Risky Facilities

Advancing theory and making difference in practice

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RISKY PLACES FOR CRIME- SAFEPLACES NETWORK SEMINAR

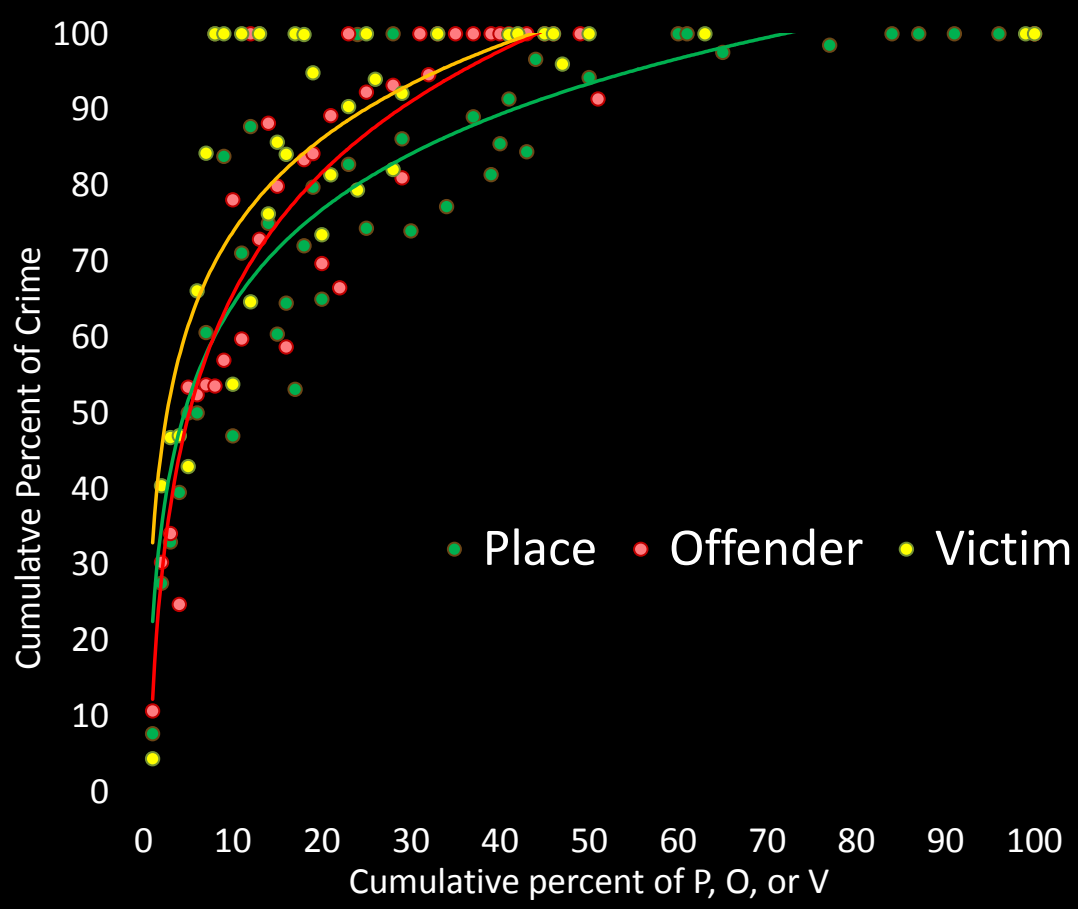
Organised by KTH-Safeplaces Network & NTU-Criminology Department

Background

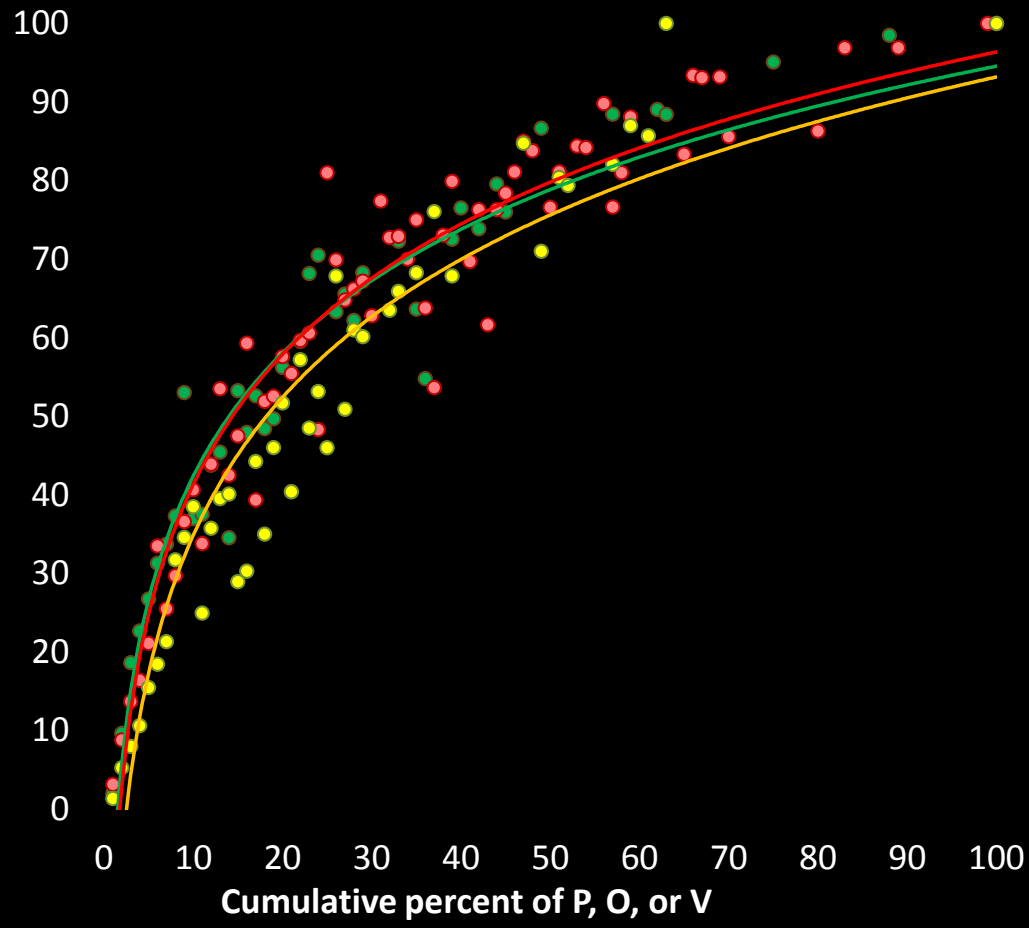
Places

Systematic Reviews of Concentration of Crime at Places, Offenders, & Victims

(Eck, Lee, Martinez, & O, 2017 *Crime Science*)



Includes zero crime POV



Excludes zero crime POV

Places


Some have a modest amount of crime
Most places have little or no crime
A few have a most of the crime
Cumulative % of Crime
0
Most
Cumulative % of Places
Least

Definitions

Crime Places

Proprietary Places

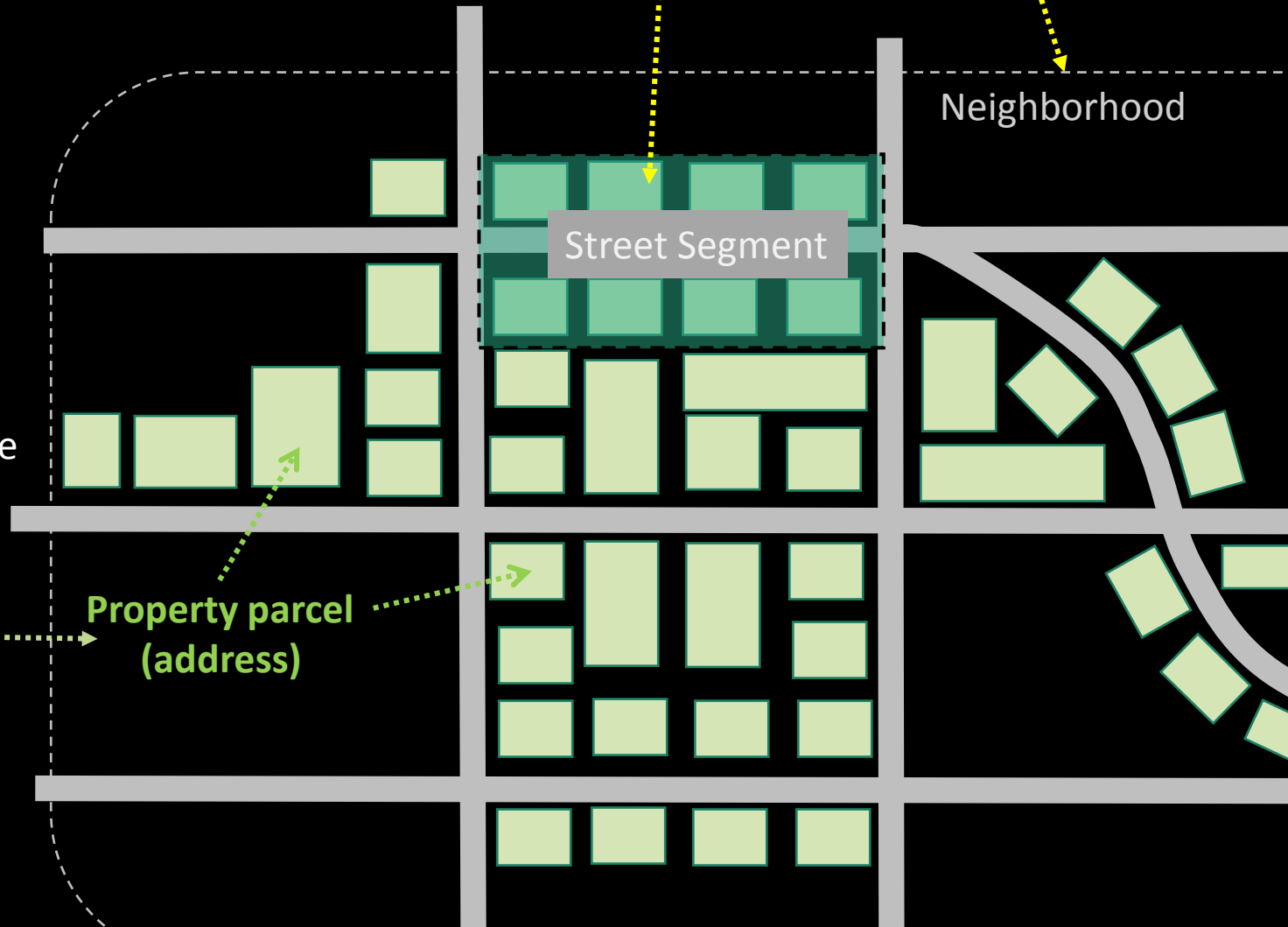
- **crime sites** – where crimes occur
- **convergent settings** – public meeting
- **comfort spaces** – private meeting
- **corrupting spots** – create crime elsewhere

- **Facility**
- **Owner**
- **Bounded**
- **Small**

Property parcel (address)

Proximal Places

Pooled Places



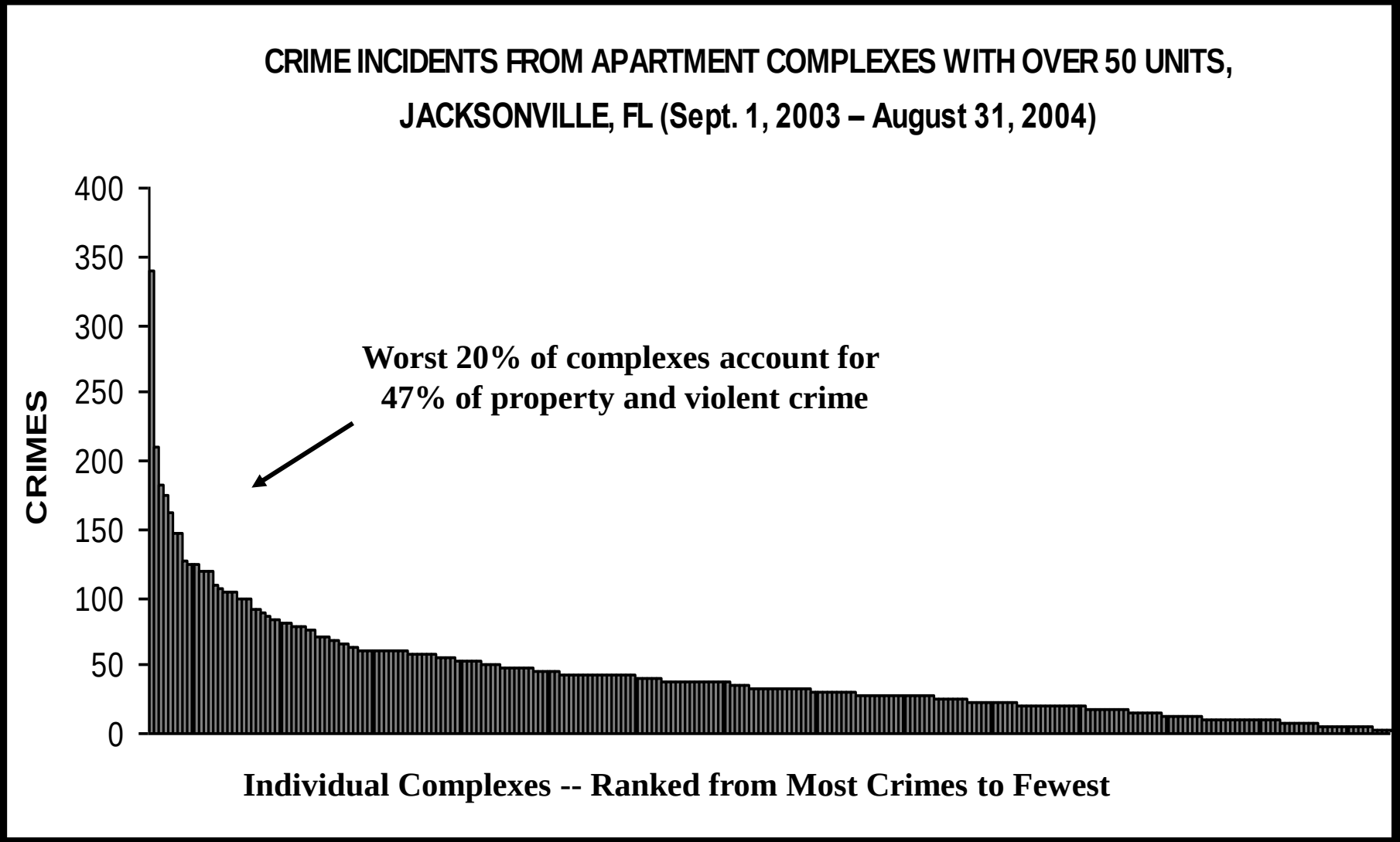
The Iron Law of Troublesome Places

Facilities known to follow this law

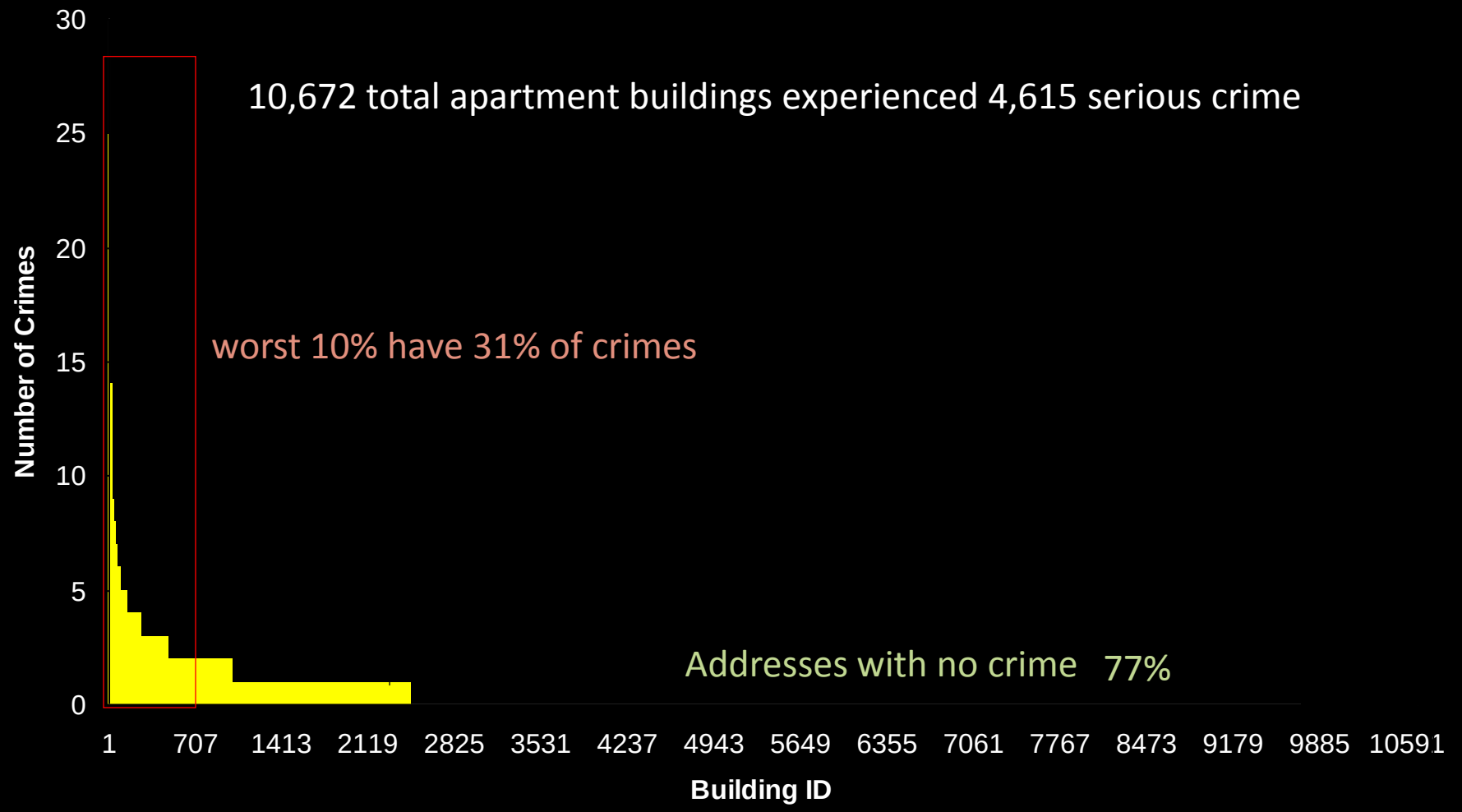
- Apartment complexes
- Banks
- Bars, pubs, and clubs
- Bus stop shelters
- Businesses (various)
- Coffee shops
- Construction sites
- Convenience stores
- Fast food restaurants
- Gas stations
- Health care facilities
- Hotels and motels
- Parking lots
- Places of worship
- Schools
- Sports facilities
- Telephone booths
- Young offender facilities

Facilities that may not follow this law: **0**

Risky Facilities



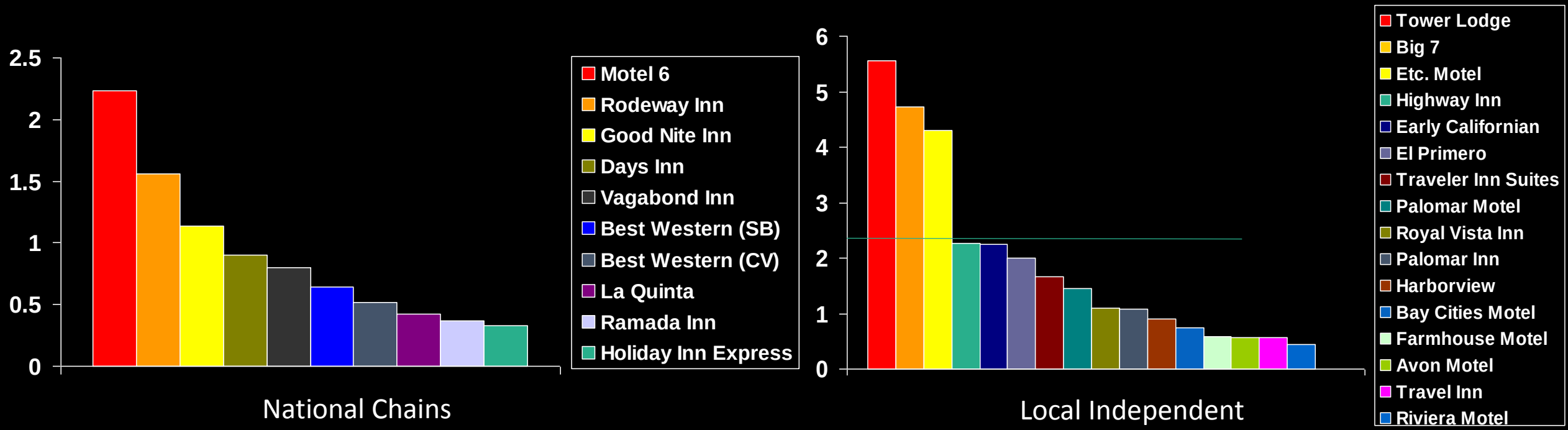
Cincinnati Apartment Buildings (2006)



Risky Facilities

Motels in Chula Vista, CA

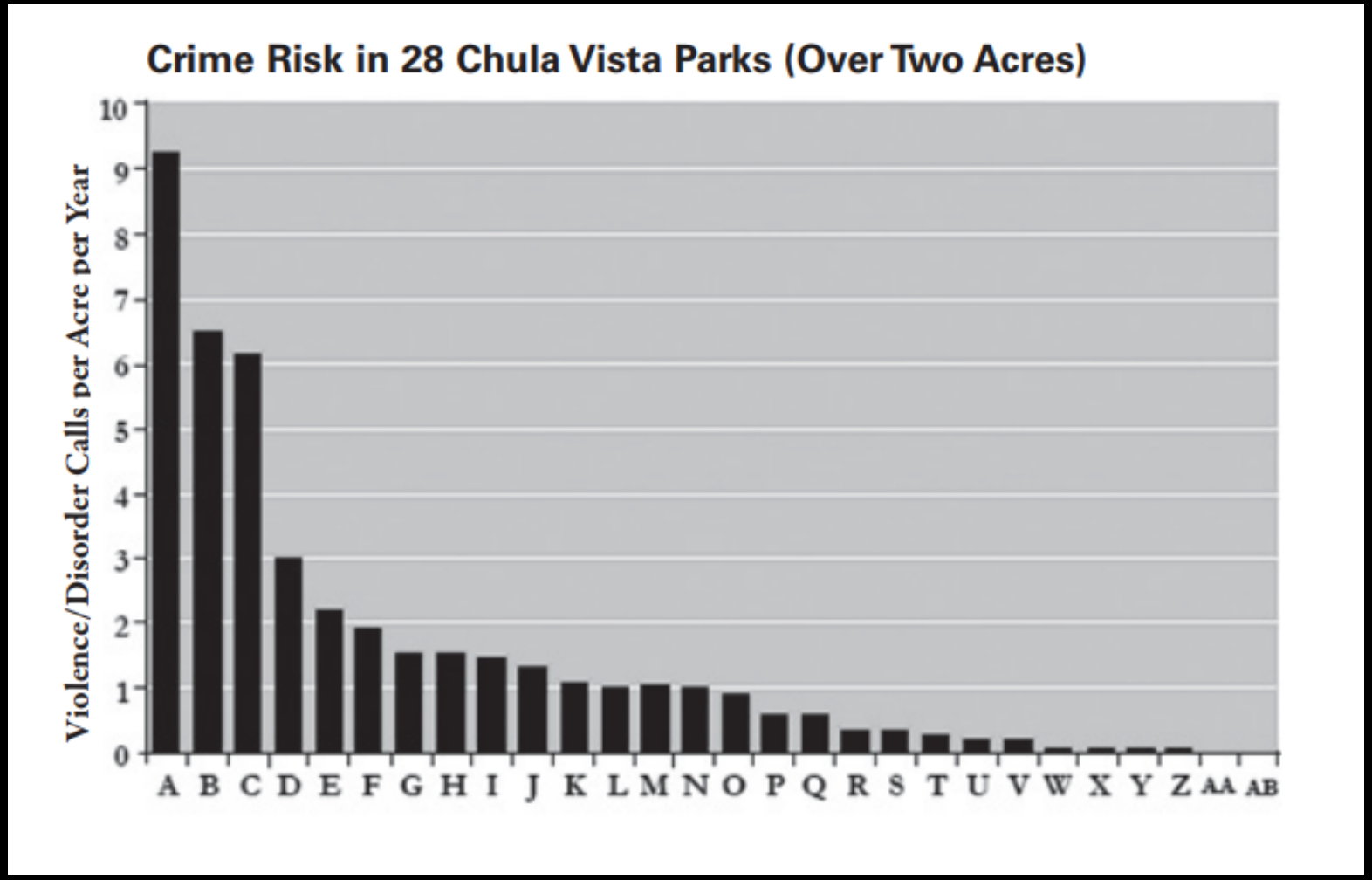
Calls to Police
Per Room Per Year



National Chains

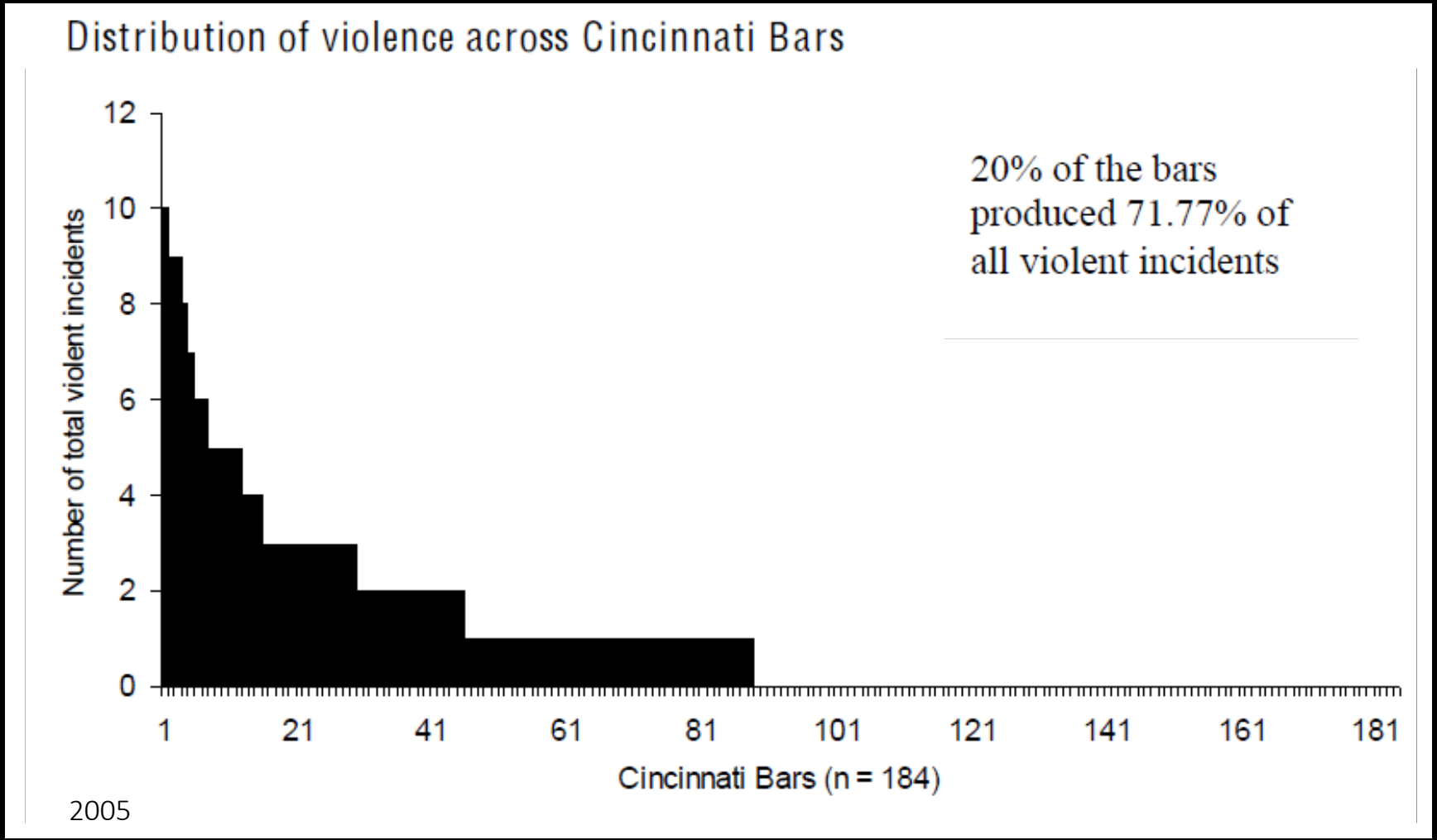
Local Independent

Urban Parks

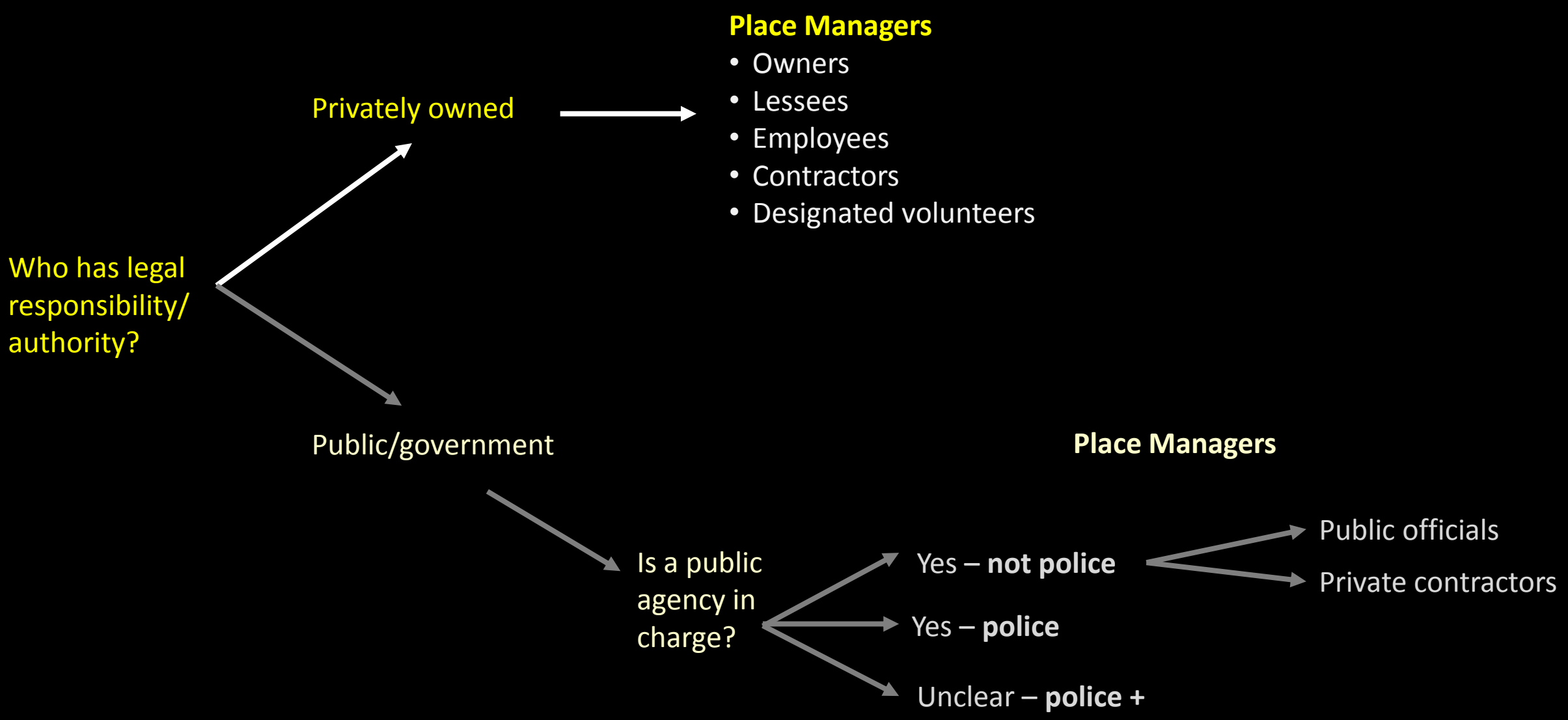


From POP Guide, Jim Hilborn, *Dealing with Crime and Disorder in Urban Parks*, based on work of the Chula Vista Police Department

Bars


Distribution of violence across Cincinnati Bars
Number of total violent incidents
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
1
21
41
61
81
101
121
141
161
181
Cincinnati Bars (n = 184)
20% of the bars produced 71.77% of all violent incidents
2005

Place Management

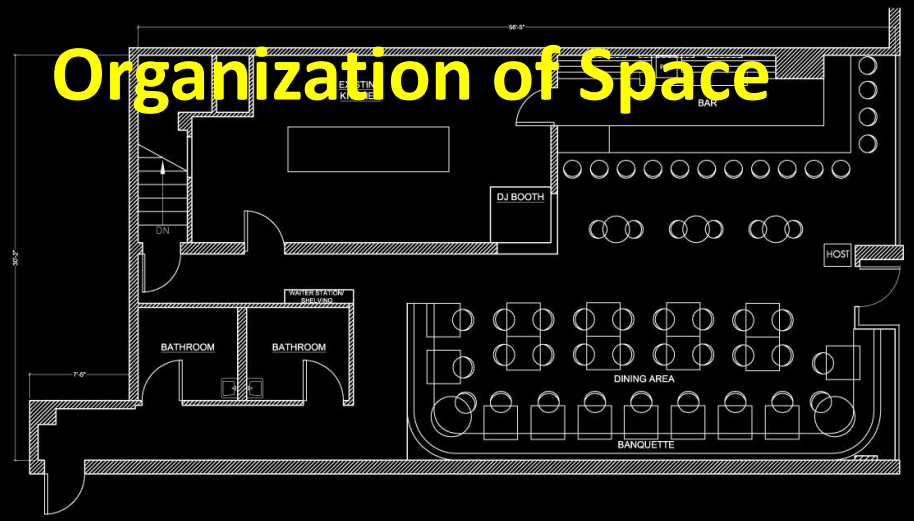


Place Management

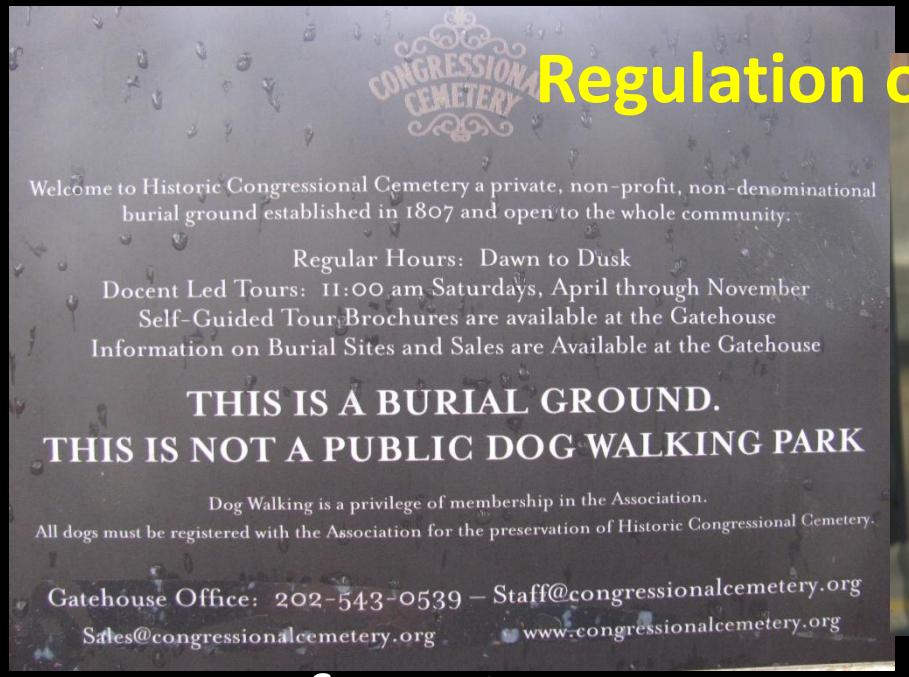
Place management functions

O.R.C.A.

Organization of Space



Regulation of Conduct

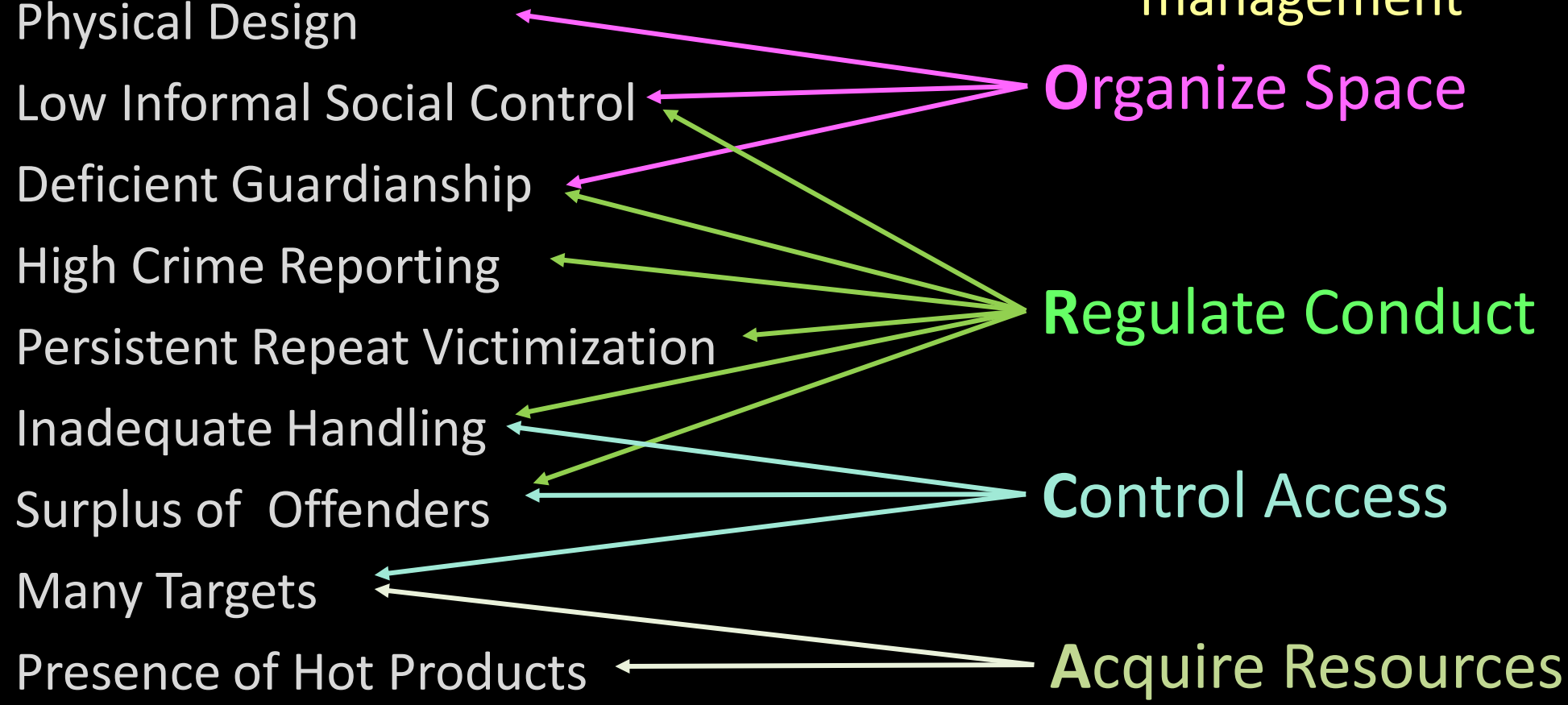


Control of Access

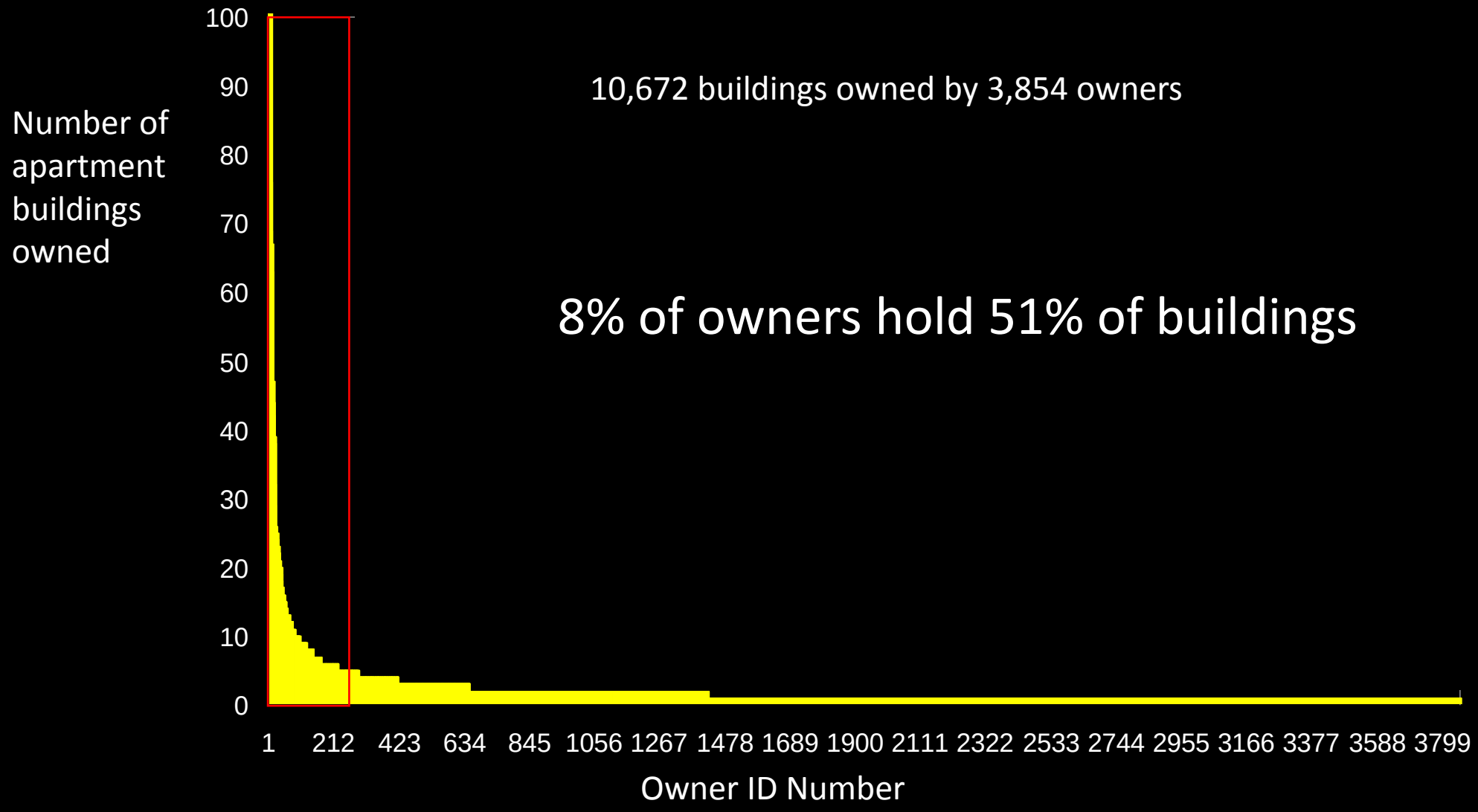
Acquisition of Resources

Reasons a few places have much crime,
but most have none …

are manifestations of place management



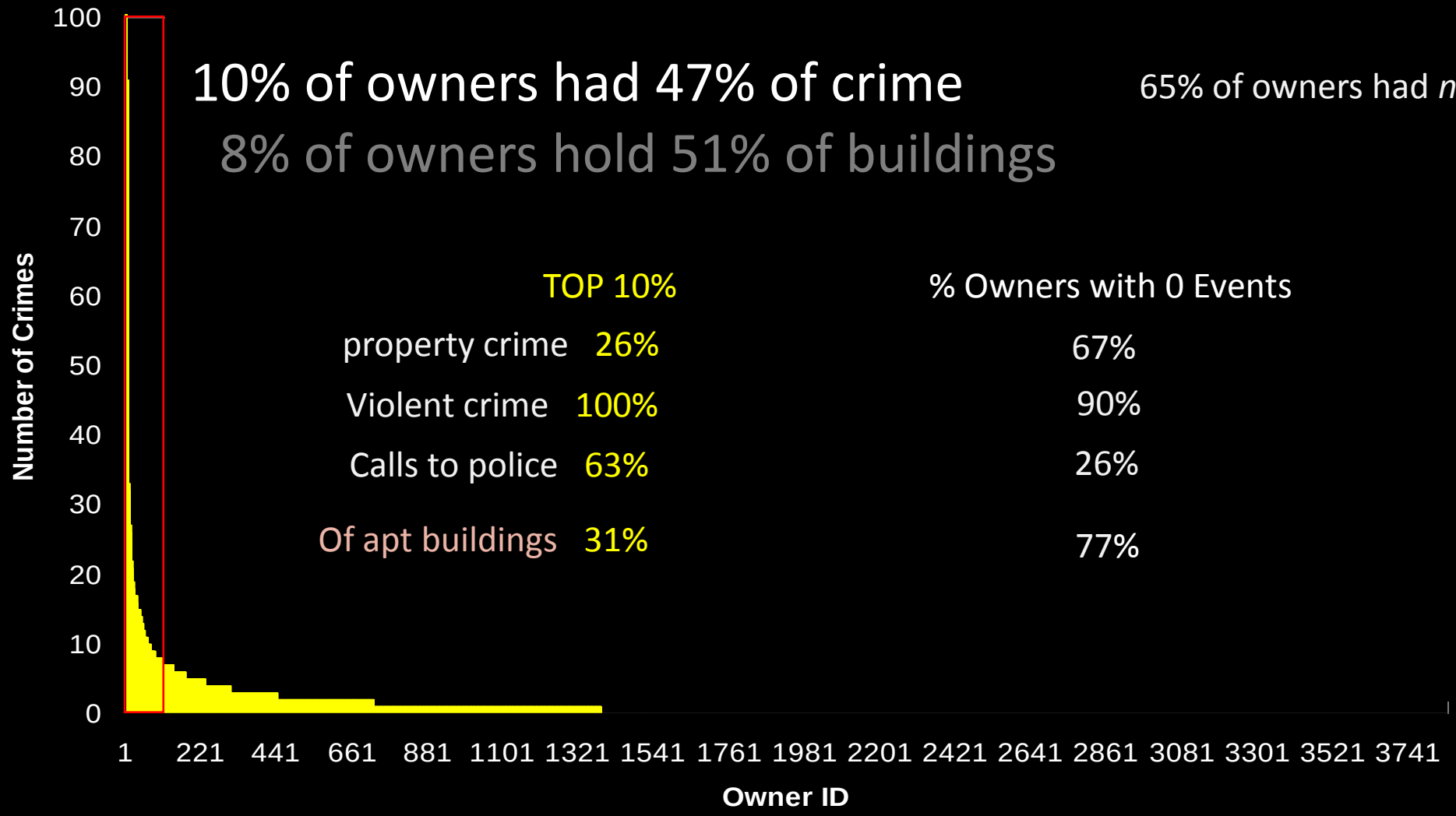
Concentration of Apartment Buildings Among Owners (2006)



10,672 buildings owned by 3,854 owners

8% of owners hold 51% of buildings

Concentration of Serious Crime Among Owners (2006)



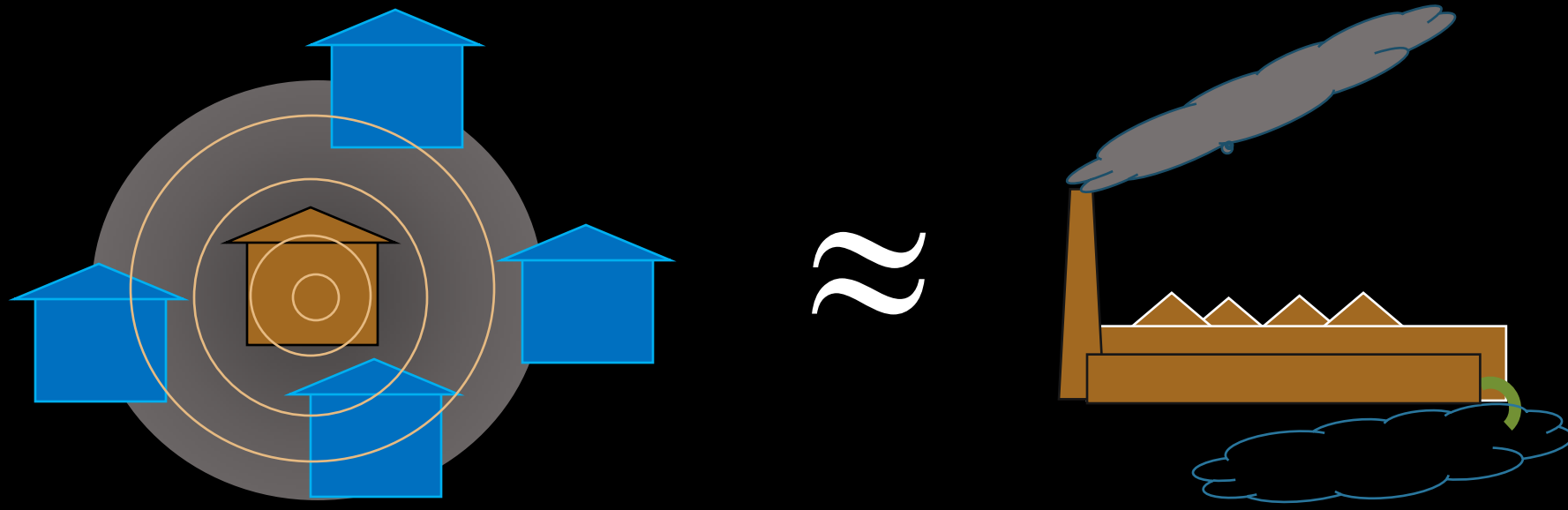
10% of owners had 47% of crime

8% of owners hold 51% of buildings

65% of owners had *no* crime

	TOP 10%	% Owners with 0 Events
property crime	26%	67%
Violent crime	100%	90%
Calls to police	63%	26%
Of apt buildings	31%	77%

CRIME AS POLLUTION DOCTRINE – Farrell & Roman



- Victimization of place users
- Cost of government response
- Crime in the vicinity
- Costs to offenders' family etc.

STANDARDS v PERFORMANCE

Standards – Tell place owner the actions that are required to reduce crime, and enforce compliance.

Security requirements

Performance – Set crime outcome ceiling and require property owners to keep crime below this level.

Maximum tolerable crime

Are the police the best regulators of crime places?

Lessons

- Most facilities are fine
- A few are big problems
- Focus on management and owner practices
- Consider regulation

References

I drew from these articles to prepare this presentation. I have highlighted, in yellow, five papers students may find particularly useful.

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