





Crime and Place

Why and how Police should look at places rather than people

FBINAA Seminar Warsaw Sept. 10, 2013

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Introduction





- Crime fighting and prevention (soft policing) focus at people
- Why?
- What is the problem with the "usual suspects"?

It is time...

Shifting crime and justice resources from prisons to police Shifting police from people to places

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available at:

Oxford 2013

Sherman, L.W. (1995): "Hot spots of

crime and criminal careers of places"

http://www.popcenter.org/Library/CrimePrevention/Volume_04/

Weisburd/Groff/Yang: The Criminology of

Place. Street Segments and Our

Understanding of the Crime Problem.

David Weisburd

Hebrew University George Mason University

"We need to shift the focus of policing from people to places. Police practices today continue to be focused primarily on individuals. They usually begin with "people" who call the police. They are focused on identifying offenders who commit crimes. They "end" with the arrests of those offenders and their processing through the criminal justice system. *(...).*"



Police know who their clients are ...

- ... and where they are coming from...
- We should use these informations!
- But for what purposes?

"one minute the pack are at each other's throats, and the next minute, they're the best of friends"

Top 10 Worst places to live in England 2013









Here we have it, the Top 10 Worst places to live in England for 2013. This list is not based on any hard statistical evidence, but the volume of comments on Chavtowns. We have applied for access for the police.uk API, so next years figures should take the volume of anti-social of behaviour in the area as well!

1. Hull

Mike says: "I was born and bred in Hull and can honestly say you're bang on with your description. What a f**king dump this place is"

2. Middlesbrough

Jimi says: "I have lived on the outskirts of Boro for 29 years and would never dream of living within Boro itself, it really is a s**thole"

3. Bradford

Faggy says: "I have had the misfortune of living in the Bradford area for most of my life and can honestly say anyone disagreeing with this has either never been there, is delusional, or is a smacked up chav"

4. Croydon

Anonymous says: "Croydon and many parts of the UK are descending into s**t with this underclass of backward sheep filth that are the chavs – and this is the future of the country – we are f**ked"

5. Hackney

Anonymous says: "I'm staying with a friend who lives in Hackney (near Hackney Ctrl Tube Station)... is it really the worst place in the UK"

6. Gravesend <-- Click link for a list of Gravesend articles! bigupboi says: "Gravesend is populated by the most grotesque, loathsome, vile and vulgar sub-human vermin that one could ever have the misfortune to come across. The vast majority of its inhabitants (chavs and pikies) are foul, hateful, and degraded beings who, in evolutionary terms, have not evolved much from the amoeba"





Theory of Social Desorganization

Chicago-School 1920ies (Clifford R. Shaw, Henry McKay u.a.)

—Suburbs

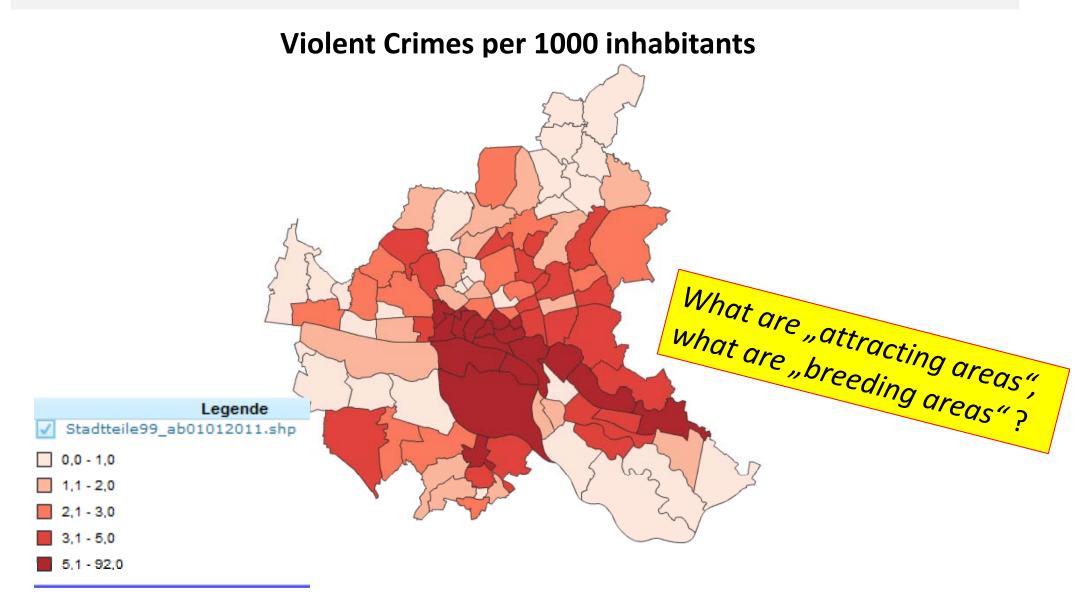
- Robert E. Park und Ernest W. Burgess: concentric zones
- Social desorganization theory: People move, crime stays
- Robert E. Park "The City" (1925)

The Concentric Zone Model: 1. Central Business District 2. Transitional Zone **Recent Immigrant Groups —Deteriorated Housing —Factories —Ab and oned Buildings 3. Working Class Zone —Single Family Tenements 4. Residential Zone —Single Family Homes —Yards/Garages 5. Commuter Zone





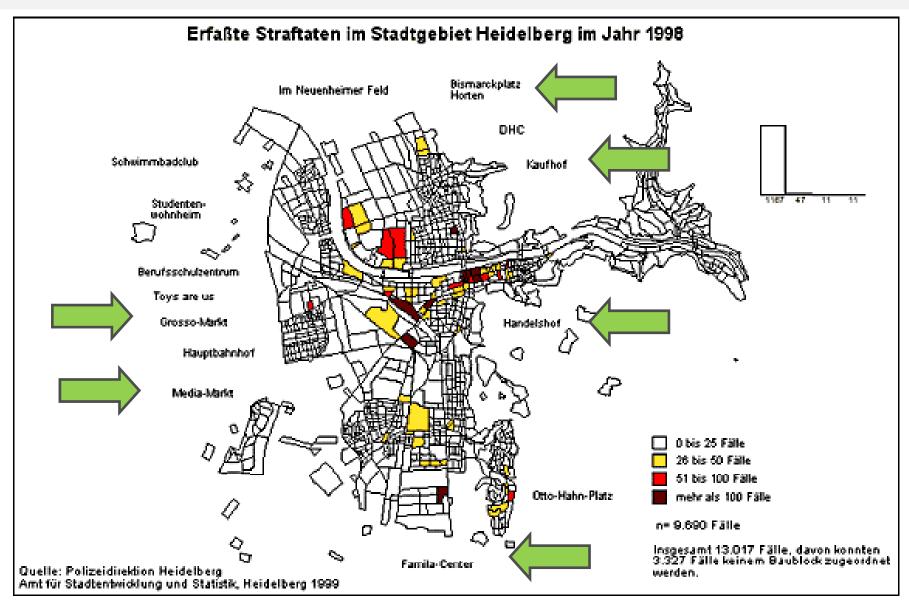
 $Stadtteil daten bank\ 2012\ {\it http://www.statistik-nord.de/fileadmin/download/Stadtteil_Profile/atlas.html}$



"Attracting Areas" in Heidelberg 2001 (!)



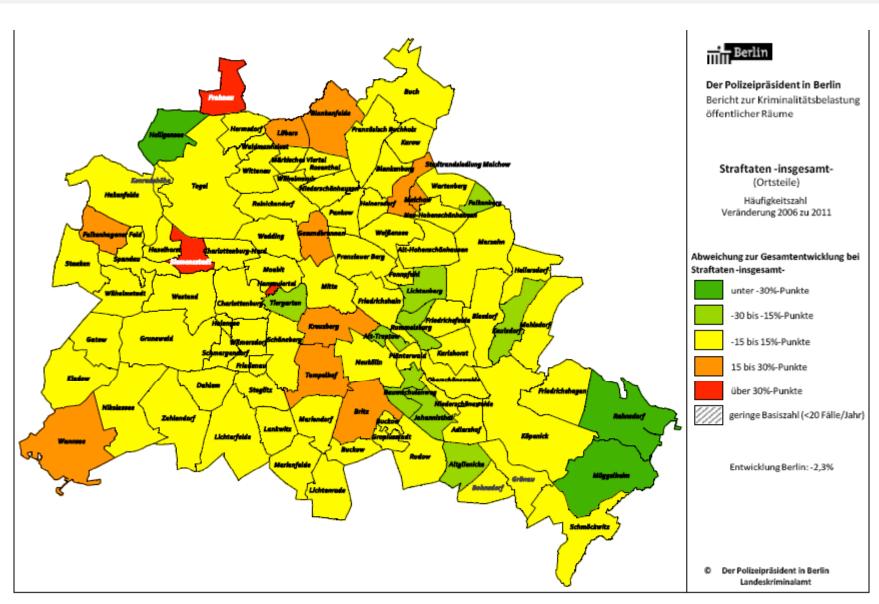
Kriminalitätsatlas Heidelberg



Next step: Changes in Crime



Berlin 2006 - 2011





Background: Crime and Poverty

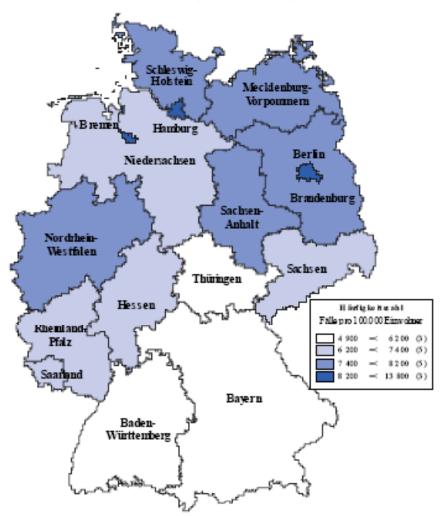
Poverty 2011

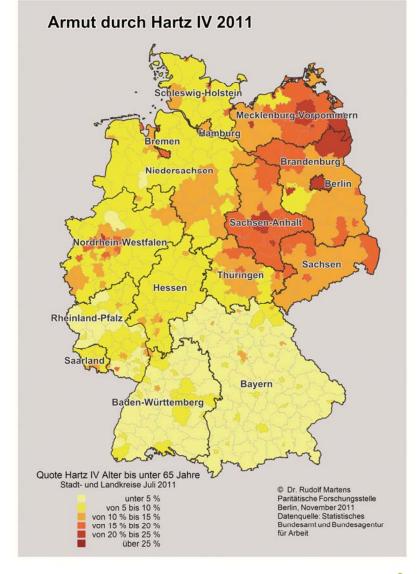
Source: Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband

Crimes 2010

G 4

Räumliche Verteilung nach Häufigkeitszahlen

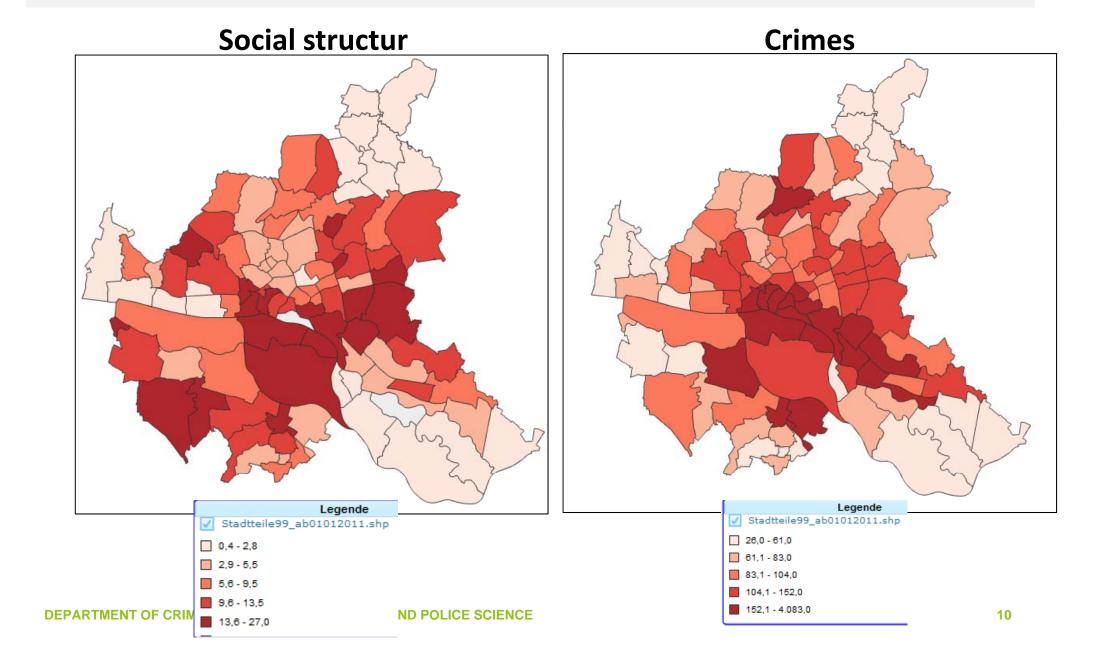




Hamburg



 $Stadtteil daten bank\ 2012\ {\it http://www.statistik-nord.de/fileadmin/download/Stadtteil_Profile/atlas.html}$



The Equality Trust



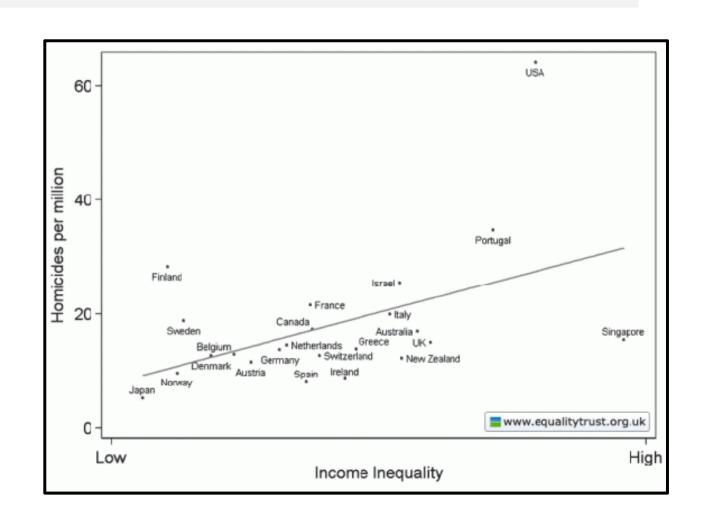
http://www.equalitytrust.org.uk/why/evidence/violence

Correlation between unequal (!) income & homicides

But also between crime &

- violent crimes
- health
- education
- adiposis
- consumption of fast food
- teenage pregnancy

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What we know



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Crime is not the only problem we can "map". We can also map:

- Poverty
- Social discrimination
- Education
- Health

How they are related to each other?
What is the "additional value" of crime mapping, combined with other information available at neighborhood-level?



Crime Mapping, Tools and Fools...

- Tools have been used for some years by police to analyze crimes and offenders geographically.
- Crime mapping software is used in different, and sometimes stigmatizing, ways.



Citizen Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting (ClearMap, Chicago Police Department)



http://gis.chicagopolice.org/

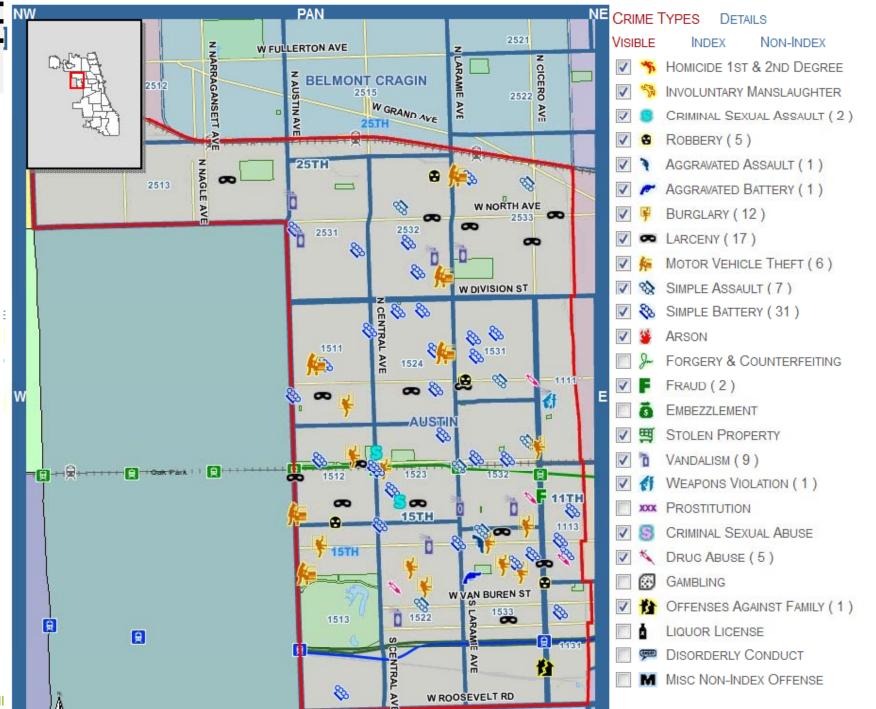






EMAIL: MAPLINK PRINT: MAP TABLE



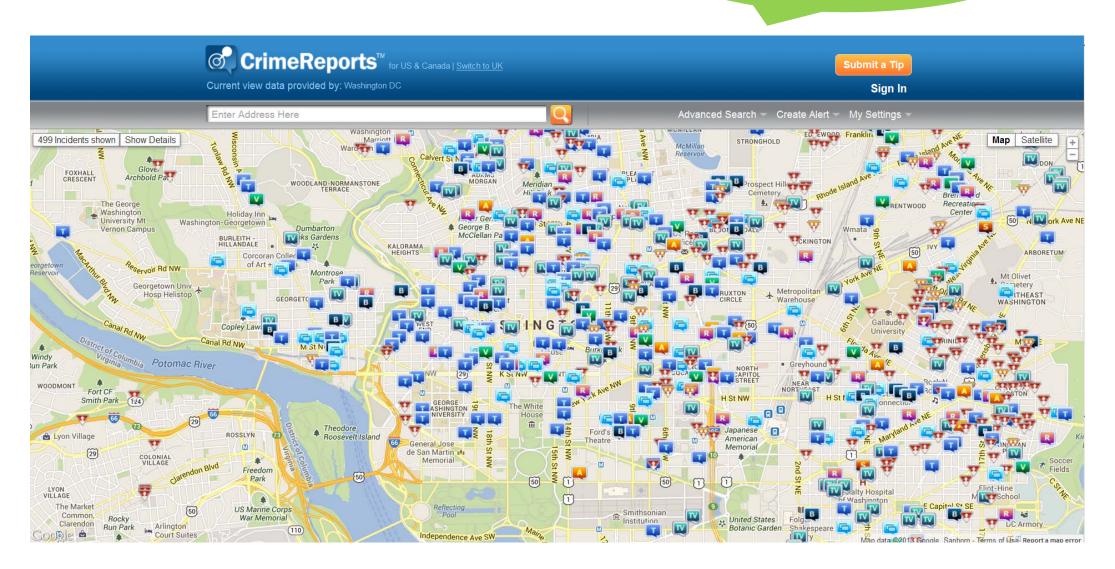


Crime Reports (a private Site!)

RUB

https://www.crimereports.com/

"... to help law enforcement agencies put crime data in the hands of those who care about it most-citizens"



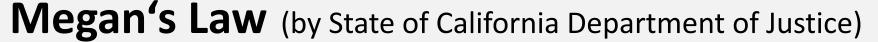
Megan's Law (by State of California Department of Justice)



Search for sexual offenders http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/index.aspx?lang=ENGLISH

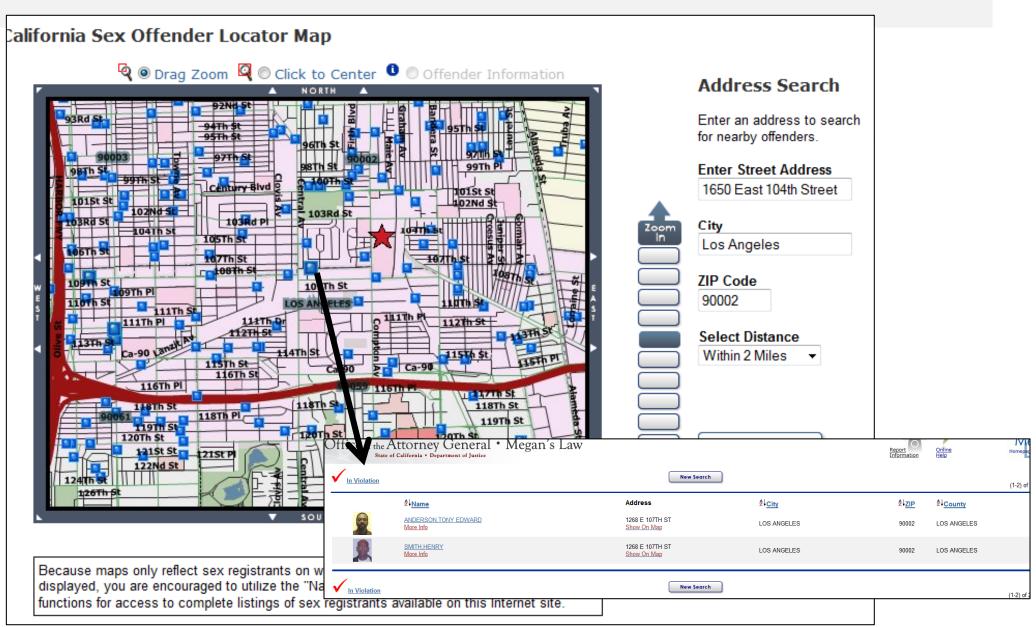
Megan's Law is an informal name for laws in the United States requiring law enforcement authorities to make information available to the public regarding registered sex offenders, which was created in response to the murder of Megan Kanka. Commonly included information is the offender's name, picture, address, incarceration date, and nature of crime. The information is often displayed on free public websites, but can be published in newspapers, distributed in pamphlets, or through various other means.







Search for sexual offenders http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/index.aspx?lang=ENGLISH



National Sex Offender Public Registry



http://www.nsopr.gov/

"real-time access to public sex offender data nationwide with a single Internet search" "This site, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, allows parents and concerned citizens to search existing public state and territory sex offender registries beyond their own states."



Standard Search: Enter a last name and first name; then press Search to search the sex offender registries for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and Indian Country.

Last Name: Miller First Name: Tony Search

Advanced Search: To conduct an advanced search by locality, zip code, or address click here.



Collateral damages?



Behavioral Sciences and the Law Behav. Sci. Law 25: 587–602 (2007) Published online 9 July 2007 in Wiley InterScience (www.interscience.wiley.com) DOI: 10.1002/bsl.770



Megan's Law and its Impact on Community Re-Entry for Sex Offenders

Jill S. Levenson Ph.D.,* David A. D'Amora M.S., LPC, CFC[†] and Andrea L. Hern M.A[‡] and Indiana were surveyed. The negative consequences that occurred with the greatest frequency included job loss, threats and harassment, property damage, and suffering of household members. A minority of sex offenders reported housing disruption or physical violence following community notification. The majority experienced psychosocial distress such as depression, shame, and hopelessness. Recommendations are made for community

- Well known stigmatising effects for released prisoners and their families
 - Loss of social contacts, isolation
 - Loss of work and home
 - Physical and psychological threats
 - Stress

In 2009:

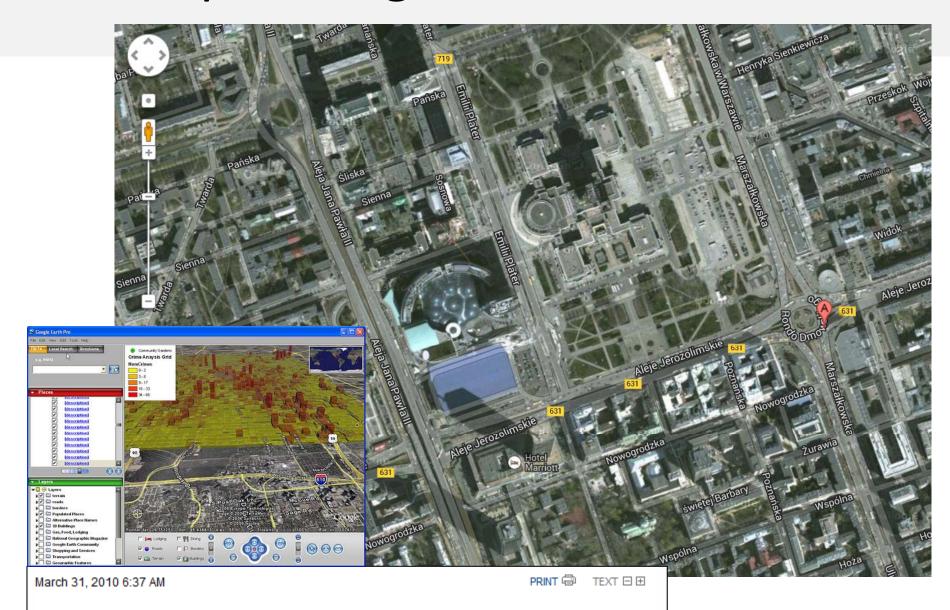
MONTPELIER, Vt. -- A Vermont court has ruled that a convicted sex offender cannot be barred from living in areas near where children are often found.

- Consequenses are dysfunktional
- no lower, mostly higher recidivism rate

Tewksbury, R., Collateral consequences of sex offender registration. Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice 21, 1, 2005, S. 67-81; Levenson, J.S., Cotter, L.P., The effect of Megan's Law on sex offender reintegration. In: Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice 21, 1, 2005, S. 49-66 (see next slide); Hughes, L.A., C. Kadleck: Sex Offender Community Nitification and Community Stratification. In: Justice Quarterly 25, 3, S. 469-495; Zgoba/Veyses/Dalessandro Justice Quarterly October 2010)



Next step? Google Earth Plus ...



Google Earth Catches Crime: Florida Deputy Uses **DEPAR** Virtual Globe to Make Arrest

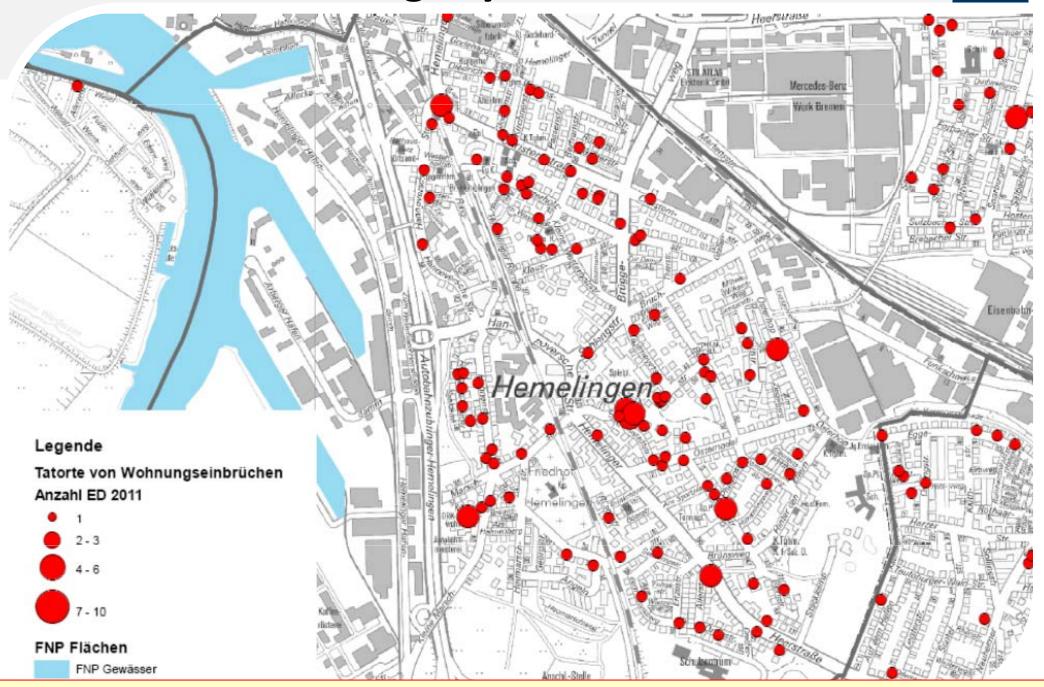




Since August 2013, in Poland some prisoners released get a **GPS/GIS-Chip** implanted. At http://www.gps.tracking.google.com you can search for the name, the city or the region, where the probationer is actually underway.

Crime Places: Burglary in Bremen

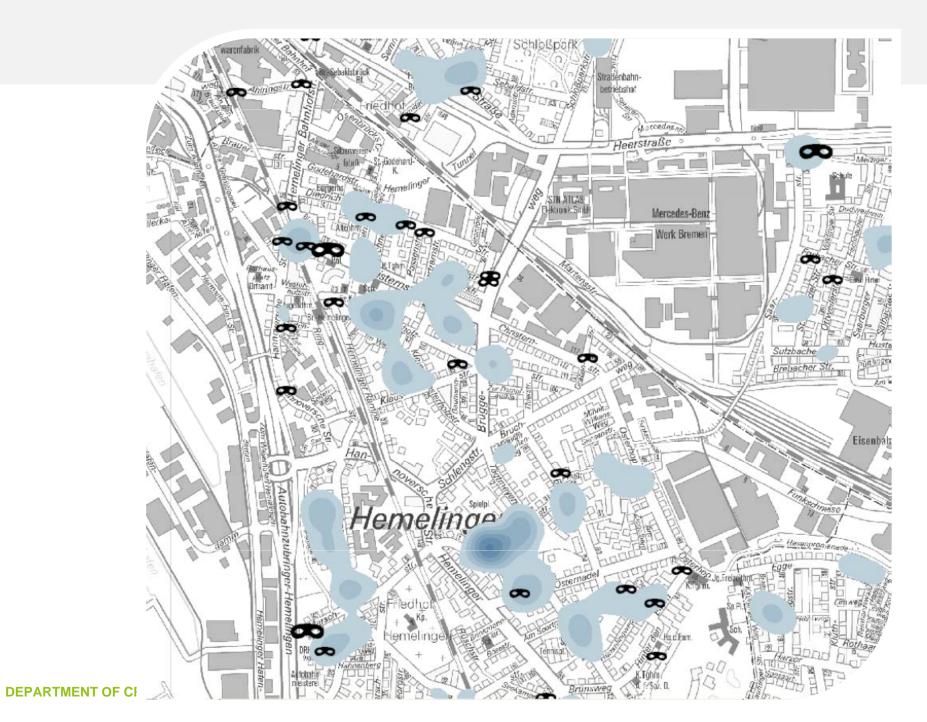




This and the next slides have been provided by by Ulrich.Goritzka@Polizei.Bremen.de

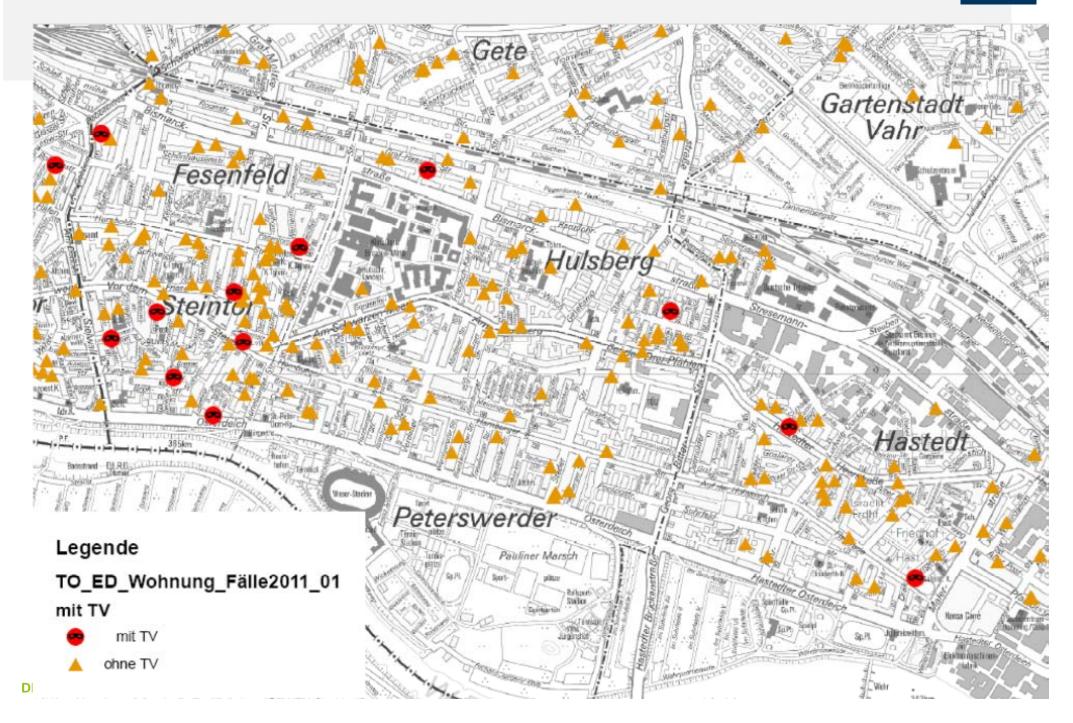
Use of Kernel (square matrix used for image convolution





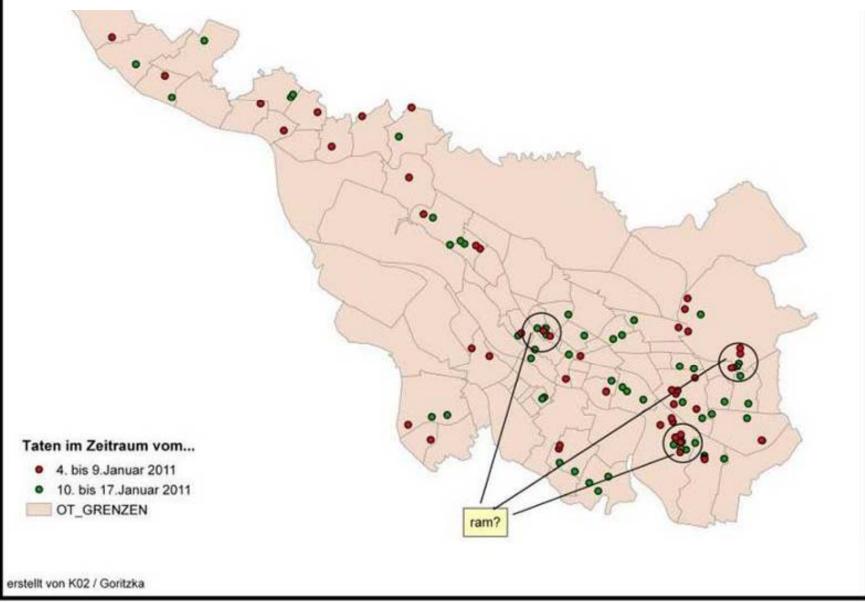
Crime scenes with and without suspect







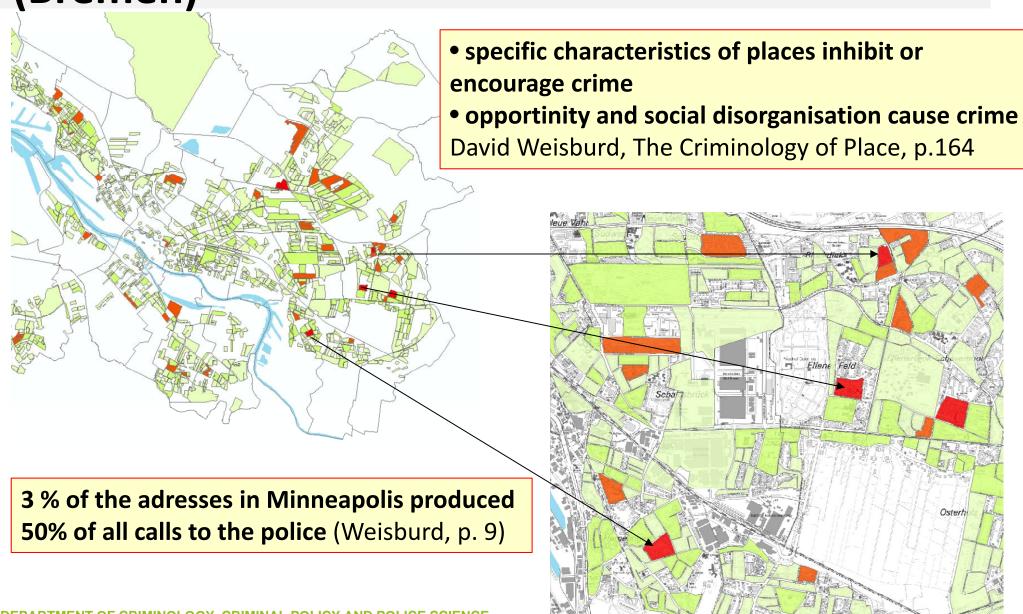
Crime Scenes: Space-Time Visualising and repeat adress mapping





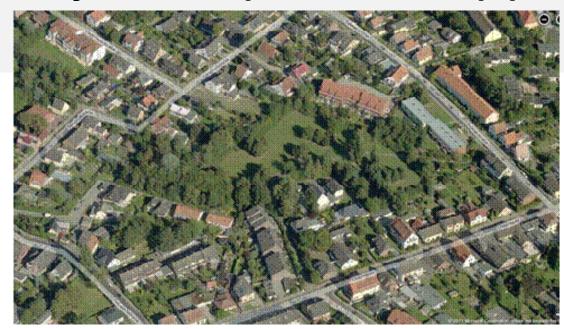
City Blocks and focus points (micro units)

(Bremen)



City Blocks (micro units) (Bremen)



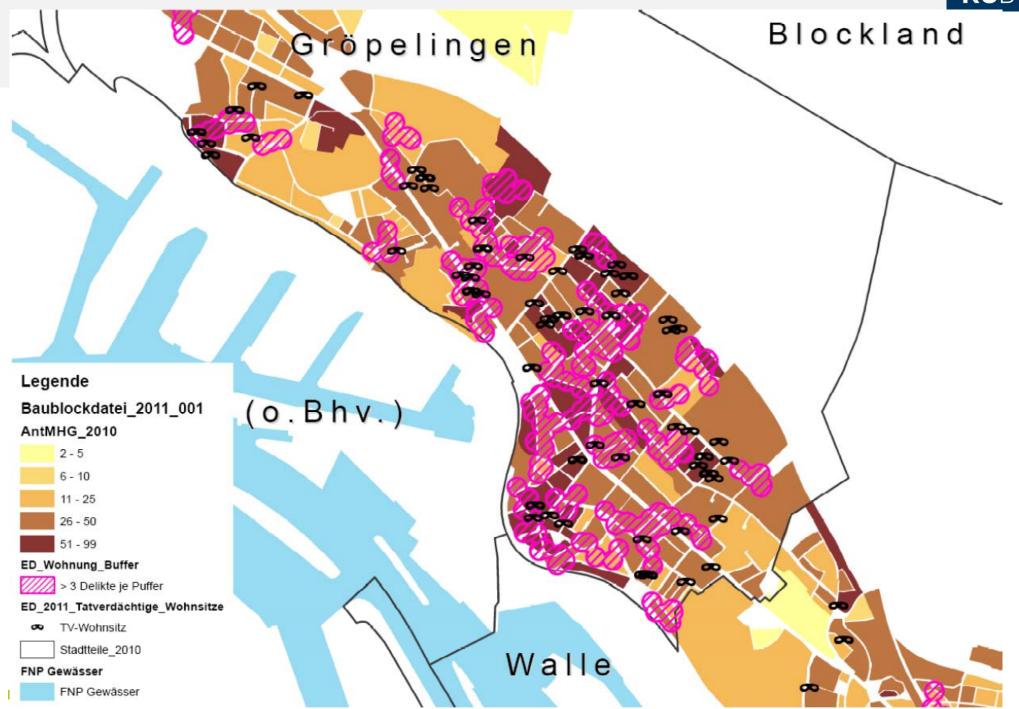


The "Top-Three" of Bremen





Combination of crime and social data (Bremen) RUB





"Mental Mapping" and "egohoods"

- A new approach builds on insights of the mental mapping literature, the social networks literature, the daily activities pattern literature, and the travel to crime literature to propose **egohoods** as "waves washing across the surface of cities", opposed to independent units with nonoverlapping boundaries.
- This approach assumes that the **social context** is of importance
- Hipp/Boessen: EGOHOODS AS WA VES WASHING ACROSS THE CITY: A NEW MEASURE OF "NEIGHBORHOODS,". CRIMINOLOGY Vol. 51, 2, 2013, p. 287-



Thank you for listening, and let's start our "mind mapping".