

Risky night-time entertainment zones, corners, and slivers

Marcus Felson

13 May 2021

mf38@txstate.edu

International Seminar: Risky Places for Crime

KTH Royal Institute of Technology (Sweden)

Nottingham Trent University (UK)

The city is a system of activities

1. Nested within a larger metropolitan system
2. The city draws from & serves the hinterland – surrounding smaller places
3. Parts of a city serve other parts of a city
4. That generates rhythms of movement among parts of a city by:

Hour of day

Day of week

Month of year

REFLECTING

Daily commute

Schooling

Routine shopping

Recreation

Some relevant modern papers:

Johnson & Bowers (2008)

fluid hotspots

Bowers, K. (2014)

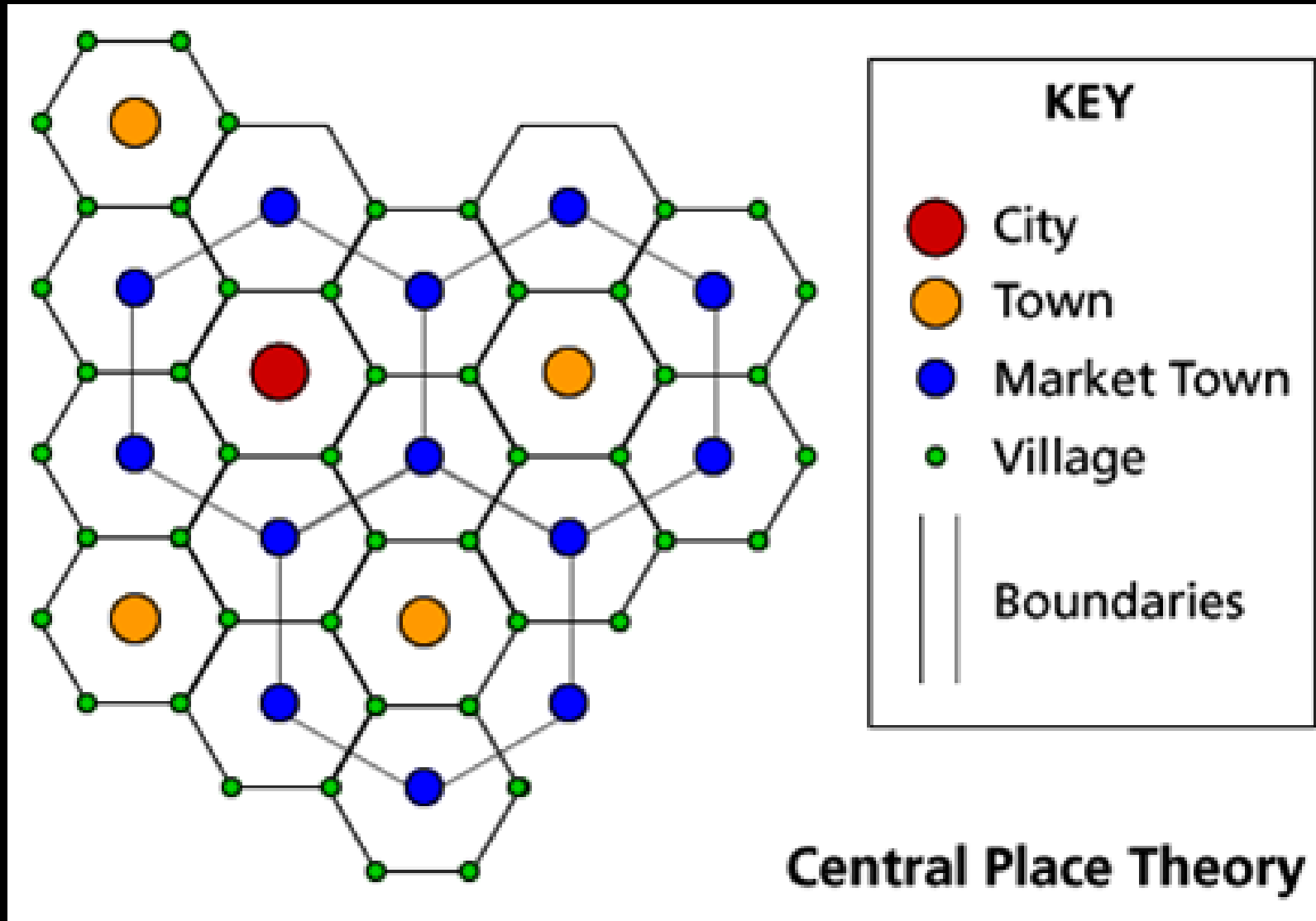
crime radiators

Malleson & Andresen (2015)

ambient population

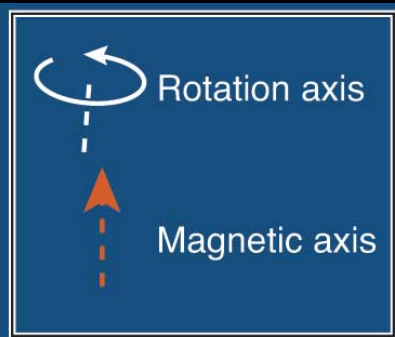
Felson Boivin (2015)

daily crime flows



ORIGINS:

Activities & movements reflect basic urban location theory, including the system of cities, towns & villages



Earth

11°

Saturn

0°

Jupiter

-9.6°

Uranus

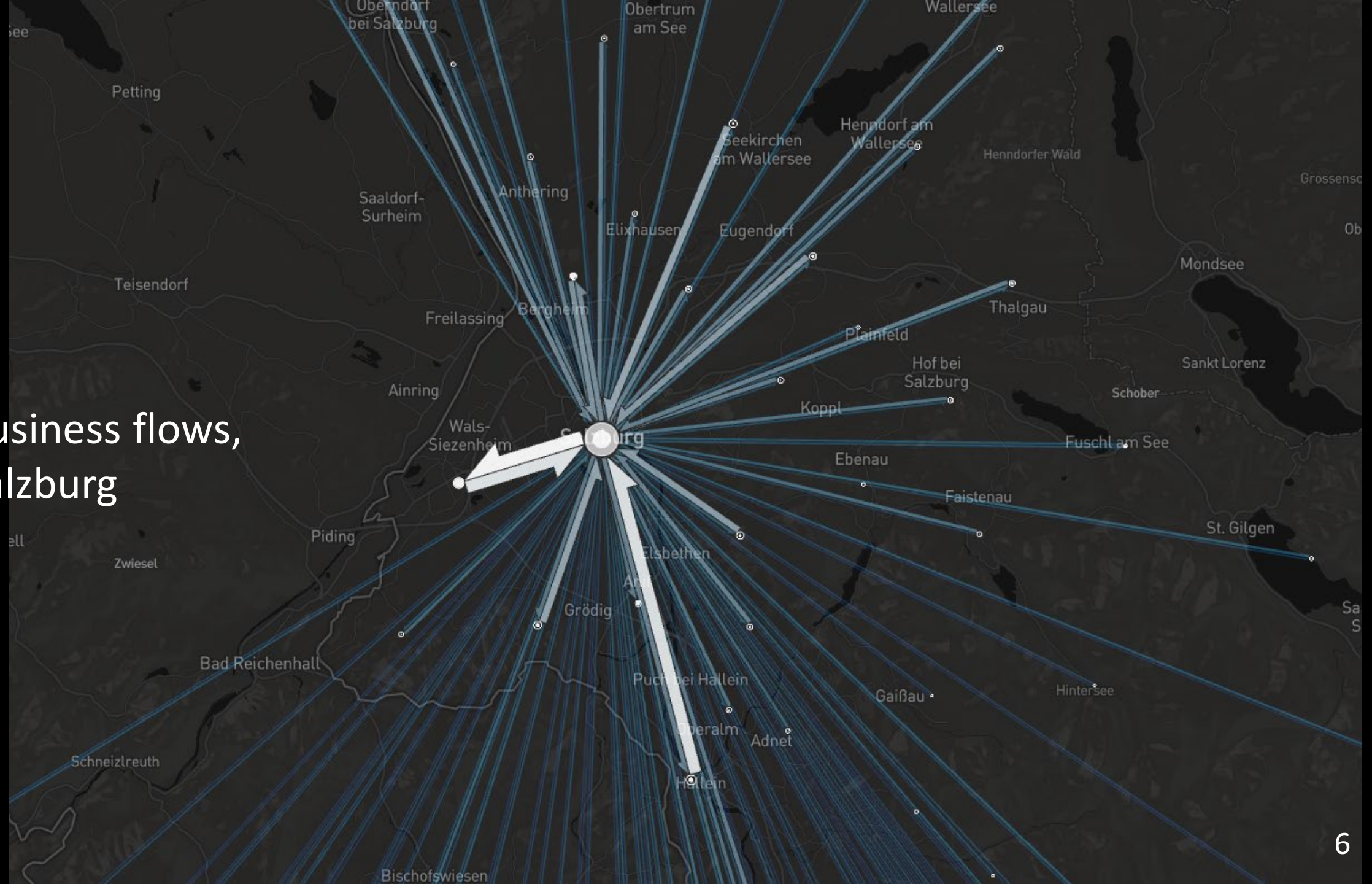
-59°

Neptune

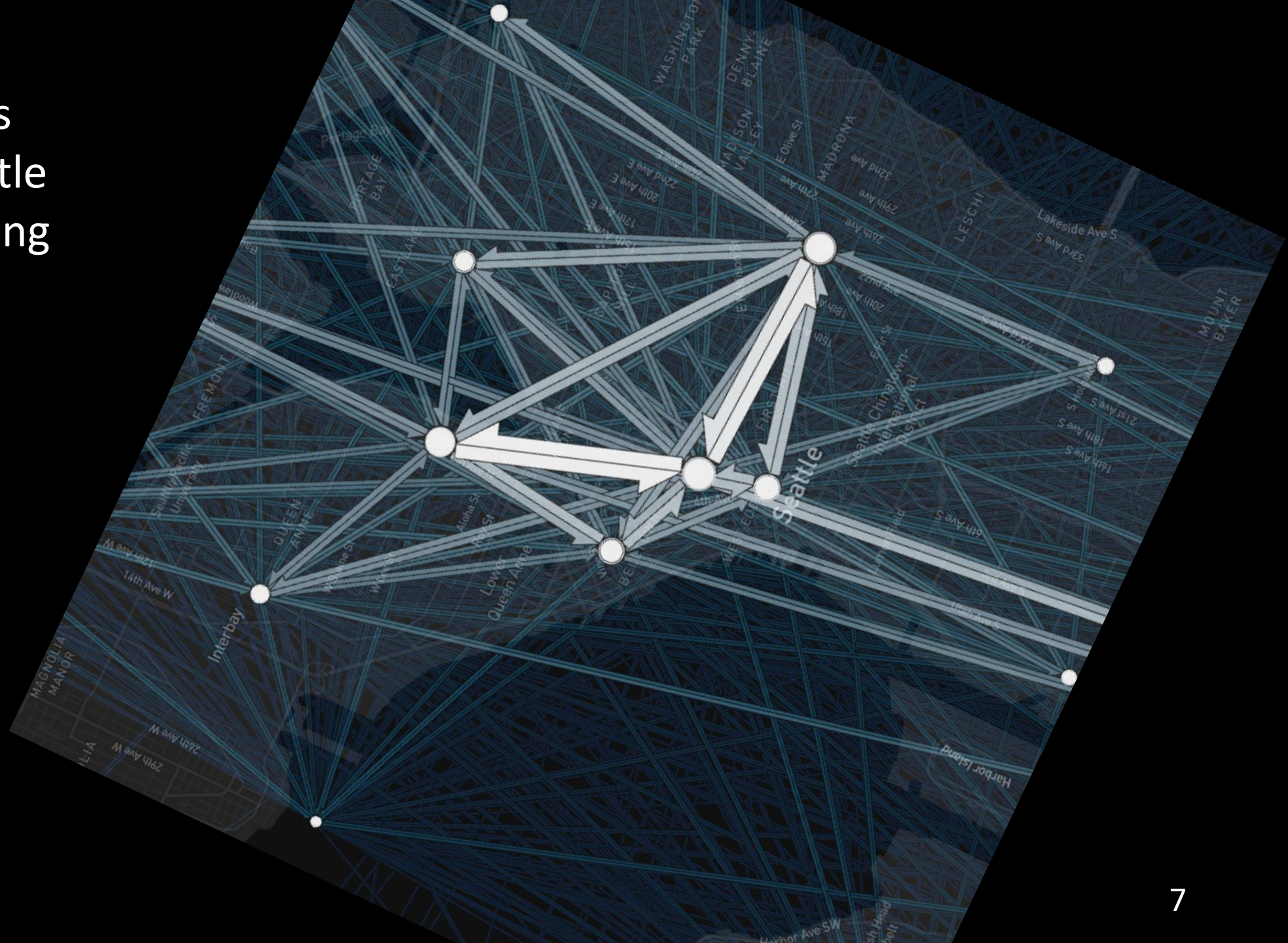
-47°

Different
places have
different
pulls

Business flows, Salzburg



Business flows between Seattle and surrounding towns



Look back to Burgess (1925) – Mobility triangles

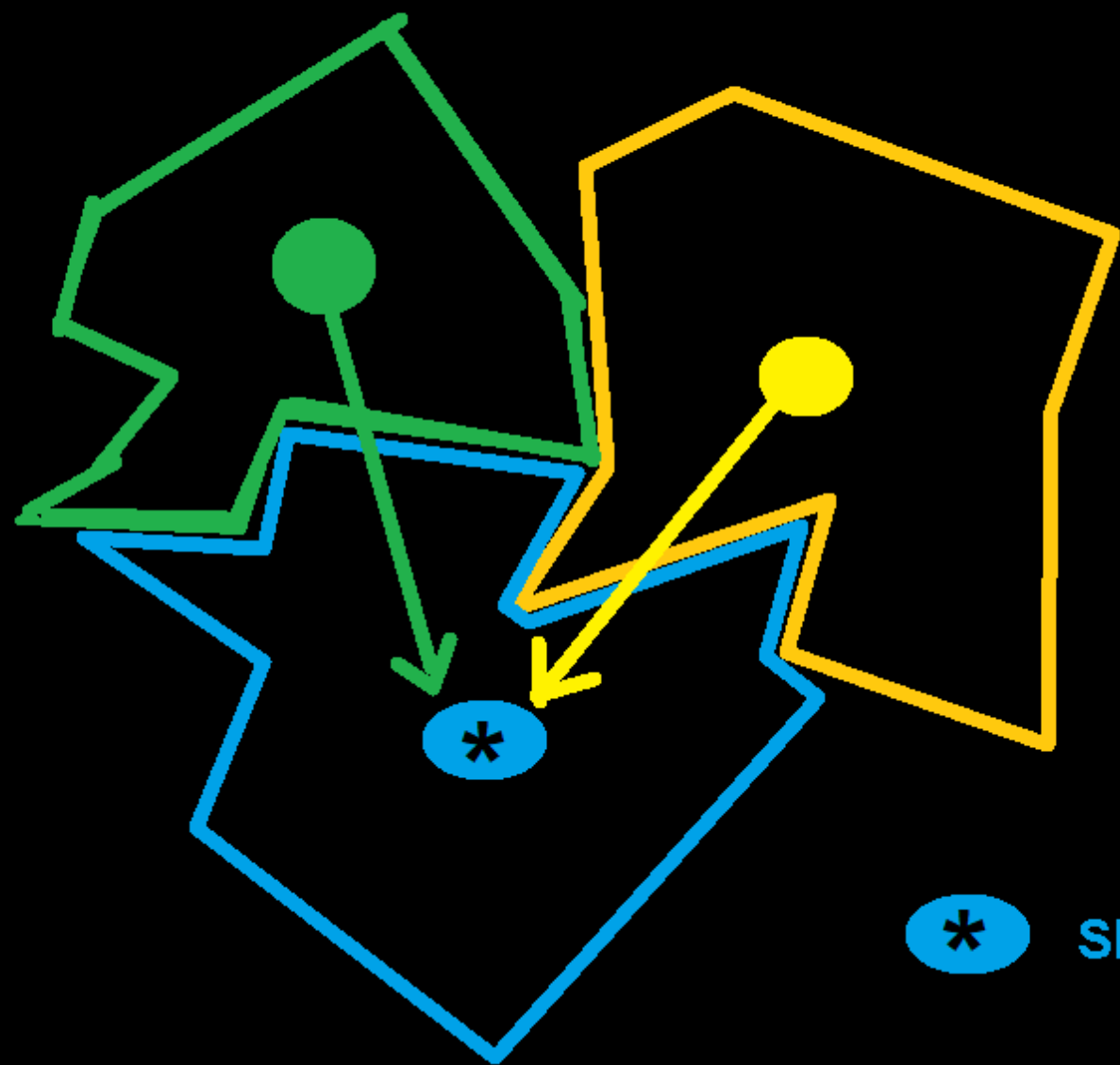
Offender lives in one census tract, but

Victim might live in another census tract, while

Incident might occur in a third census tract

Burgess, E. W. (1925). The growth of the city. In R. Park, E. Burgess, & R. McKenzie (Eds.), *The city* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press).

● HOME OF OFFENDER

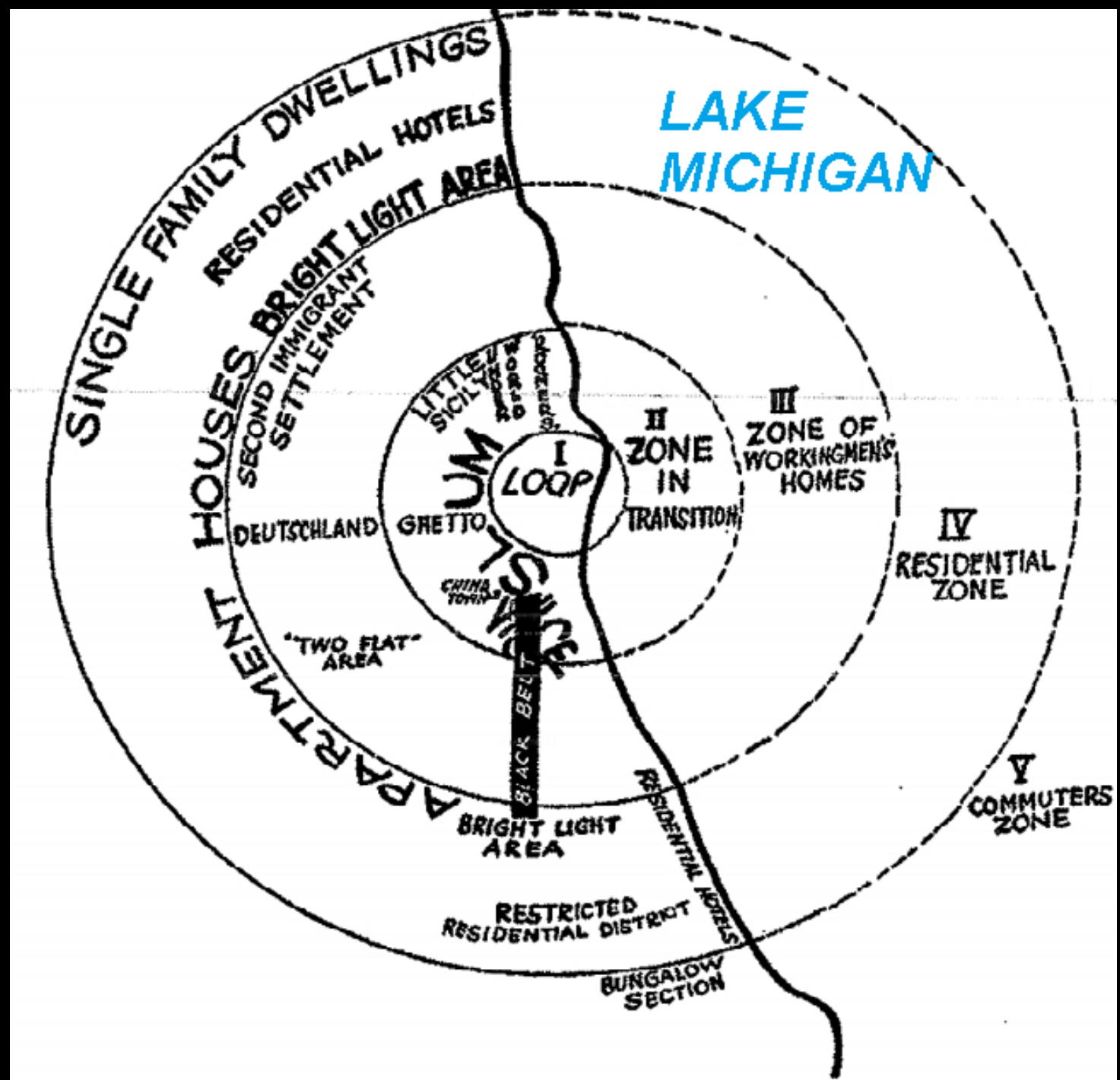


● HOME OF VICTIM

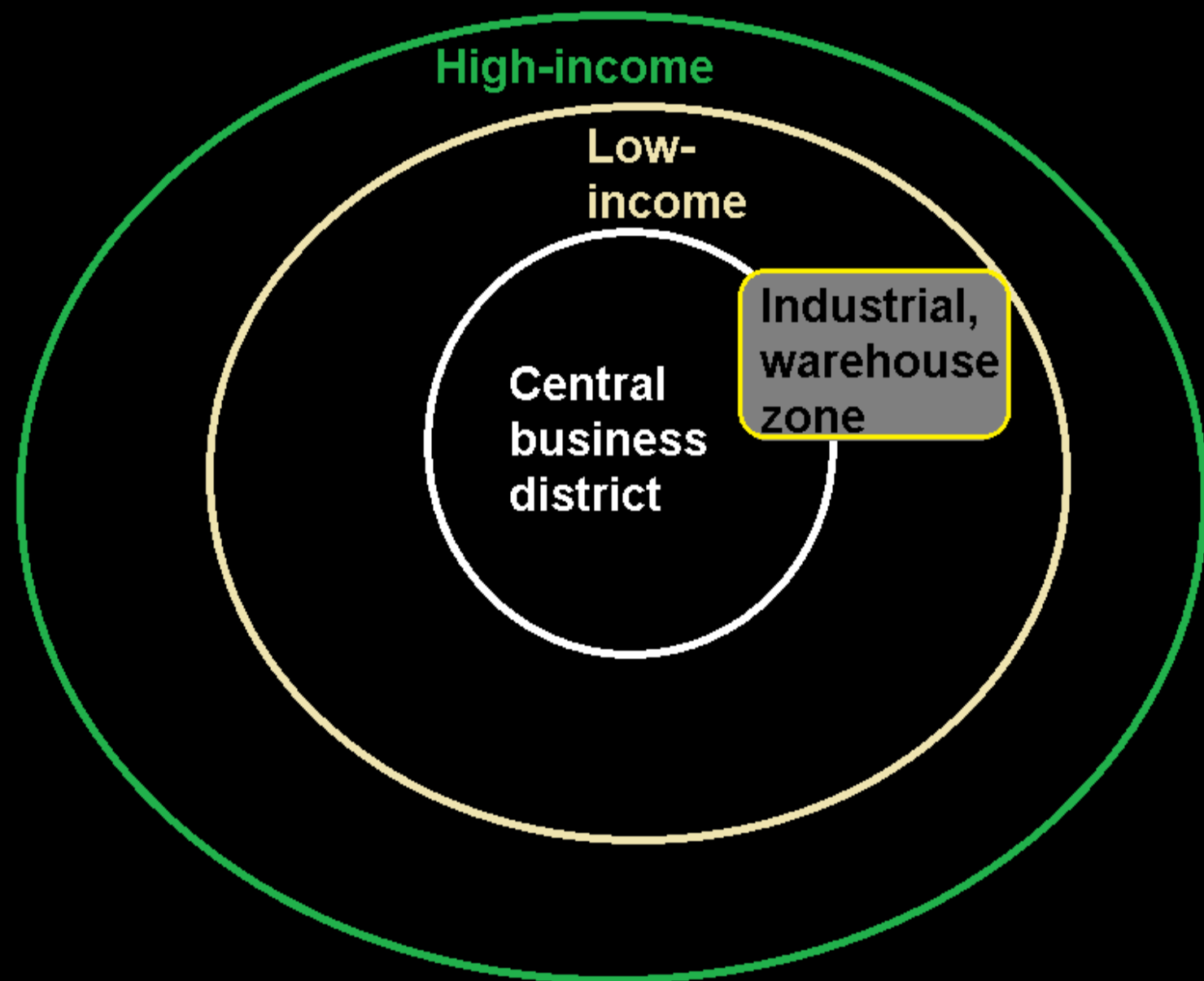
● SITE OF CRIME

More Burgess

Burgess Model of
Chicago, Used by
Shaw & McKay,
1930s



Schematic Diagram of the Old Industrial City

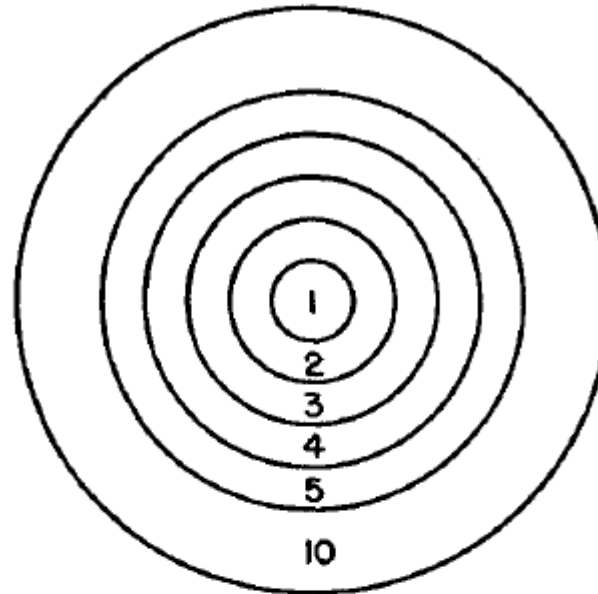


Chicago version

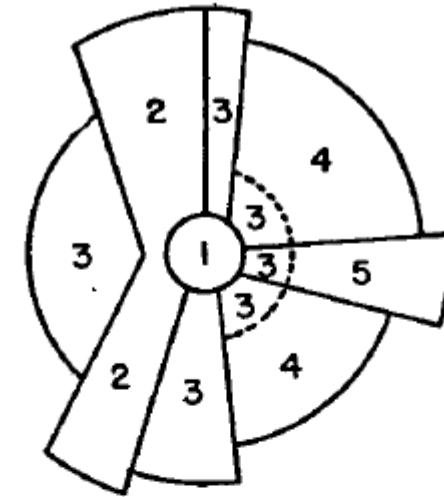
*Requires translation
to other contexts*

Three urban models that explain different aspects of urban activity and land use

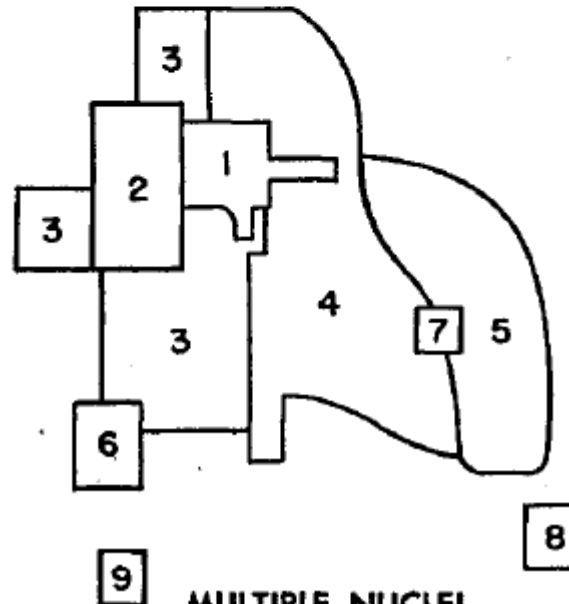
Harris, C. D., & Ullman, E. L. (1945). The nature of cities. The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 242(1), 7-17.



CONCENTRIC ZONE THEORY



SECTOR THEORY



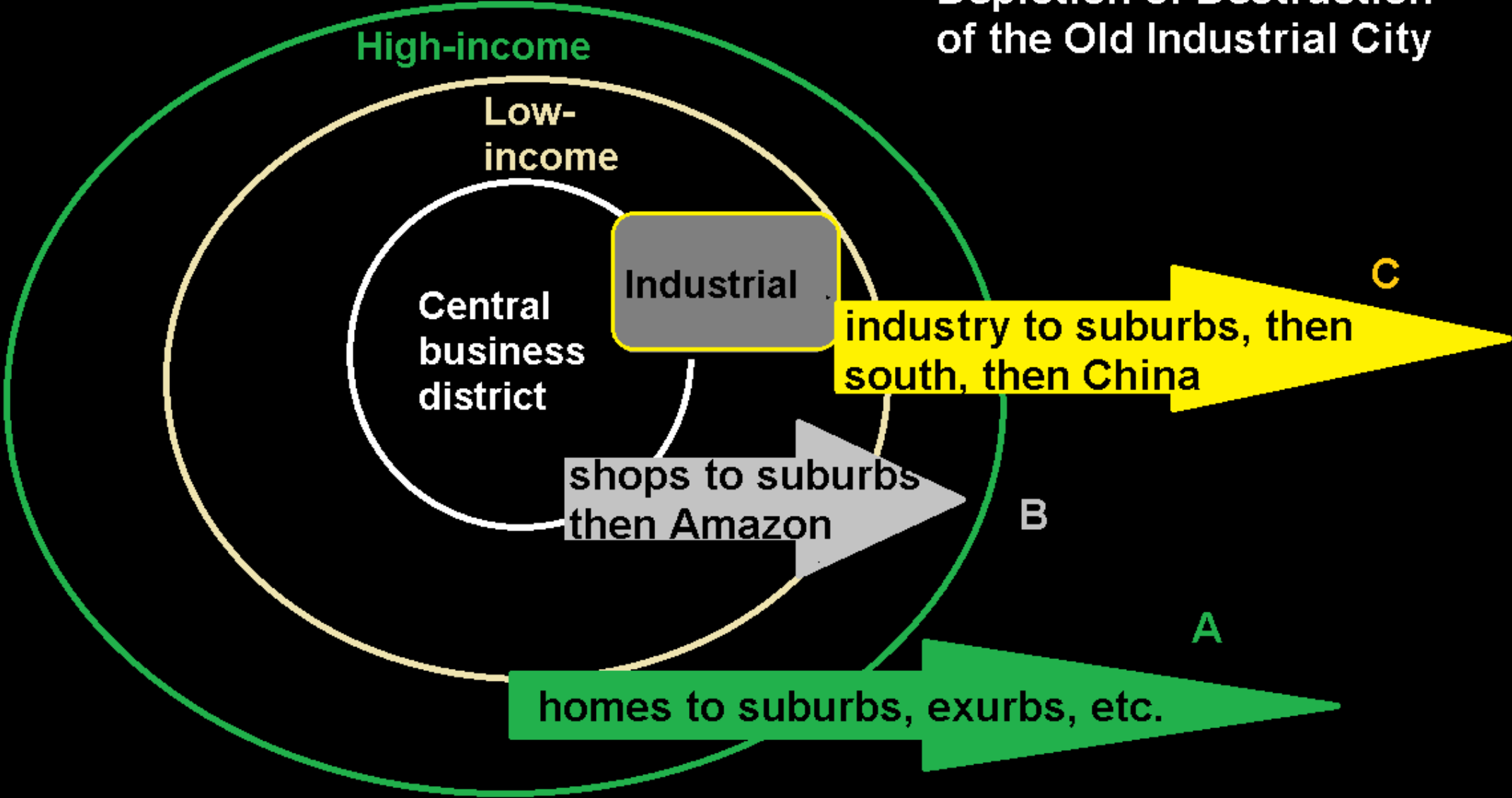
MULTIPLE NUCLEI

THREE GENERALIZATIONS OF THE INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF CITIES

DISTRICT

1. Central Business District
2. Wholesale Light Manufacturing
3. Low-class Residential
4. Medium-class Residential
5. High-class Residential
6. Heavy Manufacturing
7. Outlying Business District
8. Residential Suburb
9. Industrial Suburb
10. Commuters' Zone

Depiction of Destruction
of the Old Industrial City











URBAN REVITALIZATION ARRIVES !



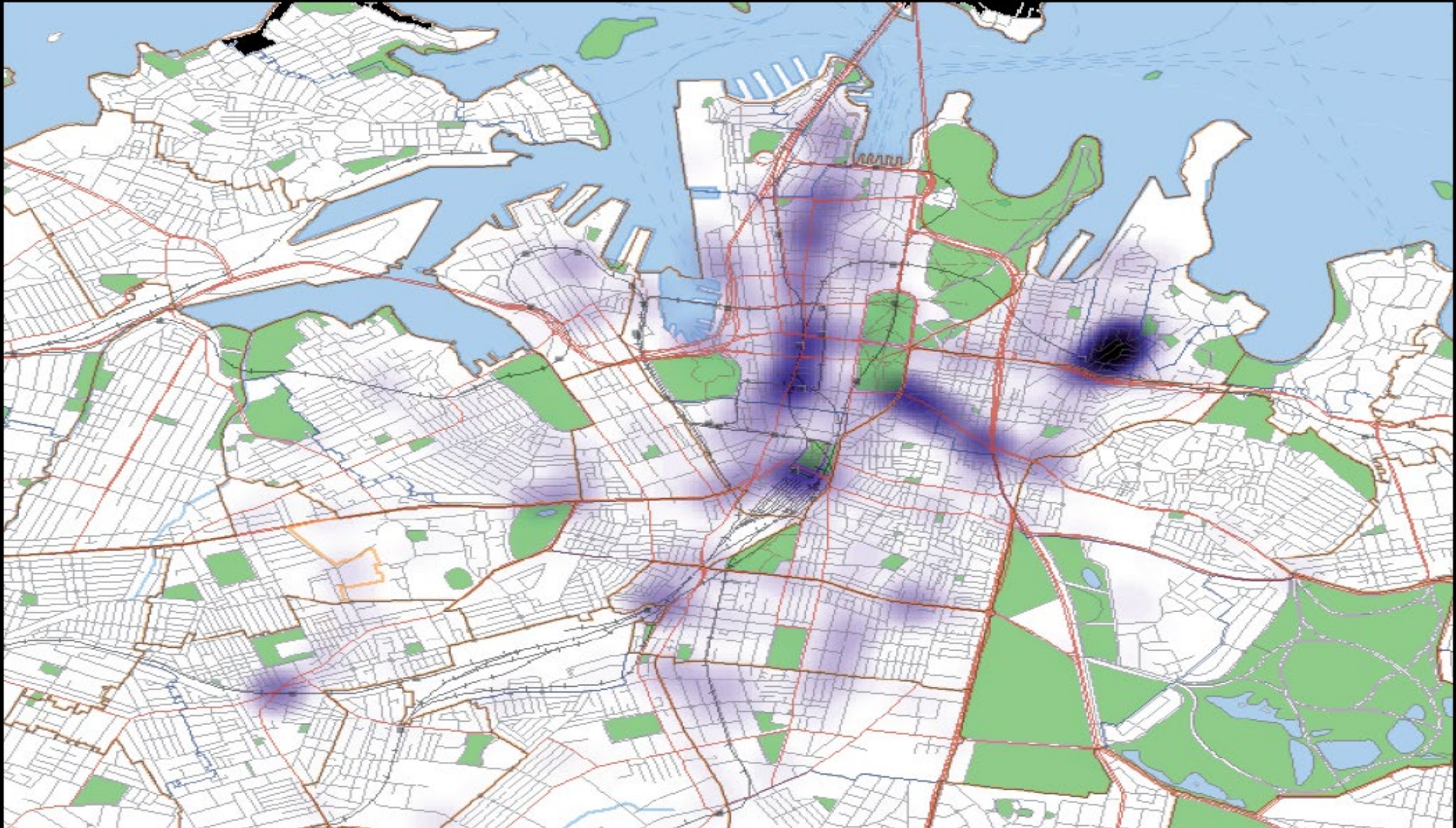


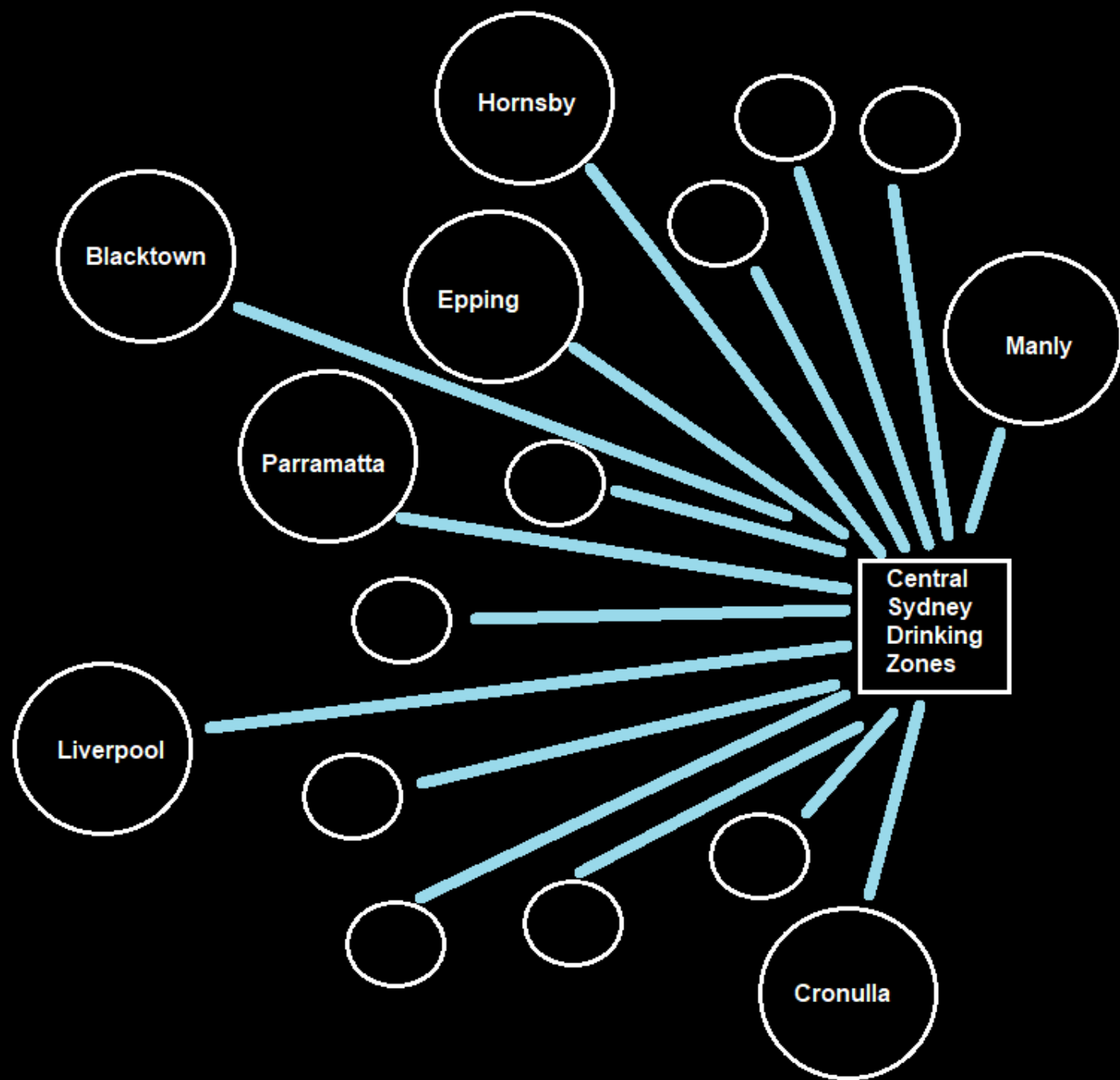






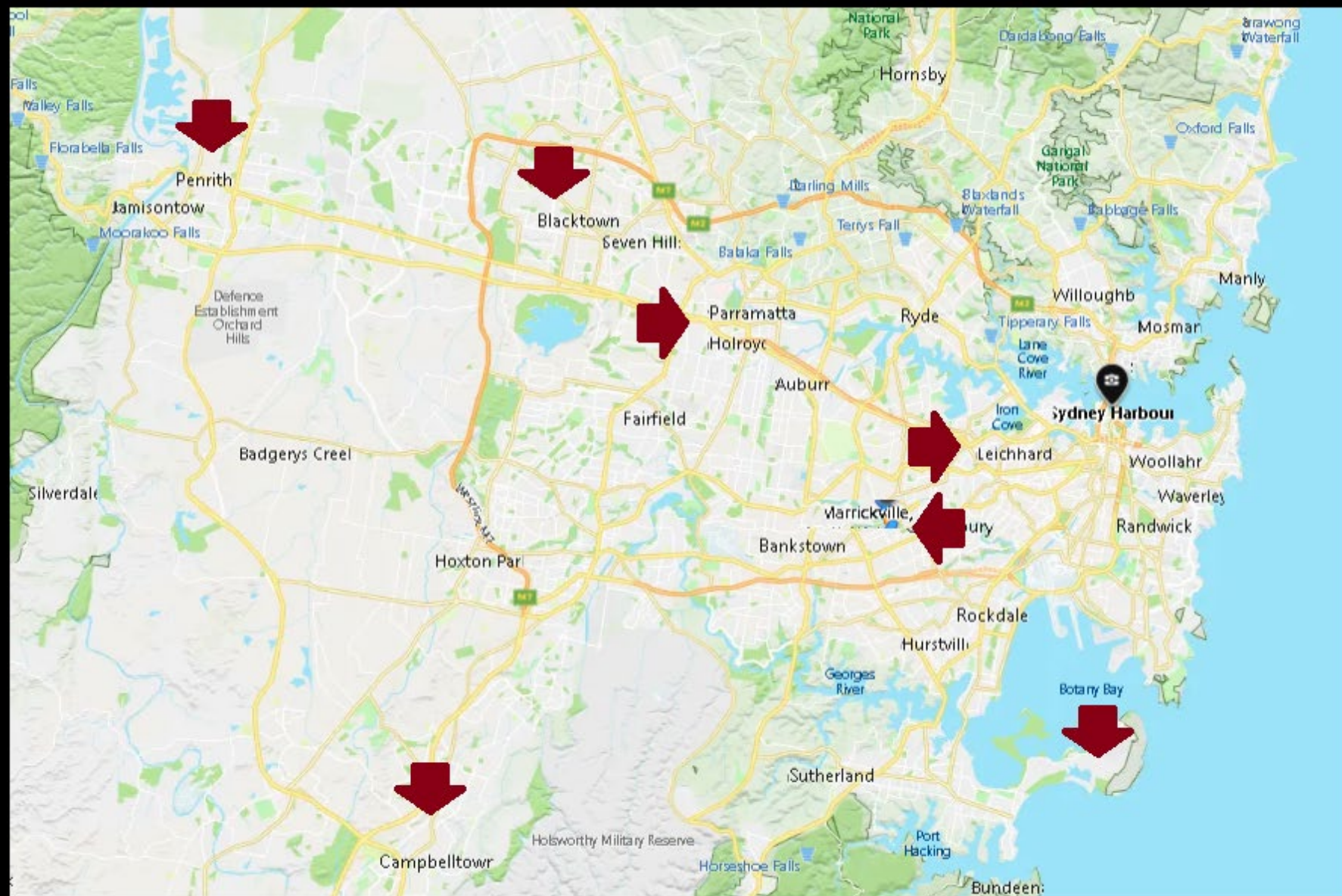
Hotspot map for non-domestic assault incidents Sydney LGA 2009 (BOCSAR, 2009)





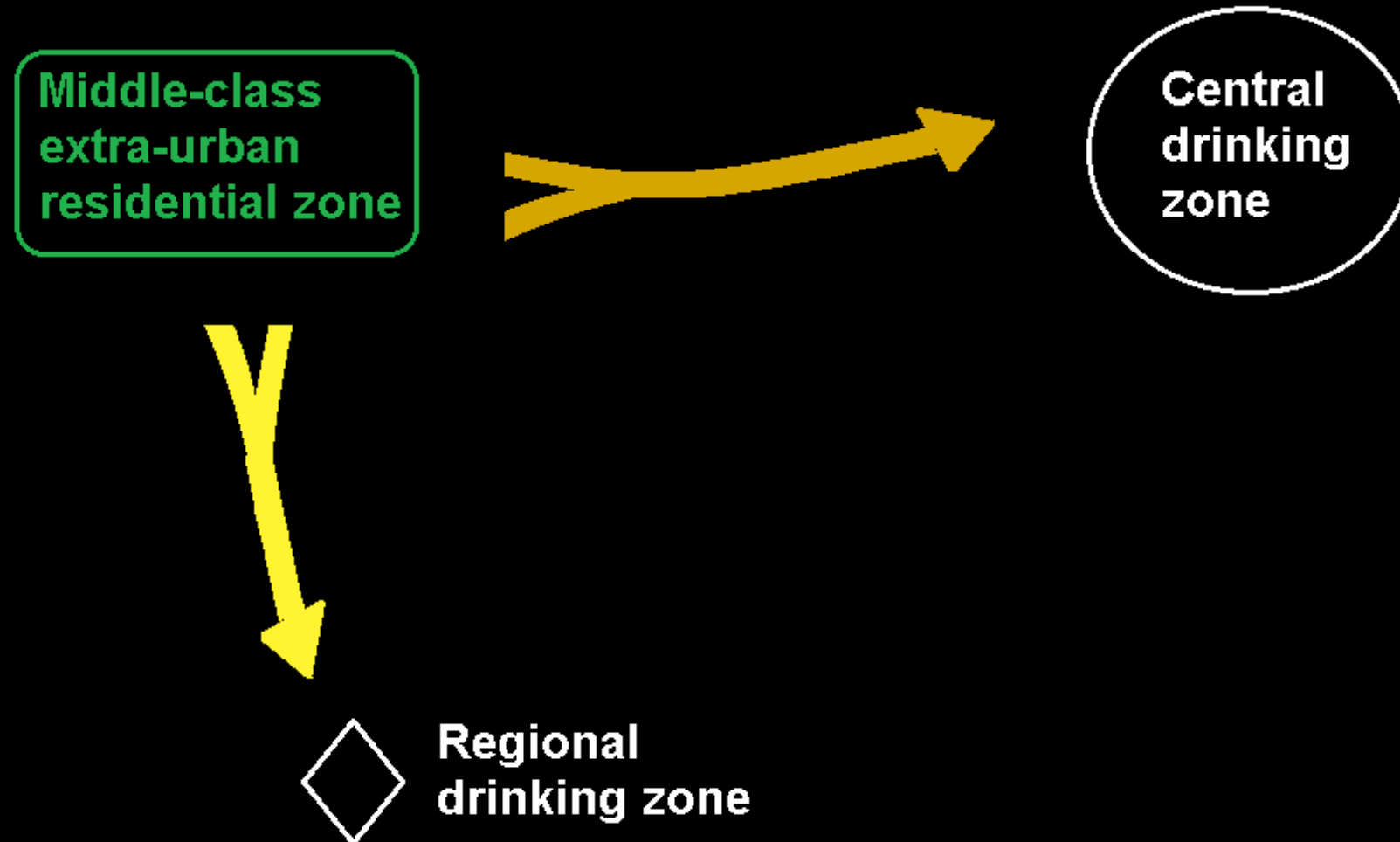
**Inflows to Sydney,
Australia, Drinking
Zones from Suburbs**

***Outer suburbs are
40 km away from the
Central Business District***

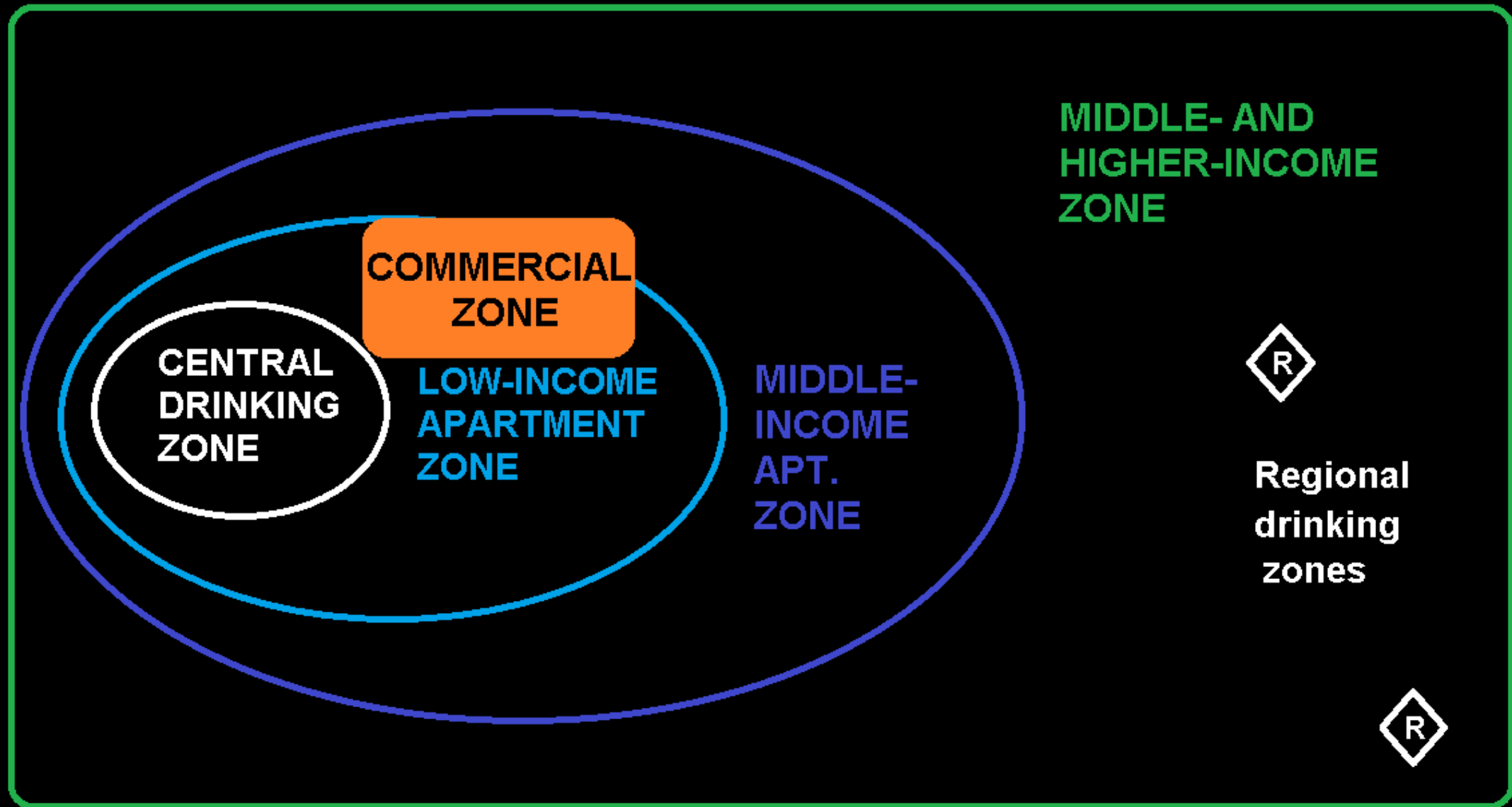


**Some of the
regional
drinking
centers
surrounding
Sydney,
Australia**

Movement of Suburban and Regional Offenders & Victims into City



Schematic Diagram of the Post-Industrial City



Crime & arrest consequences

1. Difficult to control underage drinking in large drinking zones
2. Police cannot easily isolate a troublemaker in drinking zone crowds
3. More tolerance, less chance of arrest in drinking zone
4. Increases in outdoor crime and disorder in & near drinking zones
5. Middle-class crimes not assigned to middle-class areas

A good deal of binge drinking

- Often among middle-class youths
- A lot of money made
- The city depends on its drinking industry
- Drinking industry gains even more political power as its share of the economy rises
- Regulatory authorities lose power

Socioeconomic consequences

1. Under-reporting of offending by suburban & middle-class people
2. Low-income areas look worse because they have more drinking establishments near-by
3. Underestimation of entertainment aspect of central city crime and misallocation of crime “credit” to the poor

Fractal growth of entertainment system

Entertainment sliver

→ Entertainment corner

→ Entertainment string

→ Entertainment zone



Entertainment Sliver

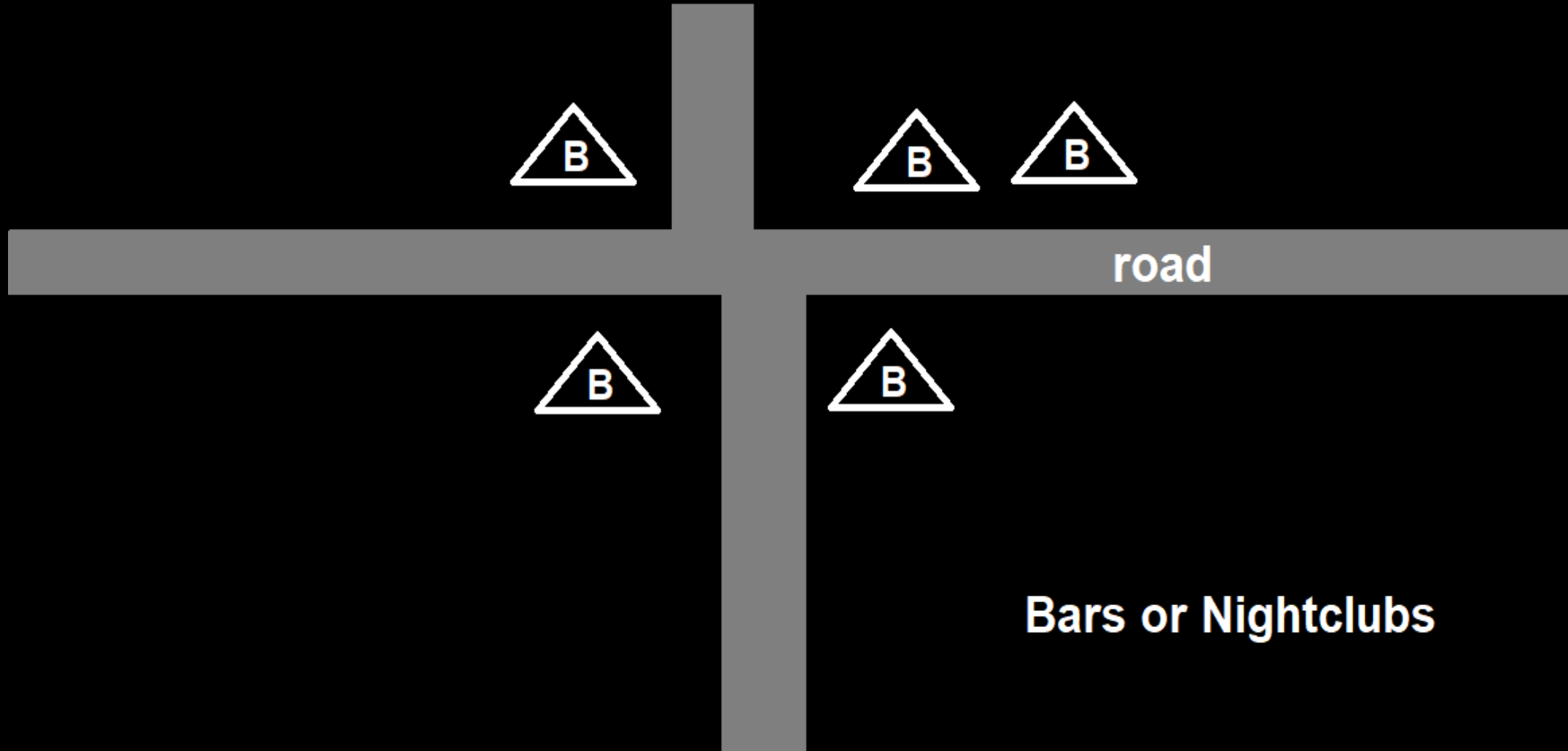
pocket?



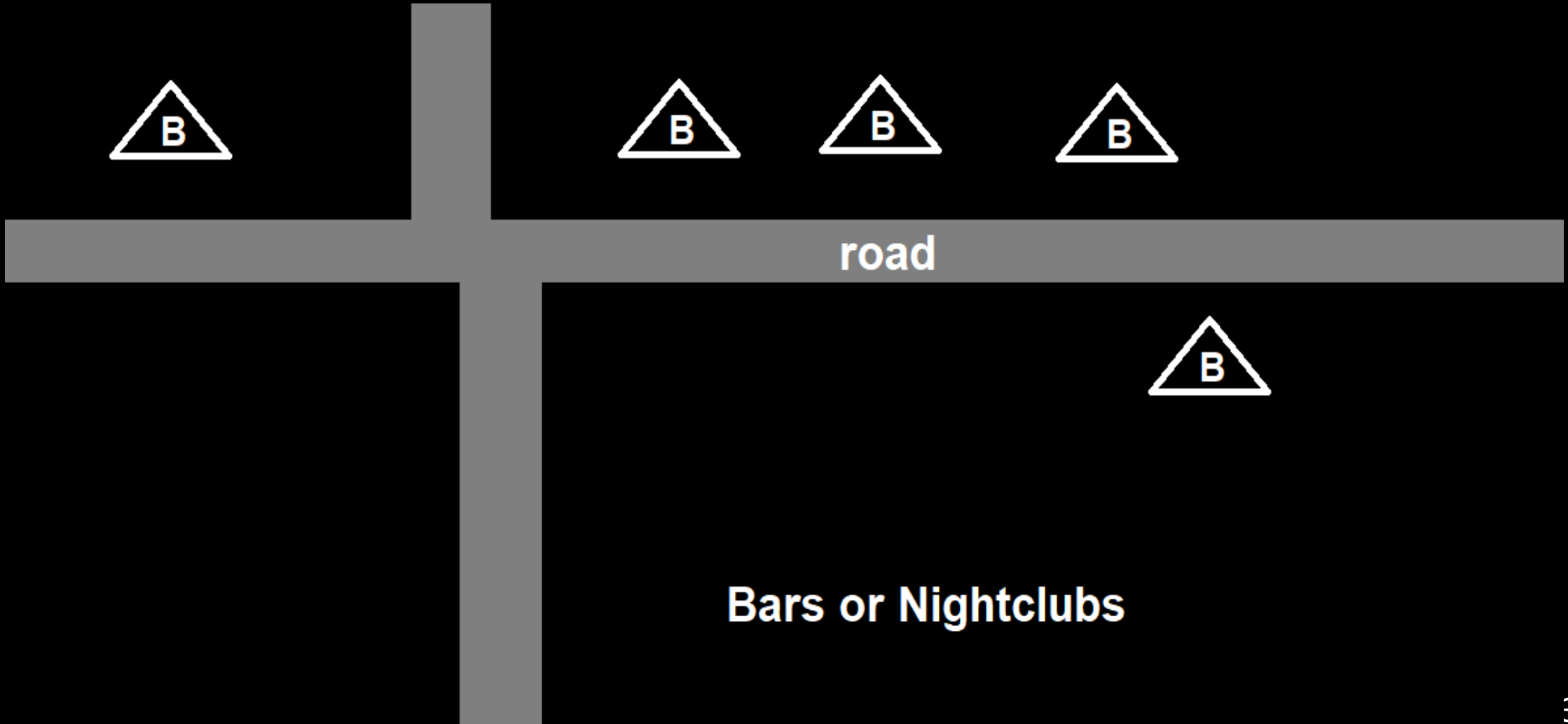
road

Bars or Nightclubs

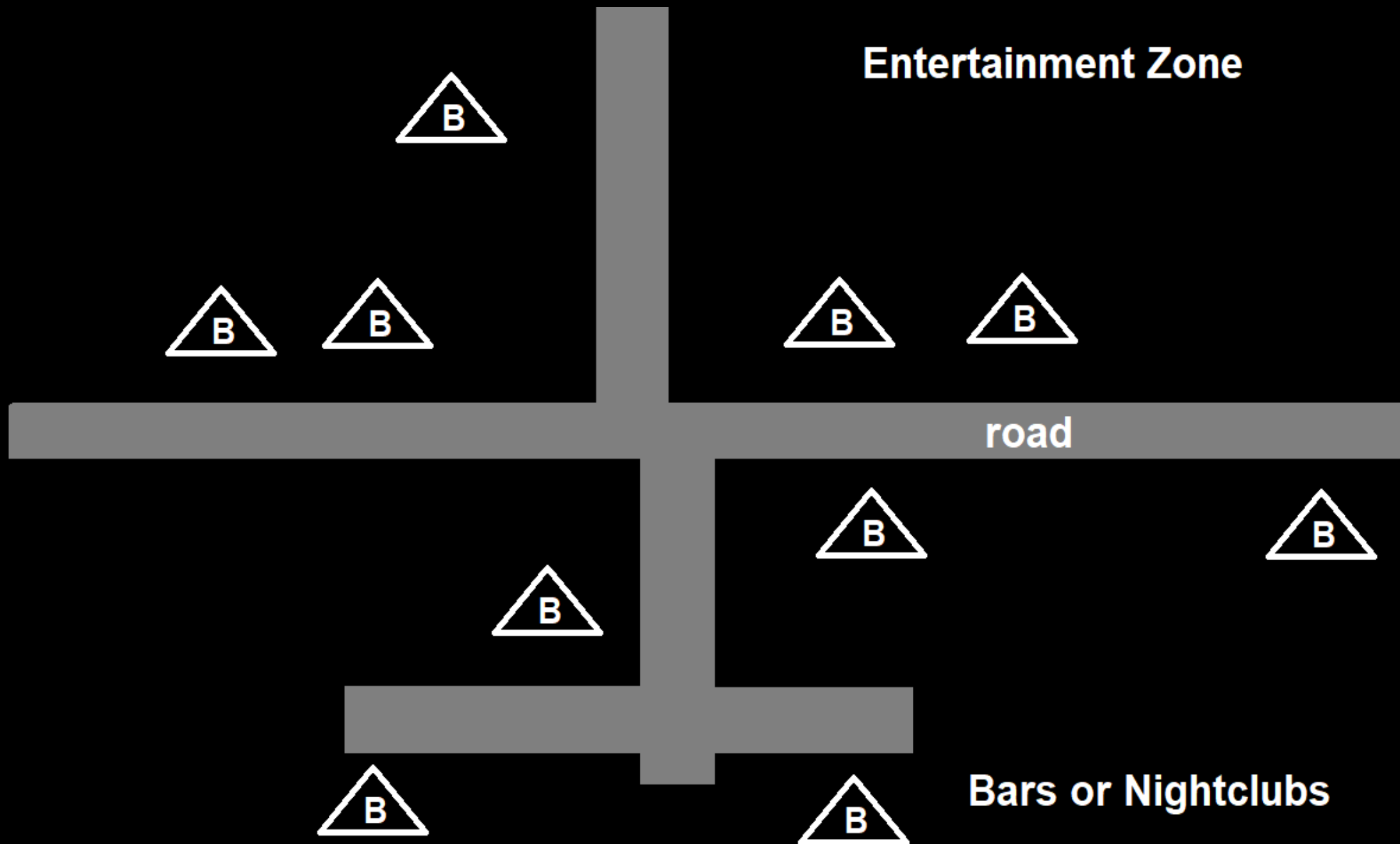
Entertainment Corner



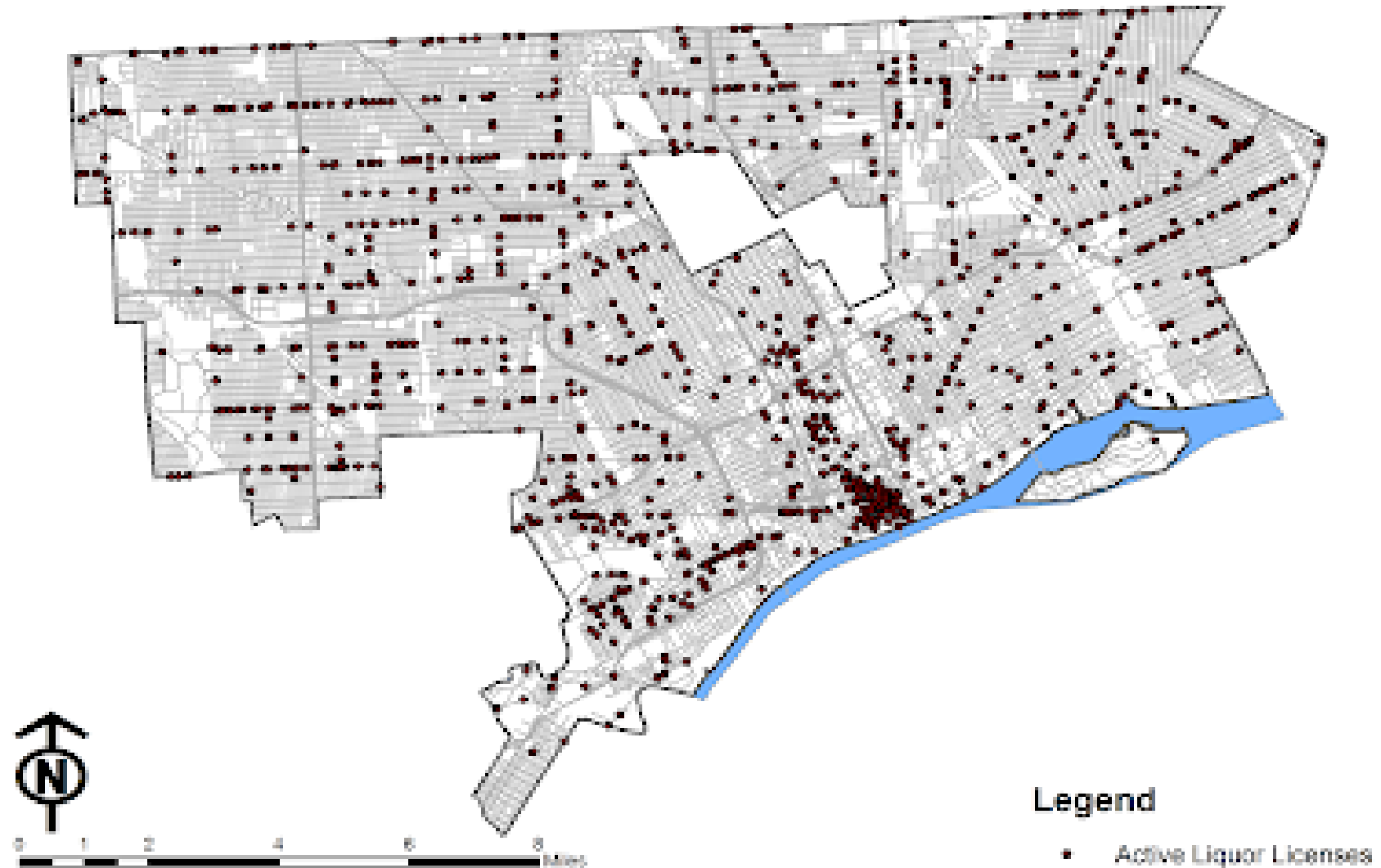
Entertainment String



Bars or Nightclubs



Detroit Liquor Licenses, 2009



Shape of drinking zone important

- Linear and concentrated pubs enable pub crawling
- Increases drinking, especially on streets
- More control problems
- Good news:
 - Liquor control policies, zoning, planning can reduce crime
- We know what to do. The problem is political.

Think of SES in land use terms

- If you have more money, you can purchase safer locations to reside
- You can also shift your bad behavior elsewhere
- You can probably avoid arrest
- And make sure bad behavior by others is not on your doorstep
- Your neighborhood - looks good
- Other side of the track - looks bad
- DH-NIMBY – Drink heavy, but not in my back yard

READINGS

Johnson, S. D., & Bowers, K. J. (2008). Stable and fluid hotspots of crime: differentiation and identification. *Built Environment*, 34(1), 32-45.

Bowers, K. (2014). Risky facilities: Crime radiators or crime absorbers? A comparison of internal and external levels of theft. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 30(3), 389-414.

Malleson, N., & Andresen, M. A. (2015). Spatio-temporal crime hotspots and the ambient population. *Crime science*, 4(1), 1-8.

Campo, D., & Ryan, B. D. (2008). The entertainment zone: Unplanned nightlife and the revitalization of the American downtown. *Journal of Urban Design*, 13(3), 291-315.

Roberts, M., & Eldridge, A. (2012). *Planning the night-time city*. Routledge.

Van den Nouwelant, R., & Steinmetz, C. (2013). Concentration vs. Dispersal of a Late-night Economy. *Spaces and Flows: An International Journal of Urban and ExtraUrban Studies*, 3(4), 31-43.

Felson, M., & Boivin, R. (2015). Daily crime flows within a city. *Crime Science*, 4(1), 1-10.

Risky night-time entertainment zones, corners, and slivers

Marcus Felson

13 May 2021

mf38@txstate.edu

International Seminar: Risky Places for Crime

KTH Royal Institute of Technology (Sweden)

Nottingham Trent University (UK)