The International Symposium on
Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis (ECCA)

ECCA Symposium
Christchurch 2015

Hotel Novotel Christchurch Cathedral Square

Christchurch
New Zealand

22-25 June, 2015

http://www.ecca2015.co.nz
Symposium location:
The ECCA symposium will be held at the Hotel Novotel Christchurch Cathedral Square in central Christchurch.

52 Cathedral Square
8011 CHRISTCHURCH
NEW ZEALAND
T: +6433722111

GPS: S 43° 31' 50.29'' E 172° 38' 14.27'

Exact symposium location:
The oral presentations will take place in the Waimakariri Room on the 2nd floor of the Hotel Novotel. The posters will be presented in the Rakaia Room located on the same floor.

Registration:
Registration is on Monday evening from 1800-2100 at the Isaac Theatre Royal – across the road from the Hotel Novotel.

Breakfast:
Will be served every morning in The Square Restaurant from 0600-1000am on the first floor of the Hotel Novotel. Provide your room number when (if) required.

Breaks:
Coffee and tea with light snacks will be served in the foyer outside the Waimakariri and Rakaia rooms.

Organising committee and emergency contact details:
Gregory Breetzke (University of South Africa)
T: +27781184870
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Trevor Dickinson-McLachlan (New Zealand Police)
T: +64211921363
E: TDN739@police.govt.nz
MONDAY, June 22\textsuperscript{nd}

1800 – 2100 Arrival, registration, drinks and snacks

See social programme (page 8) for details
### TUESDAY, June 23rd

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<td>1630</td>
<td>Field trip (see “Social Programme” (page 8) for details)</td>
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#### Presentation session 1

**Speakers (15’ + 5’)**

| 1  | Ramsay                          | The development of CPTED in the context of the Christchurch rebuild |
| 2  | King, Breetzke, Campbell        | The effects of the Christchurch earthquakes on spatio-temporal crime trends in the city |
| 3  | Chainey, Curtis-Ham, Burns, Evans | Examining the variation of the extent to which domestic burglary can be predicted in New Zealand using retrospective patterns of repeat victimisation |

#### Presentation session 2

**Speakers (15’ + 7.5’)**

| 1  | Rossmo                            | The Gestapo and geographic profiling in Nazi Berlin |
| 2  | Bichler, Malm                     | The routine nature of transnational crime |
| 3  | Andresen                          | Spatial analyses of crime patterns in Brazil |
| 4  | Carcach                           | Opportunities for crime in El Salvador public transport: Findings from a systematic observation |

#### Presentation session 3

**Speakers (15’ + 7.5’)**

| 1  | Felson                            | Are visitors more important than residents? |
| 2  | Vakhitova, Townsley, Reynald      | Towards adapting routine activity and lifestyle exposure theories to account for cyber abuse victimisation |
| 3  | Llinares                          | Visibility in cyberspace as a cybervictimization risk factor: A routine activities analysis in cyberspace |

#### Presentation session 4

**Speakers (15’ + 7.5’)**

| 1  | Ashby                             | Problem-orientated policing and the organised crime fallacy |
| 2  | Knutsson                          | Preventing crowd violence |
| 3  | Wortley, Tilley                   | Does situational crime prevention require a rational offender? |
| 4  | Davies, Bowers                    | Quantifying the deterrent effect of police patrol |

Field trip (see “Social Programme” (page 8) for details)
**WEDNESDAY, June 24th**

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lee, Eck</td>
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<td>Relative concentration of places, offenders, and victims: Preliminary findings from three systematic reviews</td>
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<td>Madensen, Sousa, Birds</td>
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<td>Crime in owned places and unowned spaces</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Shaefer</td>
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<td>Physical places, social spaces, and guardianship faces: Exploring the configural influence of sociophysical contexts on crime</td>
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<td>Steenbeek, Ruiter</td>
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<td>Opening hours for business: The impact of opening hours on street segment crime levels</td>
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<td>Chamard</td>
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<td>Community attitudes about late night public safety</td>
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<td>Configural behavior settings of crime event locations: Towards an alternative conceptualization of criminogenic microenvironments</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Lancaster</td>
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<td>Mapping public protest and violence in South Africa</td>
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<td>High performance teams: Conducting police task forces in cases of sexually associated murder against children</td>
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<td>English</td>
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<td>Strategic pattern detection and visualization for crime mitigation</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Kirby</td>
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<td>Using the UK general offender database as an alternative means to measure and analyse organised crime</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>F. Morgan, V. Morgan, Jablensky, Galletly, Valuri, Shah</td>
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<td>Adult victimisation in a large national survey of people with psychotic disorders</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Birks, Davies</td>
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<td>Street morphology and crime risk</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Brantingham, Brantingham</td>
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<td>New propositions in crime pattern theory</td>
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<td>Perceptual theory of crime events</td>
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<td>The secret life of streets: Using crowdsourced information about dynamic elements of the environmental backcloth to explore fear, crime, and attitudes to policing</td>
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<td>1615 – 1700</td>
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<td>1700 – 1800</td>
<td><strong>ECCA’s general assembly</strong></td>
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<td>1900 – late</td>
<td>Conference dinner</td>
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**0900 – 1030  Presentation session 8**

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<th>Speakers (15’ + 7.5’)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 Li</td>
<td>Girl compensated dating: An outcome of the dynamics of societal features shaping peoples’ routine activity</td>
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<td>2 Cook</td>
<td>What works, what doesn’t, and what is promising for preventing sexual violence and abuse: The effectiveness of situational prevention</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Clare, Garis</td>
<td>The impact of medicinal marijuana on the health and safety of indoor marijuana production: a case study from Surry, BC</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Townsley, Clare, Birks</td>
<td>Forecasting emergency service demand: Does pooling data from multiple agency yield better predictions than data from a single agency?</td>
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**1030 – 1100  Break**

**1100-1230  Presentation session 9**

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<th>Session on location and guardianship / Chair: Andresen</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 Menting, Lammers, Ruiter, Bernasco, Driessen</td>
<td>Family matters: Effects of family members’ residential areas on crime location choice</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Moir, Stewart, Reynald, Hart</td>
<td>Guardianship in the Brisbane suburbs: Environmental correlates of GIS in non-urban contexts</td>
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<td>3 Brown</td>
<td>Why do offenders think property crime has fallen?</td>
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<td>4 Liu</td>
<td>Spatial analysis of crime in China</td>
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**1230 – 1330  Lunch**

**1330 onwards  Farewell**

**1500  Close**
Welcome function

When:  Monday 22\textsuperscript{nd} June

Time:  Walk to venue at 1800 (meet at entrance to hotel @ 1745). It is a short 2-3 minute (approximately 150m) walk to the venue.

Venue: Isaac Theatre Royal (http://isaactheatreroyal.co.nz)

145 Gloucester Street
Christchurch
New Zealand

What:  Welcome reception

Food:  Light snacks (included in conference fee)

Drinks:  At own expense

End:   Walk back to Hotel Novotel when convenient

Post-function nearby options:

\textit{The Last Word} 31 New Regent Street

\textit{Valley Bar / Monza Sports Bar}
Both located in Christchurch Casino
30 Victoria Street
Other Dining Options

For other dining options, please refer to the *Christchurch Hospitality Map* in your welcome pack.

Christchurch is rapidly changing and so are the dining options. Please note the following updates to the *Christchurch Hospitality Map*:

**New**

High Street:
- *Stranges Lane*  
- *Smash Palace*

St Asaph Street:
- *Engineers and Merchants*  
- *Corianders*

Victoria Street:
- *Boo Radleys*  
- *The Bog*  
- *Dirty Land*  
- *Bootleg BBQ Co* Welles Street

- *Spice Paragon*  
- *Chinwag Thai*  
- *King of Snake*

**Closed**

Victoria Street:
- *Smash Palace* (moved to High Street)  
- *Pallet Pavilion*  
- *The Town Ball* Manchester Street

- *Kum Pun Thai*  
- *Blax Espresso*  

**NOT recommended!**

- *Sam Pan House* Gloucester Street
Field trip

When:  Tuesday 23\textsuperscript{rd} June

Time:  Buses depart from outside Hotel Novotel at 1630 (meet at entrance to hotel @ 1615)

Brief tour of earthquake zone en route to venue

Venue: Ko Tane Living Maori Village at Willowbank Wildlife Reserve

What:  45 minute guided tour through Willowbank followed by 1 hour cultural show

Food:  Dinner will be in the city (or hotel) at own expense

End:  Buses return to hotel at approximately 1930 with optional drop-off in Victoria Street (restaurants, bars, pubs etc) (approx. 1km from hotel)

Conference dinner

When:  Wednesday 24\textsuperscript{th} June

Time:  Tram departs from outside Hotel Novotel at 1900 (meet at entrance to hotel @ 1845)

Venue:  ilex Botanical Gardens

What:  Presentation of Ronnie Award
Roasting of Ronnie Award recipient
Tribute to Ron Clarke (Gloria Laycock)

Food:  Buffet (included in conference fee)

Drinks:  Two complimentary drinks on arrival (thereafter a cash bar is available)

End:  Buses return to hotel at approximately 2200 with optional drop-off in Victoria Street
Return trips to the hotel can be made earlier if required.
Martin Andresen

Spatial analyses of crime patterns in Brazil

The vast majority of spatial analyses of crime patterns are conducted using criminal event data from North American and European cities. Because of this, the generalizability of this research cannot be assumed. In this presentation, spatial analyses of crime in two Brazilian cities, Campinas and Recife, that are present in four separate manuscripts, will be discussed. We have found that social disorganization theory and routine activity theory do general hold in a Brazilian context, but there are differences, highlighting the importance of local context. Additionally, despite having higher levels of violent crimes than the United States, and most other Western countries, crime is generally more concentrated in Brazilian cities. And finally, because of the lack of temperature variations typically found in more temperate areas of the world, there is little seasonal variations in crime patterns; however, changing routine activities still impact Brazilian patterns of crime.

Matt Ashby

Problem-orientated policing and the organised crime fallacy

Problem-oriented policing emphasises the role of police in reducing crime by solving ‘crime problems’. Previous research has shown that it is necessary to understand the exact nature of a problem in order to solve it. The present research sought to test whether in certain circumstances police tended to over-estimate the involvement of organised-crime groups (OCGs) in crime problems, giving a misleading impression that was likely to make it harder to solve the problem. Given the contested definition of an OCG, the study tested for the presence of four ‘markers’ of OCG involvement in metal theft, a recently emerged crime problem commonly attributed to organised crime. The markers were previous convictions for offences linked to organised crime, intelligence linking offenders to OCGs, the distance travelled to crime and the use of sophisticated offence methods. Very little involvement of OCGs in this crime was found: more offenders had previous convictions for begging than for offences linked to OCGs. The implications of these results are discussed for efforts to understand and tackle crime problems that the police believe involve OCGs.
Gisela Bichler, Aili Malm

The routine nature of transnational crime

This paper explains transnational crime through the lens of a modern incarnation of routine activity theory (RAT). Using online shopping examples we demonstrate the global RAT context of crime—meaning the global-local intersection of routine activity that enables transnational crime to occur. Five challenges to studying the routine nature of transnational crime are presented: 1) identifying a research focus, 2) obtaining multi-jurisdictional data, 3) capturing change in a dynamic crime ecosystem, 4) modeling interdependence, and 5) uncoupling legal and illicit markets. Then, using examples from the international trade in weapons, illicit drugs and money (laundering), we show how the Neo-RAT framework uncovers routine activities that interlock legal, marginal, and illicit markets on a global scale.

Dan Birks, Toby Davies

Street morphology and crime risk

Understanding how the street network mediates interactions of potential targets, offenders and crime preventers is of critical importance for environmental criminology, crime analysis and prevention. However, fundamental obstacles constrain empirical approaches that aim to quantify these interactions. We present preliminary findings of a novel simulation laboratory that seeks to estimate the impact of street morphology on both the occurrence and distribution of crime.

Patricia Brantingham, Paul Brantingham

New propositions in crime pattern theory

This short paper adds additional propositions to the formulation of Crime Pattern Theory flowing from research conducted at ICURS at Simon Fraser University and at many other locations around the world. Special attention is paid to research in journey to crime directionality, to neighbourhood edge effects and to the impact of networks.

Rick Brown

Why do offenders think property crime has fallen?

While there is now a growing international literature on the causes of the property crime drop, there has been relatively little attention paid to the offender’s perspective on this issue. However, such views could be useful from a hypothesis generation perspective, which could subsequently be subjected to further empirical testing. This paper reports on the findings of a survey of 994 police
detainees, which asked for their views on why they thought property crime had declined. While many questioned whether crime had in fact declined, a wide variety of responses were offered, with improvements in security and changes to policing being among the most frequent response given.

Carlos Carcach

Opportunities for crime in El Salvador public transport: Findings from a systematic observation

This paper discusses the major findings of a systematic observation of the public transport system of El Salvador aimed at identifying and analyzing the situations that create opportunities for the occurrence of crime against users of selected routes operating within the capital city of San Salvador and other cities within the metropolitan area of San Salvador (AMSS), provincial routes connecting San Salvador with regional centers, and routes operating from a regional center located outside the AMSS connecting cities and towns located within regions or provinces. As it is the case of most developing societies, public transport is a disorderly system where a number of factors operate in manners that generate or facilitate crime: (1) Presence of social and physical incivilities in and around bus stops; (2) the infrastructure to provide comfort and shelter to users while they wait for a bus or microbus is either inexistent or it has a deficient quality; (3) crowded bus stops that serve too many routes; (4) insufficient police visibility in and around bus stops; (5) poor internal and external design of transport units, polarized windscreen and window glasses, and incivilities such as loud music, graffiti in the internal walls of the units, interior advertisement that impairs visibility. One in 20 bus stops recorded a crime incident or some form of antisocial behavior and twenty-five of total personal victimizations took place in the public transport.

Spencer Chainey, Sophie Curtis-Ham, Gordon Burns, Mark Evans

Examining the variation of the extent to which domestic burglary can be predicted in New Zealand using retrospective patterns of repeat victimisation

Patterns of repeat victimisation and near repeat victimisation of domestic burglaries are considered to be two of the best variables for predicting future incidents of burglary. These patterns of repeats and near repeats have been explained using the offender behavioural and victimisation concepts of the boost account and optimal foraging theory, and the flag account, and are used by many police agencies to design tactics to counter the predictable risk of burglary. However, while it is expected that levels of burglary repeat and near repeat victimisation are unlikely to be the same in all areas, very little research has been conducted to date that examines this variation. This research examines the variation in repeats and near repeats for four districts in New Zealand: Auckland Central, Counties Manukau Central, Wellington, and Kapiti Mana. Each of these areas are different in terms of their land use, demographic and social-economic context. In this study we examine the variation in repeat and near repeat victimisation of domestic burglary in relation to differences in the range of housing types in the four study areas. We hypothesise that in areas dominated by detached and semi-detached houses we would expect there to be more repeats and near repeat domestic burglaries than in areas where apartment blocks are more prevalent.
Sharon Chamard

Community attitudes about late night public safety

After a string of violent incidents associated with bar closing time (“bar break”) in downtown Anchorage, Alaska, a working group of stakeholders from local government, the liquor and hospitality industry, and other downtown businesses was formed to discuss possible remedies. The result was a list of measures that were believed to be appropriate responses to late night violence. This poster reports on a survey of people who live, work, or own property in the downtown area to assess perceived effectiveness of the proposed measures and to gauge fear of crime and the extent to which certain behaviors (e.g., public drinking and fighting in public) are seen as problems.

Joe Clare, Len Garis

The impact of medicinal marijuana on the health and safety of indoor marijuana production: a case study from Surry, BC

The electrical, structural, biological, and chemical health and safety implications of indoor production of marijuana in residential buildings (indoor grow ops) have been clearly demonstrated by prior research. The last decade has seen major changes to production of marijuana in Canada, with various High Court outcomes resulting in Health Canada granting licenses to individuals to be able to produce marijuana for medicinal purposes. Although these permits to grow are conditional on production sites complying with all appropriate provincial and federal safety standards and codes relating to the setup and operation, privacy laws prohibit local governments knowing who has been given a license and where they have established an indoor grow op. Using Surrey, BC, as a case study, this paper examines the outcomes of over 1,800 inspections of indoor grow ops (illicit and licensed) over the last decade. These properties have been identified in a manner consistent with the Electrical Fire Safety Inspection program that is in-place in Surrey, which enables fire and safety inspections to be conducted on properties suspected to contain indoor grow ops. The analysis examines the geographic trends associated with the shift from illicit to licensed grow ops over this time and also examines the relative health and safety risks posed by these marijuana operations. The paper will discuss the policy and practice implications of the outcomes of this analysis, particularly in light of the assertion that the dangers of medicinal indoor grow ops have been overstated by authorities.

Alana Cook

What works, what doesn’t, and what is promising for preventing sexual violence and abuse: The effectiveness of situational prevention

Situational crime prevention (SCP) is a powerful approach to preventing crime and its success has been demonstrated for a variety of offences across a range of situations. However, SCP has not had a lot to contribute in regards to the prevention of sexual violence and abuse despite a recent emergence of research demonstrating its theoretical relevance. In order to address this major gap in
the criminological literature, the current project aims to investigate the effectiveness of situational prevention techniques for preventing sexual violence and abuse from the offender’s perspective. The project will make a significant contribution to the scant evidence-base regarding how and under what circumstances situational prevention techniques function to discourage offenders from committing sexual offences. The outcomes of this research are expected to illuminate promising avenues for the prevention of sexual offences within an Australian context.

Toby Davies, Kate Bowers

Quantifying the deterrent effect of police patrol

Visible patrol plays a fundamental role in modern policing, and is one of the principal tactics by which the police seek to deter crime. As well as being deployed as part of targeted interventions, it is also a crucial element of everyday policing, in the form of routine undirected patrol. Despite its prevalence, however, there is a lack of quantitative evidence concerning the extent to which patrol activity does indeed deter crime; an issue upon which the success of many policing strategies depends crucially. Such analysis traditionally has been hindered by the lack of availability of sufficiently granular records of officer movement; however, the recent proliferation of GPS-equipped devices among officers means that such activity can now be measured with high precision. Using data of this type from the UK, we will explore the relationship between routine police movement and crime at the street segment level. Using techniques such as survival analysis, we will examine how the incidence of crime is affected by the volume, type and frequency of visible patrol visits, and seek to quantify the extent of any deterrent effect. The way in which these results might inform the design of efficient patrol strategies will then be discussed. Ultimately, the findings are likely to have implications for police resourcing and the planning of routine police activities.

Henk Elffers

Perceptual theory of crime events

Why do some people commit a crime while others don’t, though being in exactly equal circumstances? The established framework of rational choice decision making proposes that whether a person will commit a crime, given an opportunity, is governed by his or her weighing the cost and benefits of doing so against the costs and benefits of not doing it. The term “opportunity” suggests that costs and benefits of both choices are objectively given in a situation. However, whether a person in the end acts on those costs and benefits balancing, is not given by these “objective” costs and benefits, but by his subjective perception of the same, and moreover also dependent on his equally subjective way of weighing various costs and benefits: e.g. for some persons “pride” may be dominant, for others “material gains” may be overwhelmingly important, and again for others the likelihood of punishment is on the forefront of their valuing of costs. While this treatment has been given, in essence, already by founding fathers as Bentham and Smith, in the 20th century we have seen rather a morbid concerns for objective costs, neglecting the subjective side of the rational choice perspective. But what is the use of a truly subjective rational choice theory? If we do not know and have no access to subjective evaluations by individuals of various
costs and benefits and their weights, we cannot predict whether mister A will exploit an opportunity for crime B, and missus C will forgo an opportunity for crime D. In this presentation I will make a plea for intra-individual use of a rational choice approach.

Crystal English

**Strategic pattern detection and visualization for crime mitigation**

Visualizing patterns of crime has not always been useful when considering the multitude of variables associated with spatial and temporal pattern detection. Current approaches leverage atomistic mapping solutions that fail to provide sufficient context beyond a limited perspective. This research takes a conceptual holistic analytical approach to identifying both obvious and non-obvious attractors of criminal activity in urban locations with long-term problems. Using advanced methods for data mining, multivariate data analysis and temporal analysis, a variety of quantitative and qualitative characteristics of urban actors may be incorporated into a model to be used for observable and latent pattern discovery, as well as predictive pattern mitigation. A combination of both self-organizing maps and traditional mapping techniques will be used to visualize perceived pattern phenomenon.

Marcus Felson

**Are visitors more important than residents?**

Vague indicators of routine activities produce vague results, allowing vague researchers to make categorical dismissals. Traditional crime ecology focused on good measures of residential population composition, inferring a strong impact on local crime. Increasing evidence shows that outsiders are more important than insiders, and that their importance even includes violent crimes. Yet routine inflows of outsiders are not usually measured as well as the ongoing presence of residents, leading to an imbalanced estimation of their relative effects. Moreover, many traditional measures attributed to “social disorganization” can better be interpreted as resulting from routine activities. For example, single-parent households are more likely to invite victimization than to produce differential offending, and should therefore be interpreted as a residential invitation to outside intrusion, not as social disorganization. I have some data, too.

Timothy Hart

**Configural behavior settings of crime event locations: Towards an alternative conceptualization of criminogenic microenvironments**

Using the city of Henderson, Nevada as a case study, the current investigation applies conjunctive analysis of case configurations (CACC) (Miethe et al., 2008) to construct configural behavior settings around all street robbery locations that were recorded by police between 2007 and 2009 (n=453). The utility of configural behavior settings as an alternative unit of analysis in place-based research is
demonstrated by showing that 1) the majority of personal robberies occur within a small number of dominant configural behavior settings and 2) the composition of behavior settings and the proportion of incidents for which they account varies by the distance interval used to measure the proximate environment, patrol district, and time of day. Results of this study and the use of configural behavior settings as an alternative conceptualization for studying criminogenic micro-environments are discussed in terms of their implications for future placed-based criminological research.

Marcus King, Gregory Breetzke, Malcolm Campbell

**The effects of the Christchurch earthquakes on spatio-temporal crime trends in the city**

The Canterbury earthquakes comprised two primary seismic events, occurring in late 2010 and early 2011. Both events caused significant destruction to the city of Christchurch, the latter event resulting in 185 deaths. Anecdotal evidence suggested a proliferation of certain types of crime (notably arson and assault) in aftermath of the earthquakes. In this study we examine the causes of criminal trends in Christchurch before, during and after the Canterbury earthquakes. Moreover we compare the findings with other similar studies conducted globally in the aftermath of significant natural disasters.

Stuart Kirby

**Using the UK general offender database as an alternative means to measure and analyse organised crime**

Although organized crime is highlighted as a global problem, the methodological issues that surround its accurate measurement and analysis reduce the effectiveness of policy makers and practitioners. However, within each national database of general offenders an undiscovered subset of organised crime offenders also exists. Reviewing the academic literature this study identifies three specific criteria (co-offenders, prosecuted for specific offences, sentenced to three years or more), on which to identify this type of offender. 2.1m offenders captured within a UK national database over a four-year period were then filtered across these criteria to identify a proxy group of 4109 ‘organized crime’ offenders. These were compared with control groups of ‘general’ and ‘serious’ offenders across a variety of personal and demographic variables. The results show ‘organized crime’ prosecutions concentrate in particular geographic locations, and the offender can be differentiated on measures such as: criminal onset age, criminal recidivism, and offending patterns. It is argued this offence-based methodology provides rich empirical evidence on which policy makers and practitioners can more effectively understand organized crime and deliver preventative and disruptive tactics.
Preventing crowd violence

Following the serious riots and vandalism during the EU-summit in Gothenburg 2001, the Swedish police had to establish a new national crowd management tactic. To a large extent its principles are founded on well substantiated crowd behavior theory, namely the Elaborated Social Identity Model. The principles can be described through a few key terms, namely facilitation, counter-perspective, differentiation, and signal value. Within the tactic, communication is central. However, not only verbal communication is used. Through intentional and consequent use of different indicators, the police readiness to use force is continuously conveyed to the crowd. Visibility of police vehicles or uniformed officers, how they are positioned, if sirens and flashlights on vehicles are used or not, formation of uniformed officers, how protection gear is worn, and whether batons are displayed or not, are signals that indicate police readiness to use force. The desired default value signifies a relaxed and controlled situation. However as to precise suggestions about which measures to apply to prevent violence from protesters against the police, between opposing groups of protesters and to minimize use of force by the police, situational crime prevention can advise about more precise measures. In a collaborative study with an experienced police officer who also is a qualified researcher, we were able to unearth 38 context specific situational techniques that were employed in the tactic. Even if it is hard to verify, strong indications suggest that the new tactic is effective in preventing confrontations and violence.

Mapping public protest and violence in South Africa

In recent years South Africa has experienced high and growing levels of violent protest and industrial strike action. Recently released South African Police Service data show that the police monitored 13,575 crowd-related events nationally in 2013. Of these, 14% turned violent and resulted in 2,522 arrests and 1,691 criminal cases. This represents a 153% increase in the number of incidents that turned violent over the past seven years. A key challenge is that police data are typically 18 months out of date when released to the public, are not audited and provide no detailed information about the nature, extent, cause or location of the incidents. Several non-state institutions are collecting data on various forms of protest. However, these datasets are typically narrow in their focus and the data are not easily, nor freely accessible to the public. In response, the Institute for Security Studies has developed a comprehensive public violence monitoring project including a database of events through the capturing of online news reports. The regularly updated database is easily accessible on a free and interactive online platform. The data collected for the first two years since 2013 show that at least half of the 2,322 incidents of protest and industrial strike action resulted in some form of violence. Violence ranged from blockades and damage to property to assaults and killings. For the first time in the run-up to the 2014 national elections, the data provided a baseline against which to measure increases or decreases in election-related violence. The objective of this project is to provide data that will enable analysis of the nature, trends and drivers of public violence in South Africa. Ultimately project will contribute to the design of multi-faceted and appropriate responses to better manage, if not prevent, such incidents.
YongJei Lee, John Eck

Relative concentration of places, offenders, and victims: Preliminary findings from three systematic reviews

Crime is concentrated in many ways, but three dimensions have received particular attention: place, offender, and victim (POV). In 1989, Spelman and Eck published an article in the most obscure periodical imaginable (*Public Affairs Comment*), comparing the three distributions. The distributions had the same shape, but place seemed more concentrated than offender, and offender more concentrated than victim. No one has bothered to make a comparison since, despite the growth in place and victim concentration research, so we do not know if these conclusions are valid. We break this quarter century of silence by reporting on a tripartite systematic review of the POV concentration literature. From this literature we derive three general distributions and offer some comments on what this literature shows (and does not). We also offer some comments on differences in how researchers approach these three distributions that make comparison difficult.

Jessica Li

Girl compensated dating: an outcome of the dynamics of societal features shaping people’s routine activities

This paper presents public description on the compensated dating (CD) of adolescent girls in Chinese society. Data are obtained from 8 focus groups comprising 50 stakeholders (i.e., social workers, police officers, parents of students, and community representatives). This work is a pioneering study that uses qualitative data to describe how the public conceptualizes and contextualizes CD as an outcome of the dynamics of societal features, such as the “a synthesis of different ideologies” and “Internet technology advancement,” a process of the “commercialization of human relationships” and “blurred boundaries between right and wrong”. Societal features are articulated by the routine activity approach developed by Cohen and Felson as macro-level determinants for shaping the daily routine of people, and some of these routines may put people at risk of victimization. The findings of the current study have both conceptual and practical implications. This study depicts the Hong Kong societal features that are perceived by various stakeholders as the factors for driving the CD involvement of adolescent girls, which is in line with the concept of the routine activity approach. The study likewise sheds light on the possible interventions undertaken by stakeholders across groups.

Lin Liu

Spatial analysis of crime in China

Crime and policing research in China is relatively new. Less than 200 research papers have published on this topic in Chinese. A national project on Policing GIS (PGIS) started in 2008 has propelled scholars to pay closer attention to this emerging field. This paper presents a brief overview of crime research in China, followed by a few case studies on street robberies and burglaries in southern city
of China. GIS based analysis and spatial statistical methods are used to reveal the spatial and temporal crime patterns, and to explore the associations of crime with environmental and socio-economic factors. Comparisons will be made to related research in the United States.

Fernando Miro Llinares

Visibility in cyberspace as a cybervictimization risk factor: A routine activities analysis in cyberspace

The rise of cybercrime in latest decades has prompted empirical research applying various criminological theories into its phenomenology, its social and economic impact, and the characteristics of aggressors and victims. Nevertheless, it is only recently that studies of cybervictimization have proliferated. Thereby, in recent years, studies have been developed which aim to determine the applicability of Routine Activities Theory (Cohen & Felson, 1979) to explain the phenomenon of crime in cyberspace. The theory establishes that crime in physical space arises from the convergence of three factors: motivated offender, suitable target and absence of capable guardians. The objective of the present study, using Felson’s (1998) reconceptualization of the acronym VIVA (value, inertia, visibility and accessibility) as ISI (interaction, self-protection surveillance and introduction), is to define the elements that make a target “suitable” in cyberspace and increase the likelihood of becoming a victim of cybercrime because their visibility. Thus a target is visible when it moves or rather “interacts” in cyberspace, downloading files, opening links or buying online. To carry out this research, we obtained a sample of 500 Internet users in the Spanish population between the ages of 18 and 65. Information was collected through a telephone survey administered using the CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) system, which allowed us to obtain data about cybervictimization by scam, spam, and malware infection, in addition to information about Internet users’ routine activities. In addition, we used a sample of 2,038 students between the ages of 12 and 18 taken from a selection of secondary schools in the province of Alicante, Spain. The instrument utilized for data collection consisted of an ad hoc victimization survey of minors’ routine activities on the Internet. The results demonstrate, on the one hand, that the likelihood of victimization increases with routine activities that make the subject more visible in cyberspace and with not incorporating self-protection measures; and on the other hand, that risky activities vary according to the type of crime considered.

Tamara Madensen, William Sousa, Jon Birds

Crime in owned places and unowned spaces

A recent analysis in Las Vegas, Nevada found that the majority of crime on the Las Vegas Strip occurs within casino/hotel and business properties. A much smaller proportion of crime on the strip occurs in public areas patrolled by police. This finding has direct implications for police patrol and crime prevention strategies. The current study aims to expand our understanding of how crime is distributed across more traditional urban locations. Using data from Cincinnati, Ohio, the analysis
compares the signature patterns of crimes that occur in owned proprietary places to those of crimes that occur in “unowned” public spaces. We assess the degree of crime type, temporal, and spatial congruency in crime patterns for both types of places. The findings will determine (1) how much crime occurs within proprietary place boundaries versus public space, (2) whether crime analyses for on-property and off-property crimes produce different results, and (3) whether such analyses can improve police deployment strategy effectiveness.

Barbara Menting, Marre Lammers, Stijn Ruiter, Wim Bernasco, Zoë Driessen

Family matters: Effects of family members’ residential areas on crime location choice

According to crime pattern theory, offenders are likely to select a crime location within their awareness space, consisting of the areas they (regularly) visit and are familiar with. Previous studies demonstrated that offenders commit crimes more often in their own present and past residential areas, as well as in areas they previously targeted, compared to other areas. However, offenders’ awareness space consists of more locations that potentially influence their crime location choice. These include residential areas of (close) family members. Most offenders will occasionally visit their family and consequently get familiar with the areas in which they live. Therefore, we hypothesize that both present and past (close) family members’ residential areas are at increased risk of being selected by offenders to commit crimes. We examine whether this applies equally to residential areas of parents, siblings, children and (former) spouses of offenders, and to what extent findings depend upon gender and age of offenders and their family members. We use police arrest data on all cleared crimes committed by 7,910 offenders in the greater The Hague area, Netherlands, between 2006 and 2009, and combine these with residential history data from the municipal records of offenders and their family members living in the greater The Hague area. Discrete spatial choice models are used to analyze the data, controlling for offenders’ own residential areas, former crime locations and area characteristics.

Emily Moir, Anna Stewart, Danielle Reynald, Timothy Hart

Guardianship in the Brisbane suburbs: Environmental correlates of GIS in non-urban contexts

Within a routine activity theoretical framework, the Guardianship in Action (GIA) Model has been used to determine the level of active guardianship, and how this operates in urban contexts. GIA defines guardianship in terms of (1) the availability of guardians, (2) supervision by available guardians, and (3) intervention by guardians when necessary. This model has been used to examine the environmental factors that facilitate or inhibit such action by residents in European and American urban areas. However, no known study has observed this in suburban residential areas within Australia. This paper builds on previous GIA studies by examining how guardians behave in this context, and the impact that physical and situational factors have on active guardianship. Observations of 278 properties in two Brisbane suburbs were conducted to explore property and street segment features that facilitate active guardianship. Results highlight the importance of surveillance opportunities and accessibility as key factors. Furthermore, analyses show how levels of
active guardianship in suburban Brisbane compare with levels in urban contexts in the Netherlands and the United States.

Frank Morgan, Vera Morgan, Assen Jablensky, Cherrie Galletly, Giulietta Valuri, Sonal Shah

**Adult victimisation in a large national survey of people with psychotic disorders**

High rates of adult victimisation have been reported for people with psychotic disorders, but the causes of such high rates are in dispute. This presentation uses the Australian National Psychosis Survey to examine the relative contributions of criminological factors, influenced by theories such as routine activities, lifestyle-exposure, and social disorganisation, as well as clinical characteristics, and childhood abuse. Over a 12 month period, adults with psychotic disorders reported victimisation rates that were four to five times higher than for the general community. The strongest correlates of assault were criminologically-based risk factors with clinical factors playing an important but minor role. However, standard demographic correlates of victimisation, such as age and sex exhibited a markedly different pattern than that observed in general community samples. Adult victimisation is common among people with psychotic disorders and the influence of opportunity/vulnerability factors on their victimisation is clear. However, there are very different demographic patterns of victimisation compared to those evident in the general population. The results prove the value of routine activities and lifestyle theories, but cast doubt on the universal utility of such standard proxies such as age and sex.

Sue Ramsay

**The development of CPTED in the context of the Christchurch rebuild**

Since the 2010 - 2011 earthquake series, CPTED has been widely adopted in the rebuild of Christchurch. A requirement for CPTED to be considered is included in the urban design assessment matters of the Central City Recovery Plan. Approximately 250 people have received training in the practice of CPTED during the past five years. All of the major Anchor Projects, as well as many commercial and community projects, are informed by CPTED. The presentation will describe features of CPTED practice in Christchurch and the implementation framework within which this occurs. Examples of recent projects will illustrate these points. Opportunities and challenges will be discussed.

D. Kim Rossmo

**The Gestapo and geographic profiling in Nazi Berlin**

The Gestapo employed principles of geographic profiling during World War II in an investigation of seditious literature. Otto and Elise Hampel left hundreds of anti-Nazi postcards across Berlin before they were arrested and executed. Their actions were the basis of *Alone in Berlin*, Hans Fallada’s classic German novel about domestic resistance to the Nazi regime. Modern geoprofiling techniques
are used here to reanalyze the case. These methods quickly focus in on the Hampel’s Berlin apartment, locating it within the top 1% of the incident area after examining only the first 20 postcard sites (out of a 214-incident series). The study provides empirical evidence to support Rossmo and Harries’s (2011) suggestion that analysis of minor terrorism-related acts, such as anti-government graffiti and theft, can be used to help locate terrorist bases before more serious incidents occur.

Wouter Steenbeek, Stijn Ruiter

Opening hours for business: The impact of opening hours on street segment crime levels

Crime levels vary considerably from one street segment to the next. Although many different types of businesses have been shown to act as crime generators or attractors, most studies only focused on how they affect the spatial patterning of crime and entirely ignored temporal variation. However, why would a business attract crime when it is closed? We combine police crime data for the year 2009 from the city of The Hague, Netherlands, with data on all local businesses and their opening hours to assess how the opening hours of businesses affect cyclical crime rhythms. All crimes (N=49,013) are geocoded to the street segment level (N=14,375) and we analyze street segment crimes by 2-hour intervals by day of the week. We employ fixed effects models to rigorously test how opening hours affect street segment crime controlling for time-stable (un)measured heterogeneity.

Lacey Schaefer

Physical places, social spaces, and guardianship faces: Exploring the configural influence of sociophysical contexts on crime

There is a well-established literature on the influence of physical characteristics of places on crime. Yet while environmental criminology has established many broad correlates of crime concentrations, and situational crime prevention has increasingly specified the causal place-based features of crime problems, there has been little investigation into the dynamic processes that are associated with these place-crime linkages. The present study hypothesizes that the physical features of a neighborhood influence how that space is used, in turn impacting the variable faces of guardianship that facilitate or hinder crime control. Specifically, we question whether guardianship presence, expectations, and action are a condition of the physical features of a place and the population flows that occur there, and how these different configurations inform community crime profiles. We explore these theoretical speculations with a conjunctive analysis of case configurations through combined census, geographic, population movement, and neighborhood survey data. Across 146 Brisbane, Australia suburbs, we find that static crime attractors combine with population flows in ways that influence the different dimensions of guardianship, in turn impacting crime. Most notably, we observe that crime rates are highest in neighborhoods characterized by high levels of land use but low levels of guardianship expectations, while lower crime rates are observed in communities with smaller ambient populations and greater beliefs that residents would take crime
control action if necessary; guardianship presence and guardianship action appear to be less influential.

Reka Solymosi

The secret life of streets: Using crowdsourced information about dynamic elements of the environmental backcloth to explore fear, crime, and attitudes to policing

Crowdsourcing information allows for the collection of longitudinal data that combines people’s subjective perceptions of their environments with the everyday experiences of their routine activities. This paper explores what the online local-problem reporting tool FixMyStreet.com can tell us about people’s perceptions of crime and safety, low-level disorder, and attitudes to policing. The detailed spatial and temporal information inherent in these reports of instances of signs of disorder like graffiti, fly tipping, or broken street lighting, provides new insight into dynamic features of the environmental backcloth. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications for using such crowdsourced information to gain insight into people’s everyday experiences and make predictions about fear of crime, incivilities, and attitudes to crime and policing.

Michael Townsley, Joe Clare, Daniel Birks

Forecasting emergency service demand: Does pooling data from multiple agency yield better predictions than data from a single agency?

Recent years have seen local governments rationalise emergency service by merging historically distinct agencies, such as police, fire and ambulance services. While these efforts are often justified on cost cutting grounds, consolidating human service agencies might provide important intelligence opportunities. For instance, do hot spots of crime predict the spatial concentration of fire? Are the peak times of fire service demand a leading indicator of ambulance service demand? We explore this potential using five years of data from a local police and fire service. Our results indicate there are promising avenue for forecasting service demand. Pooling agency data provides more accurate forecasts than using data from a single agency.

Zarina Vakhitova, Michael Townsley, Danielle Reynald

Towards adapting routine activity and lifestyle exposure theories to account for cyber abuse victimisation

With the advent of the Internet and the emergence of cybercrimes (e.g. cyber stalking, cyber harassment), criminologists have begun to explore the empirical utility of routine activities theory to account for personal victimization as a consequence of cyber abuse. Available cyber abuse studies have produced inconsistent empirical support for the model, which has reignited the debate about whether terrestrial theories, such as routine activities theory, will ever be able to adequately explain cybercrimes due to the spatial and temporal disconnect between the theories and the cyber
environment. This study reviews existing cyber abuse scholarship, explores potential reasons for the weak empirical support for routine activities theory in cyberspace, and proposes several directions for future research. We suggest that in order to further our understanding of cyber abuse processes, scholars need to carefully define and operationalise the key theoretical concepts in the light of latest developments in routine activities theory, and conduct in-depth qualitative studies, as well as quantitative studies that employ robust methodological designs and multi-level modelling.

Klaus Welter

High performance teams: Conducting police task forces in cases of sexually associated murder against children

Approximately 40 cases of sexually associated murders against children have been investigated by appointed Police Task Forces in Germany over the last twenty years. Various aspects of these task forces such as team management, development and performance are currently being studied for the first time in a research project at the German Police University. The objective of this study is to identify common denominators and obstacles and to analyze how the various factors affect the success of such groups. A study published by Pawlowsky/Mistele (2008) investigated similar aspects for a number of different High Performance Teams such as formula one pit crews, flying emergency doctors and crews, America’s Cup sailing teams as well as Police SWAT teams in action. Although there are some key differences between these high performance teams and the particular types of Police task forces studied here, there are also numerous similarities. Thus, the applicability and transferability of previous findings on high performance teams for Police task forces on sexually associated murders against children will be evaluated. Most of the task force leaders in the above mentioned cases are still on active duty. However, none of them have ever been interviewed before for research purposes. Therefore, qualitative research methods, i.e. semi-standardized and narrative interviews, are being used to analyze the critical factors that are instrumental for the successful management of a task force operating in this particular circumstance. Furthermore, obstacles and stress factors such as media, demanding bosses, attorneys, families as well as personal motivations to solve the case will be identified. Finally, there should be a focus on serial detection mechanisms within the police forces, patterns and preventative measures. Current efforts are focusing on quality-management aspects, PR aspects, especially between the task force PR-representative and the media and general needs for a stakeholder management. Final results are expected for August 2015.

Richard Wortley, Nick Tilley

Does situational crime prevention require a rational offender?

Rational Choice Perspective (RCP) is typically presented in the literature as one of the foundational underpinning rationales for Situational Crime Prevention (SCP). However, it is often forgotten that SCP was developed some 15 years before RCP; that is, RCP was a retrofitted account of the existing realisation that immediate situations furnish key conditions affecting criminal behaviour and that these situations could be modified for preventive purposes. There is no doubt that RCP has been
extremely influential in shaping the SCP agenda over the past 30 years. However, SCP also suffers from its association with RCP. RCP is a controversial model and has been heavily criticised as providing an inadequate account of offender psychology. If SCP depends upon RCP, then to the extent that RCP is found wanting, the validity of SCP also comes under question. In this paper we argue that rational choice assumptions now be inhibiting rather than facilitating progress in SCP research and practice. Their weaknesses may also be deterring from the credibility of situational crime prevention more generally, both in academic and practitioner circles. It is argued here that theory and practice would both be improved by abandoning rational choice as the sole theoretical foundation for situational crime prevention. Some alternative possibilities are briefly outlined. Unlike many critics of RCP, our aim is to strengthen SCP not to weaken it.
Andresen, Martin

Martin A. Andresen is an Associate Professor in the School of Criminology and Associate Director of the Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies, Simon Fraser University. Martin’s research interests are in: environmental criminology, crime and place, spatial crime analysis, and applied spatial statistics. His recent research has focused on crime and place, the journey-to-crime, and unemployment and crime.

Ashby, Matt

Matt Ashby is a doctoral student in the Department of Security and Crime Science at University College London, where his research concentrates on metal theft from infrastructure networks. He has also carried out research on temporal analysis of crime, sexual exploitation of boys, stop and search and ATM crime. Before his PhD research he spent five years as a police officer in London, and is particularly interested in problem-oriented policing.

Bichler, Gisela

Dr. Bichler is a Professor at California State University and Director of CCJR. Her current research examines the socio-spatial structure of crime events and illicit networks to better understand systems and the crime opportunities they create.

Birds, Jonathan

Jonathan Birds is a doctoral student at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. He is a research associate in the Crowd Management Research Council. His research interests include environmental criminology, policing policy, and survey research.

Birks, Dan

Dan Birks is a lecturer at the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, and Postdoctoral Fellow at the Griffith Criminology Institute, Griffith University, Brisbane. His research interests are based in the fields of environmental criminology, crime event analysis and computational social science.
Brantingham, Patricia

Patricia Brantingham is the RCMP University Professor of Computational Criminology in the School of Criminology, Associate Member of the School of Computing Science and Director of the Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies (ICURS) at Simon Fraser University. She holds multiple degrees in theoretical mathematics and urban planning, has worked for major corporations (Johnson & Johnson, Technicon, Norton Simon Inc.), and has served as Director of Programme Evaluation for the Department of Justice Canada. She is co-developer of Crime Pattern Theory.

Brantingham, Paul

Paul Brantingham is RCMP University Professor of Crime Analysis in the School of Criminology and Co-Director of the Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies. Trained in government and law at Columbia University and criminology at Cambridge, he is a member of the California Bar. He has served as Director of Program Evaluation and Special Reviews at the Public Service Commission of Canada and as a program director and faculty dean at Simon Fraser University. His is a co-developer of Crime Pattern Theory.

Breetzke, Gregory

Gregory Breetzke is a Research Professor at the University of South Africa. His research interests cover most aspects of spatio-temporal crime patterning, offender development, and crime prevention.

Brown, Rick

Rick Brown is Deputy Director at the Australian Institute of Criminology, where he oversees the Institute’s research program. His research interests are in crime prevention, property crime, policing and organised crime.

Carcach, Carlos

Carlos Carcach is a professor of Statistics and Econometrics and director of the Center for Public Policy at the Escuela Superior de Economia y Negocios in El Salvador. Previous to that, he worked at the Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra. His research interests include crime victim surveys, spatio-temporal analysis of crime data and the economics of crime.
**Chamard, Sharon**

Sharon Chamard is an Associate Professor and Director of the Survey Research Center at the Justice Center at the University of Alaska Anchorage. Her research interests include homeless encampments, self-protective behaviors, business victimization, problem-oriented policing, and environmental crime prevention.

**Clare, Joe**

Joe is a Lecturer in Criminology at Murdoch University, Western Australia. Joe has worked for universities and governments in Australia and Canada to conduct applied, operations-focused research with emergency first responders and criminal justice agencies.

**Cook, Alana**

Alana Cook is a PhD student at the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University. Her thesis seeks to examine to what extent and under what circumstances the presence of guardians impact on the commission of sexual offences against women.

**Davies, Toby**

Toby Davies is a Research Associate working on the Crime, Policing and Citizenship project at University College London. His work concerns the application of mathematical techniques in the study of crime, with particular focus on the spatio-temporal distribution of crime and its analysis using network-based methods.

**Dickinson-Mclachlan, Trevor**

Trevor is currently the District Manager: Intelligence for Canterbury District, New Zealand Police and one of the conference organisers. Interested in spatial analysis of crime, he is involved in many of the Christchurch post-earthquake rebuild CPTED opportunities.

**Eck, John**

John E. Eck is professor of criminal justice at the University of Cincinnati, where he teaches courses on crime prevention at places and police effectiveness.
**Elffers, Henk**

Henk Elffers is a senior-researcher at the NSCR, emeritus professor VU University Amsterdam, and a visiting lecturer at Griffith University. His research interests encompass rational choice theory of criminal decision making, guardianship, simulation methods in criminology, public opinion and the judiciary.

**English, Crystal**

Crystal English is pursuing a doctoral degree in the Geography Joint Doctoral Program at San Diego State University and University of California, Santa Barbara. She received her MA in Geography from California State University, Northridge and a BA in Journalism from University of Southern California. Ms. English is a California Department of Justice Certified Crime and Intelligence Analyst and a veteran of the U.S. Army, SIGINT.

**Felson, Marcus**

Marcus Felson is Professor at Texas State University in San Marcos Texas near Austin. He studies routine phenomena.

**Hart, Timothy**

Timothy C. Hart is a Senior Lecturer at Griffith University. His areas of interest include survey research, applied statistics, geographic information systems (GIS), and victimisation.

**King, Marcus**

Marcus King is a Masters of GIS student at the University of Canterbury studying the effects of the Canterbury Earthquakes on crime distribution. He has concurrently been working with Land Information New Zealand to use spatial data infrastructure principles to aid in Christchurch’s Earthquake recovery.

**Kirby, Stuart**

Stuart Kirby, Ph.D., C.Psychol. is a Criminology lecture at Lancaster University (England), researching policing and organised crime. Prior to University he was a Detective Chief Superintendent (Specialist Crime & Operations).
Knight, Gavin

Gavin manages the Statistical Service Unit at New Zealand Police, where he has shaped transformation of the data and analytical capability of the organisation. He is currently leading New Zealand Police activities in support of the New Zealand government’s Open Data strategy. These activities are significantly increasing the frequency, timeliness, quality and detail of crime data available to researchers. Gavin recently completed a PhD in Criminology and Criminal Justice at Griffith University, Queensland, and has been appointed an Adjunct Research Fellow at Griffith University. His research interests are aimed at improving the effectiveness of police by better understanding factors affecting police use of information. He regularly provides advice to government agencies in Australia and New Zealand on improving the value of administrative data.

Knutsson, Johannes

Johannes Knutsson is a professor of police research at the Norwegian Police University College and an ardent supporter of situational crime prevention and problem-oriented policing.

Kruger, Tinus

Tinus is a research architect at the CSIR in Pretoria, South Africa. He conducts research into the relationship between crime and the planning, design and management of the physical environment, particularly within a developing country context.

Lancaster, Lizette

Lizette Lancaster manages and has overseen the creation of the South African Crime and Justice Information and Analysis Hub of the Institute for Security Studies. Her focus is the collection, analysis and dissemination of data to promote evidence-based crime and violence reduction policies and strategies.

Laycock, Gloria

Gloria Laycock is Professor of Crime Science at UCL and Director of the University Consortium supporting the What Works Centre for Crime Reduction. She is interested in research on policing, crime prevention and their influence on policy and practice.

Lee, YongJei

YongJei Lee is a PhD student at the School of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati. His research interests include the concentration of crime, temporary crime hot spots, and police effectiveness.
Li, Jessica Chi Mei

Jessica Li is an Assistant Professor of the Department of Applied Social Studies, City University of Hong Kong. Her research interests cover situational crime prevention and policing.

Liu, Lin

Lin Liu is Professor of Geography at University of Cincinnati and Sun Yat-sen University. His research interests include geographic information science and its applications on urban problems, especially on urban crime in U.S. and China. He has published over 100 articles and lead multiple national and international research projects.

Madensen, Tamara

Dr. Tamara D. Madensen is an Associate Professor and Graduate Coordinator at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV). She studies place management and crowd dynamics and serves as Director of UNLV’s Crowd Management Research Council.

Menting, Barbara

Barbara is a Postdoctoral Researcher at the NSCR (after obtaining her PhD in developmental psychology). She studies crime location choice.

Moir, Emily

Emily Moir is a PhD student at the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Griffith University. Her PhD research focuses on examining guardianship in action in the Brisbane suburbs.

Morgan, Frank

Frank Morgan is Adjunct Associate Professor at the University of Western Australia. He has research interests in: mental illness, crime and victimisation; offender recidivism and risk assessment; repeat burglary and its potential for burglary prevention; and offence-specific victimisation patterns and prevention.

Morgan, Vera

Vera Morgan is Professor and Head of the Neuropsychiatric Epidemiology Research Unit in the School of Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences at The University of Western Australia. Her field of research is schizophrenia and other psychotic illness. Her cross-disciplinary approach melds
epidemiological, psychiatric, sociological and criminological perspectives on aetiology, course and outcome to help unravel the complex nature of psychotic illness.

**Ransley, Janet**

Janet Ransley is a professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Griffith University, and the Griffith Criminology Institute. Her research interests are in policing, regulation and social order.

**Ramsay, Sue**

Sue Ramsay is the Crime Prevention Team Leader at Christchurch City Council, Christchurch, New Zealand. She leads the CPTED Programme, SafeGrowth Programme, the Design Out Crime Advisory Service and Chairs the Crime Prevention Forum.

**Rengert, George**

George Rengert is emeritus professor Temple University in Philadelphia. His areas of specialty are the spatial and temporal behavior of property criminals, and the location of illegal drug markets and the ethnography of residential burglars.

**Reynald, Danielle**

Danielle Reynald is a criminologist at Griffith University in Brisbane, Australia. Her research interests include the role of guardianship in crime prevention, crime prevention through environmental design and offender decision making.

**Richardson, Craig**

CEO of Wynyard Group, a market leader in crime fighting software and advocate of crime science focused on helping solve and prevent transnational and organised crime, new generation extremism and high consequence cybercrime.

**Rossmo, Kim**

D. Kim Rossmo is the University Endowed Chair in Criminology in the School of Criminal Justice at Texas State University. He has researched and published in the areas of environmental criminology, the geography of crime, and criminal investigations.
Ruiter, Stijn
Stijn Ruiter is senior researcher at NSCR and associate member of Nuffield College, Oxford. He studies spatio-temporal patterns of crime, with an emphasis on crime location modeling.

Schaefer, Lacey
Lacey Schaefer is a Lecturer in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Griffith University. Her research interests include criminological theory, opportunity reduction, offender supervision, and desistance.

Solymosi, Reka
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Sousa, William
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**Wortley, Richard**

Richard Wortley is Head of the UCL Department of Security and Crime Science. He is especially interested in the theoretical underpinnings of situational crime prevention. Recent research includes the situational analysis of child sexual abuse.
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