SESSION 1: JUVENILES AND CRIME

THE ENHANCED NEGATIVITY OF THE JUVENILE GANG

The juvenile street gang provides each participant with an image nastier than his own. The purpose of gang affiliation is to intimidate others – to gain compliance in offensive or defensive encounters and insurance against potential attack. Joining or leaving a gang is a calculated decision based on the gang's *enhanced negativity*, achieved by

  (1) Enabling each participant, even when alone, to draw upon the nastiness of the whole; and

  (2) Transmitting an exaggerated local image of group persistence, coherence, and dominance in crime.

A gang is defined by its ongoing symbols, settings, and enhanced negativity, not by its temporary participants or even by the actual harm it does. Its function is to make its temporary occupants more obnoxious to others than they would be alone. A gang that ceases to communicate fear, or that delivers occupants into more danger than it repels, no longer can serve them well, and soon evaporates. This analysis is directly derived from Müllerian mimicry, as it applies to wasps.

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ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF THE AREA ON FEAR AND PREVENTION ACTIVITY AMONG JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Understanding the factors which influence both fear of victimisation and prevention activity is important for assessing future efforts to address crime and fear. Of particular interest in recent years have been the level of crime and victimisation in schools, and the correlates/causes of those problems. The present project uses police crime data, neighbourhood census data, student survey responses, school data and information gathered through a windshield survey of neighbourhoods to illuminate the factors influencing fear and prevention activity among students in 44 junior and senior high schools from Lucas County, Ohio, USA. Despite the fact that past research suggests that in-school levels of crime vary independently of the neighbourhood crime rate, it is expected that the level of both fear and individual prevention activities will be influenced by the school's location.

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SURVEILLANCE AND SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION: BUILDING BRIDGES BETWEEN HARD SCIENCE AND CRIMINOLOGY

The effective deployment of surveillance in situational crime prevention involves a complex set of inter-relationships between the technical capabilities of the equipment (e.g. facial recognition CCTV), contextual factors (e.g. terrain, land use, social environment) and project management (e.g. training in the use of equipment, the ability to respond to threatening situations).

A major problem faced by those observing screens showing multiple images simultaneously from a large number of cameras is the ability to distinguish unusual and potential threatening situations (e.g. assault, disorder, terrorism) from benign, mundane activity. The physical sciences have much to offer in terms of developing surveillance technologies that can automate visual surveillance tasks in order to flag up suspicious or criminal behaviour, to identify possible threats to people and property (e.g. suspicious packages) and to track individuals, suspects and known offenders.

This paper discusses the work of a new Research Network on surveillance funded by the UK's Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) as part of the Technologies for Crime Prevention and Detection Research Programme. The Network brings together vision scientists, criminologists, government agencies and exploitation companies to identify innovative applications of surveillance technologies for detecting and preventing crime.

Particular attention is being paid to uses of surveillance technologies to reduce street robbery, crime on public transport and anti-social behaviour

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ARE NEAR REPEATS COMMITTED BY THE SAME OFFENDERS? SOME TENTATIVE EVIDENCE

Using techniques developed in the field of epidemiology, recent research conducted in both the UK (Johnson and Bowers, 2004) and Australia (Townsley et al., 2003) demonstrates that the risk of victimisation is communicable. That is, following a burglary at one home the risk of burglary at nearby homes is amplified. This heightened risk endures for a shot period of time, typically one month. The pattern has been labelled the 'near repeat' phenomenon and the results have clear implications for crime prevention and for the prediction of future patterns of crime. One question that currently remains unanswered concerns the similarity of the Modus Operandis (MO) of near repeat events. If they are similar this would increase our confidence in the hypothesis that the same offender or offenders are involved in these kinds of series of crime events. It may also allow us to increase the accuracy of attempts to predict when, where and how crime will be committed in the future. In this paper, we compare the similarity of the MOs of near repeat and unrelated burglary events, and demonstrate that for the former the configuration of 'the means of entry' and 'point of entry' are significantly more congruent than for the latter. The implications of the results and our next steps will be discussed.

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SESSION 3: ASSESSING CRIME RISKS

MEASURING, IDENTIFYING, AND ANALYSING STREET CRIME RISK

Street crime is of growing concern in the UK and government targets set the reduction of street crime as a top priority. Targeted initiatives have had some impact, but serious problems of street crime still remain.

The measure and analysis of street crime is typically performed using volume statistics presented in tables, graphs and charts that show the numbers of street crimes for an area. Many police forces and Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) also make use of hotspot maps to identify the volume and concentrations of street crime. Hotspot analysis has been useful in focusing resources to specific areas to help tackle the issues of street crime, but these 'volume' maps hide the relative levels of *risk* that people experience on the street. It is suggested that by understanding these patterns of risk alongside the volume hotspots would help to better inform and design appropriate responses to tackle street crime. In particular, a street crime response to an area of high crime volumes and high risk could be very different to that which is delivered in an area of high crime and low risk, and low crime volumes but high risk. Analysis of street crime risk would also lead to the better identification of risk factors associated with street crime and could subsequently support a more rounded community safety and multi-agency response for dealing with the problems of street crime.

Police Forces and CDRPs do calculate risk for street crimes but these rates are based on census data and have various limitations for practical policing and crime prevention use. In particular, as census data is based on residential population, the figures have little bearing on daytime street population and therefore risks of street crime. This often results in these risk rates being exaggerated in areas of low residential population (such as some town centres) and can be underestimated in others.

This research has been a proof of concept partnered initiative between JDI and Intelligent Space. It uses pedestrian counts generated from pedestrian modelling, with crime data for the West End and Soho areas of London. This presentation will present some of the preliminary findings of this research which in particular will be focus on answering the following questions,

- What's the real on-street risk of street crime to the pedestrian?
- Are the real patterns of street crime risk different to rate maps that use resident population as their denominator?
- Are the real patterns of street crime risk different to volume hotspots?

Our results demonstrate the difference in magnitude between real risk and the current measures that are reported – an important finding for public reassurance purposes - plus show that risk and volume patterns of crime are significantly different, calling for on-street risk patterns to be considered in future street crime initiatives in this part of London.

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DEVELOPMENT OF ROBBERY RISK ANALYSIS TOOLS: USING THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

The principles of risk analysis are widely understood, but delivering reliable and consistent assessments of security related risks can prove difficult. This paper presents a case study of the development and use of a risk assessment tool that facilitates analysis of a range of variables, and delivers a qualitative description of the risk of harm to staff arising from robbery at any given cash handling point. The model used draws on the principles of situational crime prevention and adopts a risk assessment method consistent with the Australian and New Zealand Standard for Risk Management . The paper also shows how this approach can be readily adapted to other risks to deliver consistent outcomes.

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SESSION 4: PROBLEM ORIENTED POLICING: STATE OF THE ART

UPDATE ON PROBLEM ORIENTED POLICING

An update on the website for the Center for Problem-oriented Policing, including the status of recently commissioned guides.

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THE DIFFUSION OF PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING IN THE UNITED STATES

Technological and programmatic innovations typically diffuse among populations in predictable patterns, which are related to variables such as geographic closeness, connection to social networks, and organisational size. This study examines the adoption and spread of problem-oriented policing (POP) in the United States from 1993 to 2003, using both submissions to the Herman Goldstein Award and data on agency characteristics from the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics surveys. The main analysis focuses on whether POP primarily spread spatially (from one neighbour to another) or hierarchically (from large police departments to smaller agencies).

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SESSION 5: CRIME ANALYSIS

THE ENHANCEMENT OF COMMUNITY POLICING: INSTITUTIONALISING PROBLEM ANALYSIS

To improve the practice of problem analysis in police agencies, North Carolina State University was granted funding from the US Department of Justice's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services to bring together a group of problem-oriented policing experts to work closely with five police departments over a 15-month period, providing advice and guidance on problem analysis. The project is titled: "The Enhancement of Community Policing: Institutionalising Problem Analysis." By providing training and other technical assistance, the project seeks to build and develop the knowledge, skills, and practice of problem analysis so that it becomes routine within the participating agencies. This presentation discusses the implementation of problem analysis in one site, Port St. Lucie, Florida and will cover the characteristics of the agency, the model for implementing problem analysis (including discussion of data and technology, training, analysis techniques, and a problem analysis case study), and the results as of the date of the conference. The presentation will focus on the model of implementation and its relevance to problem oriented policing, crime analysis, and crime mapping overall.

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CRIME ANALYSIS IN AUCKLAND

The term "black hole" has been used more than once to describe a police intelligence unit. Information goes in, but no illuminating intelligence comes back. For police intelligence and crime analysis to be used effectively, it must be conveyed to decision-makers who have the resources and knowledge to have a positive impact on crime. But who are these "decision-makers"? Using research conducted in three New Zealand police districts, this paper shows that sometimes the people with the most control of resources get the least information, and while patrol officers are often the most receptive to intelligence products, they are the least accountable. Changes in police

management culture, such as CompStat, or the move to intelligence-led crime reduction in New Zealand, may move the police to a more accountable process, but it will take time. At present, a lack of clarity in intelligence use and application may have a negative effect on the ability of law enforcement to positively impact on the criminal environment. This paper aims to give conference delegates an indication of the state of crime analysis, as perceived in Auckland (NZ) about a year and a half ago.

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SESSION 6: ORGANIZED CRIME

A SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF MARIHUANA GROW OPERATIONS IN VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

In Western Canada, and British Columbia in particular, the criminal justice system is becoming increasingly concerned with the apparent increase in the involvement of organised crime in the cultivation and distribution of marihuana. Law enforcement and criminologists alike agree that "grow ops" or "grows", are central to the economic sustainability of a wide range of organised criminal networks. While the bulk of the anecdotal information supports the link between organised crime in BC's grow ops, to date, little has been done to empirically examine grow operations generally, or the extent of "organisation" within the enterprise in particular. This paper addresses this limitation by examining the spatial distribution of marihuana grow ops in BC's Lower Mainland. Such groundwork is necessary before moving to the specific involvement of organised crime. In addition to descriptive spatial analysis, we test for potential spatial relationships between the specific locations of marihuana grow operations and their immediate surrounds, or urban backcloth, while controlling for spatial autocorrelation using spatial autoregressive techniques.

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UNDERSTANDING AND CONTROLLING ORGANISED CRIME - THE FEASIBILITY OF A SITUATIONAL APPROACH

Until now, situational prevention has focused on traditional "volume" crimes but attempts are now being made to apply the approach to organised crimes (including drug trafficking). This paper reviews the knowledge gained about the feasibility of a situational approach. The main difficulties encountered to date relate to the definition of organised crime and to the considerable problems of obtaining the usual kinds of data needed for situational projects. A particular difficulty is the fast changing nature of "organised" criminal groups, and the way that they adapt to control efforts and respond to new opportunities for profit resulting from globalisation and technological development. Some promising research approaches are identified and discussed. For the present, it appears that research designed to assist designing out crime from products, systems and legislation, might be more profitable than to assist traditional problem solving efforts focused on highly specific forms of organised crime.

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SESSION 7: ADVANCES IN GIS

IMPROVING BASELINE ESTIMATES BY SPATIAL INTERACTION MODELLING

Although it is generally recognised that census population is not an accurate measure of baseline in race profiling, many studies still use it to calculate the disproportionality index due to the lack of plausible estimates for the baseline. This study applies spatial interaction models to generate reasonable estimates of the baseline data for individual neighbourhoods of a city. The estimated baseline of a neighbourhood includes both people living in the neighbourhood and people who drive through the neighbourhood but do not live in the neighbourhood. This paper presents a case study of applying this new method to analyse racial disproportionality of traffic stops in the City of Cincinnati.

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GEOGRAPHIC MEDIA IN LAW ENFORCEMENT: ISSUES IN ENVIRONMENTAL PRECISION AND PERCEPTION

The widespread application of geographic analysis in law enforcement raises questions relating to the accuracy of spatial data and how those data are comprehended when visualised in different formats. These issues may be characterised as the precision of spatial data seen in maps or aerial photos, and the perception of map and photo data by police officers. Given that several types of error may be incorporated in crime-related location data, the absolute map accuracy (represented by points geocoded to a centreline map in a GIS) of a nominal sample of some 350 incidents was compared to locations of the same incidents derived ex post facto from the use of a 1 meter GPS unit. Locational inaccuracy was found to be greater for some crime categories than others, but in general errors were moderate, with a mean inter-co-ordinate difference of about 50m, and a median of about 36m. The second issue, perception, was framed in the context of the need to understand how effectively maps and related media communicate information to their principal users. A small sample of police officers was surveyed in order to derive an understanding of their preferences with respect to the geographic scale and context of crime data visualisation. In general, representations containing richer detail were preferred over the abstract linear ("stick") maps that are usually the default in the context of GIS.

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Canter, P. and K. Harries (2004). Police officers' perceptions of maps and aerial photographs. *International Journal of Police Science & Management*, 6:37-50. (In press.)

ADDRESS MATCHING BIAS: IGNORANCE IS NOT BLISS

Efforts to diagnose the nature and characteristics of high crime areas lead many to explore the utility of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to study crime. However, despite the critical importance of using accurate data when identifying geographic patterns and studying hotspots, few have explored the data quality issues inherent to plotting crime events in detail. While software manufacturers provide some information about the address matching process, critical details are left out or are buried in technical, and sometimes proprietary, jargon. This paper explores these neglected details and demonstrates how the assumptions built into popular GIS software introduce bias. This close inspection of address matching is necessary as much information is lost during the interdisciplinary exchange of analytic techniques. Implications for crime analysis are discussed.

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SESSION 8

ACTUAL AND PERCEIVED DANGEROUS SPACES IN PRISONS

There are almost 5,000 correctional facilities in the United States, housing in excess of two million people. Some of these facilities are much more dangerous than others for both staff and inmates. Within a given facility, there are places and situations that are more dangerous than other places. Most research focuses on inmate to inmate violence. This paper focuses on inmate to staff violence. Differences in where officers' perceive assaults to occur and where they actually occur are discussed. Reasons for the disparities between perceived and actual dangerous places in a prison are discussed. Data are from King County Correctional Facility in Seattle, Washington.

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SESSION 9: CRIME REDUCTION POLICY

EMERGING CRIME TRENDS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

This paper presents an analysis of the criminal justice resource impacts and changes in policing activities that flow from trends in crime, in the complexity of criminal activities, and in the complexity of the legal environment in which police must function. The count of crimes is not the strongest predictor of demands made on police resources. Instead, the policing system response to changing crime trends must be understood against the background of changes in work levels resulting from court decisions, the introduction of new legislation, and changing forms of criminal activity. The Canadian focus of the paper is on the impact of *R v Stinchcombe,* a Supreme Court of Canada decision that modified disclosure rules; on new policing requirements associated with computer crime; and on the impact of "Mega cases", organised crime and the marihuana / drug industry. Trends in work levels and policing techniques driven by these trends in operational requirements have changed demands for police services and created the need for more special police services. These demands, in concert with limited budgets, have forced police to place priorities on the handling of different types of crimes and introduce alternative forms of policing, especially intelligence led forms. This paper explores the general costing impact of recent changes and describes some alternative approaches followed in British Columbia. Using some recent studies on satisfaction with police services, current and possible future "acceptable crime levels" are explored.

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IF SIX WAS NINE – THE USE OF AN ANALYTICAL SYSTEMS MODEL APPROACH FOR EVALUATING CRIME REDUCTION ACTIVITIES

The increasing use by government of complex multi-faceted, multi-agency programs to tackle crime problems in the community is presenting new challenges for all stakeholders, including those responsible for program monitoring and evaluation.

Policy makers need to assume responsibility for the achievement of outcomes across several service delivery sectors simultaneously; providers of funding and other resources have to develop systems for monitoring accountability for the multiple inputs supporting joined up measures; program designers and managers require new approaches for simultaneously operating and managing initiatives across multiple agencies and at different system levels (e.g. centrally, regionally and locally); and practitioners find themselves working in new service and policy partnership arrangements that require them to reconcile sometimes disparate professional cultures (e.g. health and welfare professional collaborating with the education and training sector, local government, the business community, and criminal justice professionals).

Arguably program evaluators must deal with some of the most complex and challenging tasks of all: bringing clarity and meaning to initiatives that have attempted to apply multiple inputs through different measures and processes based on the understanding that the different outputs that have been generated have, in turn, produced multiple but measurable linked outcomes. In other words, just what is the nature of the cause and effect relationship that has gone on to produce any of the observed results?
This paper uses the example of a detailed review of the implementation procedures used for the UK's Crime Reduction Programme to illustrate some of the difficulties presented in evaluating these multi-stakeholder initiatives as well as presenting a range of possible solutions. In particular, the paper illustrates the importance of developing and applying appropriate theories and models to the task of making sense of the frequently confusing tangle of 'bits' and 'events' that go into making up the implementation experience of a real life programme.

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SESSION 10: SEX & VIOLENCE

EXPLAINING THE RISE IN VEHICLE ARSON (UK): EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MALICIOUS VEHICLE FIRES, ABANDONED VEHICLES & OTHER VEHICLE CRIME

Vehicle arson in the UK has become a significant and increasing problem over the last decade, with around 100,000 vehicle arsons a year attended by the fire service. The research paper presented reports the results of a 2 year government funded national research project which explored the relationships between the incidence of deliberate ignition vehicle fires and the levels of vehicle abandonment and theft. Changing economic, environmental and legislative conditions, as well as technological advances, have contributed to modifying the opportunity structure surrounding the theft of and disposal of motor vehicles. The research used both quantitative spatial and temporal analysis along with qualitative offender based interviews to identify the key components and

interaction factors contributing to the observed rise in vehicle arson. This paper presents the research findings, recommendations and multi-agency policy implications for the Police, Fire and Local Government.

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SPATIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSISTENCY IN SERIAL RAPE

This study examines the crime patterns of 76 New Zealand serial rapists in order to determine the extent to which offenders display consistency in their choice of crime locations. More specifically, the hypothesis is that there will be consistencies in the distances travelled (spatial consistency) and the characteristics of the crime sites selected (environmental consistency) by serial offenders.

In order to test for spatial consistency, the distances travelled from home and the distances between offences for each offence series were analysed. Not only was partial support found for spatial consistency but, in line with much overseas research, it was found that the offenders typically did not travel very far from home to offend (median distance of 3km).

The environmental consistency measure was made up of various physical, temporal and contextual variables that described the situational characteristics of an offence. As hypothesised, it was found that offenders displayed intra-series environmental consistency in various aspects of offence site selection. Furthermore, similarities were also found between offenders' home and crime site environments.

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INTERVENING TO PREVENT REPEAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: THEORY AND DATA

The Adelaide NDV project aimed to reduce repeated instances of domestic violence based on a model developed in Killingbeck, United Kingdom. This presentation reflects on some of the key outcomes of NDV and their relationship to theory, data and assumptions about domestic violence offenders and victims. It will discuss the relative importance of theories based on routine activities, rational choice and deterrence theory. A key issue arising from the evaluation concerned assumptions made about the *rationality* of domestic violence offenders, particularly those offenders believed to have mental health and drug problems. Other important issues arising included:

- ❑ The value of police emergency calls for service as a source of evaluation data
- ❑ How best police data can be organised to assist project based on repeat victimisation or repeat offending.

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SESSION 11: TRANSPORT CRIME

GYPSY CABS IN TØNSBERG – A CASE FOR PROBLEM ORIENTED POLICING

In a small Norwegian town a gypsy cab operation had been established. The local police failed to get rid of the problem with conventional methods. This failure in combination with media pressure motivated the police to try the Problem-Oriented approach. The police applied the SARA-model, going through the scanning, analyse, response and assessment phases to solve the problem. Gypsy cab drivers picked up passengers close to the entertainment district after closing time. The pick up areas for night buses and legal taxis were located some distance away and was not as easy accessible. Advised by the police, parking lots and a street that had been used by the gypsy cab drivers as pick up areas were closed off. The stand for the night buses was moved closer to the entertainment district and a taxi stand was established near by. Potential customers were warned about by the risks of using gypsy cabs and were given information about legal alternatives. Leaflets printed in several foreign languages with information about the consequences of carrying out this illegal activity were distributed by the police to suspected drivers. The evaluation showed that legal means of transport had become more accessible, and illegal less available.

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EXAMINING THE MANIFESTATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME ON BUSES: HANDLING 'STATIC' AND 'NON-STATIC' (MOVING) CRIME EVENTS

This paper discusses some of the key findings that arose from my recently completed PhD thesis, ' *Crime and Disorder on Buses: Towards an evidence base for effective crime prevention'*. It highlights some of the limitations in collecting detailed information on the extent of 'bus-related' crime incidents, and considers some simple tools to enable more effective policy making. One example of this is the use of resource target tables that demonstrated that, during a three-year period in Merseyside, 20% of all criminal damage to bus shelters occurred at only 3% of all shelters, and that 60% of all bus incidents occurred on only 2% of all buses.

The nature of the bus journey is such that it involves walking to/from/between bus stops, waiting for a bus, and travelling on a moving bus. Hence, crime events may be at a specific location, or occur along a moving entity (the bus). Traditionally, environmental criminology theories have considered 'static' events, which occur at a 'single' location. However, in this situation crime events may be static, or 'non-static' (dynamic or moving), and this discussion focuses on alternative methods for capturing such events, and, whether existing environmental criminology theories can be applied or adapted to explain the occurrence of crime in the bus environment.

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CRIME SCIENCE

The criminal justice system is a poor and inefficient way of controlling crime. It is largely reactive, cumbersome, and has blame as its focus rather than reducing victimisation. Yet political debate is dominated by this reactive approach. Ways to cut crime are assumed to be intuitive or, if any expertise is required it is assumed to be known to the police. In fact most police officers grasp little about crime reduction beyond the narrow lens of catching and convicting criminals. Popular interest seizes on conspicuous success stories (as in New York) but police and policymakers often find it hard to replicate such achievements; meanwhile lessons from elsewhere (as in San Francisco) are overlooked. Practitioners should look to academics to provide analysis and a powerful source of original solutions but criminology mostly concerns itself with sociology and offenders, is dogged by pseudoscientific methodology, and is sometimes strongly politically biased.

Some criminologists have pioneered a more practical approach to finding out what works in measurably reducing crime. In general (but not exclusively) they concentrate on changing environments in which people find themselves (rather than trying to change people), and helping the police move higher up the food chain so that they can intervene more effectively before offences happen and detect more easily when crime occurs.

Another group concerned with measurably cutting crime have promoted a more rigorously experimental approach; and there is some overlap between these experimental criminologists and the environmental (or situational) ones. But it is hard for lay people to differentiate between these applied researchers and the general theoretical tradition of criminology. This lack of distinction makes it difficult for police and other agencies to have confidence in the new approaches. There are hundreds of solutions lying around waiting to be used, and thousands to be discovered and invented at relatively little cost. But society lacks the ambition to set stretching goals in crime reduction because it does not see or understand these solutions or the approaches that reveal them.

Crime containment experts may resist importing ideas from marketing but nonetheless there is a need for a new *brand* which unites these schools of thought. This paper will propose that environmental and experimental criminologists, together with those concerned with improving policing skills, should agree to a joint brand name which give them a higher status with police and other agencies. It will outline broad criteria (including outcome-driven, rigorously scientific, interdisciplinary approaches), reflect on existing terminology, and propose the name crime science.

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