

# Innovative Approaches to Crime Control

**Friday 9 July 2010**

Rydges South Bank Hotel, Brisbane

## CONFERENCE PROGRAM

8:30am	Arrival Tea and Coffee
9:00am	Welcome
9:00am	<b>Professor Ronald V. Clarke</b> <i>Situational Crime Prevention - New Applications</i>
9:50am	<b>Professor John Eck</b> <i>Problem Orientated Policing</i>
10:40am	Morning Tea break
11:10am	<b>Professor Jerry Ratcliffe</b> <i>Intelligence Led Policing</i>
12noon	<b>Professor Lorraine Mazerolle</b> <i>Third Party Policing in the 21st Century: The Role of Police in Contemporary Regulatory Networks</i>
12:50pm	Lunch break
1:50pm	<b>Professor Stephen Smallbone</b> <i>Twelve Points of Focus for Preventing Sexual Violence and Abuse</i>
2:20pm	<b>Professor Kim Rossmo</b> <i>Geographic Profiling: Border Security and Counterterrorism</i>
3:30pm	Afternoon Tea break
3:50pm	<b>Professor Gloria Laycock</b> <i>Crime and Science</i>
4:40pm	Panel Session and Conference Close
5:00pm - 6:00pm	Cocktail Reception

## **Professor Ronald V. Clarke**

### **Abstract**

#### ***Situational crime prevention: New applications***

Situational crime prevention seeks to reduce opportunities, temptations and provocations for crime. When first developed more than 30 years ago, it was assumed that it would be most appropriately used to reduce opportunistic theft and vandalism, but it quickly became apparent that it could be successfully used to reduce more serious crimes including burglary, robbery, car theft and a variety of frauds. More recently, its reach has been extended to deal with child sexual abuse, identity theft, organized crimes and even terrorism. The threat of displacement has receded and many of the ethical and social criticisms have been muted. Situational crime prevention is now a central component of British crime policy and it is clear that it can play a role in dealing with every form of crime. This presentation will review these facts and discuss in more depth the latest application of situational prevention to the environmental crime of poaching of endangered species.

### **Profile**



Dr Clarke is a Professor at the Rutgers School of Criminal Justice, where he was Dean from 1987-1998. Before moving to the United States in 1984, he was employed for nearly twenty years in the British government's criminological research department, the Home Office Research and Planning Unit. He became the Director of the Unit in 1982. While at the Home Office, he jointly developed the rational choice perspective on crime with Derek Cornish and helped to launch the British Crime Survey. He also led the team that originated situational crime prevention and is now considered to be the world's leading authority on that approach. Dr Clarke is the founding editor of *Crime Prevention Studies* and is author or joint author of more than 220 books, monographs and papers, most recently including *Superhighway Robbery: Preventing E-commerce Crime* (Willan Publishing, 2003), *Become a Problem Solving Crime Analyst* (U.S. Dept of Justice, 2005), *Outsmarting the Terrorists* (Praeger, 2006) and *Situational Prevention of Organised Crimes* (Willan Publishing, 2010). Dr Clarke is also the Associate Director of the Center for Problem-oriented Policing, a virtual institute ([www.popcenter.org](http://www.popcenter.org)) supported by the US Office of Community Oriented Police Services.

## **Professor John Eck**

### **Abstract**

#### ***Problem Orientated Policing***

The rise of problem-oriented policing is one of the most important changes to policing, ever. It has not only changed police work, it is the first full scale policing strategy to be integrated with science. A particular important result has been the realization that places are critical to preventing crime and disorder. The current place-focused approaches have only scratched the surface of the potential of addressing problem places. If we look at the fields of pollution control and environmental policy we can see potential place strategies we have not fully taken advantage of. If we do make greater use of these strategies, we will not only be more effective at reducing crime, but we may also change policing, in some surprising ways.

### **Profile**

John E. Eck is professor of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati's School of Criminal Justice. He has been a leader in the development, testing, and implementation of problem-oriented policing. Eck's research has also been central to understanding why crime places arise and what can be done to reduce such crime hot spots. With Ronald V. Clarke, he coauthored *Becoming a Problem Solving Crime Analyst* and *Crime Analysis for Problem Solvers*. He has written extensively on crime mapping, the evidence-based research practices, crime displacement, police investigations, local drug control, and other police and crime prevention topics. Dr Eck received his PhD from the University of Maryland. He divides his time between Cincinnati, where he conducts his academic work, and Corea, Maine, where he sculpts and helps his wife restore a local cemetery.



## **Professor Jerry Ratcliffe**

### **Abstract**

#### ***Intelligence Led Policing***

Intelligence-led policing has become one of the current buzzwords in policing, but where did it come from, what is it, and what does intelligence-led policing try to achieve? This session will examine this emerging paradigm, reveal the challenges to strategic thinking in modern policing, and outline a strategy for better long-term offender targeting and resource allocation decisions. With a case study of violent drug gang interdiction in Camden, New Jersey (the most dangerous city in America), the presentation will demonstrate the value of holistic and strategically-focused insight into the criminal environment and show how intelligence-led policing can inform long-term problem-oriented policing projects.

### **Profile**

Dr Jerry Ratcliffe is Professor and Chair of the Department of Criminal Justice, and Director of the Center for Security and Crime Science at Temple University, Philadelphia. A former police officer with the Metropolitan Police in London (UK), he has previously worked as a lecturer in policing (intelligence) with Charles Sturt University and as a senior researcher with the Australian Institute of Criminology. He has published over 50 research articles and four books, most recently *Intelligence-Led Policing* (Willan, 2008) and *Strategic Thinking in Criminal Intelligence* (Federation Press, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 2009). He is the lead researcher on the Philadelphia Foot Patrol Experiment, a randomized controlled trial of the impact of foot patrol in violent crime hotspots, a study involving over 200 Philadelphia Police officers. Further details (and video of his ultralight seaplane) can be found at [jratcliffe.net](http://jratcliffe.net).



## ***Professor Lorraine Mazerolle***

### **Abstract**

### ***Third Party Policing in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: The Role of Police in Contemporary Regulatory Networks***

During the late 20<sup>th</sup> century trends in governance and the regulation of society led to the pluralisation and privatisation of policing efforts, and the growth in administrative and regulatory agencies with crime control and prevention functions. Now, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, contemporary policing services are increasingly provided by networks of public, private and welfare organisations, with public police as one node of the network. Third Party Policing (TPP) describes the way in which public police steer crime control networks, by mobilising other parties and making use of their legislative and regulatory resources. TPP occurs when police engage with other organisations or individuals and use a range of civil, regulatory and administrative laws to create or enhance crime control and prevention networks. In TPP, the focus shifts from sole police responsibility for preventing and responding to criminal and anti-social behaviour to networks using a wide range of legal options. Common legal measures used include local, state, and federal statutes, ordinances and by-laws, health and safety codes, building standards, child welfare and drug nuisance abatement laws, and liquor licensing. The legal basis does not necessarily need to be directly related to crime prevention or crime control. Indeed, most TPP practices use laws that were not designed with crime control or prevention in mind. This presentation provides an overview of TPP and presents the results of a systematic review of the international evaluation literature involving TPP interventions. The review finds that using third parties and legal levers (many of which were not intended for crime control purposes) is an effective tactic for expanding the responsibility for crime control, sometimes even among unwilling third parties, particularly for controlling violence and drug problems.

### **Profile**

Lorraine Mazerolle is a Research Professor in the Institute for Social Science Research (ISSR) at the University of Queensland. She is also the Foundation Director and a Chief Investigator in the Australian Research Council (ARC)

Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security (CEPS), a Chief Investigator in the Drug Policing Modeling Program, and the ISSR "Policing and Security" Program Director. Professor Mazerolle leads a team of highly talented research scholars with expertise in experimental criminology, urban criminological theories, survey methods, advanced multi-level statistics and spatial statistics. She is the recipient of numerous US and Australian national competitive research grants on topics such as community regulation, problem-oriented policing, police technologies, civil remedies, street-level drug enforcement and policing public housing sites. Professor Mazerolle is a Fellow of the Academy of Experimental Criminology, current President of the Academy, foundation Vice President of the American Society of Criminology Division of Experimental Criminology and author of scholarly books and articles on policing, drug law enforcement, third party policing, regulatory crime control, displacement of crime, and crime prevention.



## **Professor Stephen Smallbone**

### **Abstract**

#### **Twelve points of focus for preventing sexual violence and abuse**

Smallbone, Marshall and Wortley (2008) recently proposed a comprehensive model for preventing child sexual abuse. The model involves four essential targets (known or potential offenders; known or potential victims; known or potential abuse settings; and communities) across three levels of prevention (primary; secondary; and tertiary). This yields 12 points of focus for preventing sexual violence and abuse (4 essential targets x 3 prevention levels).

In this presentation I will outline the prevention model, and examine key empirical dimensions associated with the four prevention targets. I will present a case study, showing how the model is being operationalised in the early stages of planning prevention strategies in a small remote Indigenous community in Queensland.

### **Profile**

Stephen Smallbone is a psychologist and Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Griffith University, and an Australian Research Council 'Future' Fellow. He



has worked with adult sexual offenders for the past 20 years, and with adolescent sexual offenders for the past 9 years. His recent publications include an edited book on *Situational prevention of child sexual abuse* (Wortley & Smallbone, 2006), a US Department of Justice *Problem-oriented policing guide on Internet child pornography* (Wortley & Smallbone, 2006), and an authored book on *Preventing child sexual abuse* (Smallbone, Marshall & Wortley, 2008).

## **Professor Kim Rossmo**

### **Abstract**

#### **Geographic Profiling: Border Security and Counterterrorism**

Criminal investigations, counterterrorism, and border security all suffer from problems of information overload. Law enforcement agencies can use geospatial models for the purposes of data management and suspect prioritization in such situations. Here, we apply the general theories and principles of the environmental criminology perspective, and the specific ideas and concepts of geographic profiling, to understand the spatial patterns of serial criminals, illegal immigrants, and terrorist cells. In the first example, linked crimes sites are used to determine the most probable area of offender residence. In the second example, the locations of illegal border crossings are analyzed to determine the characteristics of "permeable" border areas. In the third example, the distances between terrorist cell sites and target sites are used to establish their geospatial patterns. In all three examples, probability distributions provide the basis for the development of geospatial models for intelligence management and investigative action.

## Profile

Dr Kim Rossmo is the University Endowed Chair in Criminology, and the Director of the Center for Geospatial Intelligence and Investigation, in the Department of Criminal Justice at Texas State University. He has a PhD in criminology from Simon Fraser University, and has researched and published in the areas of environmental criminology, the geography of crime, criminal investigations, and offender profiling. Dr Rossmo was formerly a management consultant with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), the Director of Research for the Police Foundation in Washington, DC, and the Detective Inspector in charge of the Vancouver Police Department's Geographic Profiling Section. Dr Rossmo is a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Advisory Committee for Police Investigative Operations, and sits on the editorial boards for *Homicide Studies* and the *Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling*. Recently, Dr Rossmo completed projects studying the geospatial structure of terrorist cells, geographic profiling applications in counter-insurgency, and patterns of illegal border crossings. He has just published a book on criminal investigative failures.



## **Professor Gloria Laycock**

### Abstract

#### **Crime and Science**

This presentation considers the relationship between crime and science and will discuss the newly emerging discipline of crime science. This is focussed on the prevention and detection of crime and draws upon all the sciences – social, physical and computer – to assist in that process. It integrates many of the approaches that have been addressed in earlier presentations during the course of the day, particularly problem solving and problem oriented policing, which are essentially scientific method. Like all sciences it stresses the importance of testing hypotheses as the foremost method for the establishment of knowledge and argues that much more of an empirical approach needs to be taken to the challenge of crime control if we are to see policing, in the broadest sense, as an established profession. Examples will be given throughout of the ways in which theory and experience can influence the development of this discipline.

### Profile

Gloria Laycock graduated in psychology from University College London in 1968 and completed her PhD at UCL in 1975. She worked in the Home Office for over thirty years of which almost twenty years were spent on research and development in the policing and crime prevention fields. She has extensive research experience in the UK and has acted as a consultant on policing and crime prevention in North America, Australia, New Zealand, Israel, South Africa and Europe. She is currently an advisor to HEUNI, a UN affiliated crime prevention organisation based in Helsinki. In 1999 she was awarded an International Visiting Fellowship by the United States Department of Justice based in Washington DC. She returned to the UK in April 2001 from a four-month consultancy at the Australian Institute of Criminology in Canberra to become Director of the UCL Jill Dando Institute of Crime Science. She was awarded an OBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2008 for services to crime policy.



# Conference Notes

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