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## A Short History of New Zealand Criminology

James Rodgers and Philip Stenning

Criminology in New Zealand has seen continual growth since the 1960s and has contributed to public debate and academic publications, along with the development of criminal justice policy and legislation. The introduction of a dedicated Institute of Criminology at Victoria University of Wellington (VUW) was the result of a perceived need for evidence-based research focussing on crime and criminal justice in New Zealand. The institute has been the centre of criminological research for much of the past 35 years. However, the expansion of criminology teaching and research around the country has seen an influx of local and international scholars contributing to the study of crime in New Zealand. Following the establishment and growth of criminology in Wellington, programmes were developed at universities in Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin throughout the 1970s and 1980s. These universities continue to offer dedicated undergraduate and postgraduate degrees in criminology or criminal justice. The uptake of criminology has coincided with the increased popularity of law and order politics, as well as a louder call among academics for a public voice that emphasises evidence-based policies for the future.<sup>1</sup>

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## Justice Sector Research and Reform

In 1961, John Robson—then Secretary for Justice—and Ralph Hanan—then Minister for Justice—played a crucial role in implementing progressive criminal justice legislation. Despite opposition from the public and government members, they encouraged Parliament to repeal capital punishment. During their tenure, the pair worked to introduce alternatives to imprisonment, with one of the most notable advancements being the introduction of periodic detention in 1962. A year later, New Zealand introduced the world's first criminal injuries compensation legislation (Cameron 1963), further emphasising the progressive and reformist efforts of Robson and Hanan. These ideals and an emphasis on evidence-based policy formed the foundation of the Institute of Criminology at VUW.

Within the justice sector, Kim Workman (Ngāti Kahungunu and Rangitāne) has been a long-standing member in a variety of roles. In 1972, he studied undergraduate criminology papers at Victoria University of Wellington under John Robson, who encouraged further engagement with criminology and emphasised reform. In 1976, Workman moved to the New Zealand Office of the Ombudsman. In 1989, he was appointed Assistant Secretary (Penal Institutions) at the Department of Justice and oversaw major penal reforms during his tenure. In 1995, Workman joined the Board of Prison Fellowship New Zealand, and in 2000, the board appointed him to the position of National Director. During this time, he continued to advocate for penal reform and campaigned for less punitive penal policies and an increased focus on restorative justice and prisoner reintegration (Workman 2008, 2011a, 2011b). He is an Honorary Adjunct Senior Research Fellow at the institute, and he was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Literature from VUW in May 2016.

Moana Jackson (Ngāti Kahungunu and Ngāti Porou) has been a significant contributor in the area of Māori and the criminal justice system. His seminal report *He Whaipāanga Hou: The Māori and the Criminal Justice System*—published in 1987—highlighted the failings of the New Zealand justice system with respect to Māori and offered solutions that could reduce the disproportionate rates of Māori entering the justice system, as well as their unfair treatment by the police, courts, and corrections. Jackson has also worked internationally regarding Indigenous issues, including the drafting of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Te Puni Kōkiri, the Ministry of Māori Development, leads Māori public policy and advises on policy affecting Māori well-being. In 1992, it replaced

the Ministry of Māori Affairs (Manatū Māori) and the IwiTransition Agency (Te Tira Ahu Iwi). It contributes evidence-based research that informs both the public and government and monitors the adequacy of the state sector's services to Māori. Te Puni Kōkiri has produced a number of reports related to Māori and the justice system, including *Addressing the Drivers of Crime for Māori*; *A Study of the Children of Prisoners: Findings from Māori data*; and *Māori Designed, Developed and Delivered Initiatives to Reduce Māori Offending and Re-offending*. The policy analysis of Te Puni Kōkiri was strengthened by Juan Tauri, Simone Bull, and Harry Tam using criminological theory and methods. Juan Tauri worked at VUW from 1996 to 1999, moved on to AUT where he worked from 2009 to 2010 and has been Australia-based since 2011. Dr Tauri has been critical of the lack of empirical research and commentary by New Zealand criminology on Māori issues. He continues to highlight this critique and works to provide a more informed perspective of research involving Māori and New Zealand's justice system.

## The Growth of Criminology in Auckland

Criminology in New Zealand was first taught at the University of Auckland (UoA) which ran a Diploma in Criminology from 1965 to 1995. Allan Nixon from the law faculty at UoA was a significant contributor to the teaching of this diploma. Nixon wanted to challenge conventional thinking about crime, namely that crime be recognised as a normal part of everyday life and wanting the understanding of who was criminal to be broadened to recognise middle-class crimes such as tax fraud. His book, *A Child's Guide to Crime* (1974), was provocative, especially when tackling the area of women and crime. Other influential teachers in UoA's criminology programme in the late 1960s and early 1970s included Bernard Brown, who later supervised Greg Newbold's PhD, and David Williams, who made a clear point about the racist justice system by handing himself over to the police for stealing a pen from UoA. He said his crime was intentional and premeditated, and he had no intention of returning the pen and should be charged with theft from his employer. This was in response to a young Pasifika male factory worker being arrested for "stealing" a plastic comb from the rejects bin at the factory where he worked.

In 2008, the area of criminology was revived at UoA with the introduction of a criminology undergraduate programme taught from within the Department of Sociology by both sociologists and criminologists (Crothers et al. 2014). The BA major in criminology was extended to include an Honours year and a Masters programme in 2011; and a still developing

PhD programme. By 2000, Dr Tracey McIntosh (Tuhoe) had joined the Department of Sociology and contributed to the academic study of Māori and the criminal justice system, and inequality and marginalisation within New Zealand. In 2009, Dr William Wood joined the department providing a focus on restorative justice, prisons, and youth crime until he accepted a position at Griffith University in Australia in 2012. In 2010, Dr James Oleson was hired to lead the criminology programme at UoA. His research focusses on psychological criminology, including high-IQ criminals, and sentencing including New Zealand's implementation of the controversial "three strikes" legislation. Professor Alan France was also appointed in 2010 and has researched extensively on youth and the life course including youth crime and youth subcultures. The year 2011 saw Dr Alice Mills and Dr David Mayeda join the department. Dr Mills focusses her attention on family reintegration, mental health in prisons, the criminal justice system, and the role of NGOs within it. Dr Mayeda's research centres on youth violence. Dr Ronald Kramer joined in 2013, researching social structures, punishment, and the construction of deviance. In the same year, Dr Robert Webb (Ngāpuhi) moved from Auckland University of Technology (AUT) to UoA, continuing his research into the experiences of Indigenous people with the justice system, crime and justice, and bio-identity and organ transplants. Dr Webb has collaborated widely regarding the involvement of Māori in the justice system, has been a co-editor of the *New Zealand Sociology* journal and an associate editor of *Kōtuitui*, and has served on the editorial board of the *MAI Journal*. In 2014, Scott Poynting was appointed professor, contributing to research on Islamophobic hate crime and state crime.<sup>2</sup> Finally, Dr Claire Meehan was hired in 2015 continuing with her research on the criminological aspects of sex and drugs.

The law faculty at UoA also contributed towards the study of risk with Kris Gledhill and Warren Brookbanks, and the study of Rangatahi Courts with Khylee Quince. All three have recently moved to AUT. Julia Tolmie has contributed to the research areas of criminal law, family law, and women and the law. She has been serving as chair of the Family Violence Death Review Committee since December 2011 and served as a member of the New Zealand Government's Expert Advisory Group on Family Violence in 2013.

Continuing the revival of criminology in Auckland, UoA and AUT co-hosted the 2012 ANZSOC conference with the theme "Public Criminologies: Crime, Power, and Marginalisation". This was the first significant criminology conference to be held in Auckland. It was attended by approximately 300 domestic and international academics, government employees, and community organisation members. The conference was successful in raising the profile of

New Zealand criminology, with keynote plenaries by Professor Meda Chesney-Lind, Professor John Braithwaite, and Moana Jackson.

In 2014, AUT—co-sponsored by ANZSOC—hosted the inaugural New Zealand Criminology Symposium. This event provided a forum for New Zealand researchers, practitioners, policy makers, and non-governmental organisations to discuss local criminological issues. The 2015 edition of the symposium was again held at AUT, and in 2016, the event was hosted by UoA.

At AUT, the BA major in Criminology was spearheaded by the efforts of Dr Robert Webb, who joined AUT in 2000, and Dr John Buttle, who joined in 2006. The AUT criminology curriculum bridges the gap between critical thinking about the criminal justice system and an industry focus in order to equip students for the future challenges in crime policy and justice practice. It includes an emphasis on restorative justice and features a comprehensive work placement component for final year undergraduate students. Dr Buttle has continued his work on the police use of force and police reform and has extended his research to include both the New Zealand and Indonesian context. He is often engaged with the media and the public regarding debates around the police, most recently regarding the potential to regularly arm police in New Zealand. Dr Antje Deckert joined AUT in 2009, expanding the number of criminologists within the School of Social Sciences and Public Policy. Dr Deckert's research offers a counter-colonial critique on criminology's contribution to the marginalisation and mass incarceration of Indigenous peoples. Dr Deckert initiated and convened the first New Zealand Criminology Symposium at AUT and is currently serving her second term as ANZSOC's New Zealand Vice President. Critical reflections on practices regarding child witnesses in the criminal courts and evidence-based proposals for improving court processes are a core research focus for Dr Kirsten Hanna. Dr Laumua Tunufa'i warns about the consequences of publicly demonising or ridiculing Samoan youth gangs and maps out the impending growth of New Zealand's Samoan population and how this will affect the criminal justice landscape. Researchers at AUT engage closely with flax-roots organisations that pursue social justice on their own terms.

## **Criminology at Victoria University of Wellington**

VUW initiated its criminology teaching programme in 1968. In September 1969, Neil Cameron wrote to the *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology* (Cameron 1969) to inform readers that a position had been created to teach criminology.

In 1970, Dr John Robson was appointed as a Visiting Fellow at VUW with overall responsibility for the criminology programme. Dr Robson was known for his progressive views towards criminal justice and penal policy. With strong support from Professor John Edwards, who had become the Founding Director of the Centre for Criminology at the University of Toronto in Canada in 1963, Dr Robson became a tireless advocate for ensuring that criminal justice policy was based on sound research rather than political ideology or popular clamour (Robson 1987). During his first 5 years as a Visiting Fellow, he urged VUW to establish a criminology research institute. The upshot was a decision in 1974 to establish the Institute of Criminology at VUW with Robson as its first director. As was later described in the institute's thirtieth-anniversary publication (Institute of Criminology 2005, 6):

Three fundamental principles guided the Institute's conception and development: it had to be palpably independent from government; it was to give as much, if not more, priority to research as to teaching; and it was to be an institution through which scholarship from many disciplines were brought to bear on criminological issues and problems (social statistics, sociology, psychology and criminal law were specifically mentioned at that time).

With Dr Robson's assistance and the support of the Minister of Justice, the Commissioner of Police, and the Director General of Social Welfare, the Vice Chancellor secured government commitment to fund the institute, which officially opened its doors on 1 January 1975. The institute's staff consisted of Dr Robson as director, one senior lecturer, and two research officers.

Dr Robson was director of the institute for its first 5 years and oversaw the teaching of the criminology programme in the BA degree, as well as the development of a substantial programme of research, which included research on the news media and criminal justice (Robson 1976), values and criminal justice (Robson 1977a), the prerogative of mercy (Burnett 1977), the role of the New Zealand Ombudsman (Robson 1977b), and the history of penal transportation in New Zealand (Burnett 1978).

Dr Robson was succeeded as director by Professor Warren Young, who served in that position from 1980 to 1993. Professor Young described his term as the institute's director as building upon the foundation laid by Dr Robson, including the establishment of a major in criminology within the BA degree, the enrolment of the first postgraduate students, and an expanded research scope (Institute of Criminology 2005, 7). Professor Young noted the important balance of applied research and links with government agencies that had been strengthened during his time as director.

Significant scholars who joined the institute during Professor Young's term as director and became leading criminologists in New Zealand included Allison Morris, Jan Jordan, and John Pratt. Between 1980 and 1993, the institute published 14 books and major research reports on topics such as gangs, rape, the role of alcohol in violence, the prosecution process, policing, criminal justice policy, juvenile justice, the social effects of imprisonment on prisoners and their children, art in prison, crime surveys, prostitution, adult pre-trial diversion, and the history of punishment.<sup>3</sup>

On the teaching side, the institute established a Certificate in Criminology programme for practitioners in criminal justice and in related departments and agencies in 1982. Its first Masters student was enrolled in 1984 and its first PhD student in 1988. In 1992, the institute introduced an undergraduate major in criminology.

In 1993, Professor Young resigned from the directorship to take up the position of Deputy Secretary for Justice in the New Zealand government. He served as the Deputy President of the NZ Law Commission from 2004 to 2011 and was awarded the Insignia of a Companion of the Queen's Service Order for services to the law in 2015.

Professor Young was succeeded as director by Professor Allison Morris, who served in that position until 2002. The institute's research and teaching programmes—especially its postgraduate programmes—expanded significantly during her tenure. Its first PhD student graduated in 1996. On the research side, the most significant development was the establishment of the Crime and Justice Research Centre (CJRC) in 2002. As an applied, policy-focussed research centre, it undertook contract research for government and non-government clients. Its first director was Dr Gabrielle Maxwell, who had previously been a member of the research team in the Office of the Commissioner for Children in the Department of Justice and had joined the institute to head up its contract research group in 1996. The centre's second full-time member was Dr Venezia Kingi, who had also worked at the Office of the Commissioner for Children, joined the institute staff in 1999, and graduated with a PhD 1 year later.

Professor Morris and Dr Maxwell pursued a long and successful research collaboration during the 1990s and early 2000s, focussing on developments in youth justice and restorative justice in particular. They soon became recognised as world-class scholars in this field of research and policy. Equally importantly, they undertook the first national victimisation survey in New Zealand in 1996. The second such survey was conducted in 2001.

In 1996, VUW hosted the eleventh Annual Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology for the first time. The following

year, Dr John Pratt was appointed as editor of the *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, a position which he held for the next 7 years. In the same year, he became the first criminologist in New Zealand to be awarded one of the prestigious Royal Society of New Zealand's Marsden Fund Research Grants. In 2003, he was appointed to a Personal Chair in criminology at VUW.

On the teaching side, the institute introduced its Honours programme in 1995 with the expectation that this would be a pipeline into the PhD programme. In 2001, following negotiations with the government and NZ Police, the institute introduced its first undergraduate distance learning course as a component of its Certificate in Community Policing programme under the Victoria Police Education Programme (VPEP), through which serving police officers could gain a tertiary education qualification.

In 2002, Professor Morris resigned as the director of the institute and was succeeded by Professor Philip Stenning from Canada. In 2003, Dr Maxwell resigned as Director of the CJRC, and Ms Judy Paulin, who had been the Director of the Ministry of Justice's Research and Evaluation Unit since 1988, was appointed as acting director. The following year, Ms Pat Mayhew OBE, formerly the Programme Director in the Research, Statistics and Development Directorate at the Home Office in Britain, was appointed as the second permanent Director of the CJRC. She led the third National Survey of Crime Victims in 2005.

The institute's research and teaching programmes continued to grow in the mid-2000s, despite an economic environment in which cutbacks were the order of the day. By 2005, the institute had a full-time staff of seven, and the CJRC a full-time staff of five, as well as a number of associates in other institutions and the private sector who participated in its contract research. By the end of 2005, when Professor Stenning resigned to take up a chair at Keele University in the UK, the institute had graduated 11 PhD students, thus developing a critical mass of criminological scholars in New Zealand, with the institute as the lead institution in the field. Also in 2005, the institute hosted—for the second time—the Annual Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, at which one of its lecturers, Dr Elizabeth Stanley, was awarded ANZSOC's Young Scholar Prize. In 2006, Dr Mike Rowe from the UK took over as director of the institute. He held this position for 3 years, after which Associate Professor Jan Jordan took over for 1 year in 2010.

Dr Michael Roguski (Te Atiawa and Tūwharetoa) became Director of the CJRC in 2010, but the following year the centre was disestablished despite some opposition within the university and the public and private sectors.

In the same year, the Victoria Police Education Programme was also closed down. In 2012, Dr Julian Buchanan was appointed as the seventh director of the institute, a position which he held for 2 years until succeeded by Professor John Pratt. Meanwhile, Associate Professor Jan Jordan was appointed to the new position of Programme Director, to oversee the teaching programme. Reader in Criminology Elizabeth Stanley succeeded Professor Pratt as the institute's director in 2016.

In recent years, several of the institute's staff have been recipients of prestigious research grant awards. In 2009, in collaboration with Dr Antonia Lyons and Associate Professor Timothy McCreanor at Massey University, Dr Fiona Hutton was the recipient of a Marsden Fund Award to pursue research on young adult drinking and celebrity culture. In 2013, Reader Elizabeth Stanley was the recipient of a Rutherford Discovery Fellowship to pursue her research on the observance and curtailment of human rights in New Zealand, and Associate Professor Jan Jordan won a Marsden Fund Award in 2014 to pursue her research on an exploration of how the processes of silencing and objectification serve as barriers to change. The following year, Professor Pratt received another Marsden Fund Award, this time, to study "The Search for Security in an Age of Anxiety".

Between 2006 and 2016, eight PhD students and 22 MA students graduated from the institute, and the institute expanded its teaching programme with a first-year course, which led to an increase in the number of students enrolled in the degree programme. Recent growth at the institute has seen Dr Sarah Wright, Dr Lynzi Armstrong, Dr Liam Martin, and Professor Simon Mackenzie join its staff between 2014 and 2016, bringing its current staff complement to ten.

## **Criminology at the University of Canterbury**

In 1971, the law faculty at the University of Canterbury (UC) offered a criminology paper that was marked as "may not be taught" until it became a permanent offering in 1975, and was taught until the 1990s. In 1976, a paper on the sociology of deviance was taught for a single year and was revived in 1983 taught by Robert Gidlow and later by Richard Thompson. In 1988, Greg Newbold accepted a position at UC and began teaching papers focussing on criminology, the criminal justice system, and penal history in New Zealand. This was the foundation of a larger criminology programme and aligned with Newbold's work outside the university as a consultant for the government on criminal justice policy and voluntary work with prisoners.

Professor Newbold has remained at UC since 1988 and has helped to develop the Bachelor of Criminal Justice there. His books *Punishment and Politics*, *Crime and Deviance*, *Crime in New Zealand*, *The Problem of Prisons*, and *Crime, Law and Justice in New Zealand* mark important contributions to the study of criminology in New Zealand.

UC introduced a Bachelor of Criminal Justice (BCJ) in 2014, which has proven to be popular and has helped to revive student numbers at UC following the devastating earthquakes in 2010 and 2011.<sup>4</sup> A recent addition to criminology at UC is Jarrod Gilbert, who spent many years studying gangs in New Zealand and released an important text titled *Patched: The History of Gangs in New Zealand*. Dr. Gilbert joined UC in 2015 to teach part of the BCJ, which is taught out of different disciplinary areas reflecting a desire to introduce a practical degree for students who wish to have a career in criminal justice. Dr Gilbert's research into gangs in New Zealand was inhibited by the NZ Police in 2015, who had determined him to be unfit to access basic police data because of his association with gangs (Gilbert 2015).

## Criminology at Massey University

For 26 consecutive years, Massey University offered a Diploma in Police Studies. This was first offered in 1981 under the stewardship of David Burns and continued for full-time, part-time, and extramural students until 2007. There was a significant relationship between Massey and the NZ Police in relation to the diploma, with intentions to offer an applied perspective on policing in New Zealand, as well as drawing upon international trends and examples of best practice.

Dr Shirley Julich, a senior lecturer at Massey University, has made significant contributions to the study of restorative justice in New Zealand in particular through her involvement with Project Restore. This service "aims to provide victim-survivors with an experience of a sense of justice, support offenders to understand the impacts of their behaviour and to facilitate the development of an action plan" (Julich et al. 2011, 223). This work highlights positive partnerships and collaboration between academic research and applied social services related to restorative justice.

## Longitudinal Studies, Antisocial Behaviour, and Human Development

The study of antisocial behaviour and its link to mental health in New Zealand was furthered by Professor Terri Moffitt, who serves as the Associate Director to the Dunedin Study, as well as being Professor of Psychology and Neuroscience at Duke University. Professor Moffitt joined the Dunedin Study in 1985 to obtain a clearer picture of offending by young people by administering self-report surveys. This work was well received by the Institute of Criminology at VUW, as well as the NZ Police. Professor Moffitt's work has highlighted the links between environment, genetics, and antisocial behaviour, and has contributed to the field of developmental criminology within New Zealand.

In a similar area, Emeritus Professor David Fergusson from the University of Otago founded the Christchurch Health and Development Study, a 35-year study of a birth cohort of 1265 children born in the Christchurch region in mid-1977. This study produced numerous findings related to antisocial behaviour, crime, sociology, and human development (Fergusson et al. 2015). Professor Fergusson is also known for his research on domestic violence in New Zealand (Marie et al. 2008). He retired from the University of Otago in 2015 but has since been working as a consultant for the Ministry of Social Development.

## Public Criminology and Populist Rhetoric

During the shift towards neoliberalism and market reform in the 1980s, the state called less and less upon the expertise of criminologists. The government would respond to popular opinion with legislation rather than consult evidence-based research. At that time, New Zealand was following the trend of other Western countries of ratcheting up law and order politics. This was described by Pratt and Clark (2005, 304) as follows:

Indeed, rather than trying to find resonance with the public mood when it suits them, politicians may be led by extraparlimentary forces which claim to speak on behalf of the public at large. In these respects, various lobby and pressure groups, usually coalescing around single issue politics and drawing on grass roots support, while deliberately eschewing advice from academics or penal officials, represent something more substantive than mere ethereal sentiment or mood:

they can become, under certain circumstances, part of the democratic process itself, ensuring that law and order issues become central to political agendas.

The populist rhetoric around law and order that started in the 1980s continued through to the early 2000s. One of its consequences was the formation of the Sensible Sentencing Trust (SST), New Zealand's largest justice reform and victim advocacy group. Formed in 2001 by Garth McVicar, the SST takes a conservative and populist approach to issues within the criminal justice system advocating for tougher bail conditions, longer prison sentences, and increased surveillance of violent and sexual offenders. In an effort to respond to the populist lobbying of groups such as the SST, Kim Workman and Campbell Roberts formed Rethinking Crime and Punishment (RCP) in 2006. The intention of this initiative was to give a greater voice to criminological research in New Zealand. It was supported by the Robson Hanan Trust, named after John Robson and Ralph Hanan. JustSpeak—an offshoot of RCP—was formed in 2011 to focus on youth issues in the criminal justice system. In December 2015, it was announced that Rethinking Crime and Punishment would be dissolved into JustSpeak with Kim Workman continuing his support as a board member and a strategic advisor (JustSpeak 2015).

## The Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology

ANZSOC has played an important role in bringing together researchers and criminal justice practitioners from Australia and New Zealand. Their key publications—the *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology* and the *PacifiCrim* newsletter—continue to provide international exposure to the research being conducted by New Zealand scholars. ANZSOC has contributed to the growth of criminology within New Zealand by funding postgraduate students to attend the annual conference through the New Zealand Student Award for Best Abstract and by encouraging New Zealand universities to host the ANZSOC conference approximately every 6 years.

## Conclusion

Criminology in New Zealand has grown into a vibrant and productive area within the academic landscape. Important contributions by established faculty have been made, both domestically and abroad, that advance the academic understanding of criminology, as well as informing policy decisions that have real policy impact. Criminology in New Zealand has shown continual involvement with both local and international scholarship, providing a broad range of perspectives and insights, particularly in the areas of restorative justice, victim studies, Indigenous justice, and developmental criminology. The pipeline of postgraduate students from a variety of different universities testifies to the quality of programmes and supervision. The continuation of events such as the New Zealand Criminology Symposium has increased opportunities for collaboration between academic departments and those organisations who operate outside of the academy. From the early beginnings with John Robson, the history of New Zealand criminology has demonstrated a strong emphasis on public criminology and an engagement by the experts on crime and criminal justice to highlight how evidence-based research can inform and contribute to the wider public discourse. Continuing with this focus and noting the impressive growth of criminology in New Zealand during the last half century, the future of the discipline within New Zealand appears stable and bright.

## Notes

1. This chapter outlines a brief history of New Zealand criminology. The limitations of a book chapter mean that not all individuals involved with New Zealand criminology have been mentioned; however, the importance of their contributions to the field is gratefully acknowledged. The information gathered for this article was sourced primarily from current and former faculty members of their respective universities. In addition, key figures identified from their contributions towards the study of crime and justice in New Zealand also provided insight into the history of criminology in New Zealand. Best efforts were made to corroborate dates with appropriate university documents such as historical academic calendars.
2. Professor Poynting resigned from UoA in 2016.
3. A full list of the institute's key publications during its first 30 years can be found in *Institute of Criminology/Te Pou Haratūtanga*, 2005, 22–24.
4. On 4 September 2010, Christchurch was struck by a magnitude 7.1 earthquake, which caused significant liquefaction and damage. This was

followed by a magnitude 6.3 earthquake on 22 February 2011. The second earthquake caused further significant damage across Christchurch, killing 185 people. It was New Zealand's third deadliest natural disaster. One result of these earthquakes was significant population movement away from Christchurch, which affected businesses, schools, and the University of Canterbury.

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