

Hanging out in Hyperspace

Redefining Risky Places

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Professor, Criminal Justice

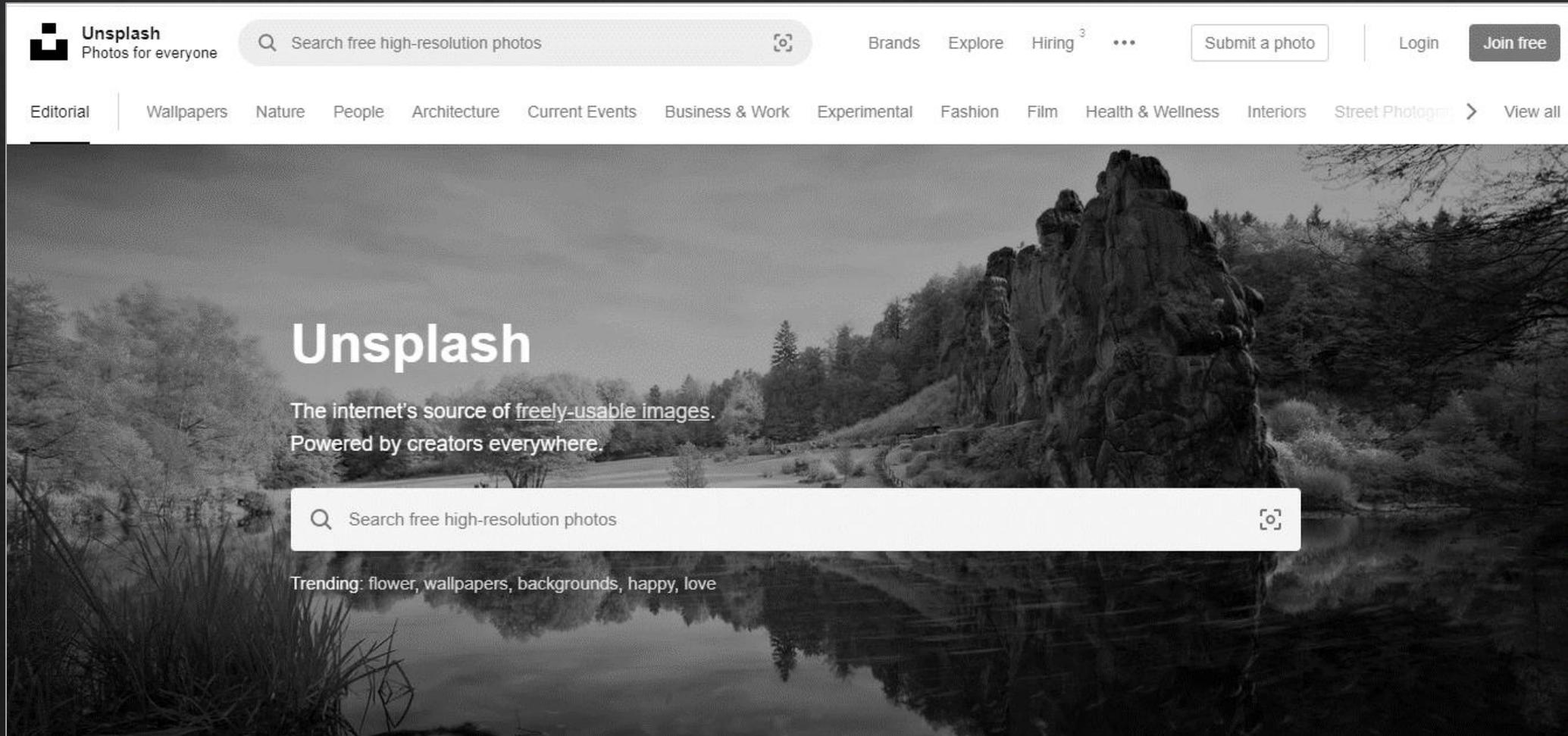
Risky Places for Crime Series
May 27, 2021



Photos: <https://unsplash.com/>

Images

<https://unsplash.com/>



hyperspace

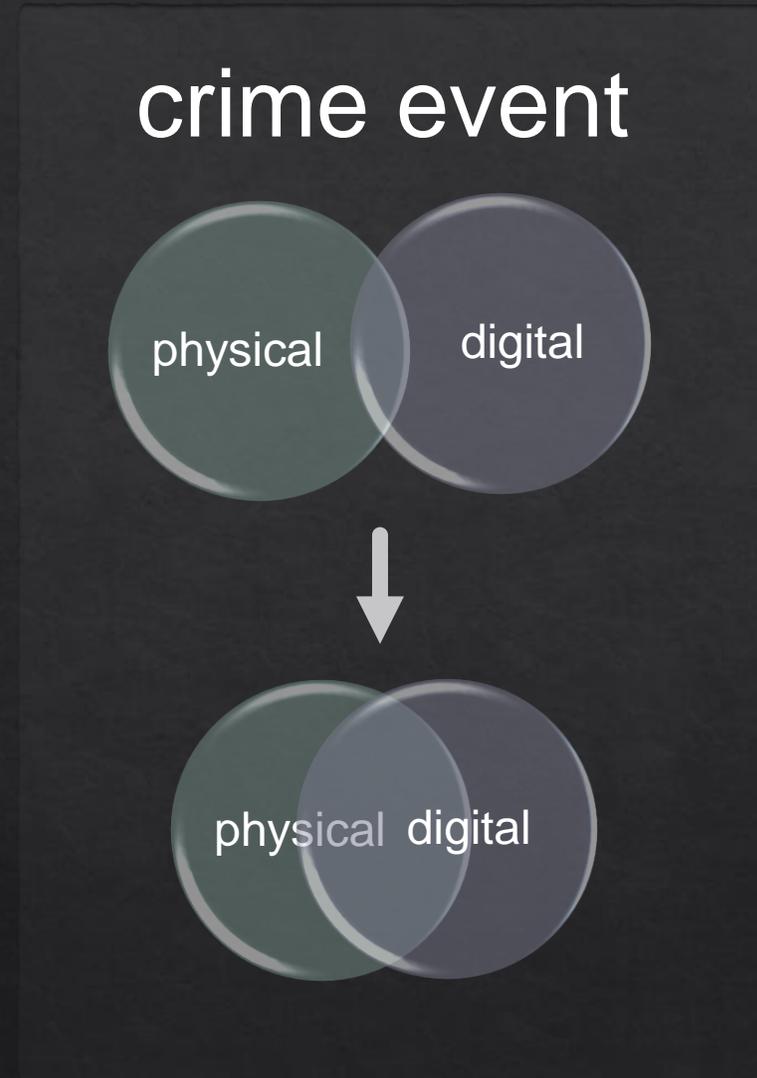
online behavior
intersecting with the
physical world

where substantive
social interaction occurs
(programs or people)



convergence

expand our ideas about how routine behavior brings the essential elements of crime together



bullying

seek to harm, intimidate, or coerce
(someone perceived as vulnerable)

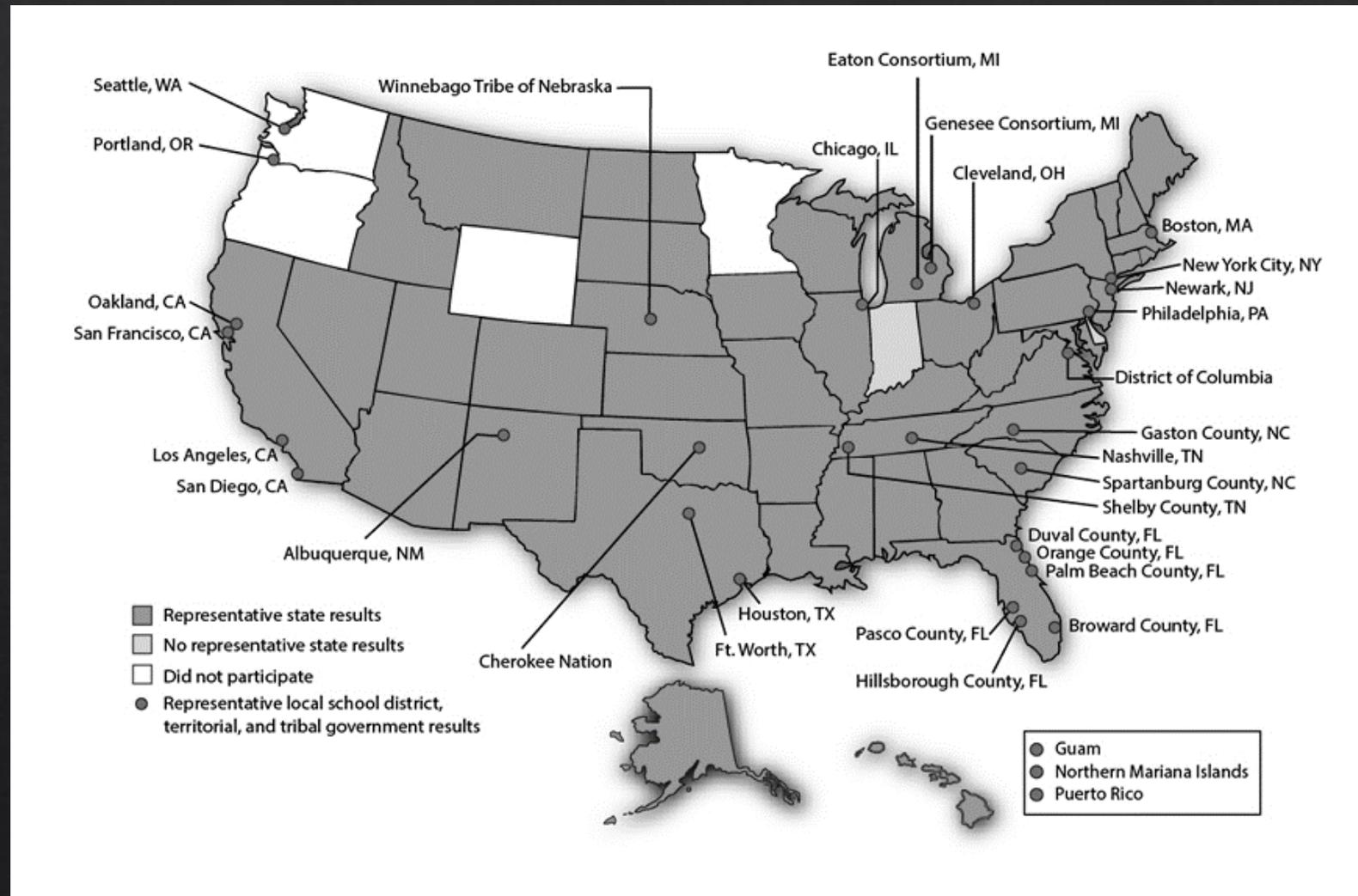


cyber variant

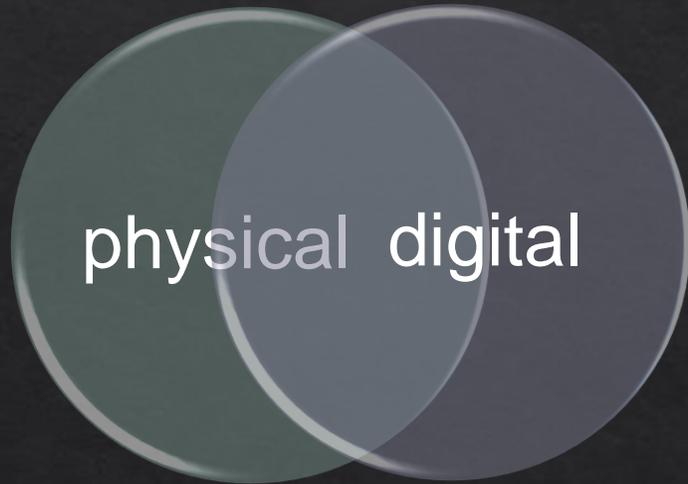
using electronic communication to embarrass, humiliate, maliciously impersonate, or send intimidating or threatening messages and images



High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



13,677 surveys
136 schools



12 months before the survey:

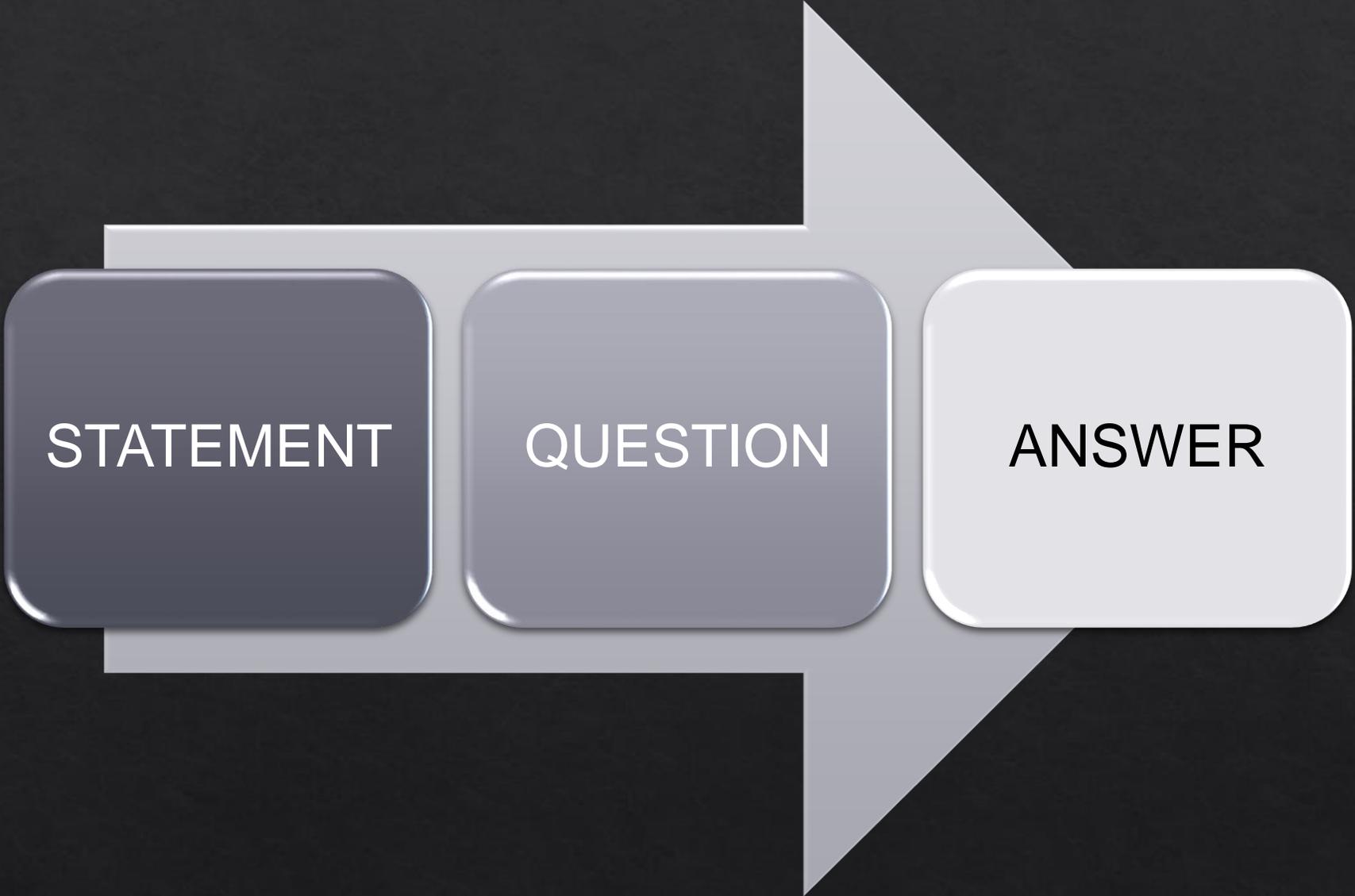
19.5% bullied on school property

15.7% cyberbullied

8.7% felt unsafe

8.0% in a fight

7.4% threatened or injured with a weapon
on school property



STATEMENT

QUESTION

ANSWER

Much of our thinking about place
and crime formed by the 1980s.

Do we need to redefine our
concept of risky places?

Yes.



THEN

(before the rise of
smart phones+)

NOW

(est. 2012 forward)



meaningful social
interaction





experiencing place



being together



addressing daily needs



THEN



NOW



RISKY PLACES

(current focus on streets and public/semi-public physical settings)

Defensible Space

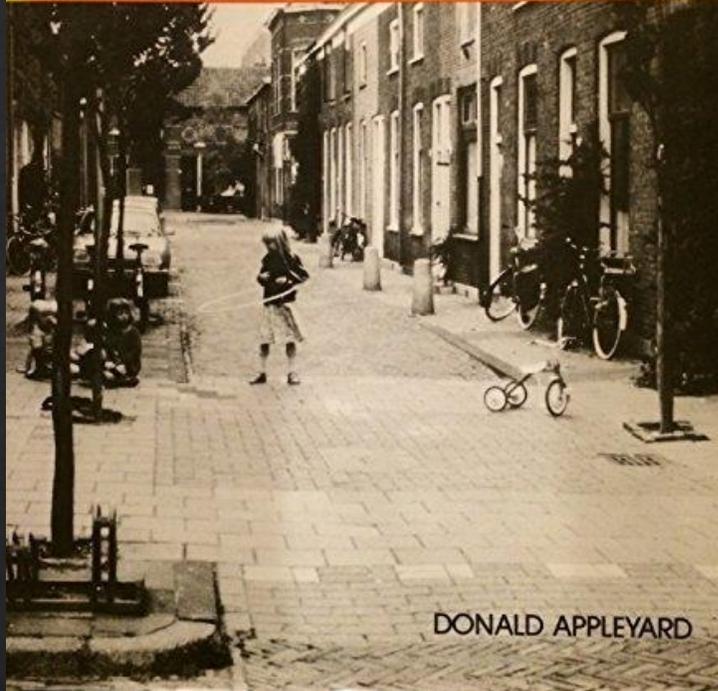
Oscar Newman
CRIME PREVENTION
THROUGH URBAN DESIGN

AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE
FORTRESS-APARTMENT

AN INVESTIGATION OF
HOW ARCHITECTURE CAN
AFFECT THE ATTITUDES AND
ACTIONS OF TENANTS

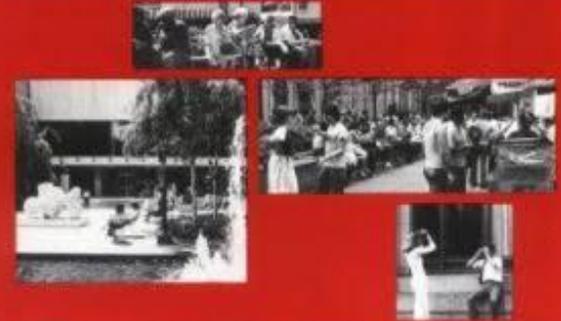
A PROPOSAL TO DESIGN
CRIME-FREE URBAN HOUSING

LIVABLE STREETS



DONALD APPLEYARD

The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces



William H. Whyte



SEXISM
IS ALIVE
& LIVING IN
AUSTRALIA
NOW!

WOMEN
BELIEVE
IN YOUR
OWN
STRENGTH
NOW!

GAY
IS

Inter
Women

MY WOMB
IS
NOT
STATE

DRESS FOR COMFORT
NOT FOR
STYLE
WOMEN'S LIBERTY

WOMEN'S LIBERTY



**STOP
RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION
NOW!**

"RACE
HAS NO PLACE IN
AMERICAN
LIFE"

**STOP
RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION
NOW!**

**STOP
RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION
NOW!**

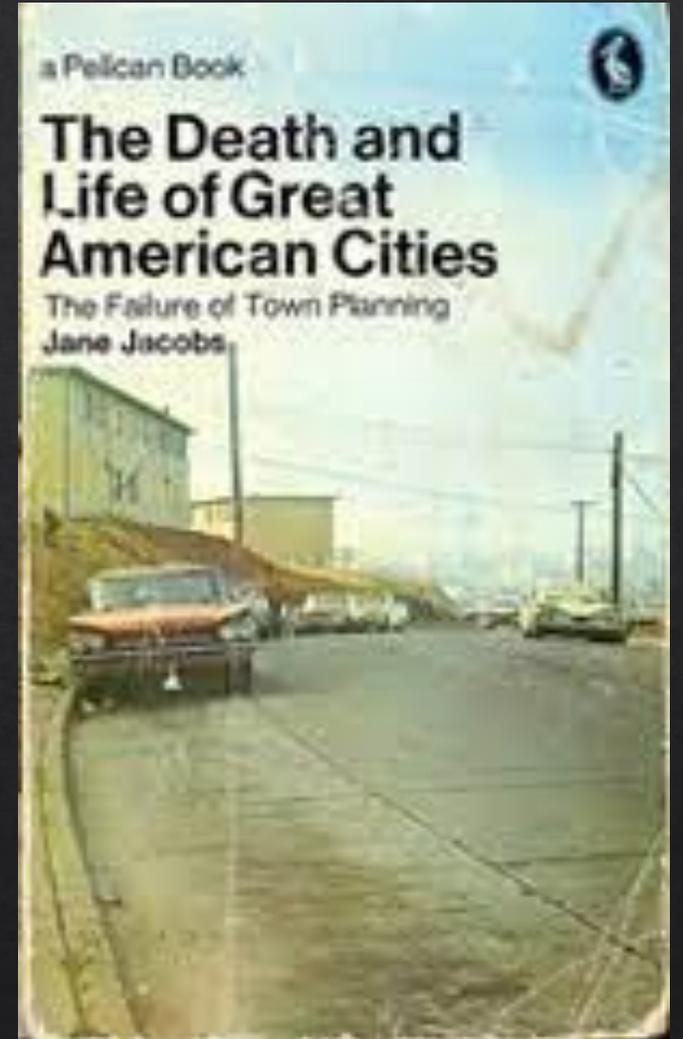
**C O O P E R A T E
F O R
C O R E
J O B S
H O U S I N G
J U S T I C E
e t c .
N A A C P**

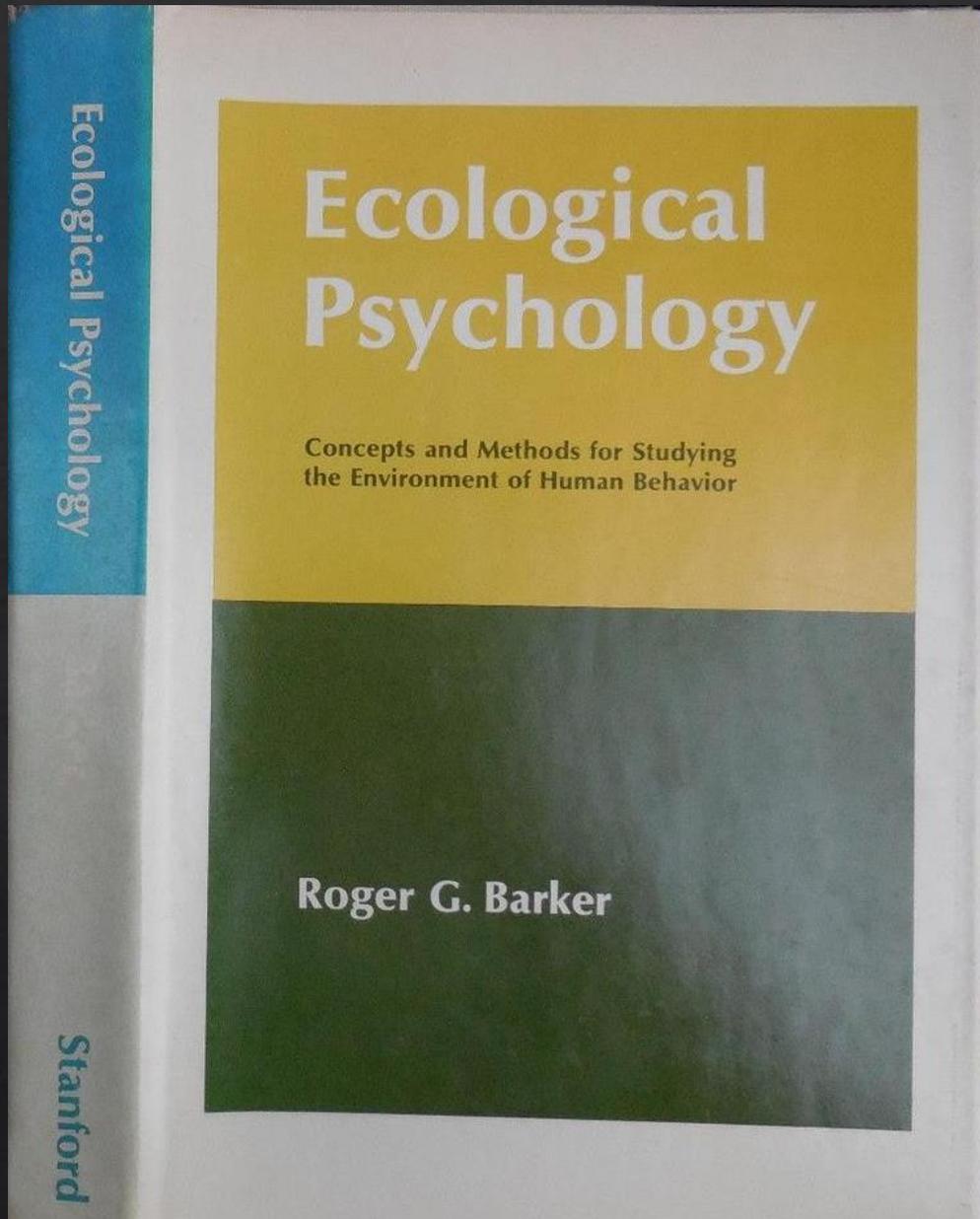
**OLDS
RAMBLER**

SprayCraft

**PAINTING
CREDIT CARDS
PAINT ANY CAR
SEAT COVERS
\$9.95**

**HERE NOW
LIBER
LATER**





behavior settings

SETTINGS 2.0

(redefining risky places)

defined

1+ standing patterns of behavior

- ◇ byproduct of activity-and-social environment (milieu) interaction
- ◇ attached to a constellation of built and natural features/objects
- ◇ social environment is a dynamic set of times, places, and things

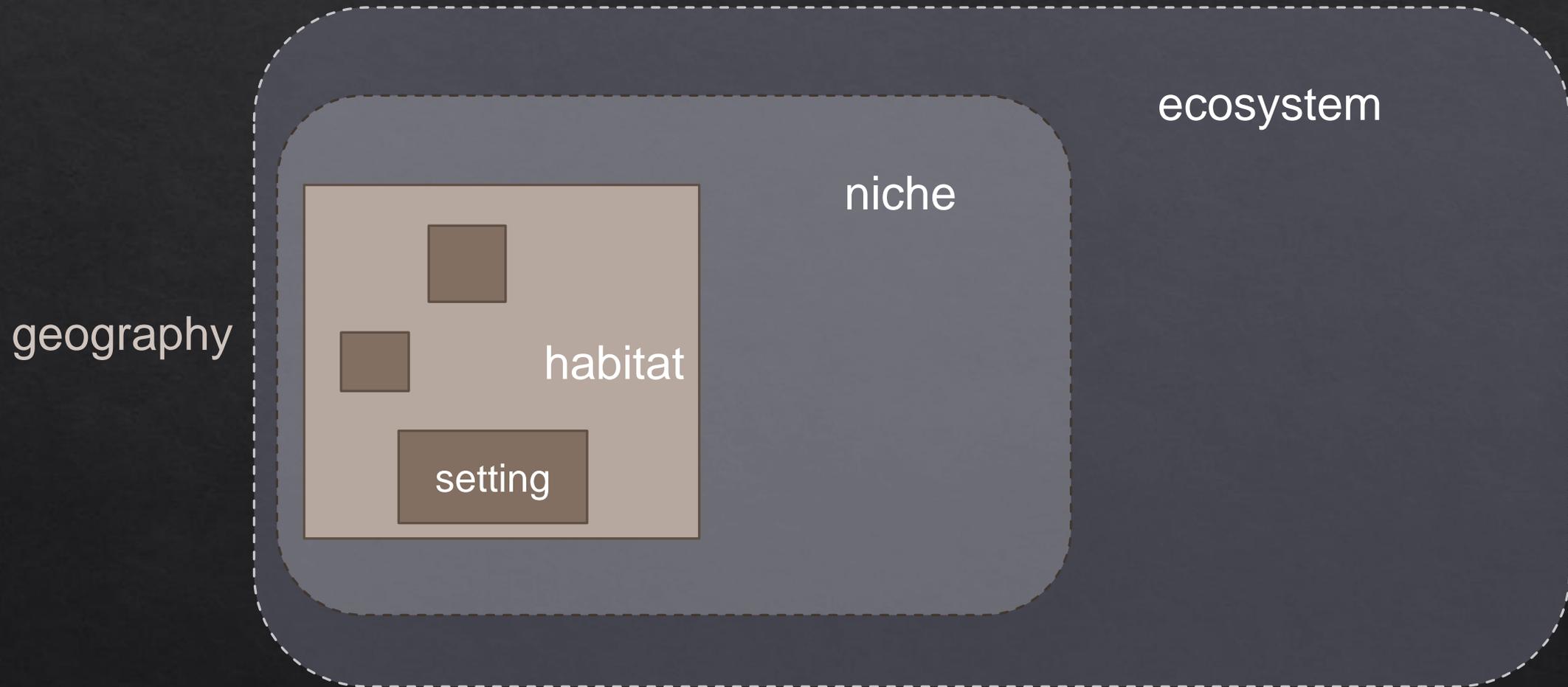


variable properties

- ◇ Temporal locus, serial occurrence, and duration (class session)
- ◇ Population (users of the setting)
- ◇ Occupancy time
- ◇ Functional position of inhabitants (role/power differentials in place managers)
- ◇ Action patterns (social, educational, physical health)
- ◇ Behavior mechanisms (e.g., verbal, gross motor)
- ◇ Social pressure (norms)
- ◇ Autonomy influence of internal and external forces (regulations on liquor serving, amazon ecommerce regulations/protocols)
- ◇ **Geographical locus (position in space)**

criminogenic

processes/ resources





settings that facilitate the idea, execution or aftermath of a crime



illicit markets



abandoned / disused



alcohol

The IACP Research Advisory Committee is pleased to offer the monthly Research in Brief column. This column features evidence-based research summaries that highlight actionable recommendations for Police/Chief magazine readers to consider within their own agencies. The goal of the column is to feature research that is innovative, credible, and relevant to a diverse law enforcement audience.

Place-Based Investigations to Disrupt Crime Place Networks

By Tamara D. Madensen, Associate Professor, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; Mark Herold, Assistant Police Chief, University of Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Department; Matthew G. Hammer, Lieutenant, Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Department; and Blake R. Christenson, Senior Crime Analyst, Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Department

Crime is not random. Research consistently shows that crime concentrates across places, victims, and offenders. Police administrators who first acknowledged these patterns were also among the first to adopt focused policing strategies: hot spots policing in high-crime places, initiatives to protect high-risk victims, and repeat offender deterrence strategies.

Many focused deterrence strategies disrupt offender networks. Law enforcement uses social network analysis to identify and target specific offenders for enhanced deterrence efforts or incapacitation. Research finds this to be an effective and promising crime reduction approach.¹

Like offenders, crime places are also networked. Recent advances in research and theory suggest that crime place networks provide the “infrastructure” necessary for offenders to operate illicit markets and engage in violent behavior.

Crime Place Networks

Crime analysis maps depict places, usually specific addresses, where crime occurs. However, crime place networks extend beyond these locations to include places used by offenders that often remain hidden without further investigation. Crime place networks can include four types of places (CSA):

1. Crime Sites—specific places where crime occurs
2. Convergent Settings—public places where offenders routinely meet
3. Comfort Spaces—private meeting, staging, and supply locations
4. Corrupting Spots—places that encourage criminal activity in other locations²

Figure 1 shows a crime place network uncovered by two of the authors (Herold and Hammer) in 2013. One of Cincinnati, Ohio, most violent crime sites was an apartment building with a gang-run, open-air drug market operating just south of the building. Gang members would regularly meet in two public convergent settings: a corner market and an area surrounding a community landmark. Nearby private residences were used as private comfort spaces and provided supply and staging locations. An adjacent strip mall contained businesses suspected of serving as corrupting spots by accepting stolen goods and laundering money.³

The drug market offender network was identified and disrupted, and key gang members were arrested. Extensive resources were dedicated

to helping the apartment building (crime site) owners make environmental and management changes. Still, the large crime place network remained intact, allowing the drug market to remain active. Little was known about the importance of place networks at the time. Since then, a place-based investigation strategy has been developed to allow simultaneous disruption of offender and crime place networks.

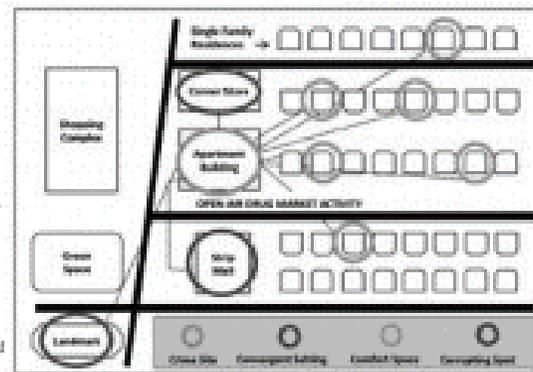
Investigating and Disrupting Crime Place Networks

The Cincinnati Police Department (CPD) is currently identifying and disrupting Cincinnati’s most violent crime place networks. An initial analysis revealed that 23 geographically small areas, each spanning approximately two square blocks, make up only 1.4 percent of the city’s land mass, but account for 14.4 percent of all Part I crime, 25.7 percent of violent Part I crime, and 42.6 percent of all shooting victims.

A CPD investigative team is uncovering the violence-facilitating place networks in these locations. In one initial place-based investigation project, this team identified and dismantled the infrastructure facilitating an outdoor open-air drug market. Table 1 describes the types of investigative processes that can be used to uncover crime place networks. Investigative findings and collaborations with numerous city departments led to state public nuisance actions and demolition of blighted property, permanent on-street parking restrictions, increased street lighting, and other city department interventions to gain owner compliance at properties providing convergent settings and comfort spaces.

Place interventions started in June 2016 and continued throughout the year. Gangshot victims in this location decreased from 18 in 2015, to 5 in 2016, with no shooting victims reported in the last three months of the

Figure 1: Crime Place Network in 2013



P.I.V.O.T.

<https://www.policechiefmagazine.org/research-brief-place-based-investigations/>

source: Madensen, T., Herold, M., Hammer, M.G., and Christenson, B.R. (2017). Place-Based Investigations to Disrupt Crime Place Networks, *The Police Chief*, April, 14-15.

35 min. podcast

#05: Tamara Herold

Tamara Herold explains the award-winning PIVOT project and how Cincinnati has used it to reduce crime and shootings.

Dr. Tamara Herold (formerly Madensen) is an American crime scientist, an Associate Professor of Criminal Justice and the Graduate Director at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.



More details about PIVOT here.



Cookie policy



Reducing Crime
#05 (Tamara Herold)

SOUNDCLOUD

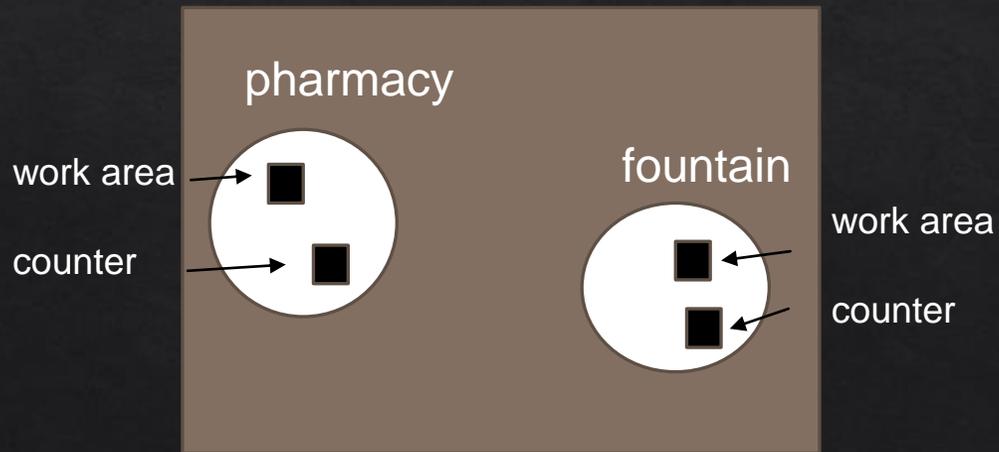


podcast: <https://www.reducingcrime.com/post/pivot-place-based-investigations-of-violent-offender-territories>

geographical locus

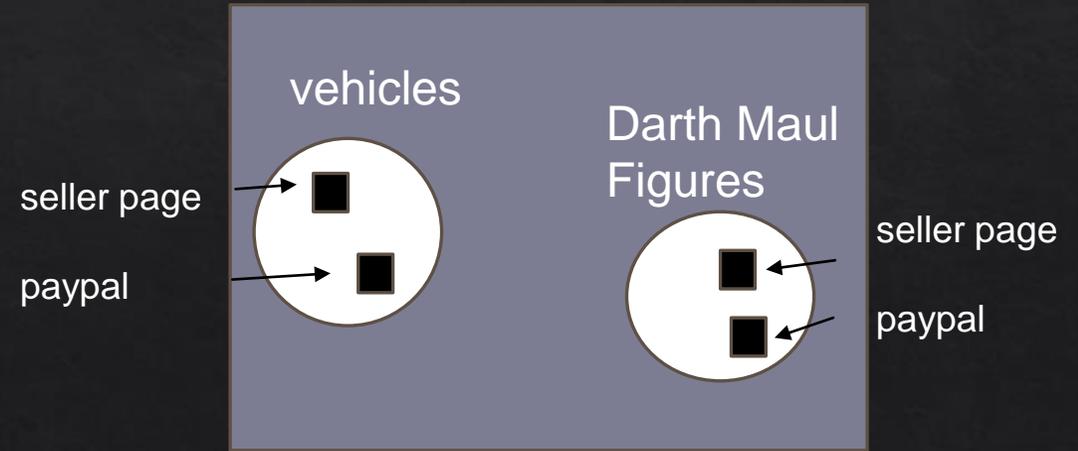
Every behavior setting has a precise position in space which can be designated with the degree of precision the investigation requires (Barker, 1968: 26).

Ellson Drugstore (setting)



123 Main St., Midwest Town, Kansas

Facebook Marketplace (setting)



<https://www.facebook.com/marketplace/?ref=microsite>

<https://www.facebook.com/marketplace/category/darth-maul-figures>

risky settings

identifiable physical & cyber sites supporting 1 or more patterns of behavior associated with crime and deviance

crime/deviance is a variant property of risky settings

- ◇ byproduct of activity-and-social environment (milieu) interaction of the setting
- ◇ attached to a constellation of built and natural features/objects
- ◇ social environment is a dynamic set of times, programs, sites, and things

risky places

include behavior settings with variable cyber crime risk

- ◆ Chat rooms (predation)
- ◆ Cyber markets (stolen goods)
- ◆ Apps (theft & fraud)
- ◆ Social media (bullying)
- ◆ Wi-Fi connections (hacking)



BENEFITS

theory testing

facilitate STEM research

novel data streams may
identify new trends &
vulnerabilities

crime prevention innovation
& resource deployment



finding suitable co-offenders



GroupMe | Group text messaging: X +

groupme.com/en-US/

groupme

Chat with your groups online: [Log in](#)

The best way to chat with everyone you know

[Get the App](#)

"Lifechanger... utterly indispensable"
GIZMODO

identifying crime problems



The simpler way to buy and sell locally!

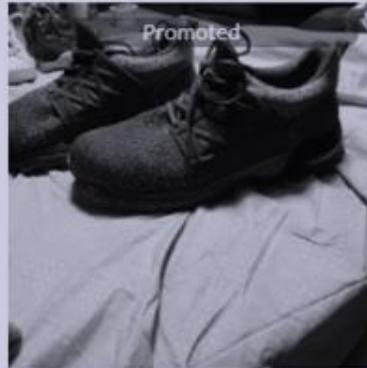
Get the app



Ralph Lauren Suit Jacket ...
\$30
Wichita, KS



Bridgestone Blizzk
\$25
Wichita, KS



Steel Toe Shoes Mens Siz...
\$60
Wichita, KS



Goodyear & Bridgestone ...
\$600
Wichita, KS



micheal kors backpck
\$230
Santa Ana, CA



Bike Woman's Trek
\$300
Wichita, KS



facilitators



facilitators

Fake Amazon reviews 'being sold in bulk' online

16 February



REUTERS

Fake reviews for products sold on Amazon's Marketplace are being sold online "in bulk", according to Which?

The consumer group found 10 websites selling fake reviews from £5 each and incentivising positive reviews in exchange for payment or free products.

It suggested the firm was facing an "uphill struggle" against a "widespread fake reviews industry".



mechanisms



protective strategies

NECESSARY?

Yes.

We cannot remain stationary
in a dynamic situation.



Internet Crime Complaint Center Report, 2020



reported losses exceed \$4.2 billion

791,790 complaints (69%+ over 2019)

Most common: phishing scams, non-payment and non-delivery scams, extortion.

Victims lost the most money to business email compromise scams, romance and confidence schemes, and investment fraud.

28,500+ complaints related to COVID-19, targeting both businesses and individuals.

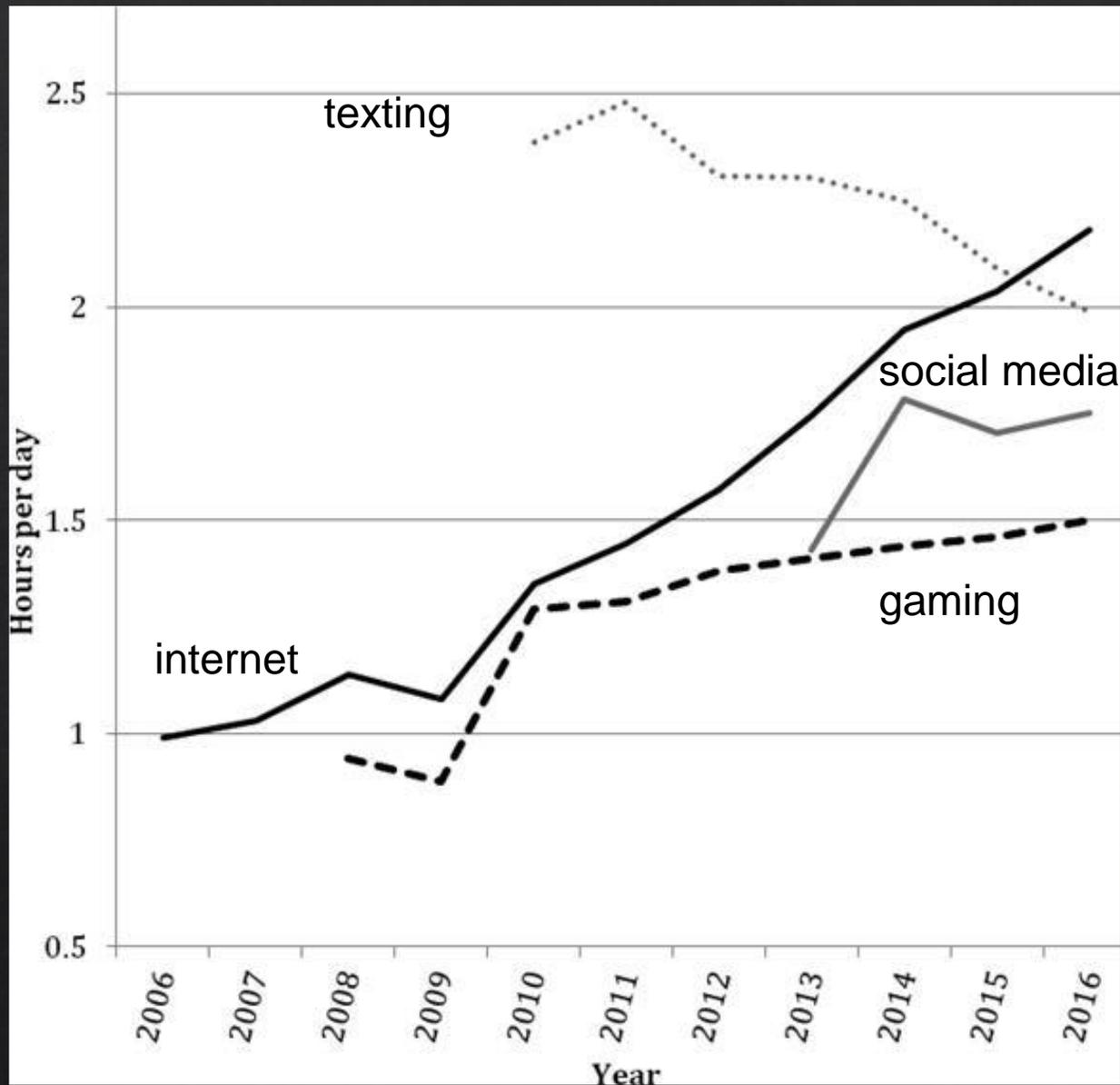
youth



	Tablet computer	Smartphone	Desktop or laptop computer	Gaming device
Total	67	60	44	44
Age of child 0-2	35	49	12	9
3-4	64	62	21	25
5-8	81	59	54	58
9-11	78	67	73	68

PEW Research Center Report. March 2-15, 2020
Parent Survey regarding Children 11 and younger

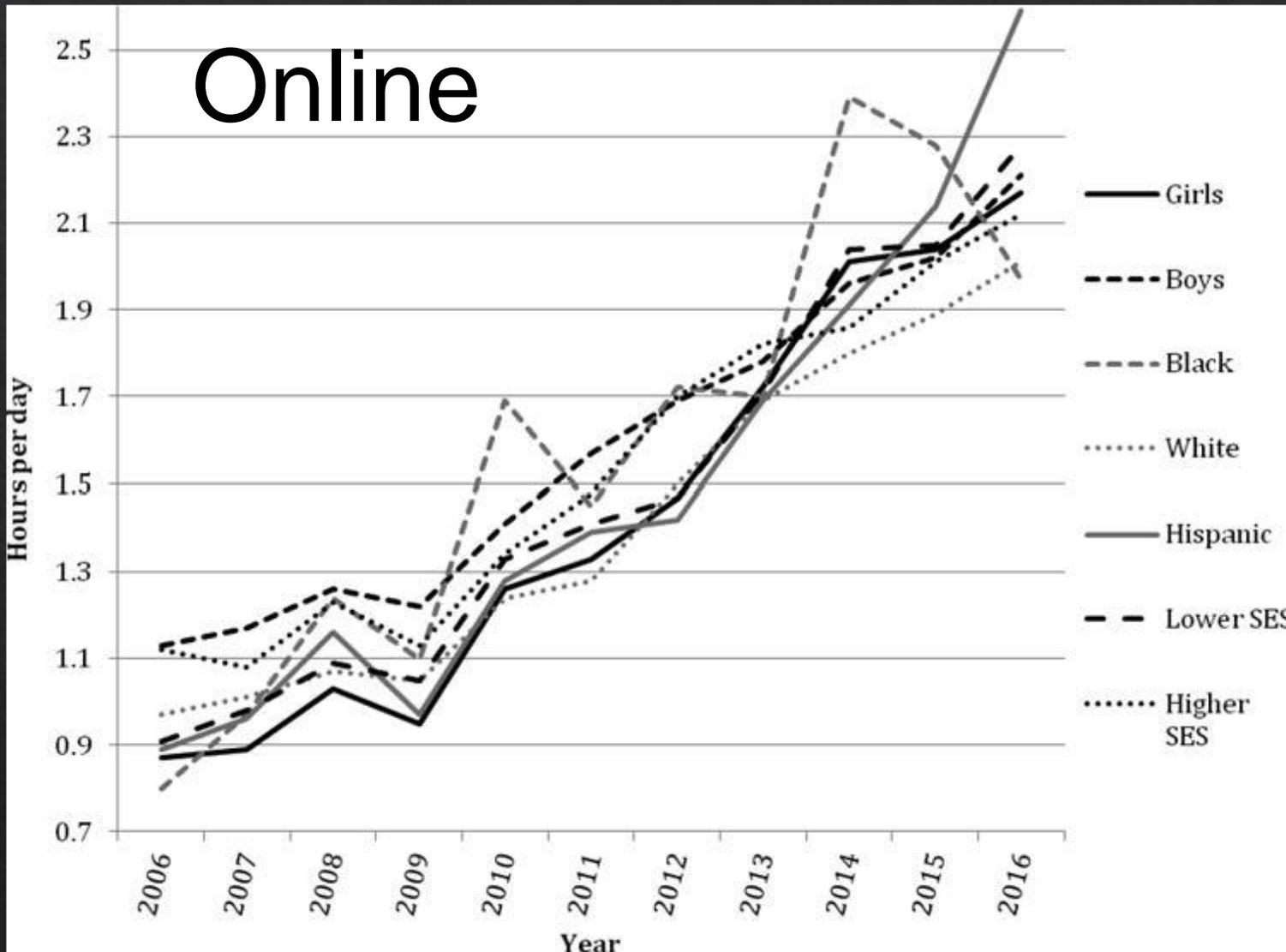
- 80% watch YouTube (53% daily)
- most parents restrict device use to “ground” kids
- while use varies by age, multiple devices common



teens

US national sample
8th, 10th, & 12th graders, 1976-2016
($N = 1,021,209$; 51% female)

Twenge, J.M., Martin, G.N., & Spitzberg, B.H. (2019). Trends in U.S. Adolescents' Media Use, 1976–2016: The Rise of Digital Media, the Decline of TV, and the (Near) Demise of Print. *Psychology of Popular Media Culture* 8 (4), 329–345.

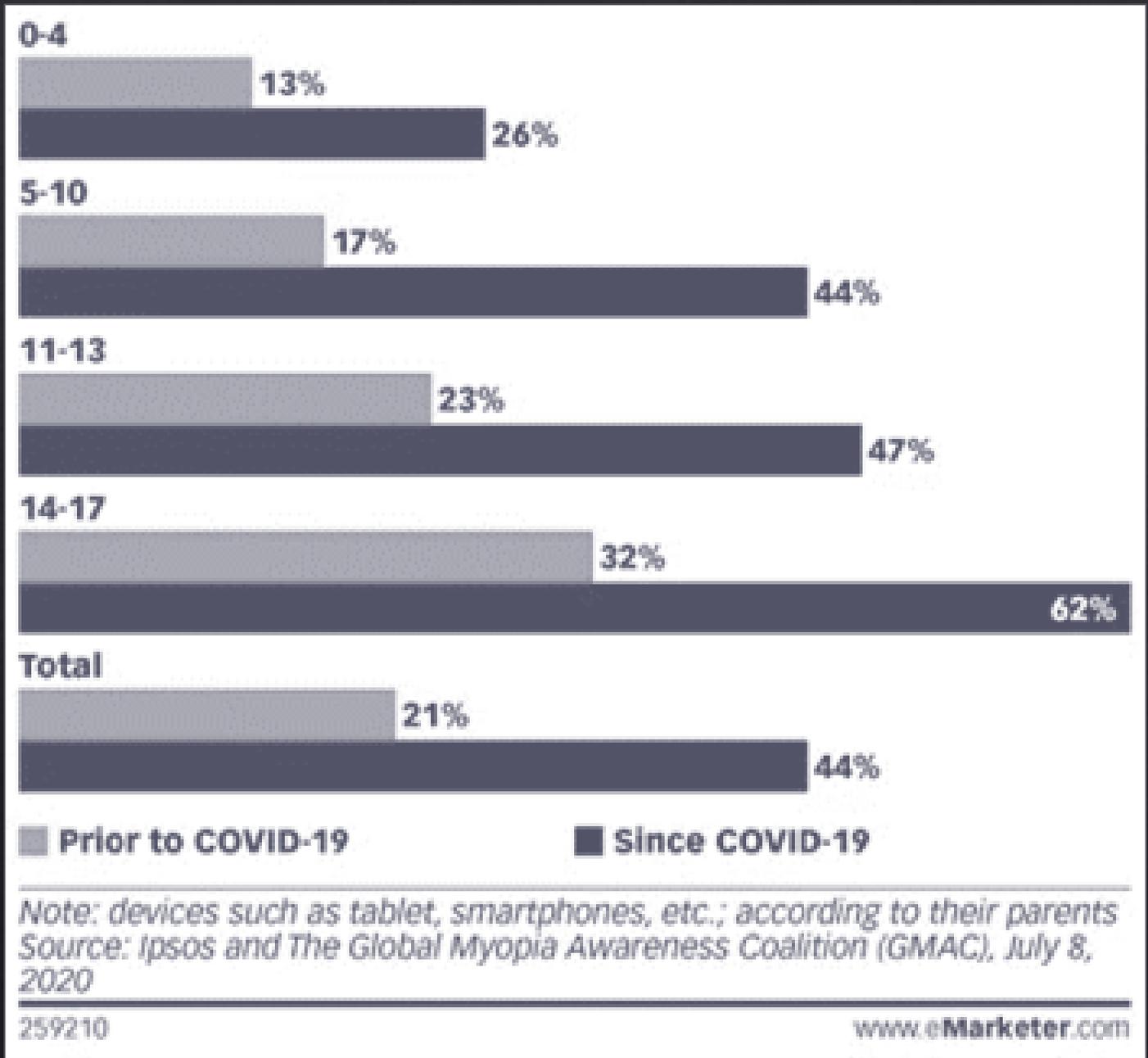


Twenge, J.M., Martin, G.N., & Spitzberg, B.H. (2019). Trends in U.S. Adolescents' Media Use, 1976–2016: The Rise of Digital Media, the Decline of TV, and the (Near) Demise of Print. *Psychology of Popular Media Culture* 8 (4), 329–345.

COVID-19

% spending 4+ hours daily using electronic devices (by age group)

U.S. sample children/teens June 2020



CDC campaign

SCREEN TIME VS LEAN TIME

Do you know how much entertainment screen time kids get? Time in front of a screen is time kids aren't active. See how much screen time kids of different ages get and tips for healthier activities.

AGE
GROUP >

8-10

11-14

15-18

YOUTH AGES 11-14 SPEND NEARLY

9 hours a day

IN FRONT OF A SCREEN USING
ENTERTAINMENT MEDIA

NEARLY

5

OF THESE ARE
SPENT WATCHING
TELEVISION



INSTEAD THEY COULD...



Play a game of basketball

AND STILL HAVE TIME TO...

walk the dog



and...

dance to their favorite songs



and...

skateboard



and...

ride their bike



How can
parents help?



1 Ensure kids have 1 hour of physical activity each day.

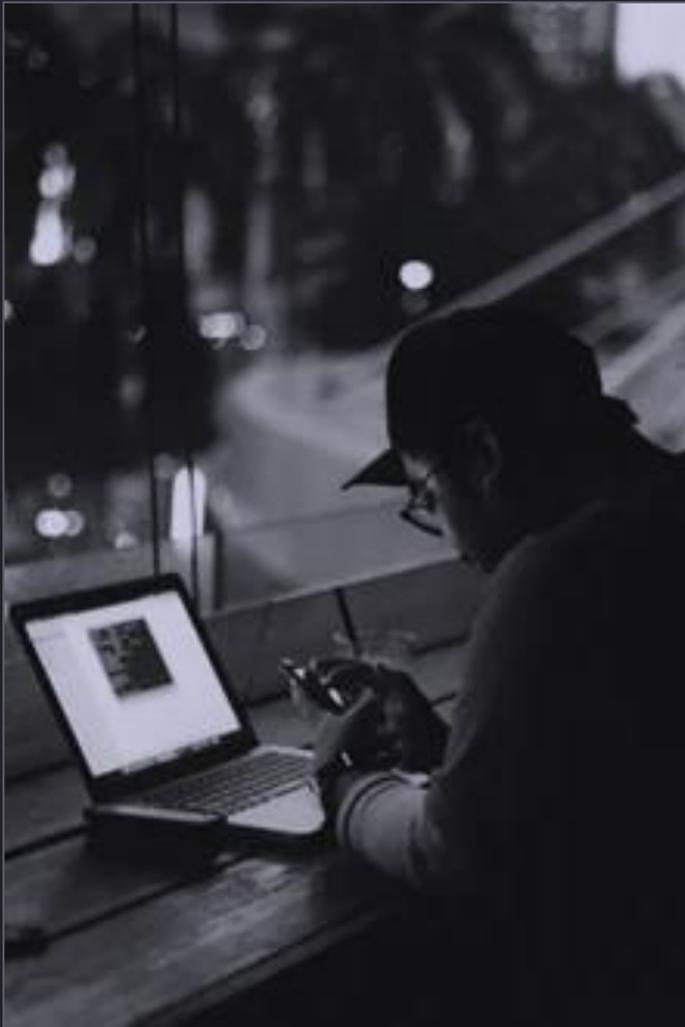
2 Limit kids' total screen time to no more than 1-2 hours per day.

3 Remove TV sets from your child's bedroom.

4 Encourage other types of fun that include both physical and social activities, like joining a sports team or club.

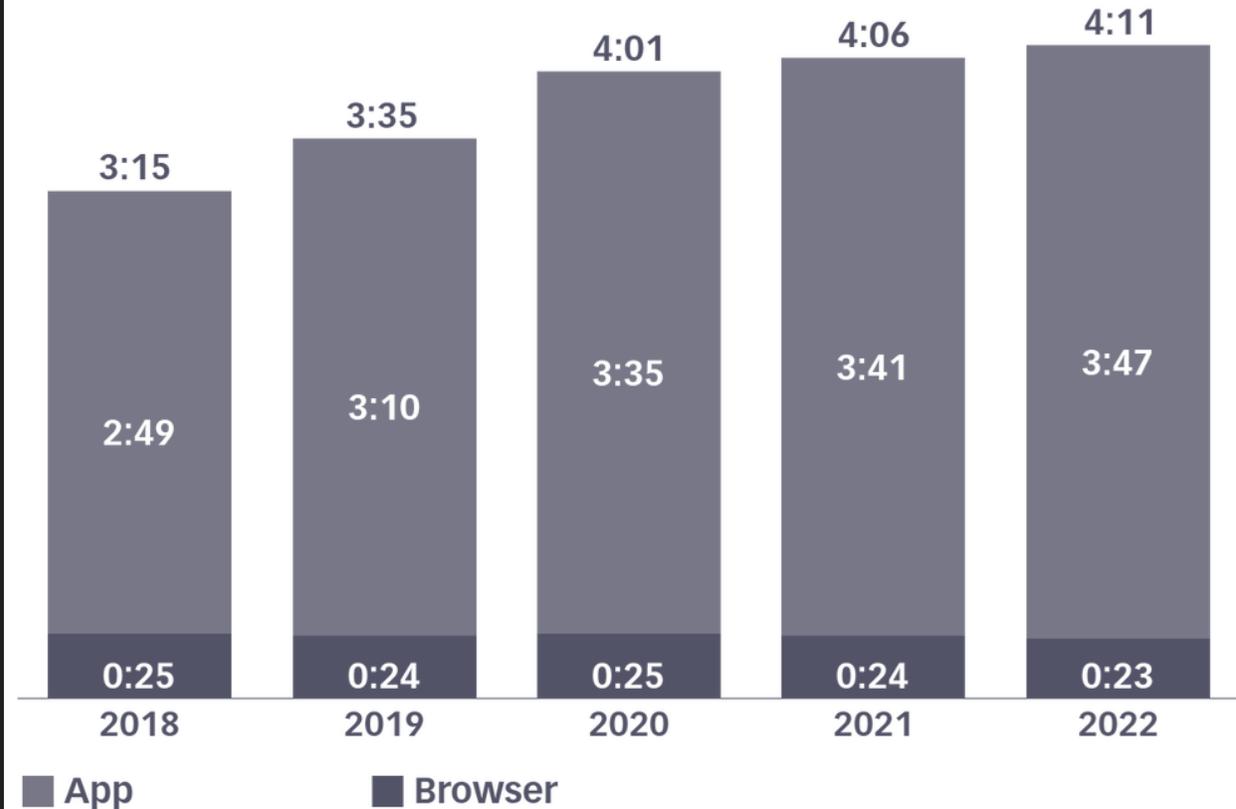
FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT MakingHealthEasier.org/GetMoving

adults



Mobile Internet: Average Daily Time Spent in the US, App vs. Browser, 2018-2022

hrs:mins per day among population



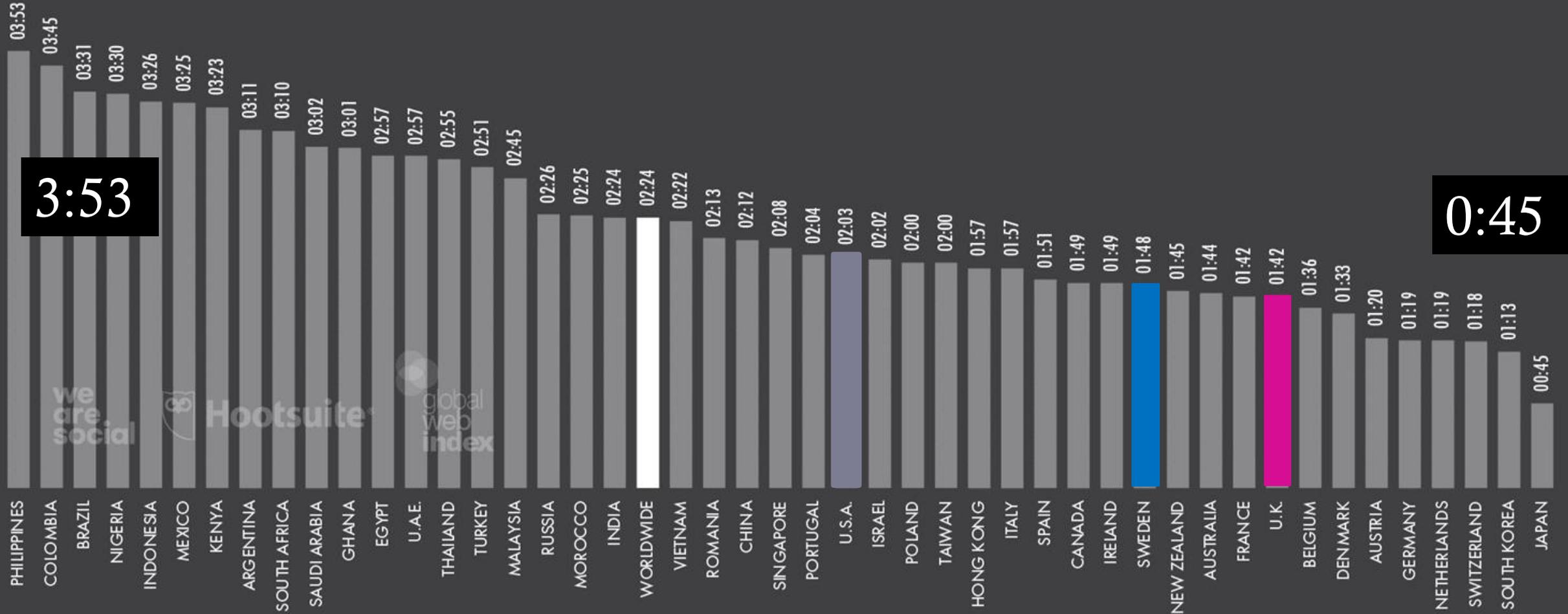
Note: ages 18+; includes all time spent with internet activities on mobile devices, regardless of multitasking; numbers may not add up to total due to rounding

Source: eMarketer, April 2020

JAN
2020

DAILY TIME SPENT USING SOCIAL MEDIA

AVERAGE DAILY TIME (IN HOURS AND MINUTES) THAT INTERNET USERS AGED 16 TO 64 SPEND USING SOCIAL MEDIA ON ANY DEVICE



3:53

0:45

Problem Internet Use (PIU)

Associated with significant impairment in

- working memory
- stop-signal task
- go/no-go task
- decision-making
- inhibitory control

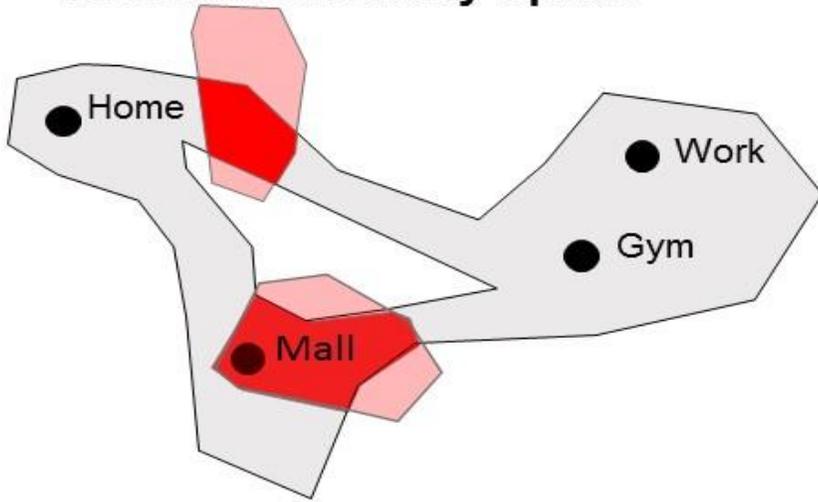
(Effects not moderated by gaming, age, gender, geography or comorbidities.)

MAP HYPERSPACE?

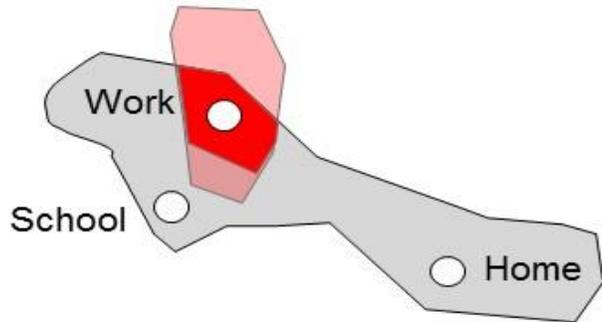
Graph theoretical measures provide the “areal link between the sociological and geographical imagination” that **integrates concepts of spatial and social structure.**

Brantingham² 1984: 243

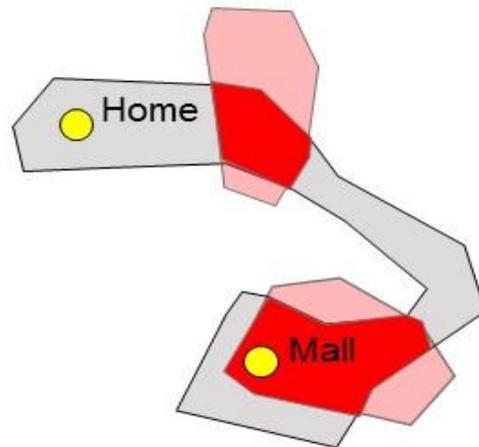
Offender's Activity Space



Victims' Activity Spaces

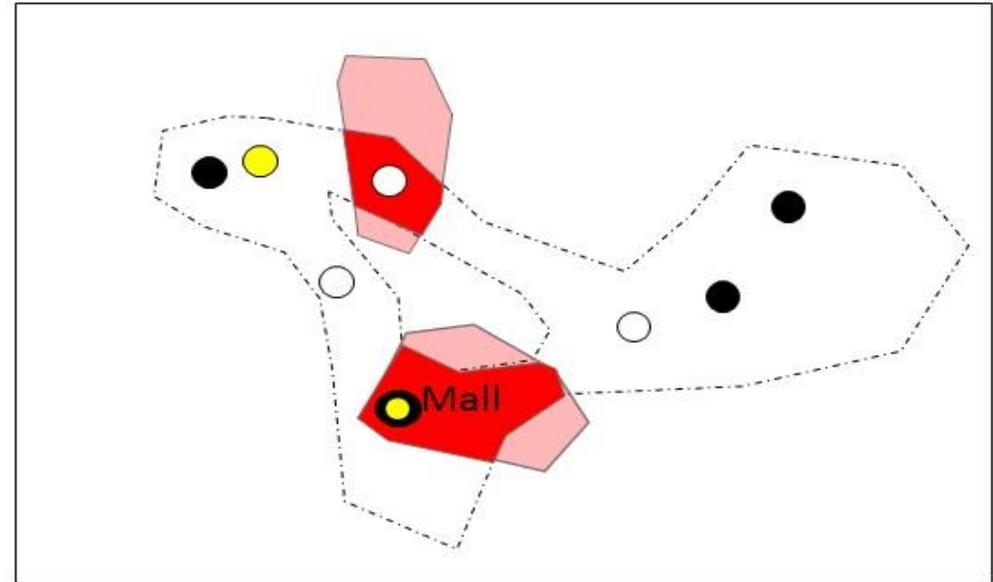


Jane Doe's Activity Space



John Doe's Activity Space

Aggregated Activity Space



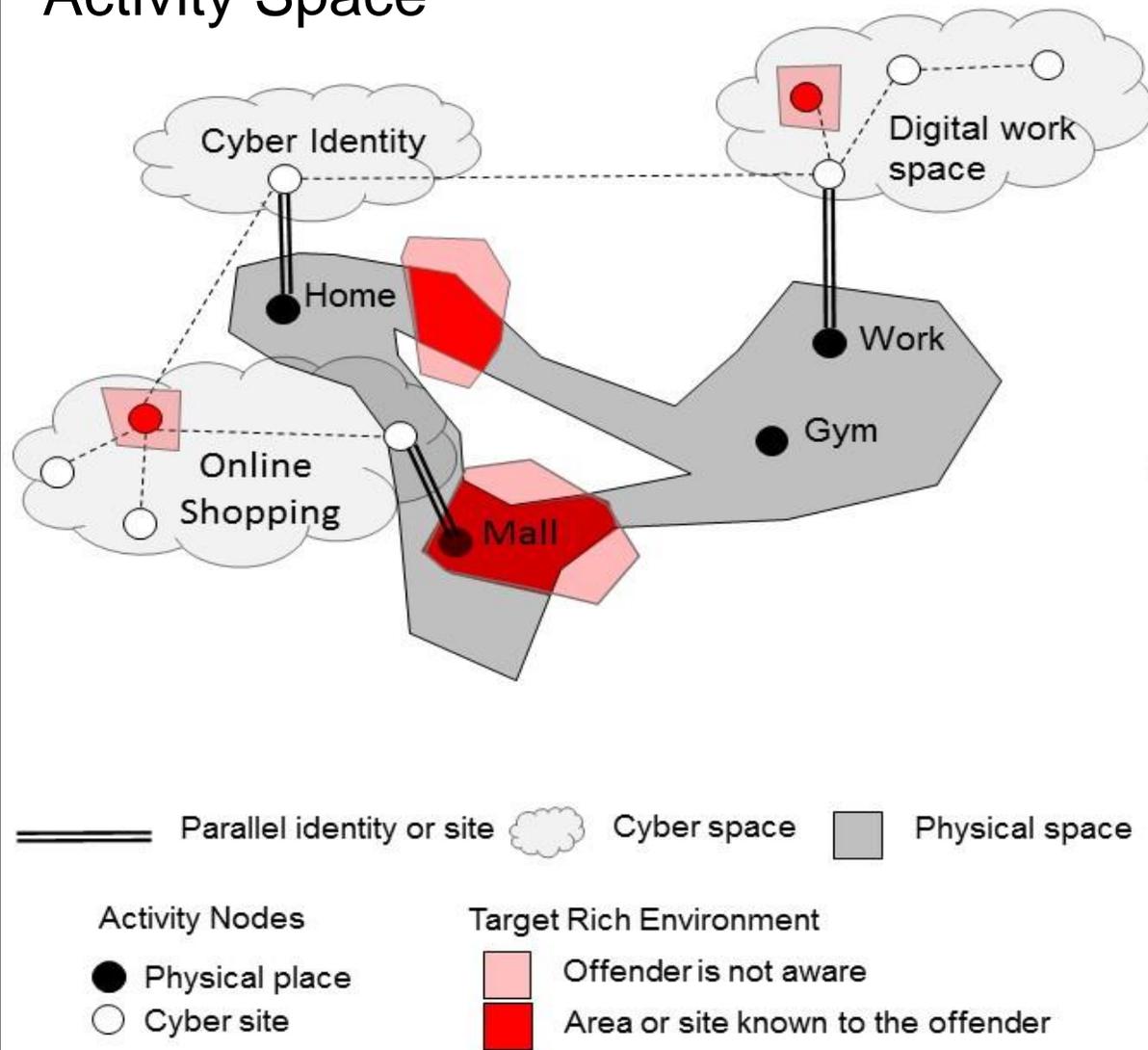
Activity Nodes

- Offender
- Jane Doe
- John Doe

Target Rich Environment

- Offender is not aware
- Area known to the offender

Activity Space



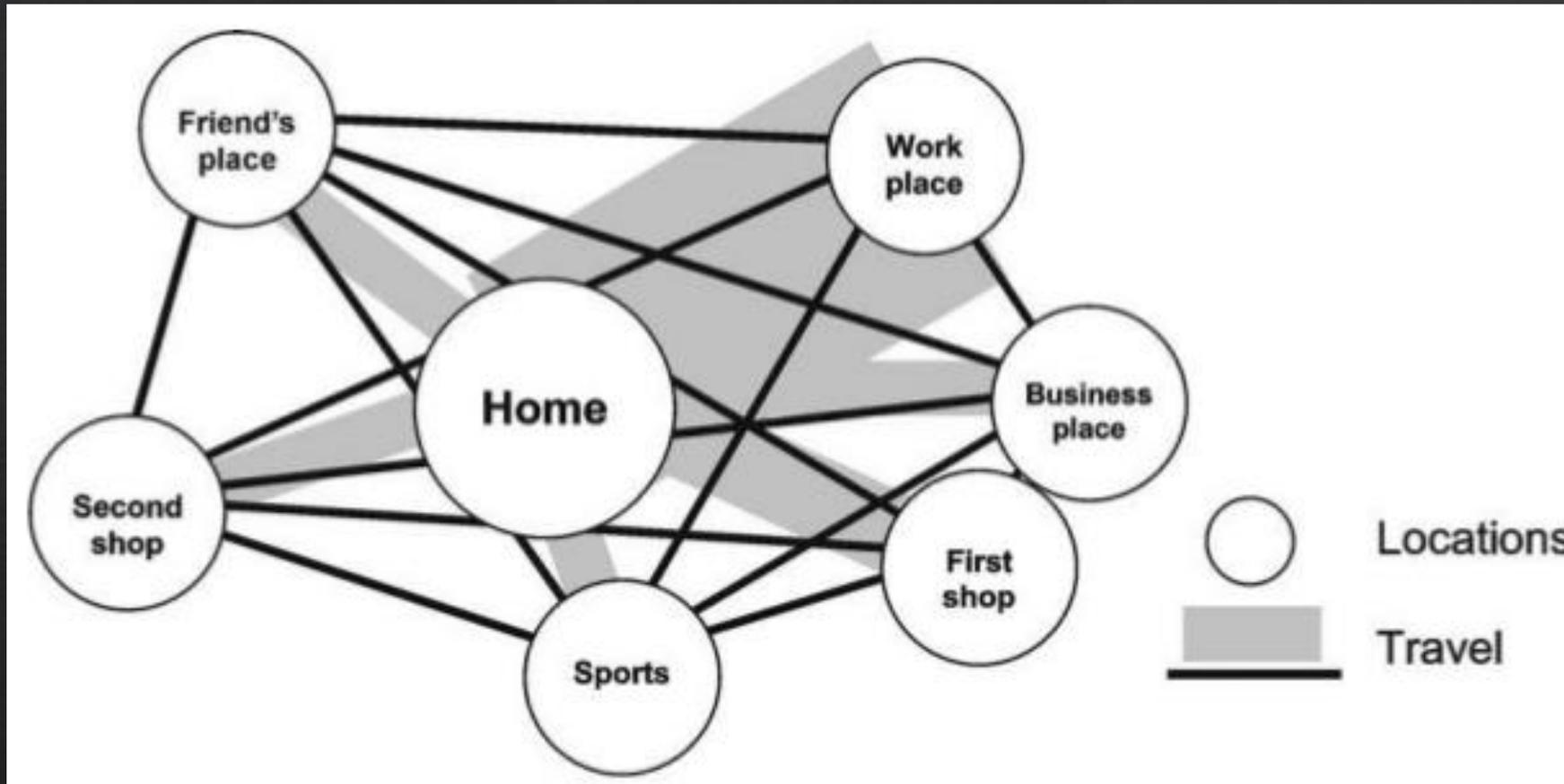
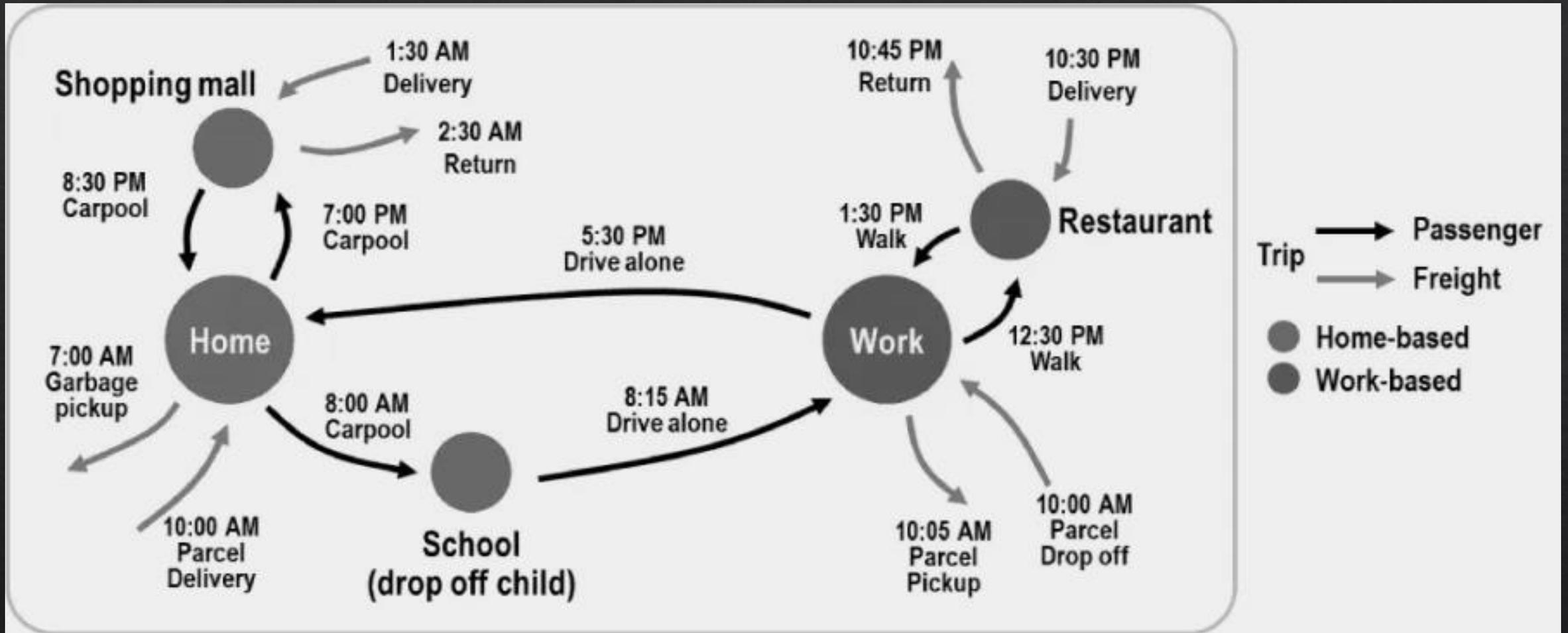
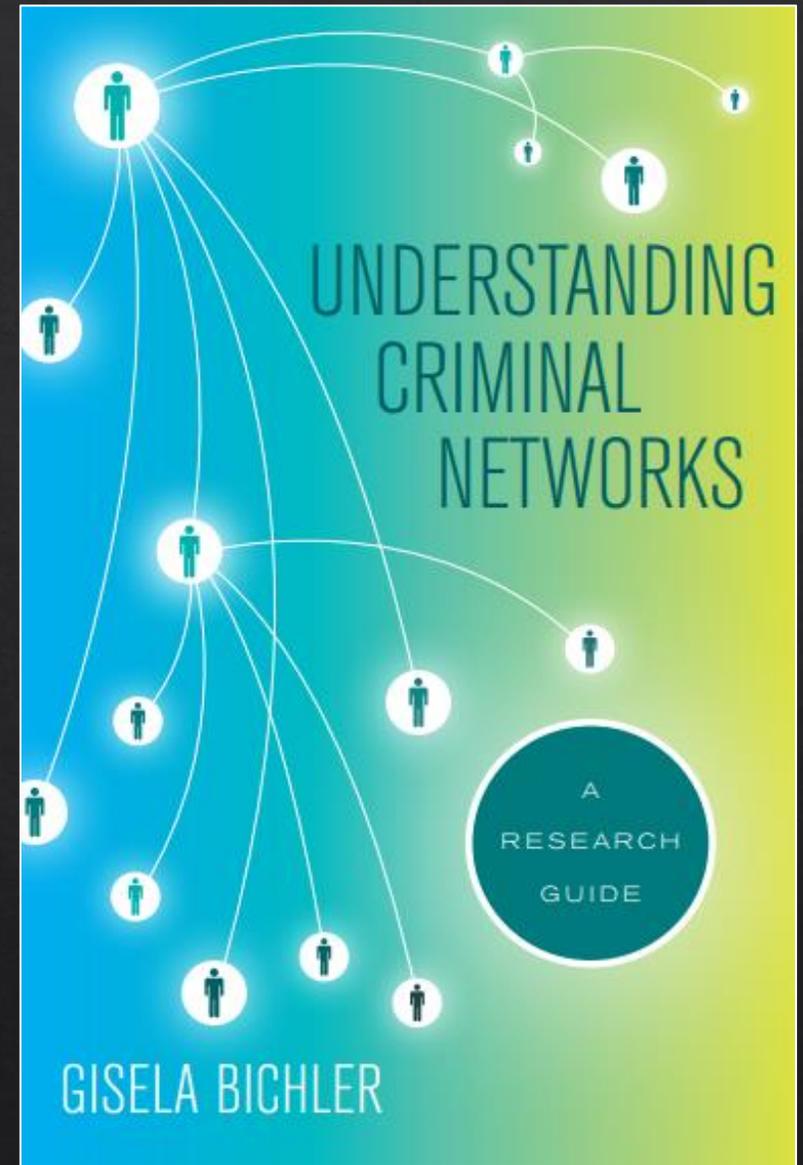


Image source: Schönfelder, Stefan; Axhausen, Kay (working paper, 2003). Activity spaces Measures of social exclusion?
<https://doi.org/10.3929/ethz-a-004492887>

Adopted from: Maier, J., Paesler, R., Ruppert, K., Schaffer, F., & Wirth, E. (1977). DIE DEUTSCHE SOZIALGEOGRAPHIE IN IHRER THEORETISCHEN KONZEPTION UND IN IHREM VERHÄLTNIS ZU SOZIOLOGIE UND GEOGRAPHIE DES MENSCHEN. *Geographische Zeitschrift*, 65(3), 161-187. Retrieved May 25, 2021, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27817927>



MORE INFORMATION



Crime concepts

Situational perspectives
+ deterrence

Ecological theories

Crime Pattern Theory

Routine Activity Theory

SNA concepts

Central Axioms

Strength of Weak Ties

Structural Holes Theory of
Social Capital

Small-World Perspective

Hyperdyadic Spread



Merge the rules of opportunity theories to develop one unified, testable set of statements.

... I went one step further.



Integrated Theory of Networked Opportunity

11 rules explaining how crime opportunity is shaped by networks

Crime
Events
(1-4)

Personal
Networks
(5-8)

Social
Systems
(9-11)



Hanging out



Hanging out in Hyperspace

Thank you

Gisela Bichler, Ph.D.
Professor, Criminal Justice

Risky Places for Crime Series
May 27, 2021

