





Crime and Place

Why and how Police should look at places rather than people (web-version)

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RUB

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

David Weisburd

Hebrew University George Mason University

Sherman, L.W. (1995): "Hot spots of crime and criminal careers of places" available at: http://www.popcenter.org/Library/CrimePrevention/Volume_04/ Weisburd/Groff/Yang: The Criminology of Place. Street Segments and Our Understanding of the Crime Problem. Oxford 2013

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"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. This is not to say that the police ignore the places and situations (...)."



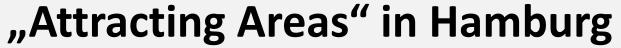
Police know who their clients are ...

- ... and where they are coming from...
- We should use these informations! But for what purposes?
- Jo Reichertz: "Meine Schweine erkenn ich am Gang", or "I identify my pigs by the way they walk."
- Most of these criminals are recurrent customers. For other crimes or public disorder cases, similar "everyday police knowledge" (polizeiliches Praxis- oder Alltagswissen) is available, but not so often used in strategic decision making.
- Rumors also exist about the unofficial police motto of "Pack schlägt sich, Pack verträgt sich", or "one minute the pack are at each other's throats, and the next minute, they're the best of friends."
- As such, when a call for service to mediate a brawl comes in from a "chavtown" or chav neighborhood, police often wait for some time before they intervene with the hopes that the problem may have worked itself out in the meantime. http://www.chavtowns.co.uk/



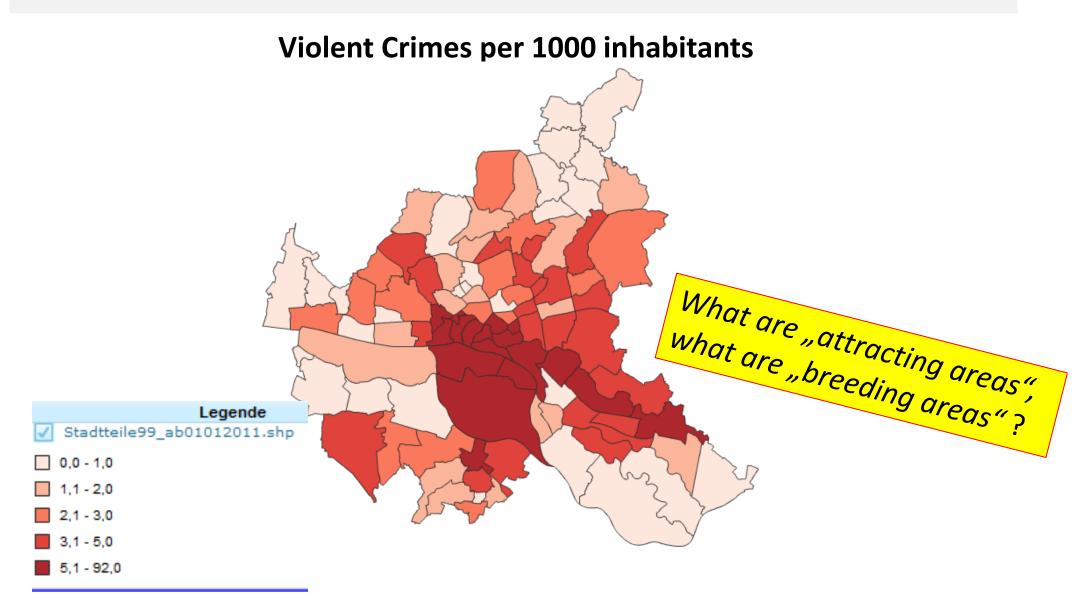
Theory of Social Desorganization

- Chicago-School 1920ies (Clifford R. Shaw, Henry McKay u.a.)
- Robert E. Park und Ernest W. Burgess: concentric zones
- Social desorganization theory: People move, crime stays
- Robert E. Park "The City" (1925)





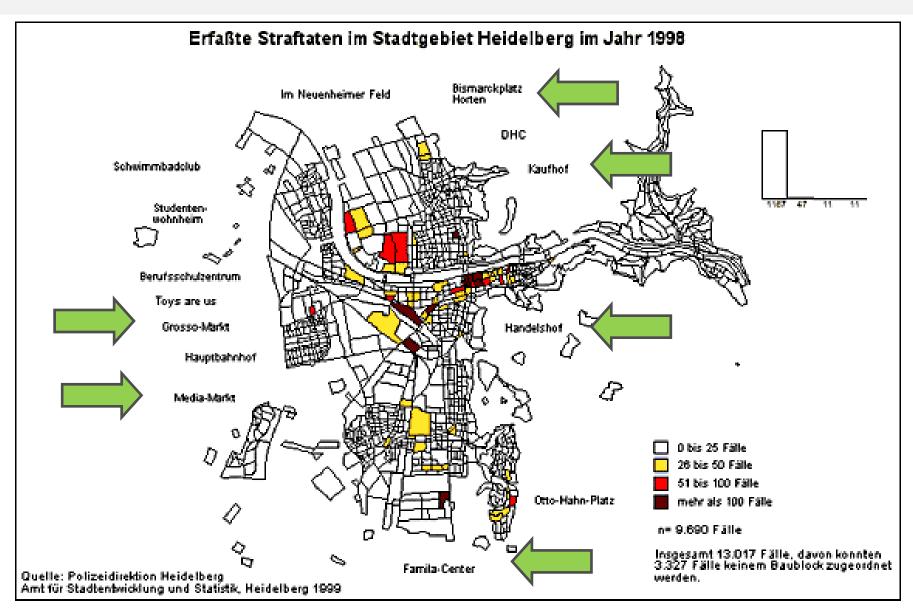
 $Stadtteil daten bank~2012~~ {\it http://www.statistik-nord.de/fileadmin/download/Stadtteil_Profile/atlas.html} \\$



"Attracting Areas" in Heidelberg 2001 (!)



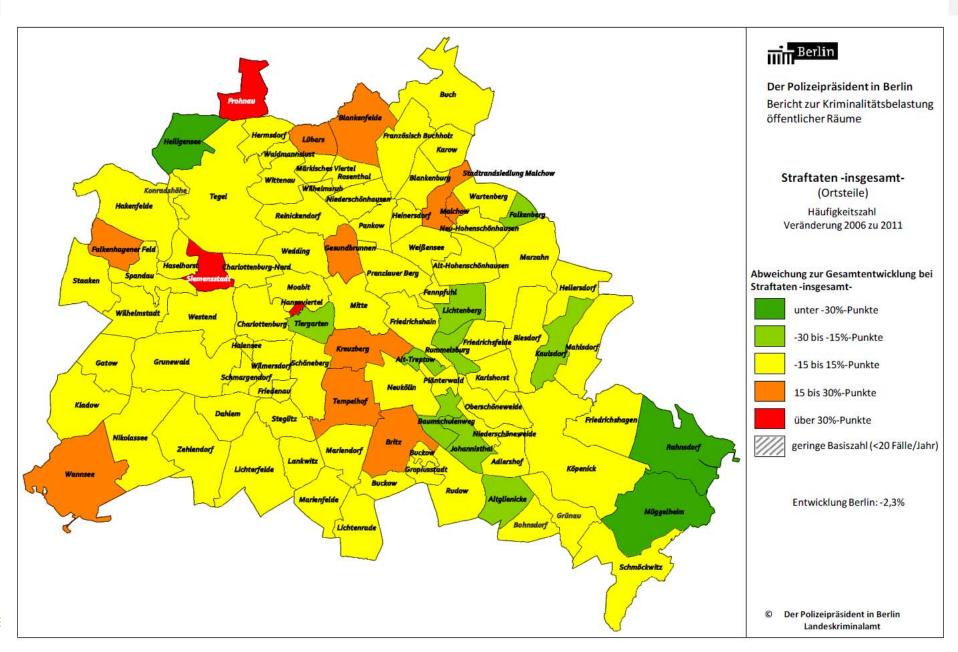
Quelle: Kriminalitätsatlas Heidelberg



Next step: Changes in Crime



Veränderung 2006 zu 2011 im Vergleich zu Berlin insgesamt





Background: Crime and Poverty

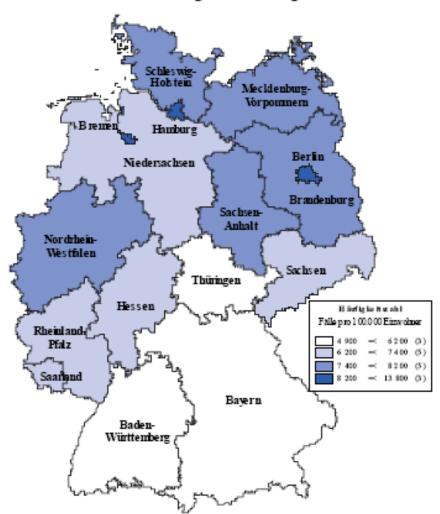
Poverty 2011

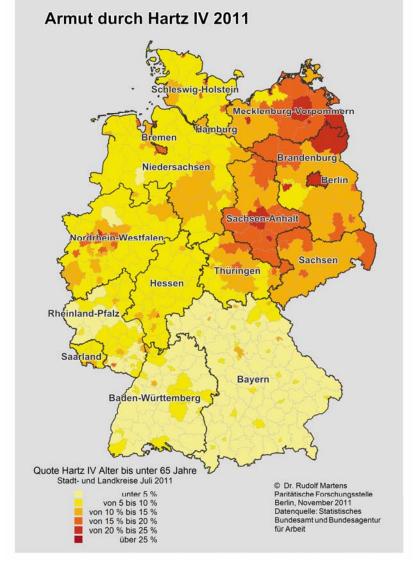
Source: Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband

Crimes 2010

G 4

Räumliche Verteilung nach Häufigkeitszahlen

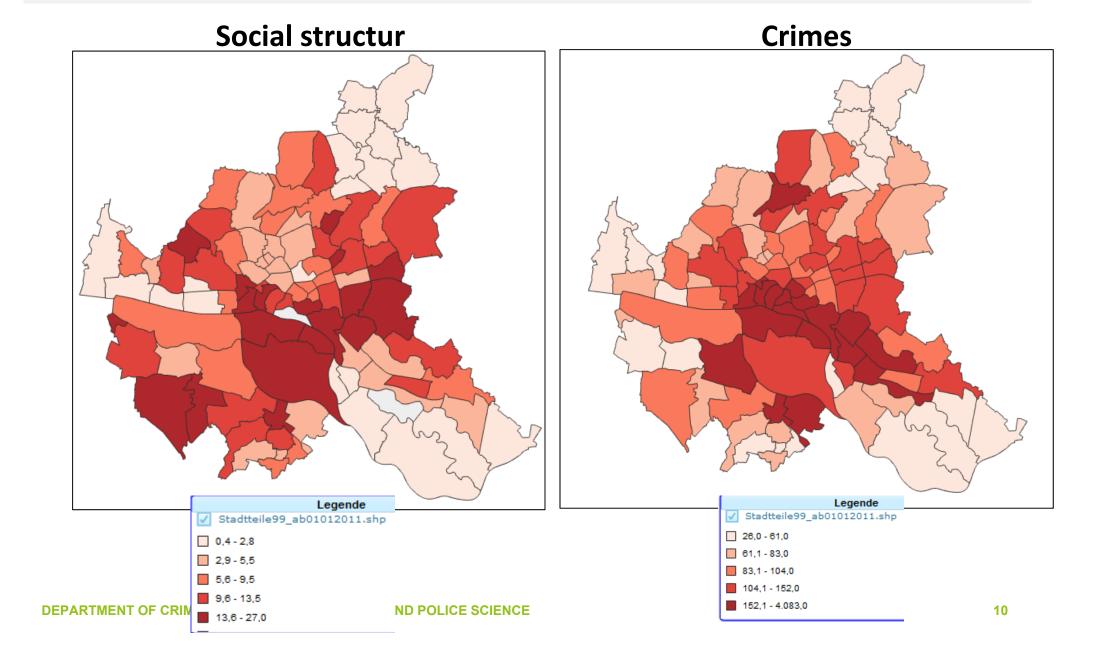




Hamburg



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



The Equality Trust



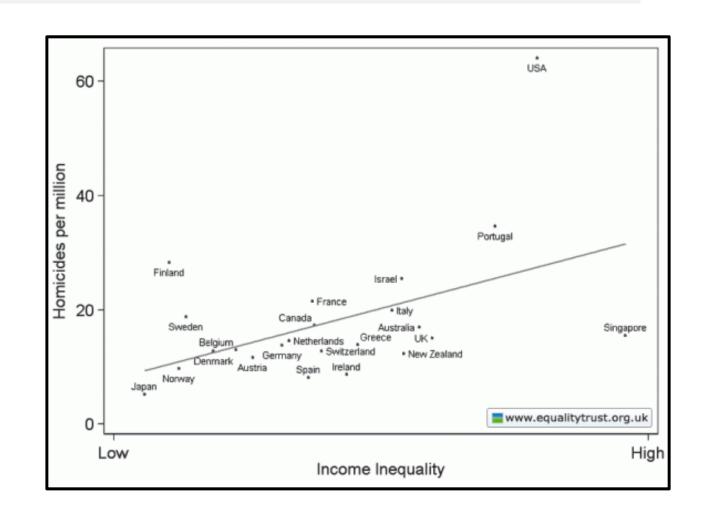
http://www.equalitytrust.org.uk/why/evidence/violence

Correlation between unequal (!) income & homicides

But also between crime &

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

• ...





What we know

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)



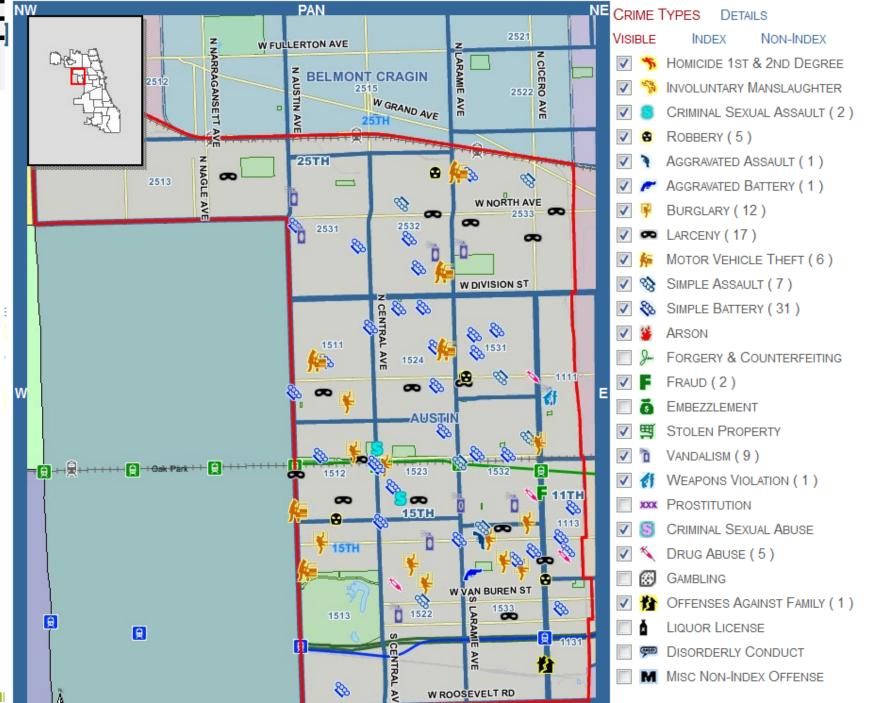
http://gis.chicagopolice.org/





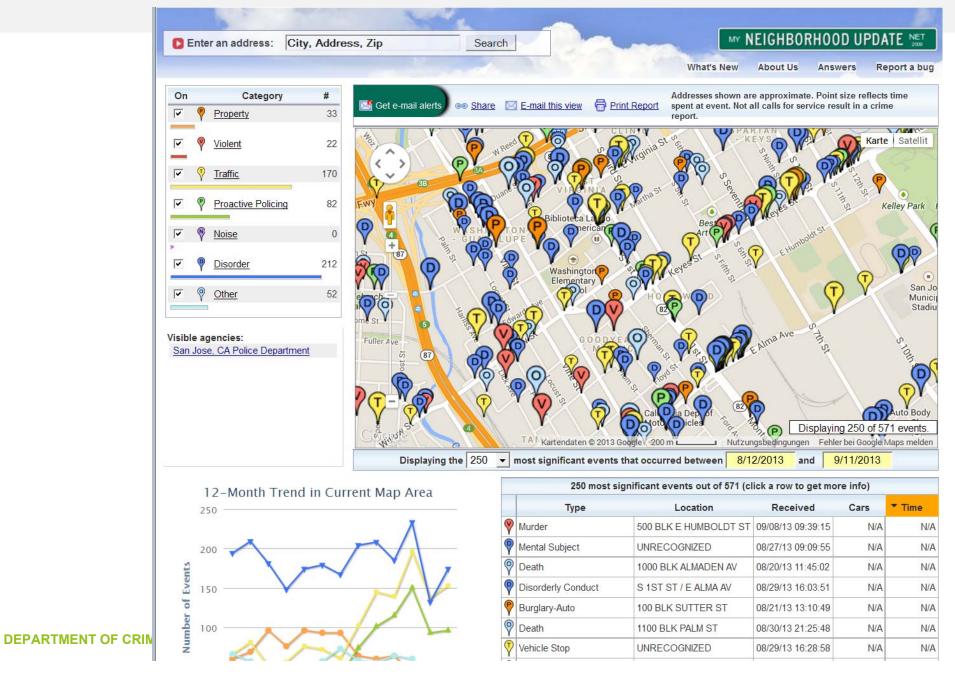






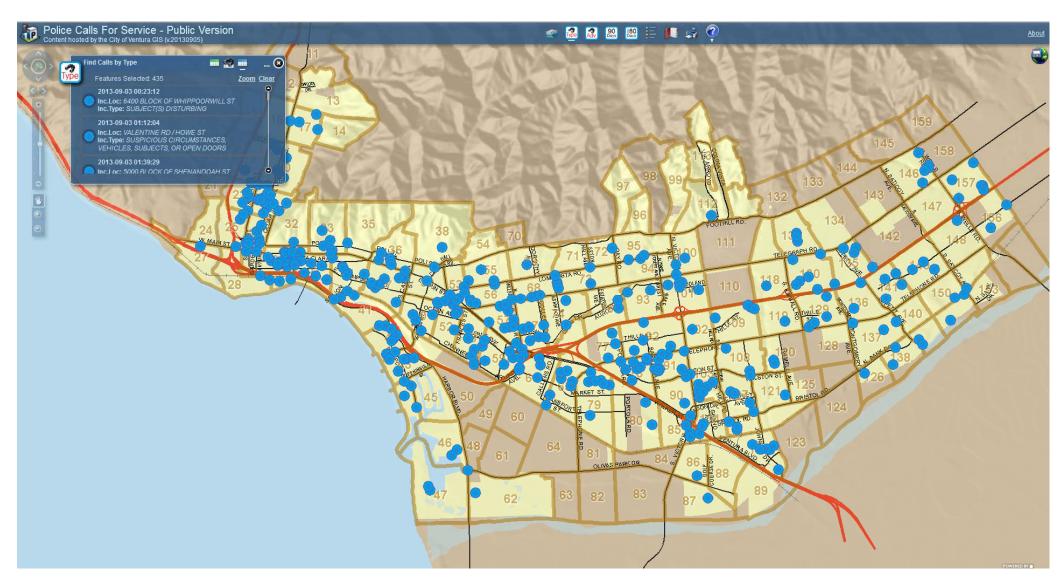


Calls for Service http://www.myneighborhoodupdate.net/







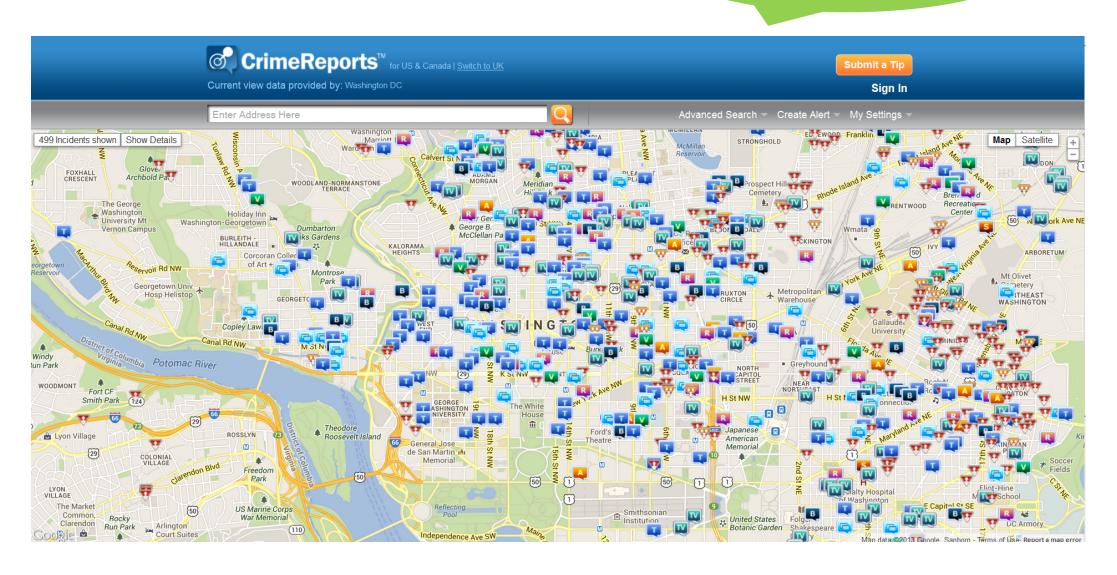


Crime Reports (a private Site!)

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https://www.crimereports.com/

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

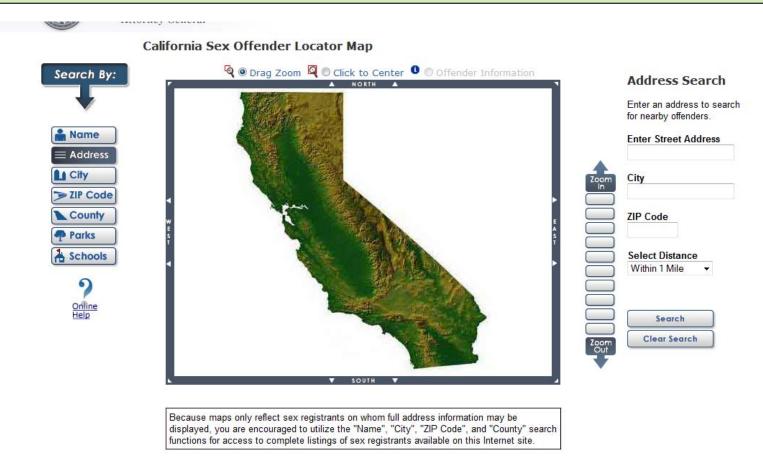


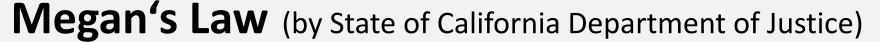
Megan's Law (by State of California Department of Justice)



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

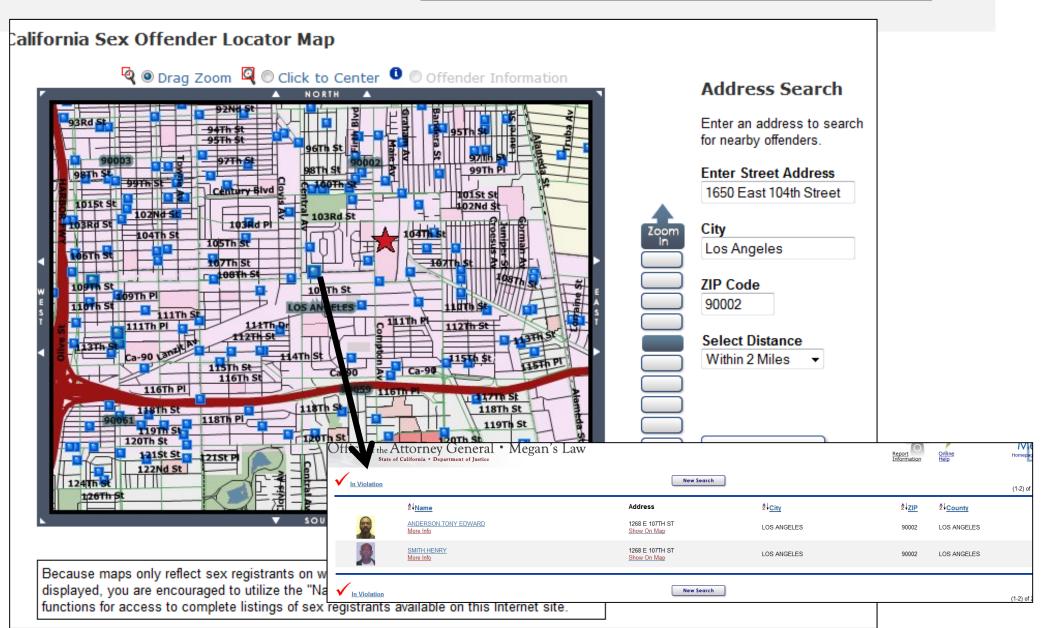
Megan's Law is an informal name for laws in the United States requiring law enforcement authorities to make information available to the public regarding registered sex offenders, which was created in response to the murder of Megan Kanka. Commonly included information is the offender's name, picture, 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.







Suche nach Sexualstraftätern http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/index.aspx?lang=ENGLISH



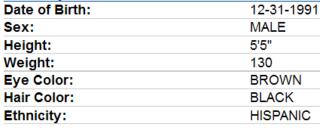
Last Name:

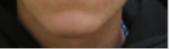
First Name: MATTHEW Middle Name:



Known Aliases
None

Description





Report Information to DOJ

Offenses

Offense Code	288(b)(1)
Description	LEWD OR LASCIVIOUS ACTS WITH CHILD UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE BY FORCE OR FEAR
Year of Last Conviction	
Year of Last Release	

DOJ is unable to determine if there are any subsequent felony convictions for this registrant at this time.

Risk Assessment

Tool Name	STATIC 99R	
Score Date	11/21/2011	
Score	3	
Risk Level	LOW-MODERATE RISK	

Addresses

Wiew on Map

Last Known B, LONG BEACH, 90805
Address: County: LOS ANGELES

Scars/Marks/Tattoos

ARM, LEFT, NONSPECIFIC

- CHEST
- BACK
- ABDOMEN

Last Name:

First Name: HAROLD Middle Name:



THIS SEX OFFENDER HAS BEEN IN VIOLATION OF REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS SINCE 08/21/2013.

Known Aliases

KNIGHTEN, HALOLD KNIGHTEN, HAROLD



Description

Date of Birth:	08-10-1942
Sex:	MALE
Height:	5'6"
Weight:	172
Eye Color:	BROWN
Hair Color:	BLACK
Ethnicity:	BLACK

Report Information to DOJ

Offenses

Orienses	
Offense Code	288a(c)
Description	ORAL COPULATION WITH A MINOR UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE OR BY FORCE OR FEAR
Year of Last Conviction	
Year of Last Release	
Offense Code	261(2)
Description	PRIOR CODE - RAPE BY FORCE
Year of Last Conviction	
Year of Last Release	

DOJ is unable to determine if there are any subsequent felony convictions for this registrant at this time.

Risk Assessment

Tool Name Score Date Score

Risk Level

Addresses



Last Known Address:

Scars/Marks/Tattoos

None

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

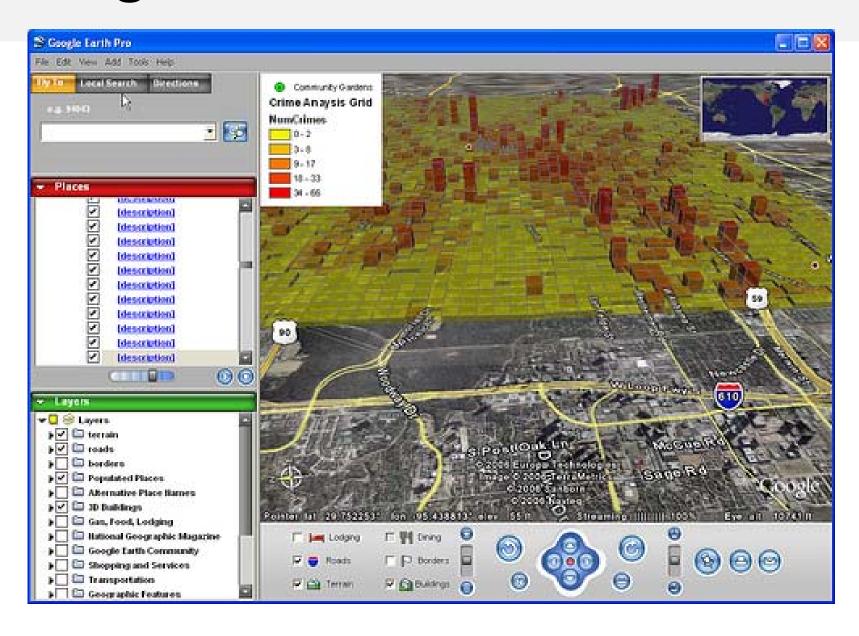
Jill S. Levenson Ph.D.,* David A. D'Amora M.S., LPC, CFC[†] and Andrea L. Hern M.A[‡] and Indiana were surveyed. The negative consequences that occurred with the greatest frequency included job loss, threats and harassment, property damage, and suffering of household members. A minority of sex offenders 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
- 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 Notification and Community Stratification. In: Justice Quarterly 25, 3, S. 469-495; Zgoba/Veyses/Dalessandro Justice Quarterly October 2010)

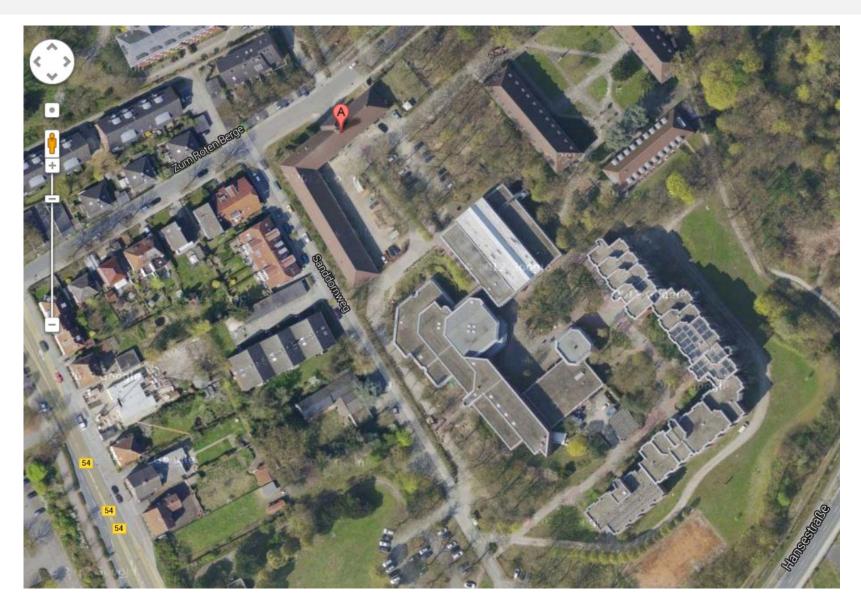


Google Earth Pro





Next step? Google Earth Pro Plus ...





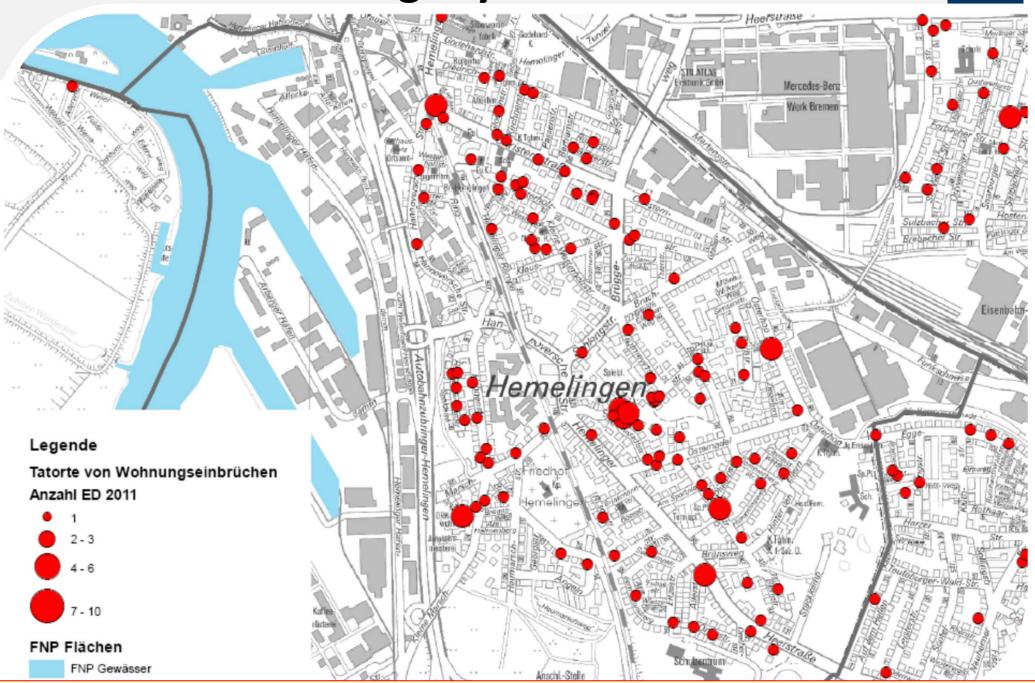


Some prisoners released get a GPS/GIS-Chip implanted.

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

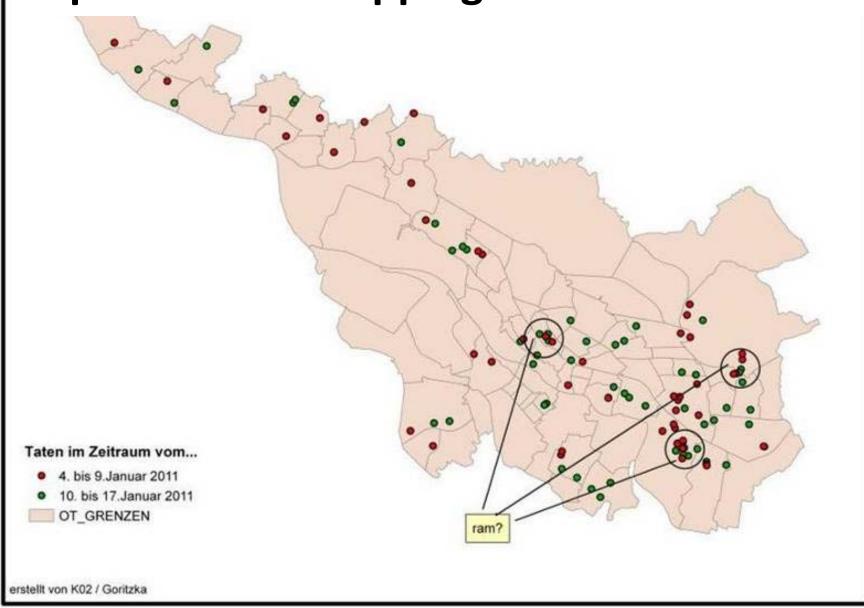
Crime scenes with and without suspect







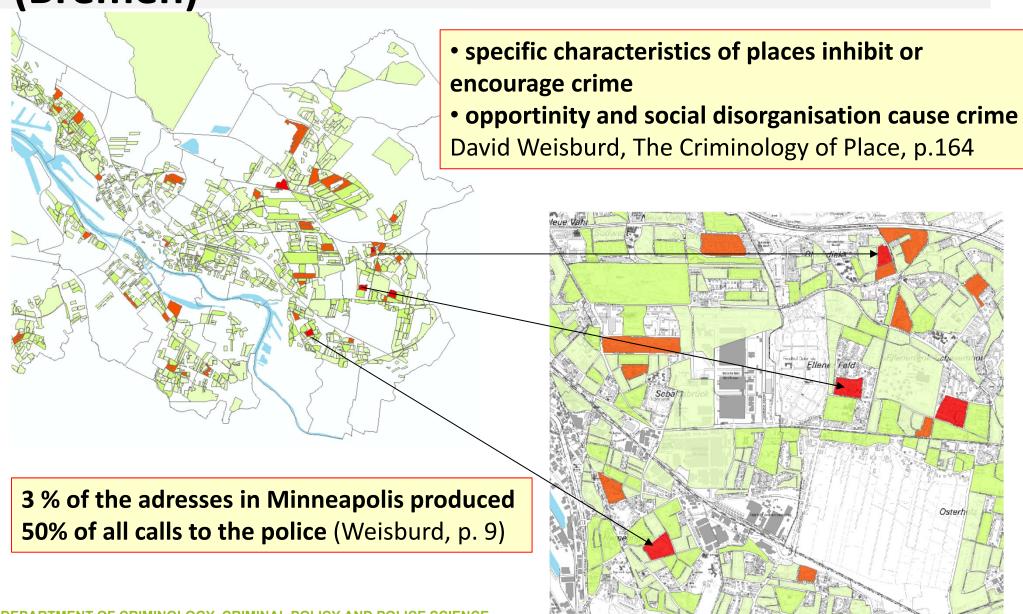
Crime Scenes: Space-Time Visualising and repeat adress mapping





City Blocks and focus points (micro units)

(Bremen)



City Blocks (micro units) (Bremen)



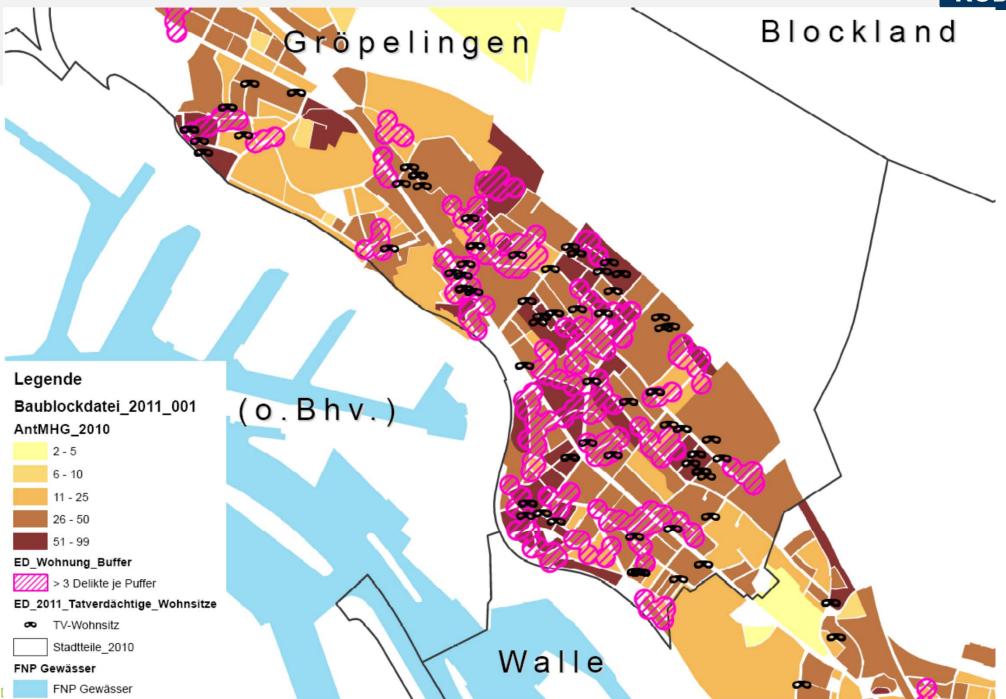


The "Top-Three" of Bremen





Combination of crime and social data (Bremen) RUB





At the End: Consequences?

- For police
- For public administration?
- For politicians?
- Other???