthy of public trust? And how should criminologists comport themselves when engaging with questions of public policy and political controversy?

Live (45 min. presentation and Q&A)

09:00-10:30, June 20, 2021

Session 1

Chair: Mitsuaki UEDA (*Associate Professor, Base for Advanced Education and Research, Doshisha University, Japan*)

KY-03 Policing Health Regulations during the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Role of Procedural Justice Encounters in Maintaining the Rule of Law and Protecting the Population

Lorraine MAZEROLLE

*Professor of Criminology
University of Queensland, Australia*



The COVID-19 pandemic has clearly escalated the complexities of policing, creating a range of new responsibilities, tasks and strategies for police as well as raising new accountability questions. In this presentation I examine a number of new health regulations that are now commonplace for police to enforce including: restrictions on the number of people in restaurants, limits on visits to aged care and private homes, maintaining physical distancing between people in public space, and mandated wearing of masks. I explore the application of procedural justice policing to these new tasks, public demands, and strategies. I conclude that the pandemic has created unprecedented access for police into the private lives of citizens creating a new set of opportunities for enhancing citizen perceptions of police legitimacy but only under conditions of procedurally fair approaches to citizen engagement.

Live (45 min. presentation and Q&A)

13:00-14:30, June 20, 2021

Session 1

Chair: Kana SASAKURA (*Professor, Faculty of Law, Konan University, Japan*)

KY-04 Cybercrime Perpetration and Victimization among Adolescents: Prevalence, Risk Factors and Preventive Strategies

Dennis S W WONG

*Professor, Department of Social and Behavioural Sciences
City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong*



With the rapid growth of the Internet and social networks, the Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) creates ample opportunities for educational, financial, social, and personal activities. The advancement of ICT in digital age is a double-edged sword which brings both convenience and risk to our daily life. Previous studies on cyber behavior have found that adolescents who spend a great deal of time on the internet are prone to having more negative online experiences. This presentation firstly highlights common types of cybercrimes found in Hong Kong. It then discusses some typical cases of cybercrime victimization among adolescents. Using a sample of 1,533 secondary school students, with the routine activities framework in mind, this presentation discusses the relationships between some risk factors (including a lack of cyber safety awareness, normative belief about aggression, and moral disengagement) and cyber deviant behavior/victimization.

In light of the potential consequences of cybercrime and victimization on youth, the presentation also introduces a newly developed RAPID Identification Tool of Cyber Risk for Youth (RAPID-IT-CRY) which is generated from the same empirical study. Factorial validity of the tool was verified using confirmatory factor analysis. The analyses supported an eight-item scale with a two-factor structure. The eight-item tool RAPID-IT-CRY was found to possess good internal consistency and concurrent validity. It is believed that this tool is particularly useful for frontline practitioners developing intervention programs and the tool also has the potential to advance epistemological methods and clinical research related to cybercrime prevention.

Plenary Session with Q&A Session**Live (30 min. presentation and Q&A)****18:45-20:15, June 18, 2021****Session 1****Chair: Setsuo MIYAZAWA** (*Professor Emeritus, Kobe University, Japan; ACS President*)**PL-01 Internal Migration, Crime, and Punishment in Contemporary China: Migrant women and their involvement in criminality****Anqi SHEN***Professor of Law**Northumbria Law School**Northumbria University, United Kingdom*

China's economic reforms – or its 'turn towards neoliberalism' – began in the late 1970s, fuelled a trend of urbanization and mass migration within the country, largely from rural regions to more economically developed urban areas. Women are part of the internal migration process among thousands of migrant labourers. With this exodus of 'peasant workers' from villages to towns and cities, came new challenges in a rapidly changing society. In metropolises and wider urban settings, rural migrants – men and women – are marginalised, and marginalisation makes individuals vulnerable and prone to lawbreaking. Female migrant workers, in particular, are under enormous pressure in the polarised and gendered social conditions. In migration studies in relation to China, much has been done to explore women's experiences in the rural-to-urban migration: their opportunities, struggles and hopes in cities where they live as outsiders. In socio-legal and criminological research, past studies focusing on China have looked at the overall causes of migrant criminality, drug problems among migrant youths, victimisation of 'peasant labourers', and inadequacy in public policy in response to the criminogenic, structural factors in migrant offending. Nonetheless, little attention has been paid to the subjective experience of migrant offenders, and women's involvement in lawbreaking is largely neglected.

In this mini lecture, I will examine criminality involving female migrants in the context of a neoliberal society. I will use a case study to explore, from a feminist perspective, internal migrant women's engagement in illegal pyramid selling, which is increasingly prevalent among female lawbreakers in China today. I will briefly introduce the pertinent local socioeconomic setting before detailing the case study to discuss women's entry into illegal pyramid selling, their motivations, the roles they play in the criminal operation and, of course, their gains and losses as a result of participation in crime. This is hoped to help reveal links between female criminality, neoliberal subjectivities, self-enhancement, greed – neoliberalism's maladies – social exclusion and gender biases that female rural migrants experience in the new, urban milieus to which they do not belong and have no formal and real membership.

Live (30 min. presentation and Q&A)**10:45-12:15, June 19, 2021****Session 1****Chair: Shin-ichi ISHIZUKA** (*Professor, Faculty of Law, Ryukoku University, Japan*)**PL-02 Politics of abolition: international advocacy against the death penalty****Mai SATO***Associate Professor of Criminology**Director, Eleos Justice**Monash University, Australia*

The international landscape of death penalty retentionists versus abolitionists has flipped, compared to fifty years ago when only a handful of states had abolished the death penalty in law or practice. Today, abolitionist states make up nearly two-thirds of the countries around the world, with global and regional organizations as well as some abolitionist governments working towards the universal abolition of the death penalty. While the majority of death penalty research has emanated from and focuses on the US, well over 90 per cent of global executions take place outside of the US, even when we exclude executions carried out in China. In 2018, the Australian government, while being surrounded by retentionist states, has joined the international advocacy against the death penalty. The first part of my presentation is about how international organisations define, measure, and track the progress towards the global abolition of the death penalty – and what we may be overlooking as a result. The second part of my presentation concerns the roles governments and organisations (can) play in the abolition of the death penalty.

Live (30 min. presentation and Q&A)

14:45-16:15, June 19, 2021

Session 1

Chair: Koichi HAMAI (*Professor of Criminology, Ryukoku University, Japan*)

PL-03 The Pandemic as an Antidote to Populism: Punishment, Immobilization and Covid-19

John PRATT

*Professor of Criminology, Institute of Criminology
Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*



The contemporary rise of populism across much of Western society – especially the Anglo-American countries that are the main focus of this paper – has threatened many of the protections and freedoms provided by the post-1945 commitment to a democratic political order: guarantees of human rights, adherence to the rule of law, and a media free to criticize governments and hold them to account. Its penal programme that not only fostered more severe punishments but has also extended the scope of criminal law so that it can be used to immobilize those thought at risk of committing particular crimes – through control and restriction of their movement in public space to indefinitely imprisoning them at the end of a finite prison term – before any new crime is committed.

Given the way in which these measures point to important shifts away from democratic norms, it might be thought that governmental reactions to the Covid-19 pandemic pose a further threat to democracy and its criminal justice processes. Additional forms of immobilization have been introduced to combat the spread of the virus: control on freedom of movement in public space or stay at home orders equivalent to house arrest – controls now on entire nations rather than just those at risk of committing particular crimes, with police (and sometimes the military) given powers of enforcement.

However, it will be argued that the pandemic also provides very different possibilities of governance to this kind of populist authoritarianism. Indeed, the virus acts as an antidote to populism. The latter is premised around nationalistic visions of a glorious future, that only 'strong man' leadership, with demagoguery blustering its way past science, reason and expertise, can provide. For this to happen, however, 'enemies of the people' must be brought under control through extra-judicial action beyond the boundaries of the rule of law as necessary. Covid-19 is one such enemy, but it laughs in the face of these demagogues. It shows them to be nothing more than incompetent, if usually malevolent, charlatans. Instead, it can only be eliminated by science and expert knowledge, acting in conjunction with a strong but accountable central government, amidst forms of immobilization to which the general public have largely acquiesced, strengthening rather than weakening social cohesion in the process - and eating into the conditions necessary for populism to thrive. This then provides opportunities for a different and more restricted penal framework in the post-pandemic era.

Live (30 min. presentation and Q&A)

10:45-12:15, June 20, 2021

Session 1

Chair: Shin-ichi ISHIZUKA (*Professor, Faculty of Law, Ryukoku University, Japan*)

PL-04 Prison Ministry in Contemporary Japan

Adam LYONS

*Assistant Professor of Faculty of Business and Commerce
Keio University, Japan*



Despite being one of the most avowedly secular nations in the world, Japan may have more prison chaplains per inmate than any other country. The majority of these chaplains are Buddhist priests. In this talk, I will introduce the Japanese form of chaplaincy based on the Buddhist concept of doctrinal admonition (rather than Euro-American notions of spiritual care).

My upcoming monograph *Karma and Punishment: Prison Chaplaincy in Japan* is based on archival research, fieldwork inside prisons, and interviews with chaplains. In this talk, I will share the major findings of my book, revealing another dimension of Buddhist modernism that developed as Japan's religious organizations carved out a niche as defenders of society by fighting crime. Between 1868 and 2020, generations of clergy have been appointed to bring religious instruction to bear on a range of offenders, from illegal Christian heretics to Marxist political dissidents, war criminals, and death row inmates. The case of the prison chaplaincy shows that despite constitutional commitments to freedom of religion and separation of religion from state, statism remains an enduring feature of mainstream Japanese religious life in the contemporary era.

Live (30 min. presentation and Q&A)

14:45-16:15, June 20, 2021

Session 1

Chair: Mari HIRAYAMA (Professor, Faculty of Law, Hakuoh University, Japan)

PL-05 The Application of Positive Psychology Intervention to Female Inmates' Rehabilitation Program

Doris C. CHU

Professor, Department of Criminology
National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan



Negative emotions, stress, and the lack of positive stress-coping skills have been found to be related to illicit drug use and relapse. Empirical studies reveal that the elements in positive psychology interventions—e.g., recalling three good things per day, and developing self-strength and self-efficacy—can enhance one's mental health and resiliency. In recent years, clinicians and researchers have started to incorporate positive psychology principles into treatment programs to help rehabilitate ex-offenders and ex-drug users.

The application of positive psychology and related concepts (e.g., mindfulness, Yoga, and good-life model) to substance abuse treatment and offender rehabilitation is still in its initial stages. Systematic studies with longitudinal data are not sufficient. Most of the existing studies have been conducted in Western countries, and empirical studies in Asian countries are rare.

In this presentation, I will share with you an empirical study that examined the outcomes of a strength-based positive psychology intervention for female inmates with drug offenses in Taiwan. A quasi-experimental intervention design was adopted in this empirical study. Participants in the experimental (intervention) group consisted of a sample of 61 female inmates in a women prison in Taiwan. The comparison group consisted of a sample of 60 female inmates with matched characteristics (age, length of imprisonment, history of prior criminal records) in the same prison. Female inmates assigned to the experimental group participated in a 6-session intervention. The six-sessions included optimism (three good things a day) and being hopeful; visualizing best self (identifying and applying signature strengths); being kind to others and showing gratitude; building goals; relaxation (Seligman et al., 2005; Lewis, 2007; Papazoglou & Andersen, 2014; Huynh et al., 2015), emotion regulation, resilience, and empowerment. Pre-and post-intervention surveys were conducted to examine the effects of the intervention. It was found that inmates who completed the six sessions intervention had significantly higher scores in the dimensions of personal growth, empowerment, and mindful attention awareness, compared to the female inmates in the control group.

This study, of benefit to criminal justice agencies and practitioners, offers empirical evidence about the effects of positive psychology interventions on promoting the wellbeing of incarcerated women. Findings of the research can suggest courses and strategies that might be included in treatment programs for women during incarceration.

Live (30 min. presentation and Q&A)

16:30-18:00, June 20, 2021

Session 1

Chair: Hiroshi TSUTOMI (Professor, the School of International Relations, University of Shizuoka, Japan)

PL-06 Spiritual and Positive Criminology - contemporary applications of established knowledge

Natti RONEL

Professor, Faculty of Social Sciences
Bar-Ilan University, Israel



What embodies the distilled essence of criminality? Positive criminology typically indicates any form of criminality to inevitably involve a process of separation and disintegration, being revealed in three related levels: Interpersonal, intrapersonal, and spiritual. Consequently, positive criminology continuously emphasizes successful integration as a leading means for crime desistance and offender rehabilitation. Spiritual criminology adds on it conscious attempt to bring together a universal essence of spiritual integrative knowledge which was intensively developed in Asian various cultures (e.g., vital religions). While diverse cultures might traditionally maintain different outlooks on spirituality, they all share a commonality that exists at their root of spirituality, which is also adopted by spiritual criminology. Accordingly, any form of criminality typically entails a marked degree of self-centeredness of those involved. Self-centeredness relates to an individual's over-occupation with their needs, risks, desires, and expectations. It indicates the individual's personal level of ignorance, the degree of self-identification with one's ego, or the individual's distance from God. At times, it might be projected into a certain group of belonging, to become group self-centeredness. Self-centeredness refers to a fundamental separation on the spiritual level, usually expressed also and influenced by the individual's intrapersonal and interpersonal levels of separation. Crime desistance and offender rehabilitation can be soundly achieved by a growing decrease of self-centeredness, in addition to employing integrating means. This might be exemplified by the Covid-19 pandemic and the worldwide official response of the authorities, which unfortunately increased social distance and personal fears. Consequently, it increased self-centeredness, which resulted in an increase of related phenomena such as substance abuse and addiction, domestic violence, and suicide. Both positive and spiritual criminology call for reversing this process by any attempt to increase faith and hope and to allow social opportunities for growing integration. Such means are estimated to have positive public health outcomes.

Closing Plenary Session with Q&A Session

Live (30 min. presentation and Q&A)**11:00-12:00, June 21, 2021****Session 1****Chair: Akiko KOGAWARA** (*Professor, Faculty of Law, Ryukoku University, Japan*)**CL**

The paradox of criminology in a 'safe' country: The case of Japan – How has Japan maintained a low crime rate?

Koichi HAMAI*Professor of Criminology
Ryukoku University, Japan*

Japan enjoyed its post-war reputation as one of the most crime-free countries. The number of homicides reported in Japan has constantly decreased since 1955, to an all-time low of 895 in 2016 (950 in 2019). According to the 2019 UN Global Study on Homicide, the Japanese homicide rate in 2017 was around 0.2 per 100,000 population – which was lower than in nearly any other advanced democracy. Japan has effectively controlled illegal drug markets. The lifetime experience rate of illegal drugs is also very low in Japan, with 1.2% reporting cannabis use.

Several explanations have been postulated for why Japan has maintained a very low crime rate. These include, for example, that Japan is a relatively homogeneous society that has few immigrants, or that it has a good criminal justice system. At the 14th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, one of the Japanese delegates claimed that the Japanese people "have developed trust and confidence that their laws are formulated through a legitimate process and are applied in a fair manner, thereby fostering a culture of lawfulness rooted in society". Is this claim valid and the reason for the low crime rate? A social psychologist, Toshio Yamagishi, claims that social order in Japan is maintained by mutual monitoring and threat of exclusion, rather than enforcement of universal rules of conduct (laws).

John Braithwaite once claimed that Japan's success in maintaining a low crime rate could be explained by the commitment of the Japanese criminal justice system, and Japanese society in general, to notions of reintegration and reparation. But, has Japanese society really been re-integrative, and has the criminal justice been lenient toward offenders? While the number of crimes has been decreasing, the prison population contains many elderly and handicapped people who have been detained for minor offenses. In 2019, more than 13% of new inmates were above 65 years of age and have no pension to fall back on. According to a recent study by the Ministry of Justice, it was found that 14% of inmates over 60 are suffering from forms of dementia such as Alzheimer's disease. Moreover, some elderly inmates have tried to return to prison by committing another crime just because they knew that there was no place for them outside the wall. Then, in the last two decades, more than a thousand of them have died in prisons. In Japanese society, people are very intolerant of the behaviors which disturb social and moral order or cause trouble. Therefore, people are afraid of disturbing conformity.

Considering these aspects, I will explore the social mechanisms of the low crime rate in Japan and the future of criminology in the shrinking Japanese criminal justice market.

Pre-arranged Theme Sessions

Live (90 min.)

10:45-12:15, June 19, 2021

Session2

Chair: Takahito SHIMADA (*National Research Institute of Police Science, Japan*)**TS01 Community and Crime: Neighborhood Crime Control in Asian and Pacific Countries****Overview**

In the field of criminology, much attention has been paid to how neighborhood characteristics affect the levels of crime, fear of crime and recidivism. This panel session brings together researchers specializing in "community and crime" from Asian and Pacific countries to exchange their experiences and findings from their research projects. Specifically, this panel session aims to discuss the patterns and predictors of criminal victimization, fear of crime and recidivism in these countries, with a special focus on its cultural context. The panelists include criminologists, practitioners and postgraduate students.

**TS-01-1 The Australian Community Capacity Study (Melbourne, Wave 2):
A study of social exclusivism in neighbourhoods**Chloe KEEL, Rebecca WICKES*Monash University, School of Social Science***TS-01-2 Fear of Crime and Perceived Disorder: Multilevel Analysis of Repeated
Cross-Sectional Data in Japan, 2007-2018**Ai SUZUKI¹, Takahito SHIMADA²¹*Department of Security and Crime Science, University College London,*²*Department of Criminology and Behavioral Sciences, National Research Institute of Police Science of Japan***TS-01-3 The impacts of neighborhood context on residents' satisfaction with police
Services and fear of crime in Metropolitan Taipei: A Multilevel Approach**Yung-Lien LAI*Department of Crime Prevention and Corrections, Central Police University***TS-01-4 Discussant**Richard WORTLEY*Jill Dando Institute of Security & Crime Science, University College London*

Live (90 min.)

16:30-18:00, June 19, 2021

Session2

Chair: Kana SASAKURA (Faculty of Law, Konan University, Japan)

TS02 Current Issues in Child Abuse Research and Prevention Policies in Japan**Overview**

This session will discuss current issues in child abuse research and prevention policies in Japan from a legal and sociological perspective. It explores how research and discourse relating to prevention of child abuse have developed and how they have affected child abuse prevention strategies, legislation, and prosecution of child abuse cases. The goal of this session is to discuss scientific and effective prevention strategies with participants.

Prevention of child abuse has been a focus of academic scholarship as well as policy making and affected various areas of legal, administrative, and legislative process. This session will place special emphasis on the development of shaken baby syndrome (SBS) and abusive head trauma (AHT) paradigm. It is based on the hypothesis formed in the 1970s in the U.S. and U.K. which stipulates that three symptoms in the brain indicate an infant has been violently shaken. This hypothesis has been the basis of child abuse decision making process in many countries. SBS/AHT has been a controversial topic of debate with the unveiling of many false accusations and convictions of child abuse based on the hypothesis.

The session consists of four papers and Professor Setsuo MIYAZAWA will be the discussant for the four papers.

TS-02-1 Families under Surveillance: Child Abuse and Risks in Our Society

Kayoko UENO¹, Akiko KOGAWARA², Masashi AKITA³, Kana SASAKURA⁴

¹Tokyo Woman's Christian University, ²Faculty of Law, Ryukoku University,

³Attorney at Osaka Bar Association, Director of Criminal Defense Center, Japan Federation of Bar Associations,

⁴Professor, Faculty of Law, Konan University

TS-02-2 Shaken Baby Syndrome (SBS) and Pediatric Brain Death Transplantation: How the Amendment Affected the Criteria for Child Abuse

Kayoko UENO¹, Akiko KOGAWARA², Masashi AKITA³, Kana SASAKURA⁴

¹Tokyo Woman's Christian University, ²Faculty of Law, Ryukoku University,

³Attorney at Osaka Bar Association, Director of Criminal Defense Center, Japan Federation of Bar Associations,

⁴Professor, Faculty of Law, Konan University

TS-02-3 Defending SBS Cases: Problems in Prosecution and Conviction of Child Abuse Cases from a Defense Attorney's Perspective

Masashi AKITA

Osaka Bar Association

TS-02-4 The Problem of Value-Based Child Abuse Prevention: Shaken Baby Syndrome Paradigm and its Consequences

Kana SASAKURA

Faculty of Law, Konan University

Live (90 min.)

19:00-20:30, June 19, 2021

Session1

Chair: Ko SHIKATA (Faculty of Law, Chuo University, Japan)

TS03 Trends of Smart Policing in Different Cultures

Overview

Along with the rapidly evolving information technology, policing is now also evolving using information technology, especially the artificial intelligence, which enable the intelligence-led policing. Such information technology makes the smart policing much smarter.

However, there seem to remain some concerns. Firstly, because the endeavor for smart policing has just started, the practices of this new policing are quite different among nations. Secondly, there may be some tension between the safety carried by the new technology and the limited privacy by the surveillance.

The speakers will introduce and discuss their countries' brand-new smart policing featuring their culture, balancing the privacy as the basic human rights.

TS-03-1 Policing the 'Smart City': Accelerating a general tendency toward the 'accommodation' of crime and insecurity in liberal democracies?

Adam Michael EDWARDS

School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University

TS-03-2 Policing, Smart Policing and the Smart City

Michael R. MCGUIRE¹, Adam EDWARDS², Mario CALARESU³, Ko SHIKATA⁴

¹University of Surrey, ²University of Cardiff, ³University of Sassari, ⁴Chuo University

TS-03-3 Smart Cities and Security: A Quantitative Narrative Analysis

Marco CALARESU¹, Adam EDWARDS²

¹Department of Law, University of Sassari, ²School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University

TS-03-4 The Applications of Extended Reality in Smart Policing over 5G

Ya-Ping WANG

Graduate Institute of Electrical Engineering, National Taiwan University

TS-03-5 An example of patrol using routing system optimized by crime prediction system by a blue crime prevention police car in Adachi-ku, Tokyo

Mami KAJITA, Daisuke MURAKAMI, Seiji KAJITA

Singular Perturbations Inc.

TS-03-6 Trials of Smart Policing in Japan

Ko SHIKATA

Faculty of Law, Chuo University

Live (90 min.)

19:00-20:30, June 19, 2021

Session2

Chair: Setsuo MIYAZAWA (Professor Emeritus, Kobe University, Japan; ACS President)

TS04 Images of Criminal Justice in Japan

Overview

This session will focus on how criminal justice has been depicted in pop culture (movies, TV dramas, novels, manga, games, etc.) in Japan. We will discuss how the significant roles in criminal justice, namely, criminals, victims, police, prosecutors, courts, and even agencies for rehabilitation are depicted in these media. Many of these depictions in pop culture are fictitious, which means that depictions there don't reflect the reality. However, by analyzing these depictions, we will be able to see how the public expect for, understand, or misunderstand criminal justice.

TS-04-1 Precision Justice and Crime Drama in Japan- Why So Many Cop Dramas Yet Quite Few Courtroom Dramas?

Mari HIRAYAMA

Hakuoh University

TS-04-2 Policing (In)security in Kurosawa's 野良犬 ('Stray Dog').

Alison YOUNG

School of Social & Political Sciences, University of Melbourne

TS-04-3 Prosecutorial Myth Conduct

Dan ROSEN

Chuo Law School

TS-04-4 Discussant

Dimitri VANOVERBEKE

The University of Tokyo

Live (90 min.)

19:00-20:30, June 20, 2021

Session2

Chair: Mari HIRAYAMA (Hakuoh University, Japan)

TS05 A Comparative Study on Criminal Policy for Sex Crime among Japan, the US and the UK.

Overview

This session is sponsored by Japanese Association of Sociological Criminology. The panel discusses the Crime Policy for Sex Crime, especially the crime policy after offenders are being released in the community. In sex crime, especially when victims are children, much attention is gathered and produce quite radical crime policy. We compare the crime policy in each country and analyze them in terms of efficacy in preventing crime, and also how these crime policy affect rehabilitation and reintegration of sex offenders. Three panelists (Hirayama, Leon and Harrison) present papers. Professor Miyazawa is a moderator. Professor Harada joins us as a discussant.

TS-05-1 Preventing Sex Crime against Children in the Community in Japan - Analyzing Ordinances for Safety of Children in Nara, Tochigi, Osaka, Miyagi and Fukuoka.

Mari HIRAYAMA

Hakuoh University

TS-05-2 US Law and Policy for Sex Offenders

Chrysanthi LEON

Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, University of Delaware

TS-05-3 Sex Offender policy and strategy in the England and Wales.

Karen HARRISON

Lincoln Law School, University of Lincoln

TS-05-4 Evaluating the Outcome of Sex Offender Policies: the Need for Inter-agency Cooperation

Yutaka HARADA

Faculty of Data Science, Rissho University

On-demand

Chair: Masaru TAKAHASHI (*Ochanomizu University, Japan*)

TS06 Current issues in assessment, treatment, and research on sex offenders in Japan

Overview

Almost fifteen years have passed since the CBT-based sex offender treatment program launched in Japanese prison. The purpose of the session is to discuss current issues in assessment, treatment, and research on sex offenders in Japan. Specifically, this session provides information on difficulties and dilemma in assessing dynamic risk of sex offenders, motivation and responsivity issues in treatment, rethinking RNR principle, examination of the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and empirical risk factors, and denial of sex offenders, based on our experiences and empirical research in Japan. Every speaker has enough experiences in psychological assessment and treatment as well as research about sex offenders. We are looking forward to share experiences from international participants.

TS-06-1 The assessment of sex offenders in Japanese Penal Institutions - the gaps between theory and practice

Tatsuo KAJI

Kawagoe Juvenile Prison

TS-06-2 Any Gaps between Assessments and Treatments of Sex Offenders?

Yuka OE

Training Institute for Correctional Personnel

TS-06-3 Impact of protective factors, sexual violence risk and ACEs on repeated re-imprisonment of Japanese sex offenders

Takemi MORI

Human Science, Konan Women's university

TS-06-4 Denial, recidivism, and acceptance of responsibility among sex offenders

Masaru TAKAHASHI

Ochanomizu University

On-demand

Chair: Kaeko YOKOTA (*National Research Institute of Police Science, Japan*)**TS07 The Role of Psychology in Police Investigations in Japan****Overview**

Psychologists have supported various investigation activities in the Japanese police force. Among these, “Polygraph examination,” “Investigative interviewing,” and “Offender profiling,” which include a wide range of research and field-practice, are the most successful investigation (support) techniques supported by psychological evidence. The aim of the present thematic session is to describe the current situation of research and field-practice in each of the above-mentioned forensic areas in the Japanese police force. Each of the three panelists from the National Research Institute of Police Science will describe a series of empirical studies in each area and discuss the practical applications of the studies in police investigations. Finally, a panelist will discuss the challenges faced by forensic behavioral scientists and the scope for future advancements from the perspective of forensic psychiatry. Throughout the session, the significance of applying psychology and behavioral science to police investigations will be examined.

TS-07-1 Polygraph examination in the Japanese police force**Tokihiro OGAWA***National Research Institute of Police Science***TS-07-2 Investigative interviewing in the Japanese police force****Taeko WACHI***National Research Institute of Police Science***TS-07-3 Offender profiling in the Japanese police force****Yusuke OTSUKA***National Research Institute of Police Science***TS-07-4 Discussant****Takayuki OKADA***Tokyo Medical and Dental University*

On-demand

Chair: Makoto IBUSUKI (*Faculty of Law, Seijo University, Japan*)**TS08 Japanese Trend of the Therapeutic Jurisprudence: Looking back and looking into the future****Overview**

The purpose of this panel is to provide overview of the criminal justice reform in the view of therapeutic jurisprudence, and to share our opinion for the future direction in the reform. Since 2000, Japan has gradually changed the penal policy and the practice from punishment oriented to rehabilitation oriented. However, there were other streams of the reform agenda of criminal justice which was not fitted with rehabilitation-oriented policy. One of examples is harsh punishment movement of the penal law which abolished the statute of limitation for the heavy crimes and required severe penalty for sexual crimes. Another example is the recent reform agenda of Juvenile law for the age of juvenile which might trample the traditional philosophy of rehabilitation oriented for juvenile offender. It is not easy to analyze the current reform in Japan as a whole. For the analysis, speakers of this panel from various fields of criminal policy, gender and law, social pathology and victim clinical psychology are invited. This panel would show how we should design the policy of various criminal justice issues totally in Japan from the view of therapeutic jurisprudence.

TS-08-1 Child abuse murder trials by parents and therapeutic JurisprudenceHiroko GOTO*Chiba University Law School***TS-08-2 Some significant points of considering Japanese experience of therapeutic jurisprudence in the field on domestic violence**Tadashi NAKAMURA*Graduate School of human Sciences, Ritsumeikan University***TS-08-3 Forensic Interview: Looking ahead to the connection from support for victim children to support for perpetrator parents**Yuko YASUDA*College of Comprehensive Psychology, Ritsumeikan University***TS-08-4 The Japanese Trend of Penal Reform for Drug Offenders**Yasuhiro MARUYAMA*Rissho University*

On-demand

Chair: Makoto IBUSUKI (*Faculty of Law, Seijo University, Japan*)**TS09 Therapeutic Approach for Criminal Defense in Japan****Overview**

The purpose of this session is to introduce a new movement of criminal defense practice based on the rehabilitation oriented in Japan. The therapeutic approach in the criminal justice system has been accelerated for these twenty years such as development of treatment courts. On the other hand, it is difficult to see how the defense lawyer involve in the therapeutic approach in the criminal justice system. The speakers in this session talk about their experience of the criminal defenders working for addicted, disabled and deprived defendants in Japan. They work so hard for the rehabilitation of the clients in the pre-trial, trial and sometime post-trial stage. It is evidence for how the defender could contribute to the rehabilitation of criminal. Recently, the organizer of this session published a guidebook for developing the skill of criminal defender in the view of therapeutic jurisprudence. But, unfortunately, the book is not written in English. So, this session would provide a new insight of criminal defense to the audience from overseas through the work of the Japanese attorney to assist their clients not only in the case of fighting for innocence but also in the confession case.

TS-09-1 Practice of the Public Defender Based on the Therapeutic JusticeNaomi SUGAWARA*Tamanomori Law Office***TS-09-2 The Challenge of the Defense Practice based on Therapeutic Justice Approach**Yusuke SHIBASAKI*Tama public law office***TS-09-3 A case, in which a female defendant having eating disorder over 20 years get the second parole by therapeutic approach. And the letter to the judge after the trial.**Yuko NISHITANI*Liberty Law Office***TS-09-4 Case report for a shoplifting offender having criminal history: the therapeutic approach for getting the second suspended sentence**Maho OKUDA*Tachikawa Asyl Law Office*

On-demand

Chair: Guilherme MIRANDA DUTRA (*UNODC-KOSTAT Centre of Excellence for Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice in Asia and the Pacific, Korea*)

TS10 Crime Statistics for Evidence-Based Policymaking: UNODC and national approaches

Overview

The session will approach evidence-based policymaking through the angle of crime statistics, with a focus on international standards from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and national examples from the Asia-Pacific region. The cases presented will showcase the necessary steps for the production, analysis and rational use of crime and criminal justice data in evidence-based policymaking. The panel will also shed light on the advantages of producing reliable data for preventing crime and achieving related Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and targets set out by the international community.

TS-10-1 The use and misuse of crime and criminal justice statistics in criminal justice policy making in Japan

Koichi HAMAI

Criminology Research Center, Ryukoku University

TS-10-2 Reviewing risk-needs model of offender treatment

Hiroshi TSUTOMI

University of Shizuoka

TS-10-3 Development of Korean Classification of Crime Statistics: Evidence-based Policy Perspective

Dae-Hoon KWAK¹, Taekyun KIM²

¹School of Integrated National Security, Chungnam National University, ²Statistics Korea

TS-10-4 Development of Korean Classification of Crime Statistics: Evidence-based Policy Perspective

Dae-Hoon KWAK¹, Taekyun KIM²

¹Chungnam National University, ²Statistics Korea

TS-10-5 Measuring Crime for Evidence-Based Policymaking: International Initiatives and Data-Driven Innovation

Guilherme MIRANDA DUTRA

UNODC-KOSTAT Centre of Excellence for Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice in Asia and the Pacific

On-demand

Chair: Masahiro TSUSHIMA (*Ryukoku University, Japan*)

TS11 First Results of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD3) in Japan

Overview

The International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD) is a large-scale international comparative research study currently ongoing with teams participating in more than 40 countries. Started in 1990, the ISRD is an ambitious international project which conducts standardized self-report questionnaires on delinquency among teens aged 12 to 16 throughout the world and compares the results across countries. However, Japan had never participated in the ISRD study. In this context, the ISRD-JAPAN project started in September 2017. Despite failing to reach a cooperation agreement with some local school boards, the ISRD-JAPAN team had finally conducted the ISRD survey (ISRD3) in the junior high schools of a certain city located in the Kansai area between December 2019 and February 2020. This panel session includes five presentations that present a quick review of the results of this ISRD survey in Japan. The presentation topics include: (1) development of a delinquency scale; (2) social learning theory; (3) social bonds; (4) alcohol & substance use; and (5) trust, legitimacy and compliance. All interested are welcomed to participate in this session.

TS-11-1 Development of a delinquency scale based on the results of ISRD3 in Japan

Takeshi OKABE

Kyoto University

TS-11-2 The Test of Social Learning Theory with Japanese ISRD3 Data

Yuji TAKENAKA

Hokuriku Gakuin University

TS-11-3 Do Social Bonds to Junior High Schools Prevent Juvenile Delinquency in Japan?

Masataka OE

Graduate School of Education, Kyoto University

TS-11-4 Current Status of Alcohol and Substance Use among Japanese Early Teens: Its Factors and Impacts"

Sho SAGARA

Saitama Prefectural University

TS-11-5 Trust in the Police, Police Legitimacy and Intended Offense: The Case of Japanese Early Teenagers

Masahiro TSUSHIMA

Ryukoku University

On-demand

Chair: Masahiko MIZUTO (*Yamaguchi Prefectural University, Japan*)

TS12 A Comparative Study on Addiction Recovery Movements: What can we learn from experiences in Australia, Japan and Nepal?

Overview

How to address addiction-related issues are vastly different from one country/area to another and they have been changed drastically in the last 20–30 years. In Japan, one of the features of these changes is the development and expansion of the community-oriented and peer-supported recovery movement. More recently, similar movements started in Nepal. In this session, these community-oriented and peer-supported recovery movements by people who are experiencing or have experienced addiction-related issues are presented by the practitioners in the field and then discussed with the purpose of examining their strengths and possible weaknesses. In doing so, we make a comparison between these two countries and Australia where a range of professionals, psychologists in particular are heavily involved in the "professionalised" and "programmed" treatment process. Also, the rationale behind the development of the community-oriented and peer-supported recovery movements in Japan is discussed from a legal perspective.

This session is partly sponsored by the Japanese Society of Law and Forensic Social Services.

TS-12-1 Who Will Take the Initiative in Recovery from Drug Addiction in Japan: The Government and Specialists or Addicts Themselves?

Takehito ICHIKAWA

Mie DARC / Ritsumeikan University

TS-12-2 The Transition of Japanese Drug Policy from punishment to prevention

Chie MORIHISA

College of Law, Ritsumeikan University

TS-12-3 In the Name of Creating Drug Free Society: a Qualitative Investigation on Implications of Drug Law Enforcement on Harm Reduction Program and People Who Inject Drugs in Kathmandu Valley, Nepal

Suyash RAJBHANDARI

The Recovering Group Rehab center, kathmandu

TS-12-4 Alcohol and drug treatment and recovery services for justice-involved clients in Australia

Stuart ROSS

School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Melbourne

On-demand

Chair: Amira PARIPURNA (Faculty of Law, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia)

TS13 Protecting the Vulnerable Groups to Terrorist's Exploitation in Indonesia**Overview**

The purpose of this study, first, seeks to identify factors driving women and youth vulnerability to recruitment by terrorist groups in each. Secondly, it explores the drivers of radicalization to and engagement in terrorism. Third, it critically examines the government and other initiatives related to disengagement, de-radicalization, rehabilitation, and reintegration of women and youth. It is a qualitative study. The data collection in this study includes individual interviews, textual (books, journals or police investigation reports) as well as visual analysis (videos).

This study finds that the factors driving youth and women vulnerability to recruitment by terrorist groups in Indonesia highlights the variety of factors involved, and the importance of looking at each situation individually. It is impossible to generalize the women and youth recruitment, because it is context-specific.

This study critiques both legal and security measures that have evolved to protect against the threats of terrorism, as well as 'softer' preventative measures aimed at dissuading the vulnerable from pursuing or joining terrorist groups. Some key themes have emerged that should be considered when designing or revising early-intervention programmes aimed at preventing and countering terrorism to account for the needs of women and youth.

TS-13-1 Pathway of School-Age Youth into Terrorism and the De-Radicalisation Programme in IndonesiaAuralia Rizki PUTRI, Amira PARIPURNA, Gisela Keyla MATHEA*Criminal Law Department, Universitas Airlangga***TS-13-2 Indonesia's Dilemmas Regarding the Repatriation of Ex-ISIS Members**Gisela Keyla MATHEA*Universitas Airlangga***TS-13-3 Women in Terrorism: Perpetrators or Victims?**Amira PARIPURNA^{1,2}, Dwi Rahayu KRISTIANTI^{1,2}, Ekawestri P WIDIATI^{1,2},
Auralia Rizki PUTRI¹, Gisela Keyla MATHEA¹¹Faculty of Law, Universitas Airlangga, ²Center of Human Rights Law Studies (HRLS), Universitas Airlangga

On-demand

Chair: Ayaka TAKAI (*United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, Japan*)**TS14 Strategies to Reduce Reoffending:
The Outcome of Workshop2 of the 14th Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice****Overview**

The United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) organized Workshop 2 on reducing reoffending at the 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (the Kyoto Congress) held in March 2021. Having proposed and prepared the first draft of the Tokyo Rules, UNAFEI has been actively promoting the enhanced use of non-custodial measures in order to prevent reoffending and create safe and secure societies. Thirty years after the adoption of the Tokyo Rules, it remains important to understand that the Tokyo Rules are more than just a means to reduce prison populations. The Tokyo Rules ultimately aim toward the goal of effective offender rehabilitation and reintegration, reducing reoffending and enhancing public safety. In this thematic session, UNAFEI will share the outcome of Workshop 2 and will address the key concepts and practices for reducing reoffending.

TS-14-1 Reducing reoffending--Kyoto Congress Workshop and Future Developments**Kayo ISHIHARA***United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders***TS-14-2 The Kyoto Crime Congress and the “Decade of Action”:
Framing the Global Narrative on Reducing Reoffending****Thomas L. SCHMID***United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders***TS-14-3 Promoting the Implementation of Rehabilitative Environments in the ASEAN Region****Ayaka TAKAI***United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders***TS-14-4 Discussant****Stephen J PITTS***Confederation of European Probation*

On-demand

Chair: Kuang Fu HUANG (Department of Criminology, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan)

TS15 Research on the Current Situation of Crime in Taiwan**Overview**

Taiwan is located at the border of Asia and the Pacific. It has an important geographical location. In addition to the innovation of transportation and the development of technology, the use of these to commit crimes has become more and more serious. This Panel Section will target Taiwan's sexual assault and juvenile drug abuse repairs. Drug addicts' pain in incarceration, post-criminal emotional abuse, and transnational fraud crime issues are published to publish the results of the research to explore how the offender's past experience constitutes the context of the crime, whether the domestic policy achieves the expected goals, and the correction system model. At the end of the evaluation, the focus will be on the transnational fraud crime, and it is hoped that the diversified research results will illustrate Taiwan's efforts in crime prevention and its future prospects.

TS-15-1 The influence of love relationship experience and patriarchal thinking on the behavior of sexual assaultYun Ru LI*National Chung Cheng University***TS-15-2 An empirical study of social workers and juvenile probation officers using SFBT to assist juvenile drug abusers**Yi Wen CHEN, Shuping TZENG*Department of Criminology, National Chung Cheng University***TS-15-3 A Study on the Life Narrative of Women who were Infected with AIDS and Drug Addiction**Yu Ling HUANG*Institute of Criminology, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan***TS-15-4 A Study on the Experience of School Counselors in Intervening the Emotional Abuse Cases of Students Disciplined by Schoolteachers**Hung Chun CHEN*National Chung Cheng University***TS-15-5 Transnational Fraud Criminal context research - the association of offenders lifestyle and fraud crimes**Kuang Fu HUANG*Department of Criminology, National Chung Cheng University*

On-demand

Chair: Tzu Hsing CHEN (*Department of Criminology, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan*)

TS16 Taiwan's present situation of Correctional System inquiry

Overview

The topic of this seminar will focus on Taiwan's correctional system. It includes the evaluation of the effectiveness of Taiwan's imprisonment system, exploring the importance of key roles served in correctional personnel in correctional education, and the second is aimed at protecting correctional institutions for children and adolescents. What is the critical level played in the overall social endowment? Finally, we will discuss the correction mode between juvenile delinquency, and discuss the comparison among China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan in a complete way, and hope that through comparison with foreign systems, it can bring Taiwan to the future. A more comprehensive policy thinking of the correction system.

TS-16-1 Research on how social bond and self-control influence upon the placement of juvenile deviant behaviors in Taiwan

Hung Chih LIN, Hua Fu HSU

National Chung Cheng University

TS-16-2 An investigation of the turnover intention of custodial officers in Taiwan

Che Shih PENG, Shuping TEZNG

*Department of Criminology, National Chung Cheng University /
Counselor of Taichung Prison, Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice*

TS-16-3 Comparison of the status of implementation of independent halfway schools across the Taiwan Straits and the Mainland (China, Hong Kong and Taiwan) with the "UN Convention on the Rights of the Child"

Yuan-Ting HUANG, Cathy T.H. CHEN, Hua-Fu HSU

The Graduate Institute of Criminology, Chung Cheng University

TS-16-4 A study of the Criminal Investigation Police' Job Stress, Involvement, Satisfaction, Organizational commitment and Turnover Intention in Taiwan

Tu Kai JUN

Doctoral Student of Department of Criminology of National Chung Cheng University

TS-16-5 A Study on Job Burnout of Line Police Officers Serving in Tainan

Chien-li WENG

Department of Criminology, National Chung Cheng University. (Taiwan)

On-demand

Chair: Yuto NAKAMURA (School of Law, Kwanseigakuin University, Japan)

TS17 The Comprehensive Studies on Life Imprisonment in Japan**Overview**

It has been pointed out that Life Imprisonment in Japan is Life Imprisonment without Parole (LWOP). Currently, there are about 1800 life imprisonment inmates in Japan, but parole is extremely rare (several per year), with more than 20 dying and leaving the facility. On the other hand, although Japan has a death-penalty system, the theory of introducing LWOP as an alternative to the death-penalty has also been argued. Before discussing the introduction of LWOP, it is necessary to consider whether the current life imprisonment in Japan is really different from LWOP.

In this panel session, first, in order to grasp the treatment of life imprisonment, we will report the interim results of the interview survey conducted at the detention facility of long-term prisoners in Japan. Next, we will report on a social survey on the death-penalty and life imprisonment. This gives us a perspective on analyzing LWOP as an alternative to the death penalty. Thirdly, it deals with the situation surrounding death in Japanese prisons and sheds light on the death of life imprisonment in prisons. Finally, we will raise the issue from the standpoint of insisting on the introduction of LWOP to abolish the death-penalty, and discuss it accordingly.

TS-17-1 The actual treatment of life imprisonment inmatesYuto NAKAMURA¹, Akinori OTANI³, Akiko KOGAWARA², Shinichi ISHIZUKA²¹Kwanseigakuin University, School of Law, Japan, ²Ryukoku University, Faculty of Law, Criminology Research Center, Japan,³Japan Society for the Promotion of Science**TS-17-2 Public Awareness toward the Death Penalty and Life Imprisonment in Japan**Yuto NAKAMURA¹, Akinori OTANI², Akiko KOGAWARA³, Shinichi ISHIZUKA³¹Kwanseigakuin University, School of Law, ²Japan Society for the Promotion of Science,³Ryukoku University, Faculty of Law, Criminology Research Center**TS-17-3 The State of Affairs Surrounding Deaths in Japanese Prisons**Yuto NAKAMURA¹, Akinori OTANI³, Akiko KOGAWARA², Shinichi ISHIZUKA²¹KWANSEI GAKUIN University, School of Law, ²Ryukoku University, Faculty of Law, ³Japan Society for the Promotion of Science**TS-17-4 Dynamic Treatment Scheme for Lifers:
Is the Life Imprisonment without Parole(LWOP) A Cruel but Usual Punishment?**

Shinichi ISHIZUKA

Ryukoku University, Faculty of Law, Criminology Research Center

On-demand

Chair: Shinichi ISHIZUKA (*Ryukoku University, Faculty of Law, CrimRC, Japan*)

TS18 An examination of legislative mechanism for cannabis control between Thailand and Japan: A cross-country comparison and analysis

Overview

Cannabis is the most prevalently used drug globally, with many jurisdictions considering varying reform options to current policies to deal with this substance and associated harm. Three policy options are available: prohibition, decriminalization, and legalization, with prohibition currently the dominant model globally. So far, there is no international consensus on legislative control of cannabis. Therefore, we compared the legislative mechanism for cannabis control between Thailand and Japan. This paper is based on an exhaustive examination of the laws, regulations, and discussions with regulators and functionaries of each jurisdiction. Cannabis in Japan is illegal. The drug was outlawed in 1948 Use and possession are punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a fine. Cultivation, sale, and transport are punishable by up to 7 to 10 years imprisonment and a fine. Japan doesn't currently have a medicinal cannabis program. Medical use is legal (Narcotics Act of 2019), provided a government-licensed doctor prescribes it, recreational use is still illegal in Thailand. However, the possession and recreational use of cannabis remains strictly illegal in Thailand. The results indicate that despite culture proximity and similar legal attitudes toward illegal drug use, the legislative criteria, and responses for cannabis control are different between two countries.

TS-18-1 A century of cannabis control in Thailand: a brief overview of history, context and policy frameworks from prohibition to legalization

Bang-on THEPTHIEN

Mahidol University

TS-18-2 Discussant

Yasuhiro MARUYAMA

Rissho University

TS-18-3 The history of Japanese cannabis control policies after World War II

Satoshi INOURA

National Institute of Mental Health, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry

TS-18-4 The Contemporary Discussion on Cannabis Control in Japan: Harsh Punishment or Harm Reduction

**Shinichi ISHIZUKA¹, Bang-on THEPTHIEN², Paprapun CHUCHAROEN², Soe ah HONG²,
Yasuhiro MARUYAMA³**

¹Ryukoku University, Faculty of Law, CrimRC, Japan, ²ASEAN Institute for Health Development, Mahidol University, Thailand,

³Rissho University, Faculty of Law, Japan

On-demand

Chair: Akiko KOGAWARA (*Faculty of Law, Ryukoku University, Japan*)

TS19 Globalizing of Criminological Education : A Challenge by Ryukoku in the Kyoto Congress 2020

Overview

The second Youth Forum was held prior to the Kyoto Congress 2020 (The 14th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice). Under the Forum's overall theme, "Youth Engagement for Our Safe and Secure Society: Towards Achieving the SDGs", young students worldwide discussed topics relevant to the main theme and agenda items of the Kyoto Congress. The participants broke up into subcommittee and had a lively exchange of ideas on different themes related to youth crime, and their "recommendations" were submitted to the Congress. The recommendations, which were later incorporated into the Kyoto Declaration, were indeed a message from the youth.

However, Japan does not have a curriculum for the systematic study of criminology. As a result, Japanese students are not given enough opportunities to examine deviant behavior committed by youth from various perspectives, or to communicate their ideas on their own initiative. Given these circumstances, our students courageously participated in the Youth Forum and achieved excellent results. We would like to utilize this opportunity to discuss the ideal program for criminology education in Japan, and the importance of international exchange.

TS-19-1 Introduction to Ryukoku Criminology

Akiko KOGAWARA, Shinichi ISHIZUKA, Natsuki MORIMOTO, Akiko MISU

Faculty of Law, Ryukoku University

TS-19-2 A Challenge of Ryukoku Criminology in the Kyoto Congress 2020: Globalization of Japanese Criminology with Students and Teachers

Shinichi ISHIZUKA

Ryukoku University, Faculty of Law, CrimRC

TS-19-3 Withdrawal

TS-19-4 The self-approval desire and Ingaouhou thought of the civil people may cause recidivism by adolescents

Natsuki MORIMOTO¹, Akiko MISU¹, Shinichi ISHIZUKA³, Akiko KOGAWARA²

¹Student, Ryukoku University Faculty of Law, Japan, ²Professor, Ryukoku University Criminology, Faculty of Law, Japan,

³Professor, Ryukoku University Criminology Research Center, Japan

TS-19-5 Things families can do to support children with developmental disabilities, one of the risk factors for crime

Akiko MISU¹, Akiko KOGAWARA², Shinichi ISHIZUKA³, Natsuki MORIMOTO¹

¹Student, Ryukoku University Faculty of Law, Japan, ²Professor, Ryukoku University Criminology, Faculty of Law, Japan,

³Professor, Ryukoku University Criminology Research Center, Japan

On-demand

Chair: Kayo KONAGAI (*Faculty of Social Welfare, Nagano University, Japan*)

TS20 Supporting Desistance from Crime and Social Integration of Vulnerable People through Community Partnerships

Overview

This session will be organized by the Japanese Society for Offenders Rehabilitation. In recent years, while the crime rate in Japan has been decreasing rapidly, the rate of persons with criminal records among cleared persons for criminal offences has been on the rise. This has occurred in parallel with an upward trend in the proportion of offenders who have financial problem, mental problems and/or developmental disabilities. They are isolated from society, and do not receive any necessary care and support through criminal policy nor social policy. Consequently, they lead difficult lives, and commit crime repeatedly out of living hardship. In such a situation, supporting the desistance and social integration of repeat offenders has become an important issue for the community-based treatment of offenders. In this session, we will explore the problems, social background and needs of repeated offenders through theoretical study and two case studies. One case study is by the probation officer working to help desistance of repeat offenders in cooperation with community social workers. The other study is by the member of Women's Association for Rehabilitation Aid supporting vulnerable young women as a community project. Thus, we will discuss the challenges and future directions of offenders' treatment.

TS-20-1 Cooperation between Probation and Welfare Services

Minoru NISHIHARA

Osaka Probation Office, the Ministry of Justice, Japan

TS-20-2 The New Project of the Kyoto Women's Association for Rehabilitation Aid

Tokiko SAITO

The Kyoto Women's Association for Rehabilitation Aid, Japan

TS-20-3 Promoting Human Development and Community Integration of Offenders through Criminal Justice

Kayo KONAGAI

Faculty of Social Welfare, Nagano University, Japan

Round Table

LIVE (90 min. presentation & Q&A)

13:00-14:30, June 19, 2021

Session 1

Chair: Mai SATO (Associate Professor, Director of Eleos Justice, Monash University, Australia)

RT-01 Politics of Death Penalty Abolition and Retention in Asia

Outline

In 2020, while the spread of COVID-19 and related deaths dominated media headlines, so did the news about the resumption of federal executions in the US after 17 years. Seventeen people were executed in the US (2020); however, at least 483 people were executed globally, which excludes the executions carried out in China estimated to be in the thousands. In Asia, as the world struggled to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, China announced the use of the death penalty for spreading the virus intentionally and for endangering public security, India and Taiwan resumed executions, and the Philippines intensified the killing of civilians under the rhetoric of 'war on drugs' while also attempting to reintroduce the death penalty. In recent years, Malaysia announced and later backtracked on its intention to abolish the death penalty; and Bangladesh and India have introduced the death penalty for rape and rape of a child under 12, respectively. Asian countries continue to have the highest proportion of countries resorting to the death penalty for drug-related offences. With experts on Bangladesh, China, India, the Philippines, and Malaysia, this roundtable will review the politics of abolition and retention in Asia from a number of perspectives—historical, legal and political, domestic and international.

Panellists: Karen Gomez DUMPIT (Commissioner, Philippines Commission on Human Rights, the Philippines)

Thaatchayini KANANATU (Senior Lecturer, Monash University Malaysia, Malaysia)

Saira Rahman KHAN (Professor, School of Law, Brac University, Bangladesh)

Anup SURENDRANATH (Assistant Professor, Director of Project 39a, National Law University Delhi, India)

Tobias SMITH (Wilson Fellow, Wilson Center, US)

LIVE (90 min. presentation & Q&A)

16:30-18:00, June 19, 2021

Session 1

Chair: David BREWSTER (Kanazawa College of Art)

RT-02 Covid-19 and Criminology

Outline

This roundtable will discuss how the Covid-19 pandemic that is currently sweeping the world and government responses to it are affecting criminal phenomena, criminal policy, and criminology, as well as how criminology will change after the pandemic ends. It can be anticipated that the pandemic will have far-reaching impacts on crime and punishment, including:

- Increases or decreases in crime;
- The enforcement of criminal laws and sentencing practices (e.g. diversion);
- Prison management and treatment of inmates;
- "Lockdowns" and the legitimacy of law enforcement;
- Changes in processes of policy-making (e.g. the role of experts)

The coordinator, Koichi Hamai, will first introduce these issues and give a brief presentation about the impact of the pandemic on crime and punishment in Japan. Participants will then be invited to join in a discussion with some of the keynote and plenary speakers. We hope you will join us.

Coordinator: Prof. Koichi HAMAI (Ryukoku University)

LIVE (90 min. presentation & Q&A)

19:00-20:30, June 20, 2021

Session 1

Chair: David BREWSTER (Kanazawa College of Art)

RT-03 The Dark Side of the Criminological Moon: Writing and the Peer Review Process

Outline

For early-career criminologists, getting work published is often key for getting that first academic job position, securing research funding and advancing your career. Shining a light on the 'hidden' side of this criminological practice, this session welcomes experienced journal and book editors to discuss their respective perspectives and offer advice - particularly for those whom English is a second language - on writing and publishing.

Panellists: Prof. Jianhong LIU (University of Macau)

Prof. Setsuo MIYAZAWA (Kobe University (Emeritus); ACS President)

Prof. Karen Joe LAIDLER (University of Hong Kong)

Dr. Adam EDWARDS (Cardiff University)

Individual Presentations

On-demand

1. Perspectives on Crime: Biological, Bio-social, and Psychological Perspectives

10. Types of Offending: Drugs

- IP-001 Relationship between drug recidivism and the severity of problems related to drug use among male and female prisoners: A nationwide, cross-sectional survey in Japan**

Takuya SHIMANE¹, Michiko KOBAYASHI², Yuriko TAKAGISHI^{1,3},
Masaru TAKAHASHI^{1,4}, Yoshiko TAKESHITA⁵, Ayumi KONDO¹, Soichiro OMIYA^{1,6},
Youichi TAKANO⁷, Mayuko YAMAKI⁸, Toshihiko MATSUMOTO¹

¹National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry, ²Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice of Japan,

³Surugadai University, ⁴Ochanomizu University, ⁵Kawagoe Juvenile Prison, Ministry of Justice of Japan,

⁶Joetsu University of Education, ⁷Yokohama Prison, Ministry of Justice of Japan,

⁸Training Institute for Correctional Personnel, Ministry of Justice of Japan

1. Perspectives on Crime: Biological, Bio-social, and Psychological Perspectives

12. Types of Offending: Sexual Offending

- IP-002 Profiling of Sex Offenders in India: An Empirical Study**

Upneet LALLI

Institute of Correctional Administration

1. Perspectives on Crime: Biological, Bio-social, and Psychological Perspectives

39. The Criminal Justice System: Community Corrections

- IP-003 Predictive ability of assessment tools on the recidivism of individuals under probation supervision in Japan: A 1.5-year follow-up**

Kyoko HAZAMA¹, Satoshi KATSUTA²

¹Faculty of Education, Chiba University, ²Sapporo Probation Office, Ministry of Justice

2. Perspectives on Crime: Desistance Theories, Developmental and Life Course Perspectives

10. Types of Offending: Drugs

- IP-004 How does later life event affect drug treatment motivation? A case study of older people who use drugs in Hong Kong**

Vincent CHENG¹, Florence Kayan LAPTO²

¹School of Arts and Social Sciences, The Open University of Hong Kong, ²Department of Sociology, The University of Hong Kong

2. Perspectives on Crime: Desistance Theories, Developmental and Life Course Perspectives

10. Types of Offending: Drugs

- IP-005* Horticultural Therapy for Drug Addicts -A Case on A Northern Prison in Taiwan**

Min Nan WEN

Ph.D. student, Dept. of Crime Prevention and Corrections, Central Police University, Taiwan

2. Perspectives on Crime: Desistance Theories, Developmental and Life Course Perspectives

10. Types of Offending: Drugs

IP-006 A Study on the Resilience of Successful Drug Abusers

ChunLiang LIU

Chinese Culture University

2. Perspectives on Crime: Desistance Theories, Developmental and Life Course Perspectives

19. Types of Offending: Juvenile Delinquency Young people

IP-007 Pathways of desistance among delinquent youth in Hong Kong

Grace Wing Yan AU

The Open University of Hong Kong

2. Perspectives on Crime: Desistance Theories, Developmental and Life Course Perspectives

19. Types of Offending: Juvenile Delinquency Young people

IP-008 The Causes and Courses of Nonviolent and Violent Delinquency among South Korean Adolescents

Trent BAX

Sociology Department, Ewha Womans University

2. Perspectives on Crime: Desistance Theories, Developmental and Life Course Perspectives

29. Correlates of Crime: Families and Peers

IP-009 The Family Context of Persistent Offenders from Their Childhood to Adulthood

Chuen-Jim SHEU, Yi-Fen LU, Yi-Chun YU

Graduate School of Criminology, National Taipei University

2. Perspectives on Crime: Desistance Theories, Developmental and Life Course Perspectives

43. The Criminal Justice System: Prisoner Reentry

IP-010* The Influential Factors on the Length of Parolees' Recidivism after Release from Prison: A 7 Years Follow-up Study in Taiwan

Shihcheng LIU¹, Yushu CHEN¹, Chienyang LIN²

¹Department of Crime Prevention and Corrections, Central Police University, ²Graduate School of Criminology, National Taipei University

2. Perspectives on Crime: Desistance Theories, Developmental and Life Course Perspectives

43. The Criminal Justice System: Prisoner Reentry

IP-011 Stigma Management Strategies among Ex-prisoners in Hong Kong

Cheuk Lap Jacky SIU

Department of Sociology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

IP-012 Withdrawal

3. Perspectives on Crime: Strain, Learning, Structure, Culture, Anomie, and Control Theories

4. Perspectives on Crime: Situational and Interactionist Theories

IP-013* **The Impact of Human Emergencies on Aviation Crime Prevention at International Airports**

Hsiu Chen HUANG

Central Police University

IP-014 **Withdrawal**

3. Perspectives on Crime: Strain, Learning, Structure, Culture, Anomie, and Control Theories

19. Types of Offending: Juvenile Delinquency Young people

IP-015 **Exploring the impact of attachment on delinquency**

Lanyue GUAN¹, Hideo OKAMOTO²

¹Graduate School of Humanities and Sciences, Nara Women's University,

²Division of Human Life and Environmental Sciences, Nara Women's University

IP-016 **Withdrawal**

5. Perspectives on Crime: Social Disorganization and Community Dynamics

35. The Criminal Justice System: Police Strategies, Interventions, and Community Relations

IP-017 **How Police Legitimacy Improve Collective Efficacy in China's Communities**

Zhan TUO

Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Macau

5. Perspectives on Crime: Social Disorganization and Community Dynamics

39. The Criminal Justice System: Community Corrections

IP-018 **The Effect of the Great East Japan Earthquake on the Probation in Fukushima**

Yuki TAKAHASHI

Fukushima University

5. Perspectives on Crime: Social Disorganization and Community Dynamics

64. Others

IP-019 **Relationship between lifeline restoration in disaster areas and crime occurrence**

Anna MATSUKAWA

National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Resilience

6. Perspectives on Crime: Feminist Criminological Perspectives

11. Types of Offending: Family and Intimate Partner Violence

IP-020 The influence of financial independence on Chinese women's intimate partner violence experience

Carrie KW LI, Jianhong LIU

University of Macau

6. Perspectives on Crime: Feminist Criminological Perspectives

12. Types of Offending: Sexual Offending

IP-021 Unequal Sex: The Illusion of "Freedom" in Taiwan's Criminology and Criminal Law

Ting-Wei ZHANG

Graduated students in College of Law, National Taiwan University

6. Perspectives on Crime: Feminist Criminological Perspectives

13. Types of Offending: Sex Work and Human Trafficking

IP-022 Sex work in Bangladeshi context

John Geoffrey SCOTT¹, Habiba SULTANA^{1,2}

¹School of Justice, Queensland University of Technology, ²Jagannath University, Dhaka, Bangladesh

IP-023 Withdrawal

6. Perspectives on Crime: Feminist Criminological Perspectives

57. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Methodology

IP-024 Doing Criminological Fieldwork in Japan

Mari KITA

Eastern Illinois University

IP-025 Withdrawal

8. Types of Offending: Violent Crime

15. Types of Offending: Organized Crime and Corruption

IP-026 Ghost Marriage in Rural China

T Wing LO

City University of Hong Kong

8. Types of Offending: Violent Crime

25. Correlates of Crime: Neighborhoods & Structural Inequalities

IP-027 Institutional Anomie, Social Inequality and Opportunity Theories Revisited: Analyzing Economic and Non-Economic Homicide Cases from Judgment Documents of China

Hua ZHONG¹, Yanyu XIN², Sitao LI³, Tianji CAI⁴, Yuxuan GU¹

¹The Chinese University of Hong Kong, ²Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, ³University of Toronto, ⁴University of Macau

IP-028 Withdrawal

9. Types of Offending: Property and Public Order Crime

35. The Criminal Justice System: Police Strategies, Interventions, and Community Relations

IP-029 Utilizing Autonomous Real-time Edge Video Analytics for Detecting Parking Lot Crimes

Shannon E REID¹, Hamed TABKHI²

¹Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, UNC Charlotte, ²Department of Computer Engineering, UNC Charlotte

10. Types of Offending: Drugs

19. Types of Offending: Juvenile Delinquency Young people

IP-030 Dealing with substance abuse in public space; from the perspectives of residents around Tung Chau Street Park, Hong Kong

Aikins Amoako ASIAMA

Sociology Department, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

10. Types of Offending: Drugs

19. Types of Offending: Juvenile Delinquency Young people

IP-031* A Study on the Current Situations, Dilemmas, and Response for Juvenile Drug Crime Prevention and Control Mechanism in Taiwan

Li Wen ZENG¹, Jui Rey KO², Tsui Wen HUANG³

¹Department of Crime Prevention and Corrections, Central Police University,

²Department of Border Police, Central Police University, ³Department of Administration Police, Central Police University

10. Types of Offending: Drugs

35. The Criminal Justice System: Police Strategies, Interventions, and Community Relations

IP-032* Research Collaborative of Policing-A Case Study of Taiwan Cross-Border Drug Investigation

Chin I CHEN

Central Police University

10. Types of Offending: Drugs

48. Perceptions of Crime & Justice: Media & Social Construction of Crime

- IP-033 “Methamphetamine users” in the Japanese news media**
—Focusing on the media coverage of celebrity’s methamphetamine use—

Midori YOSHIDA

Chuo University

10. Types of Offending: Drugs

51. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Cross-National Comparison of Crime & Justice

- IP-034 An examination of legislative mechanism for cannabis control between Thailand and Japan: A cross-country comparison and analysis**

Bang-on THEPTHIEN^{1,3}, Yasuhiro MARUYAMA², Paprapun CHUCHAROEN³, Soe Ah HONG³

¹Ryukoku University Law School, Japan, ²Rissho University Faculty of Law, Japan,

³ASEAN Institute for Health Development, Mahidol University, Thailand

11. Types of Offending: Family and Intimate Partner Violence

33. Correlates of Crime: Restorative Justice

- IP-035 Restorative Justice in Cases of Domestic Violence: Danger or Opportunity?**

Gabor HERA

Foresee Research Group

12. Types of Offending: Sexual Offending

36. The Criminal Justice System: Prosecution, Courts & Sentencing

- IP-036 Let's talk about sex:
The Influence of Judges' Gender and Age on the Verdict of Sexual Offence Cases**

Ronen SHEHMAN, Avital MENTOVICH

School of Criminology, University of Haifa

- IP-037 Withdrawal**

12. Types of Offending: Sexual Offending

58. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Crime Statistics, Victimization Survey

- IP-038 Consideration of teachers' sex crimes in criminal law crimes**

Wataru OHASHI

Division of Biostatistics, Clinical Research Center, Aichi Medical University Hospital

13. Types of Offending: Sex Work and Human Trafficking

16. Types of Offending: Identity Theft and Cyber Crime

- IP-039 The Impact of Technologies on Transnational Organised Crime Markets**

Michael LEVI, Luca GIOMMONI, Matthew WILLIAMS, Pete BURNAP

School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University

14. Types of Offending: White Collar, Occupational, and Corporate Crime Corruption

16. Types of Offending: Identity Theft and Cyber Crime

IP-040 Personal Information Leakage Notification and Criminal Law in Cashless Society

Hironao KANEKO

Tokyo Institute of Technology

14. Types of Offending: White Collar, Occupational, and Corporate Crime Corruption

51. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Cross-National Comparison of Crime & Justice

IP-041 Re-examining Shaming and Corporate/White-Collar Crimes in a Comparative Context

Michael LEVI

School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University

IP-042 Withdrawal

16. Types of Offending: Identity Theft and Cyber Crime

19. Types of Offending: Juvenile Delinquency Young people

IP-043 Analysis of young people's use of SNSs and their recognition of its risk

Yumiko YAHAGI¹, Ko SHIKATA²

¹The Institute of Comparative Law in Japan, Chuo University, ²Faculty of Law, Chuo University

16. Types of Offending: Identity Theft and Cyber Crime

28. Correlates of Crime: Bullying, Harassment, and Abuse

IP-044 Understand cyberbullying victimization from an integrated approach

Shun-Yung Kevin WANG^{1,2}, Ming-Li HSIEH³, Liqun CAO⁴

¹University of South Florida, ²National Taipei University, ³University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire, ⁴Ontario Tech University

16. Types of Offending: Identity Theft and Cyber Crime

57. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Methodology

IP-045 Cybercrime as Complex System

Ko SHIKATA

Faculty of Law, Chuo University

17. Types of Offending: State Crime, Political Crime, and Terrorism

18. Types of Offending: Hate Crime

IP-046 Assessing Right-Wing Terror Threats in Japan – Comparative Analysis between Japan and the United States

Yoshiki KOBAYASHI

Graduate School of Governance Studies, Meiji University

17. Types of Offending: State Crime, Political Crime, and Terrorism

47. The Criminal Justice System: Politics and Justice

IP-047 Epidemiology of Violence in the Philippines

Christopher N MAGNO, Patria GARCIA

Gannon University

17. Types of Offending: State Crime, Political Crime, and Terrorism

51. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Cross-National Comparison of Crime & Justice

IP-048 Balancing Counterterrorism and Civil Liberties in Japan - Accessing Japan's Parliamentary Intelligence Oversight System

Yoshiki KOBAYASHI

Graduate School of Governance Studies, Meiji University

17. Types of Offending: State Crime, Political Crime, and Terrorism

51. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Cross-National Comparison of Crime & Justice

IP-049 Criminal Negligence and Crimes Against Humanity: Japan's Failure to Respond to the COVID-19 Pandemic in the Age of Anthropocene

Hiroshi FUKURAI

University of California, Santa Cruz

18. Types of Offending: Hate Crime

50. Perceptions of Crime & Justice: Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk

IP-050 Fear of Zainichi and the Long Shadow of Japan's Late-1990s Moral Panic about Crime

Yutaka YOSHIDA

The University of Manchester

IP-051 Withdrawal

19. Types of Offending: Juvenile Delinquency Young people

28. Correlates of Crime: Bullying, Harassment, and Abuse

IP-052 The surveillance school in context: Educator interpretations and experiences with surveillance as a tool to respond to online aggression and harm in the classroom

Michael ADORJAN¹, Rosemary RICCIARDELLI²

¹University of Calgary, ²Memorial University of Newfoundland

19. Types of Offending: Juvenile Delinquency Young people

32. Correlates of Crime: Victimization

IP-053 Life style, guardian and juvenile cyber victimisation in China

Lennon Y.C. CHANG

School of Social Science, Monash University

19. Types of Offending: Juvenile Delinquency Young people

33. Correlates of Crime: Restorative Justice

IP-054 **Beginnings and Evolution of Restorative Justice in Singapore: Trends and Future Developments**

Katherine Yuyi KWAN

City University of Hong Kong

19. Types of Offending: Juvenile Delinquency Young people

35. The Criminal Justice System: Police Strategies, Interventions, and Community Relations

IP-055 **The Research of the Relationship of Interaction between the Police and Juvenile Offenders in Taiwan**

Chien Jung HUANG, Hua Fu HSU

Institute of Criminology, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan

19. Types of Offending: Juvenile Delinquency Young people

44. The Criminal Justice System: The Juvenile Justice System

IP-056 **Creating a seamless support system in Correctional Education -the practice of social welfare support for Juvenile delinquents in a Japanese juvenile training school -**

Yumiko KITAGAWA

Shikoku Gakuin University

IP-057 **Withdrawal**

19. Types of Offending: Juvenile Delinquency Young people

51. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Cross-National Comparison of Crime & Justice

IP-058 **Constructions of deviance in German-Japanese comparison: A cross-national study on deviant youths' perception of nonnormative behavior**

Stephanie OSAWA

Department of Modern Japanese Studies, University of Duesseldorf

20. Correlates of Crime: Gangs and Co-offenders

55. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Asian Criminology and Southern Criminology

IP-059 **Reimagining the landscape of gangs; reflections from Bangladesh and China**

Sally ATKINSON-SHEPPARD

University of Westminster

22. Correlates of Crime: Trauma and Mental Health

32. Correlates of Crime: Victimization

IP-060 **Sharing Perspectives Connecting Perpetrators and Victims-Trauma Informed Care**

Yuuka OOKA

Mukogawa Women's University, Japan

22. Correlates of Crime: Trauma and Mental Health

56. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Teaching Criminology

- IP-061** **Consideration of volunteer activities to support crime victims through Kamishibai production and performance : Factors for safely incorporating victim support activities into undergraduate education**

Ryota MASUDA¹, Reiko KAMIJI²

¹Sugiyama Jogakuen University, Dept.Psychology, ²Sanyo Gakuen University

- IP-062** **Withdrawal**

- IP-063** **Withdrawal**

24. Correlates of Crime: Immigration/Migration

55. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Asian Criminology and Southern Criminology

- IP-064** **Contesting Crimmigration in Post Hukou China**

Tian MA

School of Applied Social Sciences, De Montfort University, Leicester, UK

24. Correlates of Crime: Immigration/Migration

57. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Methodology

- IP-065** **Why people migrate: A biographical approach to understanding irregular Chinese migration to the UK**

Siyu LUO

University of Manchester

25. Correlates of Crime: Neighborhoods & Structural Inequalities

39. The Criminal Justice System: Community Corrections

- IP-066** **The Influence of Individual Characteristics and Socioeconomic Factors of Residential Area on Elderly Parolee Recidivism in Japan**

Masayuki TANI¹, Mamoru AMEMIYA²

¹Rehabilitation Bureau, Ministry of Justice, ²Faculty of Systems and Information Engineering, University of Tsukuba

- IP-067** **Withdrawal**

28. Correlates of Crime: Bullying, Harassment, and Abuse

49. Perceptions of Crime & Justice: Attitudes about the Criminal Justice System & Punishment

IP-068 Bayesian inferences in sentencing judgement of university students regarding child abuse and neglect cases

Kohske OGATA

Faculty of Human and Social Sciences, Osaka Ohtani University

29. Correlates of Crime: Families and Peers

38. The Criminal Justice System: Jails & Prisons

IP-069 Gender Differences in Caregiving among Prisoners in Japan

Ayako SASAKI

United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI)

29. Correlates of Crime: Families and Peers

38. The Criminal Justice System: Jails & Prisons

IP-070 Families of Offenders/Prisoners in the UK and Japan Abstract Body

Mari KITA¹, Rachel CONDRY²

¹Eastern Illinois University, ²Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford

29. Correlates of Crime: Families and Peers

43. The Criminal Justice System: Prisoner Reentry

IP-071 The impact of group work on inmates' parent-child conflicts

Daisuke SHIMOGO

Shimane Asahi Rehabilitation Program Center

30. Correlates of Crime: School Experiences

33. Correlates of Crime: Restorative Justice

IP-072 Restorative Practices in School Settings

Gabor HERA

Foresee Research Group

30. Correlates of Crime: School Experiences

57. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Methodology

IP-073 A Brief Talk on the Importance of Campus Safety Management by Military Instructors Withdrawing from Schools

Lin Yueh HENG

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32. Correlates of Crime: Victimization

49. Perceptions of Crime & Justice: Attitudes about the Criminal Justice System & Punishment

IP-074 THE MODELS OF REVENGE AND RETRIBUTION: AN OVERLAP IN PRACTICE

Anupama SHARMA

The University of Hong Kong

IP-075 Withdrawal

IP-076 Withdrawal

IP-077 Withdrawal

33. Correlates of Crime: Restorative Justice

64. Others

**IP-078 Can pop culture play a role in preventing environmental harm?
An analysis of Nausicaa of the Valley of the Wind**

Orika KOMATSUBARA

Kansai University

IP-079 Withdrawal

34. The Criminal Justice System: Police Organization and Training

35. The Criminal Justice System: Police Strategies, Interventions, and Community Relations

**IP-080* A study on the Factors Affecting the Performance of Criminal Investigation Police
Officers in Investigating Cross-order Telecom fraud**

Hsin-Hsiung SU, Jeng-Tzu CHIU

Central Police University(Taiwan)

34. The Criminal Justice System: Police Organization and Training

35. The Criminal Justice System: Police Strategies, Interventions, and Community Relations

**IP-081* The Research on Domestic Violence Prevention Officers' Core Competence in Taipei
City Police Department**

Tai-jung HO, Yi-hsien SZU

Central Police University(Taiwan)

34. The Criminal Justice System: Police Organization and Training

35. The Criminal Justice System: Police Strategies, Interventions, and Community Relations

IP-082* The research of Criminal Code of the Armed Forces Article 73.

Yueh-Feng WU, Tian Yu SHIU

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34. The Criminal Justice System: Police Organization and Training

35. The Criminal Justice System: Police Strategies, Interventions, and Community Relations

IP-083 Effects of police legitimacy on job satisfaction of police organizations and individuals

Chikao URANAKA, Koun KIM

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34. The Criminal Justice System: Police Organization and Training

35. The Criminal Justice System: Police Strategies, Interventions, and Community Relations

IP-084 Effects of police legitimacy on job satisfaction of police organizations and individuals

Koun KIM, Chikao URANAKA

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34. The Criminal Justice System: Police Organization and Training

35. The Criminal Justice System: Police Strategies, Interventions, and Community Relations

IP-085 Exploring the turnover intent of police officers in different career stages in Taiwan

Shuping TZENG

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35. The Criminal Justice System: Police Strategies, Interventions, and Community Relations

49. Perceptions of Crime & Justice: Attitudes about the Criminal Justice System & Punishment

IP-086 Exploring a social identity theory of shared narrative

Kwan-Lamar BLOUNT-HILL

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35. The Criminal Justice System: Police Strategies, Interventions, and Community Relations

49. Perceptions of Crime & Justice: Attitudes about the Criminal Justice System & Punishment

IP-087 Police Reform and Celebrity Culture: The Criminal Justice Activism of Naomi Osaka

Mathieu DEFLEM

Department of Sociology, University of South Carolina

35. The Criminal Justice System: Police Strategies, Interventions, and Community Relations

64. Others

IP-088 Artificial intelligence-based crime detection: Twitter data on a major ridesharing company and a major homesharing company

Robin J. KEMPF¹, Chelsea A. BINNS²

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36. The Criminal Justice System: Prosecution, Courts & Sentencing

40. The Criminal Justice System: Alternative to imprisonment, Diversion Program

IP-089 Measuring severity evaluations of punishments with partially suspended imprisonment by Thurston's paired comparison

Masahiro FUJITA

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36. The Criminal Justice System: Prosecution, Courts & Sentencing

41. The Criminal Justice System: Therapeutic Jurisprudence

IP-090 **Legal Insanity vs. Medical Insanity: Dilemma of Insanity Defense and Reforming the Criminal Law in Sri Lanka**

Muthukuda Jeeva NIRIELLA

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36. The Criminal Justice System: Prosecution, Courts & Sentencing

49. Perceptions of Crime & Justice: Attitudes about the Criminal Justice System & Punishment

IP-091 **Judges are not ruthless: A comparison of lay vs. professional sentencing recommendations in a nursing murder**

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36. The Criminal Justice System: Prosecution, Courts & Sentencing

49. Perceptions of Crime & Justice: Attitudes about the Criminal Justice System & Punishment

IP-092 **Court Files in Japan's Criminal Trials -- Public Access Denied**

Lawrence REPETA^{1,2}

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IP-093 **Withdrawal**

37. The Criminal Justice System: Capital Punishment

42. The Criminal Justice System: Procedural Justice

IP-094 **Verifying Wrongful Convictions**

Michael H FOX

Hyogo University

37. The Criminal Justice System: Capital Punishment

45. The Criminal Justice System: Mass Incarceration, Punitivism, Penal Populism

IP-095 **Life Imprisonment without Parole in China: A Policy Perspective**

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37. The Criminal Justice System: Capital Punishment

49. Perceptions of Crime & Justice: Attitudes about the Criminal Justice System & Punishment

IP-096 **Choosing life or death in Singapore**

Wing Cheong CHAN

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IP-097 Withdrawal

IP-098 Withdrawal

38. The Criminal Justice System: Jails & Prisons

43. The Criminal Justice System: Prisoner Reentry

IP-099 Assessing the Good Lives Model in the Japanese context: Findings from the Primary Human Goods Survey of prisoners in Japan.

Ikuo AIZAWA¹, Tomoya MUKAI², Yui FUKUSHIMA³, Shigeru IRIYAMA⁴

¹Rissho University, ²Tokyo University, ³Nihon University, ⁴Toyo University

38. The Criminal Justice System: Jails & Prisons

45. The Criminal Justice System: Mass Incarceration, Punitivism, Penal Populism

IP-100 The Long-Term Effects of Solitary Confinement from the Perspective of inmates

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38. The Criminal Justice System: Jails & Prisons

46. The Criminal Justice System: Prisoner Experiences with the Justice System and Convict Criminology

IP-101* The impact of life satisfaction on intention to stay in correctional facility custodial personnel.

Kun-Pao CHOU, Hsin-Cheng LIANG

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38. The Criminal Justice System: Jails & Prisons

64. Others

IP-102 Report on the current status and diffusion of risk assessment.

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39. The Criminal Justice System: Community Corrections

43. The Criminal Justice System: Prisoner Reentry

IP-103 Targets of intervention during forensic probation in Japan

Akiko KIKUCHI

National Institute of Mental Health

40. The Criminal Justice System: Alternative to imprisonment, Diversion Program

62. Covid-19 & Criminology: Imprisonment in pandemic times (Covid-19)

IP-104 Managing Prisons and Prisoners in the Pandemic: Response in India

Upneet LALLI

Institute of Correctional Administration

42. The Criminal Justice System: Procedural Justice

51. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Cross-National Comparison of Crime & Justice

IP-105 Studying lay-jury systems around the world: The case of Japan's saiban-in

William R. CRAWLEY

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43. The Criminal Justice System: Prisoner Reentry

50. Perceptions of Crime & Justice: Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk

IP-106 The Community as a Liminal Correctional Space

Jordan ANDERSON

Institute of Criminology, Victoria University of Wellington

IP-107 Withdrawal

47. The Criminal Justice System: Politics and Justice

64. Others

IP-108 Re-constructing the definition of "innocence": making new paradigm for miscarriage of justice

Makoto IBUSUKI

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48. Perceptions of Crime & Justice: Media & Social Construction of Crime

50. Perceptions of Crime & Justice: Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk

IP-109 The Effect of Internet Media Exposure on Fear of Crime among Youth

Yuko MATSUSHIMA

Department of Psychology, Senshu University

IP-110 Withdrawal

51. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Cross-National Comparison of Crime & Justice

58. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Crime Statistics, Victimization Survey

IP-111 Prison and Probation through time and SPACE: A cross-national analysis

Yuji Z. HASHIMOTO, Mélanie M. TIAGO, Marcelo F. AEBI

School of Criminal Sciences, University of Lausanne

52. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Historical Comparisons of Crime & Justice

54. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Globalization, Crime, and Justice

IP-112 Colonial Judges and Suspects' Rights in Asian Contexts

Luke MARSH

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54. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Globalization, Crime, and Justice

57. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Methodology

IP-113 Japanese Culture(s) of Illegal Drug Control: A Q-sort of Practitioners

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IP-114 Withdrawal

55. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Asian Criminology and Southern Criminology

57. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Methodology

IP-115 Possibility of Development of Asian Criminology

Minoru YOKOYAMA

Kokugakuin University

57. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Methodology

58. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Crime Statistics, Victimization Survey

IP-116 The First Challenge to Develop Japan Crime Harm Index: An Analysis of Crime Harm Distribution in Tokyo

Tomoya OHYAMA¹, Masayuki TANI², Momoka NAKAE³, Kazunori HANYU⁴

¹University of Tsukuba, ²Ministry of Justice of Japan, ³National Police Agency of Japan, ⁴Nihon University

60. Covid-19 & Criminology: Crime in pandemic times (Covid-19) OR Crime under the conditions of a pandemic (Covid-19)

61. Covid-19 & Criminology: The pandemic (Covid-19) and criminological theory

IP-117 Spatial Dimensions of Crime and Justice in the Pandemic City

Alison YOUNG

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Conference Bursary Award for ACS2020

64. Others

57. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Methodology

YF-01 Fears, Confidences, and Motivations: For Young Criminologists to Fieldwork in the Golden Triangle

Hai Thanh LUONG

Institute of Research and Development, Duy Tan University

Index of Categories for Individual Presentations

1. Perspectives on Crime: Biological, Bio-social, and Psychological Perspectives

IP-001, IP-002, IP-003

2. Perspectives on Crime: Desistance Theories, Developmental and Life Course Perspectives

IP-004, IP-005*, IP-006, IP-007, IP-008, IP-009, IP-010*, IP-011

3. Perspectives on Crime: Strain, Learning, Structure, Culture, Anomie, and Control Theories

IP-013*, IP-015

4. Perspectives on Crime: Situational and Interactionist Theories

IP-013*

5. Perspectives on Crime: Social Disorganization and Community Dynamics

IP-017, IP-018, IP-019

6. Perspectives on Crime: Feminist Criminological Perspectives

IP-020, IP-021, IP-022, IP-024

8. Types of Offending: Violent Crime

IP-026, IP-027

9. Types of Offending: Property and Public Order Crime

IP-029

10. Types of Offending: Drugs

IP-001, IP-004, IP-005*, IP-006, IP-030, IP-031*, IP-032*, IP-033, IP-034

11. Types of Offending: Family and Intimate Partner Violence

IP-020, IP-035

12. Types of Offending: Sexual Offending

IP-002, IP-021, IP-036, IP-038

13. Types of Offending: Sex Work and Human Trafficking

IP-022, IP-039

14. Types of Offending: White Collar, Occupational, and Corporate Crime Corruption

IP-040, IP-041

15. Types of Offending: Organized Crime and Corruption

IP-026

16. Types of Offending: Identity Theft and Cyber Crime

IP-039, IP-040, IP-043, IP-044, IP-045

17. Types of Offending: State Crime, Political Crime, and Terrorism

IP-046, IP-047, IP-048, IP-049

18. Types of Offending: Hate Crime

IP-046, IP-050

19. Types of Offending: Juvenile Delinquency Young people

IP-007, IP-008, IP-015, IP-030, IP-031*, IP-043, IP-052, IP-053, IP-054, IP-055, IP-056, IP-058

20. Correlates of Crime: Gangs and Co-offenders

IP-059

22. Correlates of Crime: Trauma and Mental Health

IP-060, IP-061

24. Correlates of Crime: Immigration/Migration

IP-064, IP-065

25. Correlates of Crime: Neighborhoods & Structural Inequalities

IP-027, IP-066

28. Correlates of Crime: Bullying, Harassment, and Abuse

IP-044, IP-052, IP-068

29. Correlates of Crime: Families and Peers

IP-009, IP-069, IP-070, IP-071

30. Correlates of Crime: School Experiences

IP-072, IP-073

32. Correlates of Crime: Victimization

IP-053, IP-060, IP-074

33. Correlates of Crime: Restorative Justice

IP-035, IP-054, IP-072, IP-078

34. The Criminal Justice System: Police Organization and Training

IP-080*, IP-081*, IP-082*, IP-083, IP-084, IP-085

35. The Criminal Justice System: Police Strategies, Interventions, and Community Relations

IP-017, IP-029, IP-032*, IP-055, IP-080*, IP-081*, IP-082*, IP-083, IP-084, IP-085, IP-086, IP-087, IP-088

36. The Criminal Justice System: Prosecution, Courts & Sentencing

IP-036, IP-089, IP-090, IP-091, IP-092

37. The Criminal Justice System: Capital Punishment

IP-094, IP-095, IP-096

38. The Criminal Justice System: Jails & Prisons

IP-069, IP-070, IP-099, IP-100, IP-101*, IP-102

39. The Criminal Justice System: Community Corrections

IP-003, IP-018, IP-066, IP-103

40. The Criminal Justice System: Alternative to imprisonment, Diversion Program

IP-089, IP-104

41. The Criminal Justice System: Therapeutic Jurisprudence

IP-090

42. The Criminal Justice System: Procedural Justice

IP-094, IP-105

43. The Criminal Justice System: Prisoner Reentry

IP-010*, IP-011, IP-071, IP-099, IP-103, IP-106

44. The Criminal Justice System: The Juvenile Justice System

IP-056

45. The Criminal Justice System: Mass Incarceration, Punitivism, Penal Populism

IP-095, IP-100

46. The Criminal Justice System: Prisoner Experiences with the Justice System and Convict Criminology

IP-101*

47. The Criminal Justice System: Politics and Justice

IP-047, IP-108

48. Perceptions of Crime & Justice: Media & Social Construction of Crime

IP-033, IP-109

49. Perceptions of Crime & Justice: Attitudes about the Criminal Justice System & Punishment

IP-068, IP-074, IP-086, IP-087, IP-091, IP-092, IP-096

50. Perceptions of Crime & Justice: Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk

IP-050, IP-106, IP-109

51. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Cross-National Comparison of Crime & Justice

IP-034, IP-041, IP-048, IP-049, IP-058, IP-105, IP-111

52. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Historical Comparisons of Crime & Justice

IP-112

54. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Globalization, Crime, and Justice

IP-112, IP-113

55. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Asian Criminology and Southern Criminology

IP-059, IP-064, IP-115

56. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Teaching Criminology

IP-061

57. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Methodology

IP-024, IP-045, IP-065, IP-073, IP-113, IP-115, IP-116, YF-01

58. Comparative & Historical Perspectives: Crime Statistics, Victimization Survey

IP-038, IP-111, IP-116

60. Covid-19 & Criminology: Crime in pandemic times (Covid-19) OR Crime under the conditions of a pandemic (Covid-19)

IP-117

61. Covid-19 & Criminology: The pandemic (Covid-19) and criminological theory

IP-117

62. Covid-19 & Criminology: Imprisonment in pandemic times (Covid-19)

IP-104

64. Others

IP-019, IP-078, IP-088, IP-102, IP-108, YF-01

Index and Contacts for Session Participants

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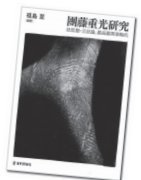
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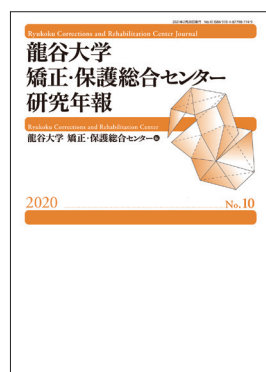
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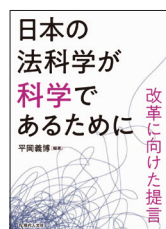
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