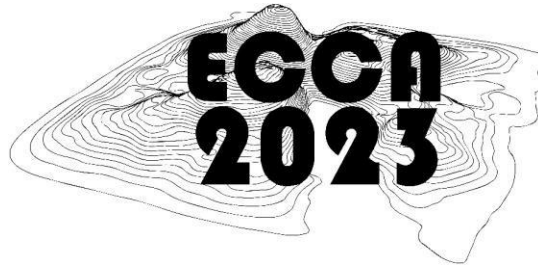


ECCA 2023

**The International Symposium on Environmental Criminology & Crime Analysis
Stockholm - Sweden**

June 14-16, 2023



Welcome to ECCA 2023

Långholmen Hotel in Stockholm, Sweden

June 14-16, 2023

The conference aims to advance knowledge in environmental criminology and crime analysis (ECCA) in both research and practice, bringing together national and international experts in the field to Stockholm, Sweden, 14-16th June 2023. The overall ambition is to advance knowledge of Environmental Criminology (EC) as a science of crime events, including their production and distribution over time and space, and their prevention using broadly situational approaches. The focus of the 2023 symposium is on the development of new research questions and new practice in EC. More specifically, there will be a focus on means of testing emerging theories and applications using innovative data and spatial analytical frameworks. The value of spatial and temporal analysis of crime and fear of crime patterns has been enhanced by new ways of capturing their variation in the environment. Spatial statistical techniques, machine learning, and computer vision may combine data from conventional police recorded statistics with Google Street View images to crowd-sourced data, global positioning systems (GPS) and AI safety-generated maps. This development has opened up EC to diverse disciplines, including geography, computer science and engineering, architecture and urban planning, mathematics, epidemiology, public health, as well as criminology, psychology and sociology.

ECCA 2023 – Organisation Committee

Prof Vania Ceccato (Chair), Ioannis Ioannidis, Marianna Patelida, Jacob Hassler, Gabriel Giori, Jonatan Abraham, Caisa Ramqvist, Therese Gellerstedt.

ECCA 2023 is organised and hosted by



Safeplaces Network at KTH Royal Institute of Technology

Sponsors



The event is sponsored by FORTE (Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare), the USA's National Institute of Justice and the Stockholm Municipality.



Program summary

Wednesday, 14th of June		
From	To	Activity
08:30	12:00	Workshop at Stockholm criminology symposium
16:00	17:30	Registration (by the hotel reception)
18:00	18:30	Bus from Långholmen Hotel to Stockholm City Hall, The Prince's Gallery
18:30	18:45	Gathering at city hall entrance – Please come on time (dress code: semi-formal)
19:00	21:00	ECCA reception - Standing buffet dinner at Stockholm City Hall
		<i>Please organise your own transport after the reception</i>
Thursday, 15th of June – at Tingssalen		
From	To	Activity
08:15	08:45	Registration (outside Tingssalen)
08:45	09:00	Welcome
09:00	10:20	Session 1: Crime trends and patterns in EC - Chair: Gloria Laycock
10:20	10:50	Coffee break
10:50	12:30	Session 2: Theoretical perspectives in EC - Chair: Graham Farrell
12:30	13:20	Lunch break
13:20	14:40	Session 3: Crimes against wildlife/the environment - Chair: Andromachi Tseloni
14:40	14:50	Comfort break
15:00	16:00	Session 4: Emergency services – Chair: Manne Gerell
16:00	16:20	Coffee break
16:20	17:35	Session 5: Issues in rural criminology - Chair: Stijn Ruiter
17:35	17:45	Comfort break
17:45	18:45	Poster/Lightning session
19:30	22:00	Dinner / ECCA award at Långholmen hotel
Friday, 16th of June – at Tingssalen		
From	To	Activity
08:15	08:50	Långholmen prison history (special guide, welcome! At Tingssalen)
09:00	10:00	Session 6: Future of environmental criminology - Chair: Nancy LaVigne
10:00	11:00	Session 7: Police and crime prevention - Chair: Mia-Maria Magnusson
11:00	11:20	Coffee break
11:20	12:40	Session 8: Violent/Sexual crimes - Chair: Tamara Herold
12:40	13:40	Lunch break
13:40	15:00	Session 9: Emergent issues in crime and fear - Chair: Johannes Knutsson
15:00	15:20	Coffee break
15:20	15:50	Preparations for ECCA 2024 – Gloria Laycock
15:50	16:30	Preparation for the boat trip
16:30	17:30	Bus to Strandvägen, kajplats 17 A
17:30	20:00	Boat trip – Light refreshments/drink will be served onboard
		<i>Please organise your own transport after the boat trip from Strandvägen, kajplats 17 A</i>

Program (Sessions and titles in order of appearance)

Thursday, 15th of June

Session 1: Crime trends and patterns in EC - Thursday 09:00. Chair: Gloria Laycock

Hulya Seyidoglu	Crime trends in England & Wales after the pandemic
Andromachi Tseloni	Distributive justice during the crime drop: Evidence from England and Wales in relation to offenders.
Patricio Estevez-Soto	Long-term trends in personal victimisation: A societal growth curve approach
Matt Ashby	Forecasting crime for strategic crime analysis: comparison of methods

Session 2: Theoretical perspectives in EC - Thursday 10:50. Chair: Graham Farrell

Kim Rossmo & Lucia Summers	Irrational choices in offender decision-making
Paul Ekblom	Crime in time of disruption: how to think about it and what to do
Shane Johnson	Identifying and preventing future forms of crimes
Jason Roach	Moving beyond 'Nudge'. Implementing a wider psychology of influence in policing and crime prevention.
John Eck & Vania Ceccato	Combining a crime prevention framework with a public health tool

Session 3: Crimes against wildlife/the environment - Thursday 13:20. Chair: Andromachi Tseloni

Graham Farrell	The threat of crime displacement in the prevention of wildlife crime
Nerea Marteache	Crime script analysis of redwood timber theft at Humboldt Redwoods State Park (USA)
Julie Viollaz	Using wildlife trafficker interviews to design effective community wildlife crime prevention interventions
Gohar Petrossian	The Online Trade in Endangered Species

Session 4: Emergency services - Thursday 15:00. Chair Manne Gerell

Samuel Langton & Stijn Ruiter	The spatial and temporal patterning of emergency demand for police services in Amsterdam, Netherlands
Aiden Sidebottom	Repeat missing incidents involving children: insights from environmental criminology
Zarina Vakhitova	Social norms and doping in sport: Estimating prevalence

Session 5: Issues in rural criminology - Thursday 16:20. Chair: Stijn Ruiter

Emily Moir	Preventing elder abuse in rural areas
Cory Haberman	Implementing a place-based, problem-solving policing strategy in a rural context
Faisal Umar	Seasonality of crime victimization in Rural Nigeria
Pounamu JadeAikman	O Āpōpō: The tomorrow of policing in Aotearoa

Lightning/poster session - Thursday 17:45

Agnieszka Polończyk	CCTV and crime. Analysis of the effectiveness of video surveillance in the city of Krakow, Poland
Annica Allvin	Developments in juvenile crime in Oslo
Ben Stickle	Crime sharing: How the sharing economy may impact crime
Dan Birks	Supporting public health approaches to policing through administrative data
Jens Widmark	Crime preventive interventions in residential areas: A systematic review of environmental approaches

Julie Wartell	Crime, breweries and cities: Exploring the context and influences
Lisa Tompson	Maximising the external validity of crime reduction interventions
Lizette Lancaster & Gregory Breetzke	Is greenspace associated with reduced crime? A national-scale study from the Global South
Manne Gerell	Organized crime and encrypted chats
Maria Camacho Doyle	Exploring risky places for violent and property crime in Malmö, Sweden
Michael Townsley	Retail crime, COVID and the use of situational crime prevention
Nicola Fox	Exploring the contexts and harms of missing children in England
Sarah Gluszek	Early insights and learning from piloting situational crime prevention in conservation
Sharon Chamard	Adapting the built environment for climate resiliency and crime prevention
Sophie Curtis-Ham	Introducing the (New Zealand) Police Response Effort Index—like a Crime Harm Index, but for initial attendance effort (time)
Yunus Serhat Bıçakçı	Application of natural language processing: Techniques for crime detection

Friday, 16th of June

Session 6: Future of Environmental Criminology - Friday 09:00. Chair: Nancy LaVigne

Nancy La Vigne, Elizabeth Groff & Tamara Herold	Advancing environmental criminology: Lessons learned and new directions
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Session 7: Police and crime prevention - Friday 10:00. Chair: Mia-Maria Magnusson

Alina Ristea	What works? Using simulation-based power analyses when designing studies to evaluate crime-reduction interventions
Ioannis Ioannidis	Exploring the use of remote sensing data and machine learning techniques to detect criminogenic urban features: The case of Stockholm, Sweden.
Joe Clare	What are offenders doing with the stuff they steal? Comparing stolen goods disposal in Australia from 2005 to 2022

Session 8: Violent/Sexual crimes - Friday 11:20. Chair: Tamara Herold

Andy Newton & James Hunter	Why are there streets where only female victimisation occurs? An analysis of violent and sexual offences across Essex
Richard Wortley	The modus operandi of child sexual abuse material (CSAM) offenders
Toby Davies	Social contagion of violence: Evidence from the UK
Gorazd Meško	Twenty years of crime and deviance analyses at the Institute of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor for policing and crime prevention

Session 9: Emergent issues in crime and fear - Friday 13:40. Chair: Johannes Knutsson

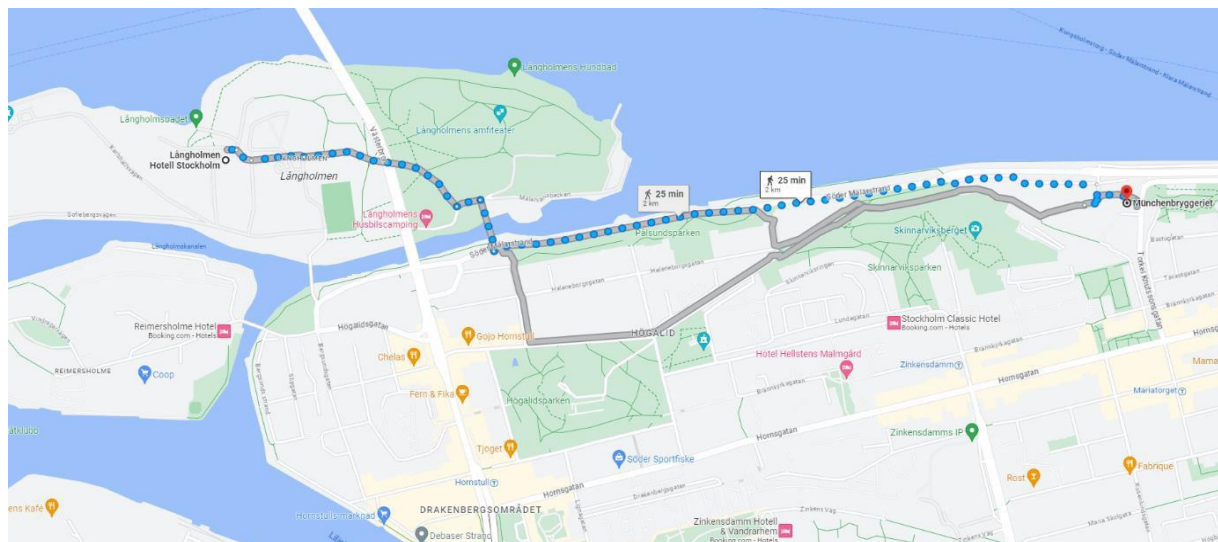
Jonatan Abraham	From human perception to algorithms: Can AI safety scores reveal patterns of crime and fear?
Spencer Chainey	The impact of a large-scale hot spots policing programme in Montevideo, Uruguay
Marco Dugato	How do environmental factors interact in determining vulnerability to crime at micro places? Policy and research implications.
Jonathan Corcoran	“Familiar strangers” and their role in crime protection: Mapping, measuring and monitoring



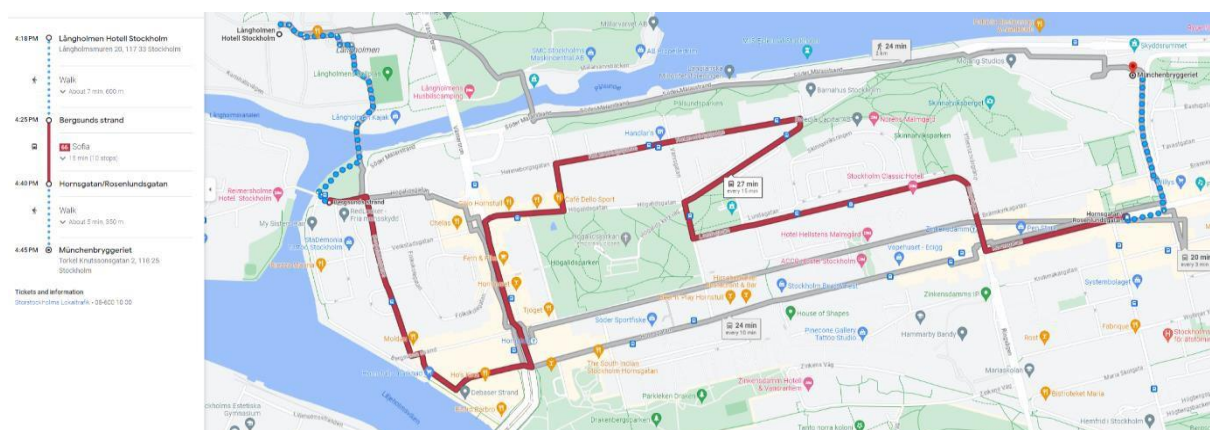
Key locations

From Långholmen Hotel to Münchenbryggeriet (Venue of the Stockholm Criminology Symposium)

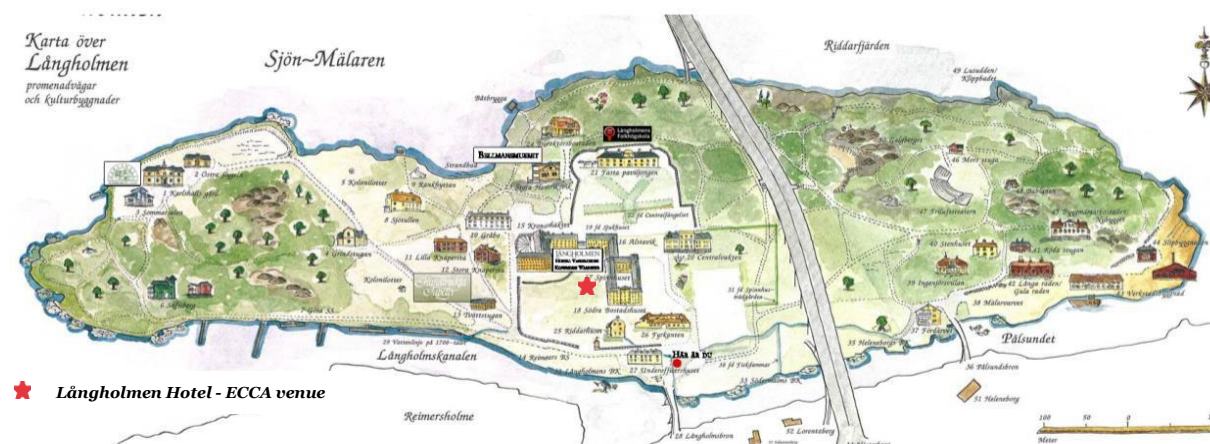
Walking



With public transportation



Långholmen hotel - ECCA venue



Program (Titles and abstracts in order of appearance)

Thursday, June 15th

Session 1

Crime trends and patterns in EC

Day: Thursday Time: 09:00–10:20 Room: Tingssalen

Crime trends in England & Wales after the pandemic

Hulya Seyidoglu, Anthon Dixon, Jose Pina-Sánchez, Nicolas Malleon and Graham Farrell, University of Leeds

This study will depict crime trends in the UK expanding the literature with taking longer period of observation after the Covid-19 Pandemic. The primary reason for the change in crime trend is the significant variety of restrictions imposed by governments around the world over time, which caused significant changes in people's routine activities. Crime data recorded by the police before, during and after the pandemic will be presented to look at the change in crime trends. Mobility change will be used to explain the change in actual crime rates in 13 different crime categories and Antisocial Behaviour during and after the pandemic. We are expecting to see significant relationship between mobility and crime.

Distributive justice during the crime drop: Evidence from England and Wales in relation to offenders

Andromachi Tseloni, Nottingham Trent University

This paper presents an exploration of the spatial distribution of the crime drop in relation to first-time juvenile offenders (across local authority areas) and all Crown Court defendants by offence type (across the twenty per cent most deprived neighbourhoods) in England and Wales to shed light on the vertical equity of the crime drop. ADR UK (Administrative Data Research UK) - funded Ministry of Justice (MoJ) Data First linked datasets show that the volume of defendants proceeded against for indictable offences in the criminal courts fell considerably. There has also been a sharp decrease in the number of defendants aged 18-24 proceeded against in the magistrates' courts from 2011 to 2019. These trends are aligned with the substantive long-term decrease in the volume of crimes in England and Wales since the mid-1990s. After a short introduction to the concepts of equality, equity, and justice, including their respective measurements, an overview of previous academic research and the data sources of this study follows. The main body of the presentation discusses trends and changes in: 1) First-time juvenile offenders nationally and across local authority areas between 2011 and 2021; and 2) The proportion of Crown Court defendants across aggregate offence groups who reside in the most deprived areas of England and Wales between 2013 and 2019. The presentation concludes by suggesting potential reasons for the presence of the identified crime inequalities and sets out recommendations for the awareness raising and data requirements needed to address this which may feed into future MoJ Data First linked refreshed datasets.

Long-term trends in personal victimisation: A societal growth curve approach to model risk heterogeneity

Patricio R Estévez-Soto, UCL

This study investigated the long-term trends in personal victimisation in Mexico from 2010 to 2019 using a societal growth curve approach. Using a response-level cross-sectional panel merging 9 sweeps of Mexico's national household victimisation survey, the study modelled the trends in the risks of victimisation for various crime types, including robbery, bank fraud, consumer fraud, assault, sexual harassment, and rape. The study estimated societal growth curves conditional on personal characteristics such as gender, age, employment, schooling, and state to assess the impact of risk heterogeneity on prevalence, incidence and concentration. Overall, the societal growth curves suggest that trends in personal victimisation over the study period are varied with some crimes experiencing notable increases (e.g. rape and fraud), whereas others have remained stable or declined (e.g. robbery and assault). Moreover, the magnitude and direction of the trend were moderated by personal characteristics which highlights the complex role of risk heterogeneity.

Forecasting crime for strategic crime analysis: comparison of methods

Matt Ashby, UCL

Being able to forecast the future frequency of crime at city or police-district level is useful for answering a variety of questions in strategic crime analysis. For example, being able to estimate if the number of violent crimes in a city is likely to increase in the following year can be useful in helping police prepare budgets or decide on investment in particular teams or capabilities. Many methods exist for forecasting the frequency of events and are widely used in business applications, but little used in policing or crime analysis. This paper uses a large sample of crime data from 12 different US cities to compare the accuracy of 10 different forecasting methods when used in three different realistic crime-analysis scenarios. The results show that forecasting methods can be significantly more accurate than the default approach of assuming that crime will continue at the same frequency as in the past, and that an ensemble model that aggregates multiple forecasting models produces the most accurate forecasts.

Session 2

Theoretical perspectives in EC

Day: Thursday

Time: 10:50–12:30

Room: Tingssalen

Irrational choices in offender decision-making

D. Kim Rossmo and Lucia Summers, Texas State University

Prospect theory, which seeks to explain how choices are made under risky and uncertain conditions, argues that losses and gains are not assessed symmetrically. In this presentation, we explore examples of offender decision-making that appear inconsistent with expected utility theories, guided by prospect theory and other behavioral economics perspectives. Following a mixed-methods approach, we conducted semi-structured interviews with 200 adult offenders with three or more convictions for predatory property or street crime (theft, burglary, and/or robbery). Subjects were asked to describe situations in which they had encountered crime prevention or control measures, and their relevant responses. Specific questions focused on how offenders assessed the effort, risk, and reward involved. Thematic analysis was employed to identify deviations from rational choice. Offenders, particularly abusers of drugs and/or alcohol, often held distorted perceptions of effort, risk, and reward. Cognitive biases and heuristics influenced logic and many offenders were guided by their intuition, even to the point of superstition. Some had dual motivations (“needs” and “wants”) that resulted in a nonlinear relationship between value and utility. Rational choice and expected utility theories do not completely explain offender decision-making, particularly when drug addiction is involved. Effective crime prevention and control strategies require a more comprehensive understanding of how offenders evaluate costs and benefits, and make situational offending decisions.

Crime in time of disruption: How to think about it and what to do

Paul Ekblom, UCL

The police and other security agencies have tended to view disruption from a specific perspective – disrupting organised crime and terrorist groups and networks as a crime control approach. Moreover, they have failed to differentiate the diversity of ways such disruption can work. But recent events such as Covid-19 have forced us to look at disruption more broadly and on a national/regional/global scale. With climate change and other destabilising processes, we will surely have to face still more disruptions, both minor and major. All of them will affect the problems to be dealt with by the police and wider crime prevention agencies; some will disrupt the performance of the police and other emergency services themselves. This presentation seeks to step back from the immediate focus of handling individual disruptions such as from pandemics, warfare new technology or new business models, to consider whether there are generic ways of thinking about, anticipating and responding to, disruption – that can help us to deal with present events, and to be better prepared for future shocks. The analysis takes a predominantly, though not exclusively, situational perspective on causes and interventions.

Identifying and preventing future forms of crimes

Shane D Johnson, UCL

Traditional crime has been falling for some time in most countries. However, developing technologies and our use of them are creating new opportunities for offending. For example, estimates from the Crime Survey of England and Wales indicate that in the UK, online fraud and related offences account for as many crimes as do “traditional” offences. To date, academia, law enforcement and governments have been rather reactive both in terms of identifying new and emerging forms of offending and in developing approaches to address them. In this talk, I will discuss the future crime agenda, and how the principles of situational crime prevention may help reduce a range of future crime opportunities including online fraud, crimes involving biotechnologies, and crime in the metaverse.

Moving beyond ‘Nudge’. Implementing a wider psychology of influence in policing and crime prevention

Jason Roach, University of Huddersfield

Although Thaler and Sunstein’s (2008) ‘Nudge’ approach is arguably one of the most widely known examples of how to influence human decision-making, many lesser-known ways of influencing the decision making of others, are yet to be so widely adopted by those in policing and crime prevention. To develop a wider ‘psychology of influence’, additional ways of influencing human decision making and behaviour, including ‘Locus of Control’, ‘Affordance’ and ‘Co-action’ will be presented, with suggestions made for where future research might wish to focus and how and where policing and crime prevention might benefit most from their employment.

Combining a crime prevention framework with a public health tool

John Eck, University of Cincinnati, Vania Ceccato, KTH and Rob Guerette, Florida International University

Thinking tools are often used to aid prevention practitioners. We show how uniting an injury prevention tool – the Haddon Matrix, used widely in public health – and a crime prevention tool – the crime problem triangle used widely in policing – can provide better guidance to practitioners than the use of either, separately.

Session 3

Crimes against wildlife/the environment

Day: Thursday Time: 13:20–14:40 Room: Tingssalen

The threat of crime displacement in the prevention of wildlife crime

Graham Farrell, University of Leeds

The literature on preventing wildlife crime suggests extensive displacement to other places and forms. This study examines this in the context of the broader set of theory and evidence relating to crime displacement.

Crime script analysis of redwood timber theft at Humboldt Redwoods State park (USA)

Nerea Marteache and Stephen F. Pires, California State University San Bernardino

Empirical studies on flora poaching are scarce, and the few that exist tend to focus on the study of illegal logging. The goal of this paper is to provide a deeper understanding of the issue of timber theft at nature parks, as well as to identify potential avenues for detection and prevention of this criminal behavior, using the case study of split-rail theft at Humboldt Redwoods State Park in California (USA). We utilize script analysis to develop a detailed understanding of the crime-commission process and the procedural requirements to carry out this type of crime. The crime script will be based on criminological theories such as crime pattern theory and rational choice perspectives, as well as data collected through field observations and informal interviews with park rangers. Results of this research will contribute to the scientific knowledge on flora poaching, in particular of theft of timber other than illegal logging, and will provide suggested interventions for prevention of this type of crime.

Using wildlife trafficker interviews to design effective community wildlife crime prevention interventions

Julie Viollaz, UNODC

Currently, conservationists are focusing their efforts to counter wildlife trafficking on law enforcement responses and building up capacity for wildlife crime prosecutions. While these efforts are important to counter-wildlife trafficking efforts, they can have unintended negative consequences, like loss of community support for conservation and wildlife crime prevention. Indonesia has made strong progress in investigating wildlife trafficking and bringing offenders to justice through its Wildlife Crime Units but is experiencing serious prison overcrowding and therefore considering how to best deter wildlife offenders. Incarcerating low-level offenders is not always productive since those individuals can easily be replaced by wildlife trafficking networks, while targeting higher-level kingpins can knock-out key trafficking networks, but those individuals are often harder to trace, catch, prosecute, and deter. UNODC is currently conducting interviews with individuals convicted of wildlife crime offenses in 4 provinces in Indonesia, Lampung, Riau, Aceh, and Banten, as well as Jakarta city. The interviews explore how individuals got involved in wildlife crime and adapted based on law enforcement efforts, what would and/or did deter them, as well as the potential for informal guardianship of wildlife in the communities where they live. This presentation will highlight the key findings from these interviews and how they can be used to design an effective community-based wildlife crime prevention intervention.

The online trade in endangered species

Gohar A. Petrossian, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Direct exploitation, which includes the trade of wild animals for their parts, is one of the greatest threats to biodiversity. Digital communication tools, particularly the Internet, have further facilitated the global trade in endangered species. Until now, evidence for the online wildlife trade has been compiled by civil society groups that rely on manual searches by teams of volunteers, and the effort has often focused on charismatic species. This research presents the first comprehensive study that uses automatic detection to quantify the sales of potentially endangered and illegal wild animals online across 148 English-text commerce and online marketplaces. Our tool searched for online sales of the 13,267 animal species at risk of global extinction as classified by the International Union for Conservation of Nature, as well as 706 animal species on Appendix I of the Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species, for which international commercial trade is prohibited. Examining a period of roughly 15 weeks in 2018, this research identified 37,282 unique advertisements for likely endangered wild animals, valued at more than 2 million USD. The total count of 37,282 ads includes 1,265 ads where the exact name of a species appeared in the ads. Using this subsample of data, this research expands current understanding about the scale of trafficked potentially endangered and potentially illegal species online, and identifies a new set of species threatened by the online trade.

Session 4

Emergency services

Day: Thursday Time: 15:00 – 16:00 Room: Tingssalen

The spatial and temporal patterning of emergency demand for police services in Amsterdam, Netherlands

Samuel Langton and Stijn Ruiter, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, Utrecht University

The public rely on the Dutch Police for a diverse array of issues. In Amsterdam, only 40% of reactive deployment time in response to emergency calls for service involves crime. In addition to high-volume (e.g., theft) and high-harm (e.g., violent) crimes, the police respond to calls involving noise complaints, mental health crises, fires and traffic incidents, among others, as matter of routine. This study describes the (dis)similarity in the spatial and temporal patterning of these different calls for service types using emergency dispatch data from Amsterdam during 2019. We explore ways to examine commonalities in their association with street-level characteristics using novel data obtained from the Google Places API, including the location and opening times of ‘risky facilities’ (e.g., bars). We discuss how to scale-up such analyses for the purposes of establishing empirical regularities in the field.

Repeat missing incidents involving children: insights from environmental criminology

Aiden Sidebottom, UCL

Ron Clarke's early work on absconding had a major influence on the development of situational crime prevention. Since then, environmental criminology has paid little attention to the problem of missing people. This paper seeks to change that. It reports the findings of several linked studies into the extent, patterns and time course of repeat missing incidents involving children. Analysis of data from five UK police forces reveals three consistent findings: (1) most missing incidents are repeats, (2) a small proportion of repeatedly missing children account for about a third of all missing incidents and (3) the likelihood of a child going missing again is elevated in the weeks immediately following a previous missing incident. The implications of the findings for future research and the prevention of missing incidents are discussed.

Social norms and doping in sport: Estimating prevalence

Zarina Vakhitova, Monash University, Clair Alston-Knox, Predictive Analytics Group,
Claudio Mezzetti, University of Queensland, Kerry O'Brien, Monash University, Rob Maby, Harper Adams University

Untruthful answers to survey questions on sensitive topics such as the use of prohibited performance-enhancing drugs is a major issue when it comes to estimating the prevalence of socially undesirable or illegal behaviours. Various indirect question formats (e.g., Item Count Technique, Randomized Response Technique, etc.) have been introduced to protect respondents' privacy in hopes of reducing the social desirability effect and eliciting truthful answers. However, recent research revealed serious concerns about their effectiveness. This study presents the results of the analysis of the data from a large sample ($N = 2,048$) of in-season sports participants over 18 years of age recruited from 10 universities in four regions of England. We show that a combination of indirect questions from the social norms theoretical perspective and analysis using a Bayesian mixture model improves the accuracy of estimating the prevalence of using prohibited performance-enhancing drugs among amateur athletes. Policy implications are also discussed.

Session 5

Issues in rural criminology

Day: Thursday Time: 16:20 – 17:35 Room: Tingssalen

Preventing elder abuse in rural areas

Emily Moir, University of the Sunshine Coast

It is estimated that over 100,000 older adults are victims of elder abuse each year in Queensland. With an ageing population, this number is expected to almost double over the next 15 years, demonstrating the importance of preventing the mistreatment of at-risk and older adults. There are many factors that amplify an older person's risk of abuse, including gender, physical and cognitive impairments, social isolation, and shared living arrangements. Building upon criminological theories and the crime triangle, older people living in rural and remote areas could be potentially vulnerable due to a lack of protective mechanisms exacerbated by social and geographic isolation and difficulties accessing support and legal services. Using data from a review into the characteristics of elder abuse in Queensland, this paper explores how the prevention of the abuse of older adults could be strengthened, particularly focusing on the role of guardianship in identifying, monitoring, and intervening in suspected cases in regional and rural areas.

Implementing a place-based, problem: Solving policing strategy in a rural context

Cory P. Haberman, University of Cincinnati

This presentation will review a place-based problem-solving policing matched pairs experiment implemented in the rural parts of a mid-western U.S. county. First, the presentation will describe the hot spot identification process and compare and contrast how crime concentrates in a rural location compared to past work in larger, urban locations. Second, the presentation will describe the place-based, problem-solving policing strategy being implemented in the identified hot spots and review implementation data on the progress of the initiative. Third, the presentation will describe the experimental effects of the program for the initiative's first year. Fourth, the presentation will describe some of the barriers and challenges for implementing a place-based, problem-solving initiative in a rural context.

Seasonality of crime victimization in rural Nigeria

Faisal Umar, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria - Nigeria

The work of Cohen and Felson has taught us that the pattern of people's routine activity affects the rate of crime victimization in that it influences the interplay between a potential victim, a motivated offender and a capable guardianship. Although this routine activity approach to understanding the rate of victimization was originally conceptualized to highlight how social changes influence the rate of crime in urbanized areas, rarely has this line of thought guided studies in rural settings. This study explores how the dispersion of activities away from home during the wet season – when rural farmers spent more time on their farmlands – is associated with the rate of crime in a typical rural setting of Northwest Nigeria. A victimization survey was conducted for this study and the rate of victimization was compared between wet and dry seasons, and for different categories of crime. The goal of the study is to expand our understanding of the routine activity theory in the rural context.

O Āpōpō: The tomorrow of policing in Aotearoa

Pounamu Jade Aikman, Mana Pounamu Consulting

Problem statement: The legacy of colonialism in Aotearoa New Zealand has fractured the relationship between Indigenous communities and Police, with Māori disproportionately experiencing overpolicing, use of force, and institutional and interpersonal modalities of racism. The latter is reflected both in the high rates of Māori incarceration, as well the repeated reality of Māori youth being racially profiled or photographed by Police. **Aim of this research:** The aim of this research is to explore and identify ways in which Police can modify both policy and practice – spaces in which systemic and personal racism is reproduced – to deliver their services in an equitable manner in future. In this, we ask the question, 'What does the āpōpō (tomorrow) of policing in Aotearoa look like?' **Methods:** This project is founded upon Kaupapa Māori ethics and values, an Indigenous research framework that centres and amplifies the voices, perspectives, histories, and understandings within Māori worldviews. Research upon Māori has tended to be 'done to' rather than 'alongside' such communities, continuing the exploitative and extractive nature of settler colonialism. For a project such as this, how we engage with Māori in this project is more important than what we are doing, and in this discussion I will unpack what this looks like in the context of 'O Āpōpō: The tomorrow of Policing in Aotearoa'. Little research (if any) into policing is framed in such a manner, and in this Indigenous-led collaborative project, I will emphasise how the ethics of pono (trust), mana (authority/prestige/power), manaaki (generosity of spirit), and Te Tiriti o Waitangi (New Zealand's core constitutional document) are embedded at the heart of our approach. **Impact:** Findings from 'O Āpōpō' will help develop a new framework for conducting research on police institutional racism with Indigenous and other minoritised groups for Aotearoa and globally.

Lightning/Poster Session

Day: Thursday

Time: 17:45 – 18:45

Room: Tingssalen corridor

CCTV and crime. Analysis of the effectiveness of video surveillance in the city of Krakow, Poland

Agnieszka Polończyk, Pedagogical University of Krakow

The study presents the results of research on the effectiveness of video surveillance in years 2015-2019 in the city of Krakow, Poland. The aim of the study was to answer the question of whether changes in the spatial distribution of crime associated with the presence of the cameras can be observed in areas where urban monitoring has been installed. We used data from police records on selected types of crimes committed in public space. To conduct the analyses, we used the kernel density estimation method. The research was conducted for two neighborhoods in Krakow: a neighborhood located in the southern part of the city, where monitoring includes 44 cameras installed in 2009, and a neighborhood located in the northern part of the city, where monitoring includes 4 cameras installed at the turn of 2010/2011. The results show that in an area with a large number of highly concentrated cameras, since 2016 we can observe the phenomenon of crime displacement initially to areas adjacent to the areas covered by the cameras and then to areas completely outside their coverage ("pushing out" crime). On the other hand, in a neighborhood with few cameras, one can see a large dynamic change in the spatial distribution of crime (from the western part through the central part to the eastern part). In addition, crime was often concentrated in the place of installed monitoring (2016, 2017 and 2019), so the movement of criminal behavior - if observable - took place regardless of the installed CCTV cameras.

Developments in juvenile crime in Oslo

Annica Allvin and Tara Söderholm, Norwegian Police University College

Since 2017, the City of Oslo has had a larger focus on challenges connected to the spatial segregation of different social groups (The City of Oslo, 2016). Various policy efforts have been implemented to improve living conditions in areas and reduce differences between groups within and between neighborhoods. These efforts have been targeted in geographically restricted areas defined as "vulnerable areas" by The City of Oslo with a goal of making the local area safe and better for its residents (ibid). Although crime can be a result of many vulnerabilities, these measurements have not been framed as crime preventive initiatives and the police have not been greatly involved in the process of "lifting" local areas. The cross-agency coordination of crime prevention measures aimed at children and adolescents in Oslo municipality (SaLTo) is a decentralized model where the Oslo Police district work closely with local actors in the 15 different neighborhoods in Oslo. In SaLTo, the goal is to 'give children and adolescents the right help at the right time' and measures have therefore been more individual based. However, the interest for more specific geographical analyses have also been growing within this collaboration. Between 2023-2026, SaLTo will have a special focus towards vulnerable areas (SaLTo, 2023). This year's annual report therefore has a geographical focus in describing juvenile crime in Oslo. In relation to this, we examine the developments in juvenile crime within all 15 neighborhoods in Oslo. As 'digital space' is another area where children and adolescents reside and interact, we also believe it is crucial to reflect upon how digitalization have affected the lifestyle, and therefore also the criminal behavior and vulnerability, of children and adolescents and how this affects local crime patterns. We conclude with suggestions for future police and local government recommendations and strategies.

Crime sharing: How the sharing economy may impact crime

Ben Stickle, Middle Tennessee State University

The sharing economy (e.g., Uber, Lyft, Airbnb) is growing rapidly. It is a disruptive innovation in how people cooperate and share services and products in many ways. One of the likely outcomes of this change is reducing crime and transitioning from publicly provided justice systems to prevention and alternative dispute resolution. These changes occur because the sharing economy alters the opportunity structure of committing a crime and enhances safety by increasing digital place managers, guardians, and handlers. Further, the sharing economy places victims back at the forefront of concern and often identifies alternative dispute resolution outside the criminal justice system. These changes are evident from a content examination of 40 popular sharing platform websites. Findings indicate that 78% have a rating system in place, 50% have a help section for problems between sharers, 80% provide access to contracts on their websites, and 63% specify arbitration if disputes cannot be settled. These findings indicate that the sharing economy and private regulation are impacting the structure of the justice system, enhancing safety, reducing the private ownership of products, empowering victims with knowledge of sharing partners, and providing access to private arbitration to solve disputes.

Supporting public health approaches to policing through administrative data

Dan Birks, University of Leeds

Police increasingly act as 'the service of first resort' - at the frontline of responding to urgent social problems such as mental illness, homelessness, and exploitation. These changes dictate that police workloads increasingly focus on managing risks of harm to vulnerable people. Simultaneously, rapid increases in the collection and use of administrative data are reshaping how public services operate, raising important questions about how to work with data in scientifically and ethically robust ways to understand and respond to vulnerability. The UK's new ESRC Vulnerability and Policing Futures research centre seeks to develop an-evidence based understanding of how vulnerabilities shape policing demand and how police and partners can prevent future harm and vulnerability through integrated public services. Harnessing a range of connected administrative data, the Centre's data science development program seeks to (1) draw early career quantitative scholars from diverse fields to think about policing problems; (2) work alongside public services enabling key knowledge transfer; (3) generate case studies illustrating the value of capitalising on routinely collected data; and (4) to upskill future public service analysts in problem-oriented thinking. This poster will discuss the first 9 months of this five-year research programme, summarising some of the initial projects undertaken, and highlighting emerging opportunities and challenges regarding the program as it develops.

Crime preventive interventions in residential areas: A systematic review of environmental approaches

Jens Widmark, Malmö University

The connection between crime and the physical environment has a long tradition within the academic research. Practitioners, city planners and politicians, among others, are continuously working towards a conceptualization of the scholarly knowledge to adapt it into crime preventative changes in the built milieu. The development of safe neighborhoods is an area of heavy investments, but in a lot of cases preventative efforts are based upon predictions and influences with various effectiveness. This presentation aims to summarize the current and historic research to highlight the effectiveness and inferences of environmental crime preventive interventions in residential areas through a systematic review. A total of 2400 records were screened for eligibility resulting in 27 included studies divided into five categories. Results showed mixed results of both effectiveness and level of evidence, but with treatment and greening of vacant land appearing to be a promising intervention method.

Crime, breweries and cities: Exploring the context and influences

Julie Wartell, University of California-San Diego

The number of craft breweries has skyrocketed over the last two decades. This growth has sparked questions about their effects on the neighborhoods in which they are located and those nearby. Research shows many positive changes. One aspect of this growth that has only begun to be examined is the effect breweries have on neighborhood crime and disorder. There has been a large amount of research over the years connecting alcohol and bars with crime and disorder problems. When examining why bars are considered 'risky facilities' for crime, one should consider that not all risky facilities are equal in terms of generating a higher-than-average amount of crime. The recent growth of craft breweries provides an opportunity to examine if breweries differ from typical bars and why. This poster will include background research on bar-related crime, research on breweries and crime, a discussion about what factors are likely contributing to lower incidents of crime at breweries, and how breweries are applying the concept of situational crime prevention.

Maximising the external validity of crime reduction interventions

Lisa Tompson, NZ Institute for Security & Crime Science

One noble aim of scientific research is to produce generalisable knowledge about the world. However, research in crime prevention has exposed that many interventions are context-dependent, making generalisability challenging. This issue is particularly pernicious when practitioners in non-Western countries attempt to assess the 'portability' of research findings into their often dissimilar context. In this poster I present a new way of considering how the EMMIE framework (Effect, Mechanism, Moderator, Implementation, Economics) can be used to systematically elicit information about the context in which an intervention has been executed. In doing so, I aim to generate a new evidence warehouse that allows researchers and practitioners to assess the likelihood of successfully executing a crime prevention intervention in their context.

Is greenspace associated with reduced crime? A national-scale study from the Global South

Lizette Lancaster, Institute for Security Studies and Gregory Breetzke, University of Pretoria, South Africa

Assumptions about the link between green space and crime mitigation are informed by literature that overwhelmingly originates in the Global North. Little is known about the association between green spaces and crime in the Global South. We utilized 10 years of precinct-level crime statistics ($n = 1152$) over South Africa, a global crime hotspot, to test the hypothesis that green space is associated with reduced crime rates. We found that, after controlling for a number of socio-demographic confounders (unemployment, income, age, education, land use and population density), for every 1% increase in total green space there is a 1.2% (0.7 to 1.7%; 95% confidence interval) decrease in violent crime, and 1.3% (0.8 to 1.8%) decrease in property crime, with no effect on sexual crimes. However, the direction of the association changed for property crimes when exploring the effect of green space characteristics including tree cover and park accessibility. Property crimes increase by 0.4% (0.1 to 0.7%) with a percentage increase in tree cover, and by 0.9% (0.5 to 1.3%) with every kilometre increase in proximity to a public park. Further research, including experimental studies, is needed to better isolate causal mechanisms behind crime-green space associations, especially considering that green space may map to race and income inequality and that there may be more crime reporting in affluent areas. Nevertheless, our results provide a complementary contribution to the evidence from the Global North, highlighting the need for more nuanced definitions of green space and its characteristics when considering links to crime.

Organized crime and encrypted chats

Manne Gerell, Malmö and Oslo University

Over the past few years law enforcement have managed to gain access to three encrypted chat programs (Encrochat, Sky ECC and AnOm) used by criminals across the world. This has led to large amounts of arrests, and to a new opportunity for insights into organized crime from the communications that have been revealed. Based on 152 cases with convictions in Swedish courts that include material from encrypted chats we will present preliminary findings on criminal activities, organization and connections to legal activities. Most of the cases include drug related crimes, but 22 cases in addition include charges of homicide or attempted homicide, and 24 cases include money laundering. The total material of court convictions currently includes about 228 000 pages of text, and the material is expected to grow further as more convictions are registered. Summary statistics on the prevalence of different features will be presented alongside some illuminating anecdotes from cases that can highlight interesting features of organized crime. This includes links between criminal networks in different cities and countries, and how access to services and resources in the legal economy can be discussed and accessed among criminal groups.

Exploring risky places for violent and property crime in Malmö, Sweden

Maria Camacho Doyle, Örebro university

Objectives We establish if crime history can provide accurate long-term predictions of crime at micro-places in comparison to place attributes, ambient population, and community structural characteristics alone or combined, for assault, robbery, property damage, theft, vehicle theft, illegal fire setting and residential burglary. **Methods** Using multilevel negative binomial regression and prediction accuracy index (PAI) crime is forecasted long-term, in 50 by 50-meter grid cells in Malmö. Incidence rate ratio and prediction accuracy index are interpreted for all included crime generators and community structural characteristics. **Results** Where there has been crime in the past, the risk for future crime is higher. Where characteristics conducive for crime congregate, the risk for crime is higher. Community structural characteristics and ambient population is important for some crime types. Combining important variables do increase the accuracy for all crime types except for theft, when looking at the incidence rate ratio. When taking the geographical area (prediction accuracy) into account, crime history in combination with place attributes reaches the highest accuracy for most crime types. **Conclusions** A combination of crime history and place attributes is important when trying to accurately forecast general crime long-term at the micro-place. Only counting past crimes, however, still does a really good job.

Retail crime, COVID and the use of situational crime prevention

Michael Townsley, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice

We surveyed national retailers in Australia and New Zealand to quantify and explore trends in the major crime categories experienced by businesses. We observed major differences in the proportion of crime types compared to previous periods, which we attribute to the COVID operating environment. Further, offender methods of theft vary remarkably between different retail categories, which can be explained by an understanding of the different opportunity surfaces associated with retail categories.

Exploring the contexts and harms of missing children in England

Nicola Fox, Réka Solymosi, Caroline Miles, Eon Kim, Riza Batista-Navarro, University of Manchester

Missing child incidents are linked with child victimisation. Many return seemingly unharmed but limitations with data and measures hinder a better understanding of the harms experienced. This paper presents findings from an analysis of Child Safeguarding Practice Reviews (n=39) across England; a resource that has been overlooked with respect to understanding harm to missing children. The analysis identified recurrent features and contexts of missing from home, care or school, the types of harm they co-occur with, and opportunities for improving guardianship to prevent these outcomes. The results show that the harmed children were almost all missing school in some respect (92%), almost a third (31%) were missing from home or care and most missing children were repeatedly missing and excluded from school. Harmed children experienced multiple types of harm (e.g., neglect, abuse, exploitation, death), had multiple vulnerabilities (e.g., special educational needs, domestic abuse, mental health issues), and showed multiple indicators of sexual and criminal exploitation. Prevention interventions are discussed with situational opportunities for guardianship such as voluntary electronic tagging to escape exploitation and reduce missing incidents, and extending risk information gathering schemes similar to the Philomena Protocol and Independent Return Home Interviews to schools when children are excluded.

Early insights and learning from piloting situational crime prevention in conservation

Sarah Gluszek, Fauna & Flora International

At the end of 2021, Fauna & Flora published the situational crime prevention (SCP) toolkit aimed at guiding conservation practitioners through the development of crime scripts and targeted SCP interventions. The toolkit is designed for maximum accessibility for conservation practitioners, with simplified terminology, adaptations for the realities of field conditions and the work styles of front-line conservation staff, and language barriers. As Fauna & Flora starts to roll out this toolkit at its field sites across three continents, we have been capturing learning from implementing such an approach, what insights it can give us and how we've overcome challenges on the ground. This presentation shares our first-hand experiences from some of the initial pilot sites using the SCP toolkit. We will discuss research methods and findings, what interventions we've designed using this evidence, and how we'll be monitoring and evaluating them to demonstrate their effectiveness.

Adapting the built environment for climate resiliency and crime prevention

Sharon Chamard, Justice Center, University of Alaska Anchorage

Climate change is impacting communities around the world in varied ways. Altering the built environment can be a way to mitigate the effects of climate change. In the urban design and architectural literatures addressing how best to make our structures and cities more resilient, there is little discussion about the prospect of incorporating crime prevention principles. This poster presents areas of alignment (and potential conflict) between building for climate resilience and for crime prevention.

Introducing the (New Zealand) Police Response Effort Index:—like a Crime Harm Index, but for initial attendance effort (time)

Sophie Curtis-Ham, enee Looc, Ryan Jones, Emily Dunstan, New Zealand Police & University of Waikato

Complementing traditional crime counts, the recent development of crime harm indices provided a second lens through which to understand crime and policing demand, by weighting crime counts according to their harm or severity. Analysis using crime harm indices has shown that high harm victims, offenders and locations differ from the people and places that traditional crime counts would highlight as a priority for police resource. One disadvantage of crime harm indices is that by definition they apply only to crime, so they cannot be used when analysing all demand for police service, which includes a wide array of non-crime incidents. We therefore present a third lens, to aid understanding of both crime and policing demand: the Police Response Effort Index (PREI). Like a crime harm index, the PREI is a list of values for weighting counts of things. But with the PREI, those things can include both offences and non-crime incidents, and the weights reflect not harm but the amount of effort (time) that different types of offences/incidents typically involve during police's initial response. This effort lens enables Police to make decisions and target interventions with a more nuanced understanding of when, where and on whom police effort concentrates. This presentation describes the method used to create the 'NZPREI' using New Zealand Police's computer aided dispatch data and presents initial insights from its application in New Zealand.

Application of natural language processing: Techniques for crime detection

Yunus Serhat Bıçakçı, Alina Ristea, Kate Bowers, University College London

Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques have gained significant attention in recent years due to their successful application in various domains. Researchers have increasingly integrated social media inputs through the use of NLP to improve the modeling and prediction of urban phenomena. This study aims to explore the application of NLP techniques to undertaking crime detection using Twitter data. Twitter messages (text, image, video) are scraped using cloud-based technologies and preprocessed through text normalization, stop word removal, stemming, the removal of special characters and symbols, and other relevant processes. NLP techniques such as topic modelling, sentiment analysis, and named entity recognition are then applied to the preprocessed data. The results show that NLP techniques have the potential to effectively identify firstly, the subset of tweets associated with crime and secondly, the type of crime, the fuzzy location and the sentiment associated with the tweet. This study provides valuable insights for law enforcement agencies into how to employ NLP techniques for crime detection and prevention using social media data. This provides a different picture of crime to those measurable from administrative data such as police records. Further implications include the potential of using NLP techniques for (near) real-time crime detection.

Friday, June 16th

Session 6

Future of environmental criminology

Day: Friday

Time: 09:00–10:00

Room: Tingssalen

Advancing environmental criminology: Lessons learned and new directions

Nancy La Vigne, Elizabeth Groff & Tamara Herold, National Institute of Justice, US Department of Justice

Environmental criminology is both theoretically based and extremely applied, in that the basic principles of crime patterns, opportunities, and environmental contexts are relevant for all manner of crime control and prevention strategies. Principles of environmental criminology are foundational to situational crime prevention and problem-oriented policing, with implementation requiring buy in and action by both governmental and non-governmental stakeholders (police, public services, schools, businesses, communities). While evidence overwhelmingly supports the effectiveness of these initiatives, take up and application of environmental criminology concepts has gone in fits and starts over the past several decades. These concepts have changed names over time, have been elevated by different champions who come and go, and suffer from unreliable research funding support. How can the ECCA community align to more effectively advocate for research that promotes crime reduction? The forum begins with an overview of what we have learned from the National Institute of Justice's investments in place-based research (Elizabeth Groff). Next, the conversation turns to what we know about implementation science, the study of why and how evidence-based practices are applied in the field, drawing from research both within but predominantly outside of criminology (Tamara Herold). Finally, United States policing is used as a case study from which to learn what actions the academic, governmental, and philanthropic community have taken to promote application of crime prevention strategies (Nancy La Vigne). The forum concludes with a facilitated discussion on how the ECCA community can move forward more strategically, collaboratively, and intentionally to increase environmental criminology's relevancy in both academia and practice.

Session 7

Police and crime prevention

Day: Friday

Time: 10:00–11:00

Room: Tingssalen

What works? Using simulation-based power analyses when designing studies to evaluate crime-reduction interventions

Michael James Frith, University of Oslo, Alina Ristea, UCL, Shane D. Johnson, UCL

Determining what works and evaluating crime-reduction interventions can be challenging. For example, even meticulous evaluations can conclude that an intervention is ineffective, even when it is. In this presentation, I discuss power analyses and the ability to detect (true) effects - particularly simulation-based methods that can incorporate the unique elements of your study – in the context of an experiment in London to evaluate if smart video doorbells can prevent or reduce burglary. I will present the simulation framework employed and how we modelled and assessed the impact of different experimental options from the number of participants (and doorbells) needed and the duration to run the experiment (and collect the data) through to different sampling designs to measure direct effects (a reduction in risk to the treated households) and indirect effects (a reduction in risk to non-treated nearby households). We find that these design choices can have a large impact on the statistical power of a study. As such, combined with the financial and other costs of those choices, this work has important implications for future evaluations when determining if the evaluation is viable and if the crime-reduction initiative truly works.

Exploring the use of remote sensing data and machine learning techniques to detect criminogenic urban features: The case of Stockholm, Sweden.

Ioannis Ioannidis, Vania Ceccato and Andrea Nascetti (KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden) and Robert Haining (University of Cambridge, UK)

Many of the current methodologies used to obtain information about the urban environment relevant for crime reduction are dependent on extensive, detailed, time consuming and costly fieldwork. They are often focused on particular features of the environment (residences, parks, stations, parking lots) and lack comprehensive measures for the interconnection of these elements in the urban environment. Typically, results are place and time specific and so fail to provide evidence that can be generalized across different geographical areas and are not flexible enough to capture variations across time. Furthermore, with the significant development of Machine Learning Algorithms and their capability to produce more accurate results, we are now capable of using such algorithms to classify and analyse statistically crime events with environmental and socio-economic factors. The purpose of this presentation is to illustrate how remote data analysis sheds light on the relationships between urban environments and crime patterns. Also, how Machine Learning algorithms can assist us towards a more accurate classification and analysis of our data. In this presentation, we discuss and report some results from a research project in Stockholm, Sweden.

What are offenders doing with the stuff they steal? Comparing stolen goods disposal in Australia from 2005 to 2022

Joe Clare, University of Western Australia, Liam Quinn, UWA, Dr Natalie Gately, ECU, Suzanne Ellis, ECU

Offenders' perspectives of Australian goods markets have not been researched since 2005 in WA using a prison-based sample. There have been substantial changes to crime and general society over the 18 years since this work was completed, including (a) sustained declines in burglary, (b) dramatic reductions in cash use, and (c) significant shifts towards online marketplaces. This paper presents the findings that address this knowledge gap. Detainees at the Perth Police Complex were surveyed to gain insight into the contemporary process of stealing and the methods of stolen goods disposal now being used by property offenders. This work extends the 2005 data collection, allowing for comparison and providing crucial information about how to best inhibit the sale of stolen goods in WA. The results of this work will facilitate targeted crime prevention that will simultaneously reduce victimization and reduce the burden on policing resulting from acquisitive crime. The relevance of these findings for other, similar jurisdictions will be discussed.

Session 8

Violent Sexual Crimes

Day: Friday

Time: 11:20–12:40

Room: Tingssalen

Why are there streets where only female victimisation occurs? An analysis of violent and sexual offences across Essex

James Hunter and Andy Newton, Nottingham Trent University

The idea of opportunity structures prevailing at the street level has become well-established within the crime and place literature. Considerable attention has also focused on uncovering the importance of crime generators, crime attractors, and street characteristics in shaping these opportunity structures. Little attention, however, has been paid to identifying and analysing the nature of streets where females are the only victim. Street-level crime concentrations have been identified for a range of crime types, but rarely have these been examined by differing victim characteristics - in this instance, victim gender. Does female and male victimisation occur on the same or different streets? If so, what is distinctive about the type, location, and characteristics of those streets where female-only victimisation occurs? This paper analyses police-recorded violent and sexual offences occurring in public places at the street level between 2018 and 2021 across the Essex police force area. It identifies the presence of streets where the victimisation profile is female only, male only, and mixed – as well as streets where no violent or sexual victimisation occurs. Drawing upon a range of official data sources to construct a contextual profile of the street network across Essex (including the presence of different crime generators and attractors), the paper presents a multivariate analysis of the location and drivers of gender-based patterns of violent and sexual victimisation. The research findings challenge conventional wisdom concerning the concentration of violence against women and girls' crime reduction initiatives within night-time economy locations.

The modus operandi of child sexual abuse material (CSAM) offenders

Richard Wortley, UCL Jill Dando Institute

The overwhelming bulk of research examining child sexual abuse material (CSAM) offenders has focused on their demographic and psychological characteristics. This presentation reports the results of self-report study on 75 convicted CSAM offenders, focusing on their pathways to offending and the offending strategies they employ. Specific issues covered include: how and where they first encountered CSAM; how their offending escalated; the search terms they use; where they locate CSAM online; the devices they use; the locations and times of their offending; situational triggers for offending; how they go about establishing connections with other offenders; security strategies they employ to avoid detection; and things that discourage them from offending. It is argued that understating the offending strategies and patterns of offenders can inform prevention efforts aimed at blocking, discouraging and disrupting their behaviour.

Social contagion of violence – Evidence from the UK

Toby Davies and Aiden Sidebottom, UCL, Lewis Prescott-Mayling, UCL and Thames Valley Police

Recent research from the US has shown that violence clusters in social networks, such as those representing co-offending. Not only is the majority of violence concentrated on a small number of individuals, but it appears to display 'contagion-like' properties, whereby violent events are associated with a temporary elevation in risk to the victim's associates; this is a form of 'near-repeat' effect, but where the space in question is social rather than spatial. This work examines whether these phenomena are present in data from the UK, with a particular focus on knife-enabled crime and the additional potential that can be gained through the incorporation of multi-agency data. As well as demonstrating the existence of clustering, possible approaches to predictive modelling will be discussed, and the findings will be contrasted with those from the US. Finally, the implications of the findings, as well as potential refinements to the approach, will be discussed in the context of the public health approach to violence prevention.

Twenty years of crime and deviance analyses at the University of Maribor FCJS for policing and crime prevention

Gorazd Meško, Institute of Criminal Justice and Security, UM FCJS

The paper presents research on crime in Slovenia conducted at the Institute of Criminal Justice and Security of the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security since 2000 using crime analysis tools. The first research project on the geographic distribution of deviance in Ljubljana (2003) consisted of crime and public disorder offences analyses. The second analysis was conducted in 2007, expanding analyses to the entire Republic of Slovenia, including also the satisfaction of victims of property crime with the police investigation. Further research focused on the analysis of police statistical data with geolocations (2008-2013). In 2014 the Data protection commissioner prohibited the use of GIS for publication purposes due to data protection provisions in the national legislation. Nevertheless, we conducted other studies aimed at the improvement of policing and crime prevention. Recent studies were focused on local crime problems, analysis and FGI with local police and municipal representatives (especially local traffic and public order wardens/'local police'). The most recent study was conducted during the covid-19 pandemic in the capital city of Ljubljana. The main implications regarding the changing nature of the crime were explained by routine activity theory and criminal opportunities – increasing domestic violence due to stay-at-home measures and prohibition of movement between municipalities, movement of shopping on the Internet, fewer traffic violations due to the reduced number of commuters and work from home. The selected projects, mentioned in this paper have been conducted at the Institute of Criminal Justice and Security in cooperation with police crime analysts. All recent crime analyses have been reviewed in the process of drafting national crime prevention programmes (the most recent one - 2019-2023), emphasising specific aspects of safety, security and crime: local orientation in responding to crime (local crime analyses and solutions), property crime, violence, information security, terrorism, and economic crime.

Session 9

Emergent issues in crime and fear

Day: Friday

Time: 13:40–15:00

Room: Tingssalen

From human perception to algorithms: Can AI safety scores reveal patterns of crime and fear?

Jonatan Abraham, Vania Ceccato, Lukas Ljungqvist and Per Näsman, *Senseable Stockholm Laboratory*, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden, Yuhao Kang, Fábio Duarte, Fan Zhang and Carlo Ratti, *Senseable City Lab*, MIT Massachusetts Institute of Technology, United States and Song Gao, *Geospatial Data Science Lab*, Department of Geography, University of Wisconsin-Madison, United States.

The perceived safety of a neighborhood is often measured using traditional surveys of residents, which can often be limited in scope and ability to reflect the perceptions of non-residents. In this study, we develop a geospatial artificial intelligence (GeoAI) approach using street view images and citizen perspectives to create a measure of citywide residents' safety perceptions – a perceived safety score. To better understand this safety measure, we compare the GeoAI safety scores with other indicators of safety and security – a municipal safety survey of residents by neighborhood and police registered crimes. OLS and spatial regression analysis is used to model the relationships between the measures as a function of the city's land use and socio-demographics. In this presentation, I will present the current findings of the study and discuss the value of AI approaches and alternative safety measures in urban safety research.

The impact of a large-scale hot spots policing programme in Montevideo, Uruguay

Spencer Chainey, UCL

Hot spot policing has proven to be effective in reducing crime in cities in North America, Europe and Australasia, but to date its application and evaluation in Latin American settings has been limited. PADO (Programa de Alta Dedicación Operativa) is a large scale hot spot policing program implemented by the Uruguay Police in April 2016 in the city of Montevideo. Using an evaluation technique that compares the differential effect between areas where PADO was deployed and control areas, a 23 percent reduction in the rate at which robberies occurred was experienced in the PADO areas, with no significant displacement to neighboring areas, or other areas of the city during the study period. The study indicates that hot spot policing programs can be effective in reducing crime in Latin American urban environments and illustrates how targeted police interventions can be robustly evaluated when control areas are not established at the outset of an intervention.

How do environmental factors interact in determining vulnerability to crime at micro places? Policy and research implications

Marco Dugato, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore – Transcrime








Identifying the environmental conditions that facilitate crime in specific places is crucial for developing effective preventive strategies. However, contextual factors may have different criminogenic effects depending on the presence of other social or physical characteristics in the environment. Drawing on empirical results from case studies conducted in Italy, Mexico, and the US, this presentation discusses how specific features of the urban landscape interact among them or with the demographic and social characteristics of the surrounding neighborhoods to determine spatial vulnerability to crime. The findings demonstrate that considering these interactions increases predictive capacity and promotes a more comprehensive understanding of underlying criminogenic mechanisms. In addition to methodological considerations, the presentation focuses on practical implications for researchers and practitioners.









Familiar strangers and their role in crime protection: mapping, measuring and monitoring








Jonathan Corcoran, University of Queensland






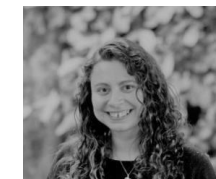


Our everyday urban lives often entail encountering a familiar stranger - this is someone who we recognise but have never spoken to – a phenomenon known to hold important social benefits. The emergence of large-scale big data sources presents new and exciting opportunities as well as computational challenges through which we can both capture and measure familiar strangers across metropolises. This presentation will draw on one source of big data – a large transit smart card database - and reveal how familiar stranger encounters are important in shaping opportunities for crime within the context of a transit environment.








Attendees (by alphabetical order)








	<p>Jonatan Abraham</p> <p>Jonatan Abraham is a PhD student at the Department of Urban and Regional Studies at KTH and a member of the Urban & Community Safety Research Group. Currently, he is also participating in projects within the collaboration Senseable Stockholm Lab. His research area is primarily individuals' perceived safety, especially in relation to the physical and social environment in both urban and rural contexts. He often focuses on the spatial component of safety and as such primarily utilizes GIS and spatial statistical methods in his research.</p>
	<p>Pounamu Jade Aikman</p> <p>Pounamu's research background explores the relationship between Indigenous sovereignty and state violence, through an interrogation of the central role of racism in maintaining the settler colonial state. In this, he is interested in Indigenous relationships to land and environment, the basis of his 2021/22 Fulbright research with Harvard University and the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa. He is Director of Mana Pounamu Consulting, a kaupapa Māori and kaupapa Pasifika research consultancy</p>
	<p>Annica Alvin</p> <p>Annica Alvin is a PhD candidate at the Norwegian Police University College, focusing on spatial crime analysis and predictive policing. In her Ph.D project, she visualizes and analyses the geographical crime distribution in Oslo, with a focus on the spatial concentration level and the temporal stability of these patterns. Additionally, the predictive performance of different place-based crime forecasting models are evaluated. She is also currently working as a lecturer in quantitative methods at the University of Oslo.</p>
	<p>Matt Ashby</p> <p>Dr Matt Ashby is a lecturer in crime science at the Jill Dando Institute of Security and Crime Science at University College London. His work focuses on crime analysis, how crime concentrates in time and space, and how to use data to solve crime problems. He is a former police officer.</p>
	<p>Yunus Serhat Bıçakçı</p> <p>Yunus Serhat Bıçakçı, Visiting Postdoctoral Researcher at UCL Jill Dando Institute of Security and Crime Science, is also an Assistant Professor at Marmara University. He holds a PhD in Geographical Information Technologies from Istanbul Technical University, and his areas of expertise include environmental criminology, big data, machine learning, NLP and geographical technologies. He is driven by a deep passion for data science, artificial intelligence and geospatial analysis.</p>
	<p>Daniel Birks</p> <p>Dan Birks is Associate Professor of Quantitative Policing and Crime Data Analytics at the University of Leeds, Deputy Director of the ESRC Vulnerabilities and Policing Futures Research Centre, and a Turing Fellow at the Alan Turing Institute - the UK's National Centre for Data Science and AI. His research primarily focuses on the role computational methods can play in better understanding, predicting, and disrupting crime problems and improving well-being.</p>
	<p>Gregory Breetzke</p> <p>Gregory Breetzke is an Associate Professor in the Department of Geography, Geoinformatics and Meteorology at the University of Pretoria in South Africa. In general, his research focuses on the geospatial analysis of crime and criminal offenders; more specifically, his research aims to apply and examine 'Western' crime concepts in a developing context. He has close collaborations with Jack Daniels, Jonny Walker, and Jim Beam.</p>








	<p>Maria Camacho Doyle</p> <p>Maria Camacho Doyle is doing her last year as a Ph.D. student in criminology at Örebro university, Sweden. She has a master's in psychology with a focus on prevention science, a bachelor's degree in criminology and a bachelor's degree in rhetoric - communicative leadership. Does research on crime and place, studying outcomes of violent crime, property crime and fear of crime. Her dissertation regards geographical forecasts of unsafety.</p>
	<p>Vania Ceccato</p> <p>Vania Ceccato is a Professor at the Department of Urban Planning and Environment, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden. She is the head of the Urban & Community Safety Research Group and the coordinator of the Safeplaces network. Ceccato is interested in the relationship between the environment and safety. GIS and spatial statistical methods underlie her research that is on the geography of crime and fear in urban and rural environments; transit safety; the intersectionality of safety, the impact of crime on housing markets; and safety governance.</p>
	<p>Spencer Chainey</p> <p>Professor Spencer Chainey is Director of University College London's Jill Dando Institute Latin America and Caribbean Unit, and JDI Director of Continuing Professional Development. His work places him at the interface between academic research and the practical world of policing and public safety. This includes conducting research about front-line policing activity, working with national governments and police agencies in the development of new practice and policy, and furthering the education and professional development of current and future generations of practitioners and researchers.</p>
	<p>Sharon Chamard</p> <p>Sharon Chamard is a Professor of Justice at the University of Alaska Anchorage. She is currently focused on applying crime prevention principles to better understand the effects of climate change on human migration patterns, both internationally and within national borders, and how this in turn impacts local provision of housing and other homeless services.</p>
	<p>Joe Clare</p> <p>Joe Clare is an Associate Professor in Criminology at the University of Western Australia. Joe is interested in crime prevention, applied evaluations, offender decision-making, and academic misconduct.</p>
	<p>Jonathan Corcoran</p> <p>Jonathan Corcoran is Professor in Human Geography within the School Earth and Environmental Sciences and Deputy Associate Dean, Research in the Faculty of Science at the University of Queensland, Australia. His research interests lie in the fields of Population Geography, Environmental Criminology and Transport Geography with publications covering topics including human mobility, transport, and social problems each of which has a focus on quantitative geographic methods.</p>
	<p>Sophie Curtis-Ham</p> <p>Sophie Curtis-Ham, PhD, MSc, LLB(Hons), is a senior researcher at New Zealand Police and an Honorary Research Associate at the University of Waikato. She was formerly a crime and intelligence analyst in the UK and New Zealand. Her research interests span evidence based policing, crime science, environmental criminology and investigative psychology, with specialist areas including geospatial crime analysis, behavioural and geographic profiling and the measurement of crime harm.</p>
	<p>Toby Davies</p> <p>Toby Davies is an Associate Professor in the Department of Security & Crime Science at University College London. His background is in mathematics, and his research is concerned with the quantitative analysis and modelling of crime. His particular research interests include the modelling of crime patterns in space and time, the influence of urban structure (such as street networks) on the distribution of crime, and network analysis.</p>









	<p>Marco Dugato</p> <p>Marco Dugato, PhD, is Senior Researcher at Transcrime (Joint Research Center on Innovation and Crime) and Adjunct Professor at the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore in Milan (UCSC). He is a founding partner and administrator of Crime&tech, spin-off company of UCSC- Transcrime. His main research fields are spatial analysis of crime; risk assessment analysis; urban crime; organized crime and illicit markets. He has coordinated several national and international research projects.</p>
	<p>John Eck</p> <p>John Eck teaches and writes at the University of Cincinnati, primarily on crime prevention and the role of small places in crime processes. He also teaches writing. He became involved with ECCA in the early 1990s.</p>
	<p>Mary Eckert</p> <p>Doctor Mary A. Eckert has devoted an active career to applied research in criminal justice and program evaluation. Dr. Eckert served as Research Director of the New York City Criminal Justice Agency, Inc., where she authored many research reports and guided that agency's diverse research agenda, including work on pre-trial risk assessment, court case processing, and evaluation of alternative-to-incarceration programs. She then served in the New Jersey Office of the Attorney General, with a special focus on statistical evaluation of vehicle stops to assist the New Jersey State Police in reducing the potential for racial profiling. Her work has been recognized by the New York Association of Pretrial Service Agencies and the State of New Jersey. She has also served as an adjunct professor at New York University, Montclair State University, and Texas State University.</p>
	<p>Paul Ekblom</p> <p>Paul Ekblom is Emeritus Professor of Design Against Crime at University of the Arts London, and Visiting Professor at Department of Security & Crime Science, UCL. His research interests include crime futures, evolutionary approaches to crime including arms races, design, evaluation and knowledge management. All his materials are available on https://crimeframeworks.com.</p>
	<p>Patricio Estevez-Soto</p> <p>Patricio Estevez-Soto is a Lecturer in Security and Crime Science at the UCL Department of Security and Crime Science, where he has taught on range of courses including organised crime, quantitative methods, research design, and crime prevention. His research is mostly focused on crime in Mexico and Latin America and the Caribbean, on issues such as organised crime (in particular extortion), repeat victimisation, quantitative criminology, crime prevention, and the nexus between crime and public policy.</p>
	<p>Faisal Umar</p> <p>Dr Faisal Umar is a Lecturer in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, and a member of the Centre for Spatial Information Science at Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Nigeria. He completed his PhD at University College London in 2017, and was awarded the prestigious Roger Tomlinson Prize for his thesis on the spatiality of urban crime in the settings of sub-Saharan Africa. His current research interest has focused on the socio-spatial dimensions of urban crime and the pluralization of security provisioning in cities of sub-Saharan Africa.</p>
	<p>Graham Farrell</p> <p>Graham Farrell (PhD, Manchester, 1994) is professor of crime science at the University of Leeds. He has worked at Oxford University, the United Nations, universities in Canada (Simon Fraser) and the US (Rutgers, Cincinnati) and as deputy research director at the Police Foundation in Washington DC. He has published widely on crime science and on other criminal justice issues.</p>

	<p>Marcus Felson</p> <p>Marcus Felson is the originator of the routine activity approach and co-author of <i>Crime and Everyday Life</i> and author of <i>Crime and Nature</i>. He is Distinguished Professor Emeritus at Texas State University. He has a B.A. from University of Chicago, an M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Michigan, and has received the 2014 Honoris Causa from the Universidad Miguel Hernandez in Spain.</p>
	<p>Nicola Fox</p> <p>She is a Criminology PhD student at the University of Manchester. Her research examines vulnerability and harm experienced by children who go missing in England, including an exploration of how machine learning with natural language processing (working with text data) can be used to assist with this in research and practice. The studies engage with environmental criminology theories and approaches such as routine activities theory and situational crime prevention.</p>
	<p>Jamie Gajos</p> <p>Dr. Jamie Gajos, PhD, is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Family and Community Medicine at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. Dr. Gajos earned her PhD in Criminology and Criminal Justice from Florida State University and completed a postdoctoral fellowship in the Prevention and Methodology Training Program (PAMT) at Pennsylvania State University. Her research applies innovative statistical methodologies to understand and predict substance use and related health-risk behaviors.</p>
	<p>Manne Gerrell</p> <p>Research on crime & place, studying outcomes of violent crime, fear of crime, disorder and arson. Currently mostly working on the issue of vulnerable neighborhoods - deprived neighborhoods impacted by criminal networks as defined by the national police in Sweden.</p>
	<p>Gabriel Gliori</p> <p>Gabriel Gliori is a research engineer at KTH Royal Institute of Technology with a Master of Science in Urban Planning and Design. His research focuses on the relationship between safety and the built or social environment, with the help of GIS and spatial statistical techniques. He is particularly interested in understanding the underlying factors of crime and fear in transit environments and in rural contexts.</p>
	<p>Sarah Gluszek</p> <p>Sarah Gluszek is a Senior Technical Specialist in Wildlife Trade at Fauna & Flora. Her background is in LL.B. Law with Criminology and MSc Conservation Science, and she fuses these two disciplines together to adapt techniques from criminology into conservation efforts to address the illegal wildlife trade. She is currently leading on the development and application of situational crime prevention at Fauna & Flora, to be tested globally and gather practical examples for learning that can be shared with others.</p>
	<p>Elizabeth Groff</p> <p>Elizabeth Groff is a Senior Advisor at the National Institute of Justice. She has spent the last thirty years applying geographic theory and methodology to the study of crime-related issues and developing evidence to improve police practice. Her most recent research has examined the impacts of body worn cameras on policing and prosecution. She is a fellow of the Academy of Experimental Criminology.</p>
	<p>Cory Haberman</p> <p>Cory Haberman is Associate Professor in the School of Criminal Justice and Director of the Institute of Crime Science at the University of Cincinnati. His current work focuses on implementing and evaluating community-police problem solving initiatives and the use of virtual reality as a data collection and training tool in public safety.</p>





	<p>Jacob Hassler</p> <p>Jacob Hassler is a PhD candidate in Planning and Decision analysis at KTH, Stockholm. His research has a spatial focus. It is primarily concerned with studying how accessibility to, and demand for, emergency services vary across space and time. Disparities in accessibility between urban and rural areas and between population groups, and how these can be measured and decreased through planning, are central to my research, as is the use of quantitative methods, primarily GIS.</p>
	<p>Tamara Herold</p> <p>Tamara D. Herold is a National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Senior Advisor and Professor of Criminal Justice at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. She is currently working to prevent and reduce crime by advancing NIJ Director Nancy LaVigne's Evidence to Action initiative, which aims to increase the use of rigorous scientific research among our justice system professionals and vast array of justice stakeholders.</p>
	<p>James Hunter</p> <p>James Hunter leads the Quantitative and Spatial Criminology Research Group at Nottingham Trent University. His current research focuses on crime victimisation risk and inequalities in relation to residential burglary, violence against women and girls, and near-miss homicide. He co-leads the Work, Informalisation and Place Research Centre, collaborating with the National Crime Agency, Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority, HMRC and police forces to tackle labour market exploitation, modern slavery and human trafficking.</p>
	<p>Ioannis Ioannidis</p> <p>Ioannis Ioannidis is a PhD candidate at the Department of Urban Planning and Environment, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden. He is also a member of the Urban & Community Safety Research Group. Ioannidis is interested in the relationship between the urban environment and crime. Spatial statistical methods underlie his research that is on the geography of crime in urban environment; the implementation of remote sensing methods for data collection; ML in pattern recognition.</p>
	<p>Shane Johnson</p> <p>Professor Johnson is the Director of the Dawes Centre for Future Crime at UCL and co-director of the EPSRC Center for Doctoral Training in Cybersecurity. As Director of the Dawes Centre for Future Crime, he is particularly interested in how technological change informs new opportunities for offending or approaches to crime. His research on future crime, secure by design, what works to reduce crime and crime patterns has been funded by a variety of sponsors including the AHRC, ESRC, EPSRC, Home Office, UK police forces, the Department for the Environment & Rural Affairs (Defra), Department for Education & Skills (DfES), British Academy, and Leverhulme Trust.</p>
	<p>Johannes Knutsson</p> <p>Johannes Knutsson is Professor Emeritus of police research at the Norwegian Police University College. He has a long-term interest in applied police research. Knutsson has been guided by two overarching theoretical traditions, namely situational crime prevention and problem-oriented policing. The aim of the most recent publications is to further development of problem-oriented policing (Advances in Evidence Based Policing) and crowd control (Preventing Crowd Violence).</p>
	<p>Lizette Lancaster</p> <p>Lizette Lancaster is the manager of the South African Crime and Justice Information and Analysis Hub ('Crime Hub') of the Institute for Security Studies' Justice and Violence Prevention Programme. She holds a commercial law degree (BCom-Law), a post graduate law degree (LLB) and a masters degree (MA) in development studies. Her focus is the collection, analysis and dissemination of data and information to promote evidence-based crime- and violence-reduction policies and strategies.</p>

	<p>Samuel Langton</p> <p>Samuel Langton is a postdoctoral researcher in evidence-based policing at the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement. His research focuses on describing and explaining the spatial and temporal patterning of demand for police services in the Netherlands. Sam is also interested in promoting open science in crime and policing research.</p>
	<p>Matthias Lapp</p> <p>Matthias Lapp, Senior Criminal Director, is Head of Unit “Criminalistics – Basics of Criminal Strategy” at the German Police University in Münster. He gained his diploma in Criminal Investigation at the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin and looks back on a long career within the police service at different levels. His particular expertise is in crime analysis, volume crime management and control street crime.</p>
	<p>Gloria Laycock</p> <p>Gloria Laycock has a BSc and PhD in psychology from UCL. She was founding Director of the Home Office Police Research Group and the UCL Jill Dando Institute. She has carried out research and development in prisons, policing and crime prevention and has acted as a consultant and trainer on policing matters around the world. She is currently UCL Professor of Crime Science.</p>
	<p>Samantha Lundrigan</p> <p>Sam is Professor of Investigative Psychology and Public Protection and Director of the Policing Institute for the Eastern Region (PIER) at Anglia Ruskin University. With a particular interest in public protection and the development of evidence-based approaches to the prevention of sexual violence, Sam works closely with external stakeholders across the public sector, government, industry and the third sector to deliver research with real-world impact. She sits on the National Police Chiefs Council Prevent Board and the Home Office Perpetrator Prevention Panel and is currently directing a four-year programme of research into online child sexual abuse.</p>
	<p>Mia-Maria Magnusson</p> <p>Mia-Maria Magnusson is a police officer and a doctor of criminology. She works for the police authority in the Stockholm region and is an affiliated researcher to the unit for police work at Malmö University. She conducts research linked to open drug scenes, places with drug problems and concentrations of crimes such as gun violence. Her studies are often linked to spatial analyses and with geographical visualizations. She is focused on practical relevant research that can in some way improve the efficiency of the police.</p>
	<p>Chloé Martin</p> <p>My name is Chloé Martin, I am a French Engineer student at the ENTPE, Lyon. I specialize in Urban Planning and I am also studying for a double certificate in policy analysis at Sciences Po Lyon. I am a visiting scholar at the Department of Urban Planning and Environment working with Prof Vania Ceccato from April to July 2023.</p>
	<p>Gorazd Meško</p> <p>Gorazd Meško is Professor of Criminology at the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia. He teaches Criminology and Victimology (undergraduate), Criminology and Crime Control Policy (M.A.) and Comparative Criminology (Ph.D.). His research interests include crime control, crime prevention and provision of security, delinquent behaviour and legitimacy of formal social control institutions.</p>

	<p>Emily Moir</p> <p>Emily Moir is a lecturer in Criminology and Justice at the University of the Sunshine Coast in Queensland, Australia. Her research focuses on guardianship and citizen-led crime control, exploring how regular people can help to detect, respond to, and prevent crime. She has applied this work across a range of crime types including burglary and property crime, elder abuse, workplace exploitation, and parole and probation reoffending.</p>
	<p>Gustavo Moreira</p> <p>Prof. Gustavo Moreira is an economist with a PhD in Applied Economics from the University of São Paulo, Brazil. Currently, he holds a position of associate professor at the Department of Economics at the Federal University of São Carlos (UFSCar), Brazil. Prof. Gustavo Moreira specializes in research areas such as Social Economics, Quantitative Methods, and Applied Microeconometrics.</p>
	<p>Nancy La Vigne</p> <p>Nancy La Vigne (Lah Veen) was appointed by President Biden as Director of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the research and technology arm of the U.S Department of Justice, on March 28, 2022. A nationally recognized criminal justice policy expert, Dr. La Vigne's research expertise ranges from policing and corrections reform to reentry from prison, criminal justice technologies and evidence-based criminal justice practices. Prior to joining NIJ, she served as executive director of the Council on Criminal Justice's Task Force on Policing. Before that, La Vigne served as vice president at the Urban Institute. She holds a Ph.D. in criminal justice from Rutgers University-Newark, a master's degree in public affairs from the LBJ School at the University of Texas-Austin and a bachelor's degree in government and economics from Smith College.</p>
	<p>Andy Newton</p> <p>Dr Andy Newton is an Associate Professor in Policing and Criminology, at NTU, deputy director: Centre for Offending, Prevention and Engagement (COPE); and lead for Safety and Security of Citizens and Society. He is a Strategic Board member of the Nottinghamshire Violence Reduction Partnership. His research interests focus on the intersection of crime, people, and place, including transport and mobility, violence, and acquisitive crime. More broadly this includes policy analysis/evaluation, problem solving/EBP, and crime prevention.</p>
	<p>Marianna Patelida</p> <p>Marianna Patelida has studied Urban Planning and Regional Development in the Engineering Department of the University of Thessaly. She has a Master's Degree from the Harokopio University of Athens in the Geography Dpt. and one from KTH Royal Institute of Technology in Sustainable Urban Planning and Design. She has worked as a freelancer and researcher in various, diverse projects that build on urban transformations by combining active participation, creative concepts and methodologies that were executed by public sector authorities, University Research Labs or private entities.</p>
	<p>Gohar Petrossian</p> <p>Dr. Gohar Petrossian is an Associate Professor in the Department of Criminal Justice, and the Deputy Executive Officer of the Criminal Justice Doctoral Program at CUNY Graduate Center. Dr Petrossian's research focuses on applying crime science theories to explain and prevent crimes against wildlife. Her research has been featured by National Geographic, PBS Nature, The Center for International Maritime Security, and Yale University's Environment Review.</p>
	<p>Agnieszka Polończyk</p> <p>Agnieszka Polończyk is a doctor of social sciences in the discipline of security studies and assistant professor at the Institute of Security Studies and Computer Sciences of the Pedagogical University in Krakow. Research interests include spatial analyzes in the area of security and criminology (crimes and offenses and data from the Polish National Safety Risk Map), as well as issues related to the feeling of safety and fear of crime. Since 2018, she has been an expert in the Safety Improvement Program for the City of Krakow "Safe Krakow".</p>

	<p>Alina Ristea</p> <p>Alina Ristea is a Lecturer in the Department of Security and Crime Science of the University College London (UCL). She has a PhD from the Department of GeoInformatics, University of Salzburg, Austria where she studied crime prediction models using data from social media. She worked as a postdoctoral research fellow for Boston Area Research Initiative (BARI) at Northeastern University, Boston, combining academic research and public policy interests. Alina has multiple international publications and collaborations, and her present interests include geospatial techniques for crime analysis, social media mining, predictive analytics, safety perception, and neighborhood disorder.</p>
	<p>Jason Roach</p> <p>Jason Roach PhD. is Professor of Psychology and Policing and Director for the Secure Societies Research Institute at the University of Huddersfield and Editor of the Police Journal. Jason has written five books, including 'Self-Selection Policing', with Professor Ken Pease OBE and has published over forty research papers and edited book chapters on crime and policing related topics. His latest book 'Practical Psychology for Policing' was published in January 2023.</p>
	<p>Kim Rossmo</p> <p>Dr. Kim Rossmo is a professor and the director of the Center for Geospatial Intelligence and Investigation in the School of Criminal Justice and Criminology at Texas State University. He has researched and published in the areas of environmental criminology, the geography of crime, and criminal investigations. Formerly, he was the Detective Inspector in charge of the Vancouver Police Department's Geographic Profiling Section.</p>
	<p>Stijn Ruiter</p> <p>Stijn Ruiter is Senior Researcher and Programme Leader of the What Works in Policing research programme at the Netherlands Institute for the Study in Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR). He is also Professor at the Department of Sociology of Utrecht University. His main research interests include evidence-based policing, spatial-temporal crime patterns, and cybercrime.</p>
	<p>Hulya Seyidoglu</p> <p>Hulya Seyidoglu, a second-year Ph.D. student at the University of Leeds School of Law, is an accomplished Turkish scholar. With a law degree from Istanbul University and a master's in Criminology and Criminal Justice, I am now studying crime trends in England and Wales around the COVID-19 pandemic, under the framework of opportunity theories.</p>
	<p>Aiden Sidebottom</p> <p>Aiden Sidebottom is an Associate Professor in the Jill Dando Institute of Security and Crime Science at University College London. His main research interests are problem-oriented policing, crime prevention and, more recently, the police response to missing people.</p>
	<p>Nerea Marteache Solans</p> <p>Dr. Nerea Marteache is an Associate Professor of Criminal Justice, and the Director of the Center for Criminal Justice Research at California State University San Bernardino. Her research interests and scholarship focus on crime prevention through opportunity reduction, and on the analysis and evaluation of criminal justice policy. Her recent scholarly work includes projects on tourist victimization, crimes against wildlife, and transportation-related crime.</p>
	<p>Ben Stickle</p> <p>Dr. Ben Stickle is a criminologist focusing on property crime and policing best known for his contributions on metal theft, package theft, and emerging crime trends. Ben is a Professor of Criminal Justice at Middle Tennessee State University and holds a Ph.D. in Justice Administration from the University of Louisville. He has nearly twenty years of policing and security experience and has published widely in scholarly articles and books.</p>

	<p>Lucia Summers</p> <p>Lucia Summers is an Associate Professor in the School of Criminal Justice and Criminology at Texas State University. Her research interests include the spatio-temporal patterns of crime, offender spatial decision making, and situational crime prevention. Lucia received her PhD in criminology from University College London in 2012.</p>
	<p>Nick Tilley</p> <p>Nick Tilley is professor of sociology at Nottingham Trent University and visiting professor at the Jill Dando Institute of Crime Science at University College London. He was for over ten years a research consultant to the Research Development and Statistics directorate of the British Home Office. His research interests lie in policing, crime prevention and program evaluation methodology. He has played a significant part in introducing problem-oriented policing in the United Kingdom and has written widely about issues in problem-oriented policing. The Tilley Awards are made annually by the British Home Office for the most outstanding examples of problem-oriented work in the United Kingdom.</p>
	<p>Lisa Tompson</p> <p>Dr Lisa Tompson is a Senior Lecturer (and currently Acting Director) at the New Zealand Institute for Security and Crime Science. Prior to this spent 15 years working at the UCL Jill Dando Institute. Her research focuses on generating and synthesising evidence that supports evidence-informed crime reduction. She is presently helping to build the evidence base in NZ to support collaborative (crime) problem solving partnerships.</p>
	<p>Michael Townsley</p> <p>Michael Townsley is Professor at School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University. His current research focus is retail crime. His past research interests have examined crime prevention through opportunity reduction across a wide array of crime types including maritime piracy, insurgent attacks, burglary, vehicle crime, clandestine drug manufacture, and payment fraud.</p>
	<p>Andromachi Tseloni</p> <p>Andromachi Tseloni is Professor of Quantitative Criminology at Nottingham Trent University, Academic Lead of the ADR UK MoJ Data First programme, and Co-Editor of Criminology. Her recent research focusses on: risk and protective factors of experiencing criminal victimisation incidents across population groups and communities, and explanations and distributive justice of the crime drop. She won the ONS Research Excellence Award 2019 and the Office for National Statistics Linked Administrative Data Award 2022.</p>
	<p>Zarina Vakhitova</p> <p>Zarina Vakhitova, PhD, is a Senior Lecturer in Criminology at the School of Social Sciences, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia. Dr Vakhitova is researching the role of technology in facilitating as well as controlling and preventing interpersonal violence. Her work is published in PLoS One, Computers in Human Behaviour, Crime and Delinquency, Crime Science, Deviant Behavior, Victims and Offenders, Crime Prevention and Community Safety, Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice, International Review of Victimology and other international peer-reviewed journals.</p>
	<p>Julie Viollaz</p> <p>Julie Viollaz works as the wildlife crime research officer for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Prior to this, she was a research associate at Michigan State University and worked as a consultant on wildlife crime issues. She has a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from the CUNY Graduate Center and a B.A. in Biology from Mount Holyoke College. She specializes in field interventions to help communities, law enforcement personnel, and NGOs apply crime prevention techniques to poaching and wildlife trafficking. She has worked in the United States, in Central, East, and Southern Africa as well as in Southeast Asia with a range of government agencies and NGOs.</p>

	<p>Julie Wartell</p> <p>Julie Wartell has spent 25 years working with criminal justice agencies and communities around the world. Julie has performed analysis on a wide range of crime and safety issues, conducted studies of police and prosecutor processes, and done extensive training. Julie has edited or authored numerous publications and teaches and conducts research at University of California–San Diego. She has an MPA and a Postgraduate Diploma in Applied Criminology and Police Management.</p>
	<p>Jens Widmark</p> <p>Jens Widmark is a phd-student at Malmö University researching environmental interventions in residential areas. His current project evaluates crime preventive effects of initiatives made by public housing organizations in deprived areas located in Gothenburg, Sweden. He has a master's degree in criminology from Gothenburg University and worked as a project assistant at the department of architecture and civil engineering at Chalmers Technical University within projects concerning renovation, relocation and healthcare architecture.</p>
	<p>Richard Wortley</p> <p>Richard is currently a Professor of Crime Science at University College London (UCL) and at the University of Waikato. His research interests centre on the role that immediate environments play in criminal behaviour and the implications this has for situational crime prevention. He has a particular interest in the prevention of child sexual exploitation (CSE), both contact and online offending. He has been involved in more than 20 funded research projects and has more than 150 scholarly publications, including four authored/co-authored books.</p>
	<p>Anders Östlund</p> <p>Anders Östlund is an expert of police force of Sweden in the field of crime research, with a particular focus on the Västmanland region. With extensive experience and numerous published reports, he has dedicated his career to understanding the intricacies of criminal activities. A frequent media contributor, Anders sheds light on various aspects of crime. His expertise spans a wide range of offenses, providing valuable insights into the types of crimes that are reported more frequently.</p>



Safeplaces Network at KTH Royal Institute of Technology