



The
Stockholm Criminology
Symposium

Program & Abstracts

2015



The Stockholm
Criminology Symposium 2015

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Monday, June 8

Session: MON01

Opening ceremony

Day: Monday Time: 09.00–09.10 Room: the Auditorium

Erik Wennerström (The National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden)

Session: MON02

Opening discussion. Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention. Researchers' advice to policy

Day: Monday Time: 09.10–10.30 Room: the Auditorium

Morgan Johansson (Minister for Justice and Migration, Ministry of Justice, Sweden)

Ronald V. Clarke (Rutgers University, USA)

Patricia Mayhew (former Home Office, UK and Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand)

Kate Bowers (University College London, UK)

Lorraine Mazerolle (University of Queensland, Australia)

Chair: *Gloria Laycock* (University College London, UK)

Session: MON03

Trajectories, the crime drop, threat assessment and environmental criminology

Day: Monday Time: 11.00–12.30 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Routine activity trajectories

Marcus Felson (Texas State University, USA)

Why crime fell – getting the story out there

Nick Ross (University College London, UK)

Assessing threats and devising prevention strategies: The role of SCP in tiger protection

Andrew Lemieux (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, the Netherlands) and *Elvira Brouwer* (Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, the Netherlands)

Illicit heroin use and post-war crime trends in England and Wales

Graham Farrell (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

Chair: *Graham Farrell* (Simon Fraser University, Canada)

Session: WED07

The crime drop. Testing hypotheses

Day: Wednesday Time: 09.00–10.30 Room: 361

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

The heroin epidemic and its role in the crime drop in England and Wales and elsewhere

Nick Morgan (Home Office, UK)

Decrease in crime and crime displacement in recent Japan

Taisuke Kanayama (Nihon University, Japan)

Testing security hypothesis to explain burglary downward trends in Chile

Hugo Soto Ojeda (University College London, UK)

Chair: *Taisuke Kanayama* (Nihon University, Japan)

Session: WED08

The Jerry Lee lecture

Day: Wednesday Time: 11.00–12.00 Room: the Auditorium

The ripple effects of police experimentation: How one trial can change the lives of many

Lorraine Mazerolle (University of Queensland, Australia)

Session: WED09

Situational prevention of crimes against wildlife

Day: Wednesday Time: 13.00–14.30 Room: the Auditorium

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

The spatio-temporal patterns of parrot poaching in Bolivia

Stephen F. Pires (Florida International University, USA), *Jacqueline L. Schneider* (Illinois State University, USA) and *Mauricio Herrera* (Museo de Historia Natural Noel Kempff Mercado, Bolivia)

When human-leopard conflict turns deadly: A cross-country situational analysis

Julie Viollaz (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA)

The decision to offload illegally caught fish: What country characteristics matter?

Nerea Marteache (California State University-San Bernardino, USA), *Julie Viollaz* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA) and *Gohar Petrossian* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA)

Preventing IUU fishing from the situational crime prevention perspective
Gohar Petrossian (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA)

Chair: *Gohar Petrossian* (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA)

Session: WED10

Cooperation on detention in the European Union: Between the devil and the deep blue sea?

Day: Wednesday Time: 13.00–14.30 Room: the Music Hall

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Transferring prisoners within the EU framework: Its cosmopolitan reflections and existing European detention norms

Rebecca Deruiter (Ghent University, Belgium)

Stark raving mad? Detention and rehabilitation of mentally ill offenders in the European area of freedom, security and justice

Michaël Meysman (Ghent University, Belgium)

EU-instruments in solitary confinement: How to improve the use of existing EU-instruments on the transfer of prisoners in spite of different detention conditions, illustrated with standards on prison discipline

Vincent Eechaudt (Ghent University, Belgium)

Chair: *Rebecca Deruiter* (Ghent University, Belgium)

Session: WED11

Recent experiences on prison and custody

Day: Wednesday Time: 13.00–14.30 Room: 353

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Young offenders' experiences related to accessing TV and press news in Portuguese juvenile institutions

Maria João Leote de Carvalho (University Nova de Lisboa, Portugal)

Incentives and earned privileges: Exploring prisoner perceptions of staff in an English prison

Zarek Khan (University of Cambridge, UK)

How much does prison really cost? Estimating the wider costs and savings from imprisonment and community corrections

Anthony Morgan (Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia)

Chair: *Anthony Morgan* (Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia)

Speaker: *Nick Ross*

Presentation title: Why crime fell – getting the story out there

After World War Two until the 1990s crime rose throughout North America, Western Europe and Australia spawning all sorts of social and political assertions about why. Then, across all measures and across the industrialised world, the tide turned and receded as robustly as it had flooded. This so contradicted conventional theories, not to say established news values, that the news was at first either ridiculed or not reported and for two decades was widely disbelieved. Those criminologists who did accept the trends proposed various narratives (such as penal policy, deprivation or tough policing in New York) but none could explain crime's extraordinary trajectory or its consistency across different jurisdictions. The one concept that could explain it, the one that has earned this year's Stockholm Prize for Ronald V. Clarke and Patricia Mayhew, has until now gained little traction in public debate. Now is the time to be shouting from the rooftops that we know how to control crime, and that if our advice is not heeded we will lose the battle all over again.

Speakers: *Andrew Lemieux* and *Elvira Brouwer*

Presentation title: *Assessing threats and devising prevention strategies: The role of SCP in tiger protection*

The world's tiger population has declined dramatically over the last century. There are fewer than 3,200 wild tigers in the world today, occupying less than 7 % of their historical range. Assessing and monitoring threats to tiger populations is central to protecting them but a standard methodology for doing this has yet to be developed. More importantly, empirical research on tiger protection strategies is lacking. This paper describes a Tiger Threat Assessment Protocol (T-TAP) developed to help academics and practitioners identify, monitor and ultimately reduce threats to tiger populations. Drawing from the ideas of situational crime prevention, T-TAP is a structured way to quantify and describe problems related to tiger conservation in protected areas. The protocol guides users through the twenty-five techniques of SCP to see which techniques are currently in place, which might be used, and which are not applicable to the site. The final section gives advice on how to measure the effectiveness of prevention strategies. Using data from three tiger sites in Asia, the paper will show how T-TAP is being used to implement and test SCP interventions for tiger protection.

Speaker: *Graham Farrell*

Presentation title: Illicit heroin use and post-war crime trends in England and Wales

This study examines post-war crime trends and the illicit heroin 'epidemic' of the 1980s and early 1990s. Increasing crime trends began three decades

work) to control crime and disorder problems. With reference to longitudinal experimental work in policing, and paying tribute to one of the 2015 Stockholm Prize in Criminology Winners, Professor Ronald V. Clarke's early experimental work, the lecture will examine the long term ripple effects of randomized field trials. The lecture will begin by revisiting the lessons learned from Clarke and Cornish's Kingswood Training School experiment. The lecture then traces the long term ripple effects from that one trial, leading to a focus on the ABILITY Truancy Trial by Mazerolle and her team in Australia. I describe the mechanisms activated in the ABILITY Truancy Trial -- a randomized field trial of 102 truanting young people allocated to a business-as-usual condition (control) or an intervention that involved a partnership between police and schools (experimental condition) – and argue how the ABILITY Trial activates the key components of Third Party Policing to change the lives of many: the young truants, their parents, and their peers. I discuss how the ABILITY Trial set out to change the trajectories of young truanting people, not just in the short term, but also in the long term. I conclude with a discussion of the complexities of police experimentation, particularly the difficulties of police working in partnership with schools to reduce truancy problems, returning once more to the legacies raised in the aftermath of the Kingswood Training School Experiment.

Session: WED09

Situational prevention of crimes against wildlife

Theme: Opportunities for crime and situational crime prevention

Speakers: *Stephen F. Pires, Jacqueline L. Schneider and Mauricio Herrera*

Presentation title: **The spatio-temporal patterns of parrot poaching in Bolivia**

Parrot poaching and their subsequent trade in the neo-tropics are exacerbating the decline in parrot populations. The goals of this study were to identify the spatio-temporal patterns of parrot poaching in the Santa Cruz, Bolivia area in order to identify ways in which poaching can be reduced. The study aimed to answer the following questions: (1) what are the locations from which most parrots are poached and is that activity concentrated in particular areas; (2) does parrot poaching vary seasonally; and (3) are species' breeding patterns detectable from when they arrive for sale on illicit wildlife markets? The study used parrot data (n = 9,012) collected daily in the Los Pozos market in Santa Cruz, Bolivia in 2005. Parrot data identified the individuals by species, the date of arrival at market, and the origin from where the individuals were poached. GIS data on Bolivian administrative levels were used to map aggregated locations of poaching.

Results show six municipalities are responsible for over 80 % of poaching with a mean distance of 146.5 kilometres from Santa Cruz. A temporal analysis found that about half of all parrots brought to market came within a three-month period in the summer, and that breeding periods could indeed be identified by examining the arrival of juvenile parrots on market. Implications of this research include the recommendation of allocating policing and conservation resources to patrol particular areas at particular times of the year in order to reduce the likelihood of poaching. Additionally, temporal patterns of parrots arriving on illicit markets can be a useful method for gaining insight on breeding patterns, especially for species where very little is known about their breeding phenology.

Speaker: *Julie Viollaz*

Presentation title: **When human-leopard conflict turns deadly:
A cross-country situational analysis**

Habitat destruction and pollution are two of the main causes for the decline of the planet's biodiversity. Yet environmentalists are now recognizing that illegal wildlife killings, both poaching and retaliatory killings due to human-wildlife conflict, are perhaps the next major threat. Biologists have researched illegal killings and their effect on species conservation, but few researchers have applied criminological principles of crime reduction to them. This research will explore the situational factors that drive retaliatory leopard killings in parts of South Africa, Kenya, and India. These factors, human and environmental, include local expectations from wildlife, sensitivity to environmental issues, communication between conservation actors, leopard abundance, land-use overlap between humans and leopards, and poor leopard habitat conditions. A combination of qualitative and quantitative methods (interview and media article content analysis and logistic regression and non-parametric tests) are used to understand which factors best predict where human-leopard conflicts will arise and deteriorate into retaliatory leopard killings. Solutions to reduce the incidence of retaliatory leopard killings are suggested based on the 25 techniques of situational crime prevention.

Speakers: *Nerea Marteache, Julie Viollaz and Gohar Petrossian*

Presentation title: **The decision to offload illegally caught fish:
What country characteristics matter?**

Using data from 72 countries, this study examines country characteristics that influence IUU fishing vessels' decisions to visit their ports to offload their catch, with an emphasis on differences between developing and developed countries. The concept of "choice-structuring properties" is applied to analyze whether the following factors influence the selection of a country to offload illegal catch: concealability of vessels and illegally

caught fish; convenience of the ports; strength of fisheries monitoring, control, and surveillance measures; effectiveness of country governance; and commitment to wildlife protection regulations. Results indicate that, rather than the level of development of the country, situational factors play a key role in the choice of country by IUU fishing vessels.

Speaker: *Gohar Petrossian*

Presentation title: **Preventing IUU fishing from the situational crime prevention perspective**

Illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing is a serious global problem, one that undermines the sustainability of marine ecosystem and significantly affects the livelihoods of millions of people worldwide. Despite the growing international pressure on bringing IUU fishing under control, few practical solutions have been identified to date. Recent research in criminology has begun to shed light on the problem and suggest practical policy instruments to reduce IUU fishing. These studies relied on the situational crime prevention perspective to identify and test factors that lead to IUU fishing, and propose policy-relevant prevention strategies. This presentation reviews these studies, discusses their outcomes, and suggests avenues for dealing with this serious problem by adopting situational crime prevention as a guiding principle.

Session: WED10

Cooperation on detention in the European Union: Between the devil and the deep blue sea?

Theme: Contemporary criminology

Speaker: *Rebecca Deruiter*

Presentation title: **Transferring prisoners within the EU framework: Its cosmopolitan reflections and existing European detention norms**

A perverse side-effect of our interconnected world is that also crime crosses more and more borders. As a result, judicial cooperation in criminal matters is crucial before and after a criminal sentence. The increased global connectivity also gave rise to new paradigms in social sciences. As such, the paradigm of cosmopolitanism has been researched extensively in social sciences but has been largely neglected in criminology. By analyzing case law, European detention norms and EU legal instruments the submission critically evaluates cosmopolitanism in the area of EU judicial cooperation in criminal matters and more specifically to the transfer of prisoners.

Cosmopolitanism is perfectly reflected in the mutual recognition principle as the cornerstone to develop the EU area of freedom, security and jus-