

# Guardianship – Not too broad, not too narrow

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# Eyes and Apps on the Streets

*An international seminar on social control in the digital era*

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Thank you to Vania Ceccato and our hosts



# Overt vs covert crimes

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- An overt crime scares a whole neighborhood;
  - a covert crime only impinges on those directly affected.
- An overt crime is more likely to draw police attention;
  - a covert crime is it.

# Overt vs Covert Crime

1. occurs in public places
2. seen & heard by many people
3. scares a whole neighborhood
4. likely to draw police attention

1. hidden behind closed doors
2. directly harms rather few people
3. only impinges on those directly affected
4. seldom noticed by police unless a citizen calls to report

# Ask yourself

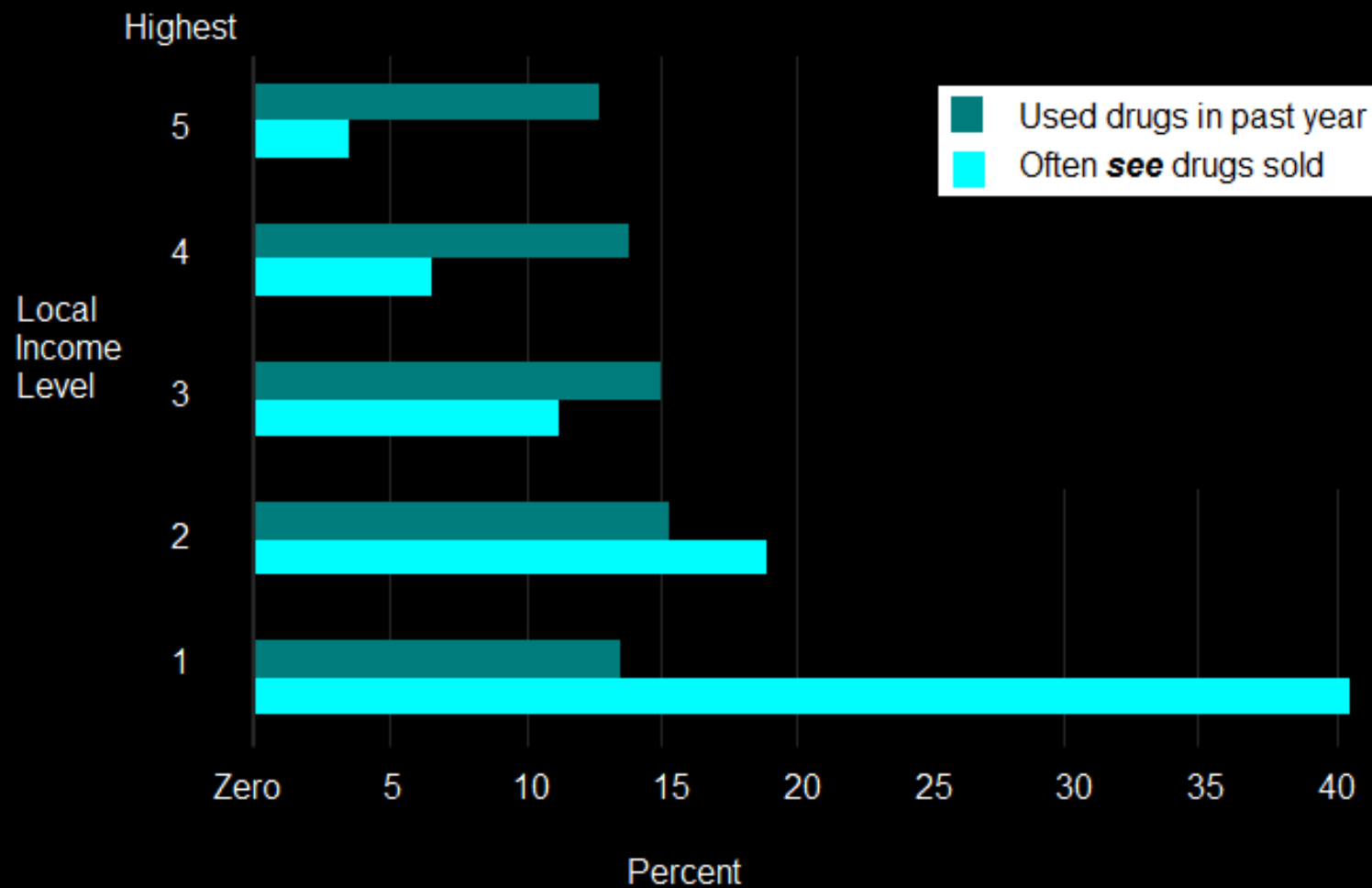
- Does it occur in public space?
- seen or heard by an appreciable number of local people?
- Does it produce an ugly residue, visible after it is completed?
- Might police see this criminal event *while in progress*?

# Cuts across legal categories

Offense	Overt	Covert
Illicit drug sale	Transacted in a public park	Transacted in private apartment
Auto theft	From public street	From private carport
Assault	Inside barroom	Inside home
Forcible rape	Shadows next to public park	Hidden in building
Truancy (absconding from school)	To public square	To private home

Important  
slide, overt  
vs. covert  
drugs

Open Air Drug Sales vs. Personal Drug Use by Neighborhood Income Level



Data drawn from Saxe, L., et al. (2001). The visibility of illicit drugs: Implications for community-based drug control strategies. American Journal of Public Health, 91 (12): 1987-1994.

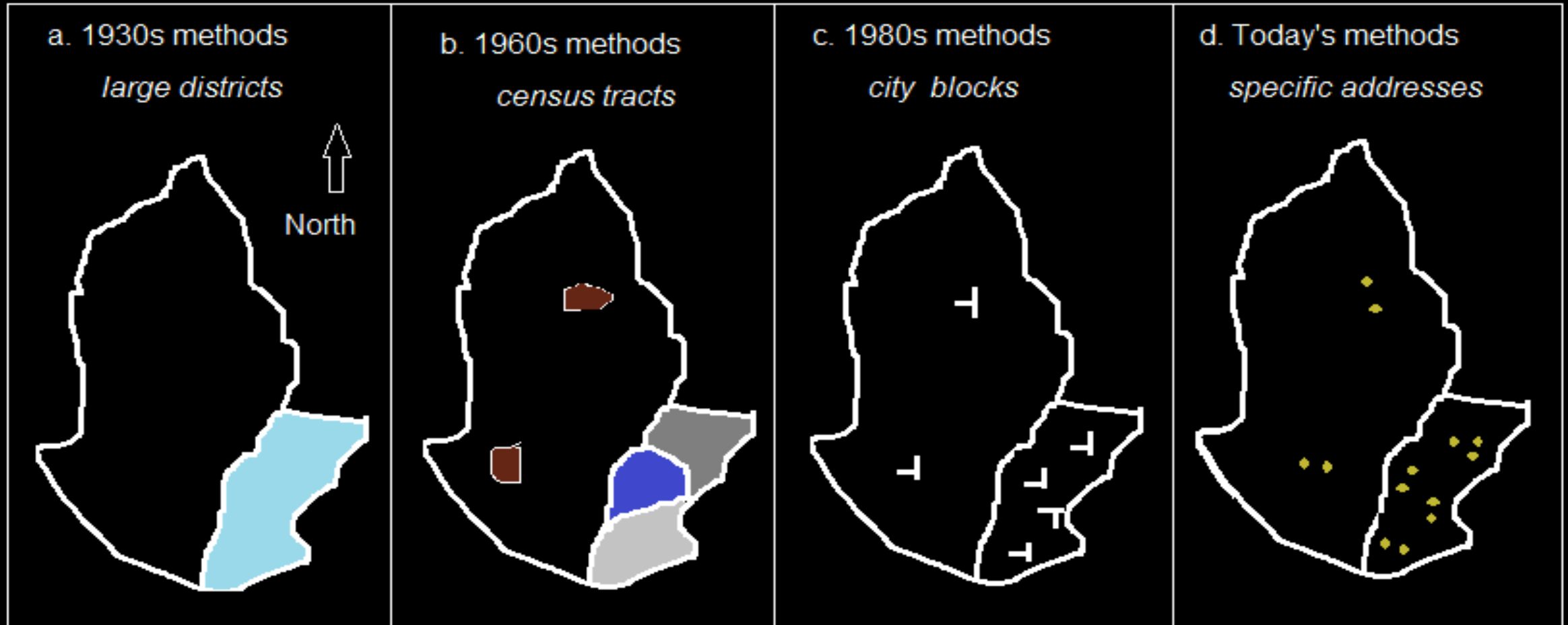
Overt crimes *damage a whole neighborhood*

*Surveillance should pay more attention to  
reducing overt crimes*



# Cone of resolution tells us damage can be localized

Crime Maps for the Same City, Four Levels of Resolution, From Large Districts to Specific Addresses

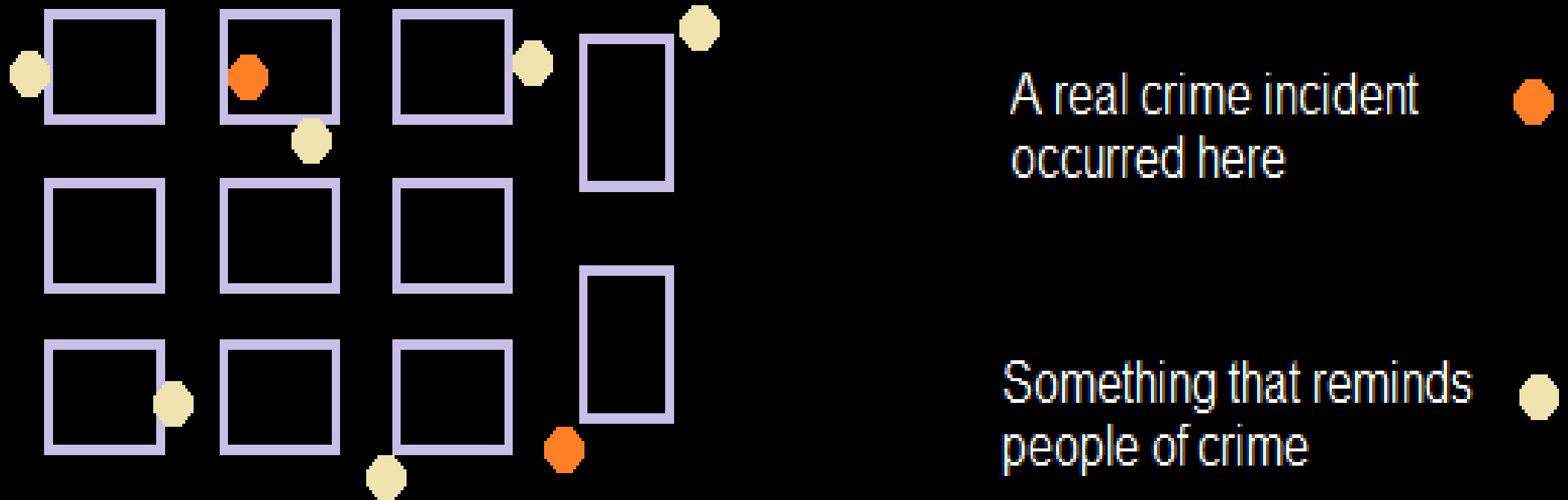


# More crime vs. disorder comparisons

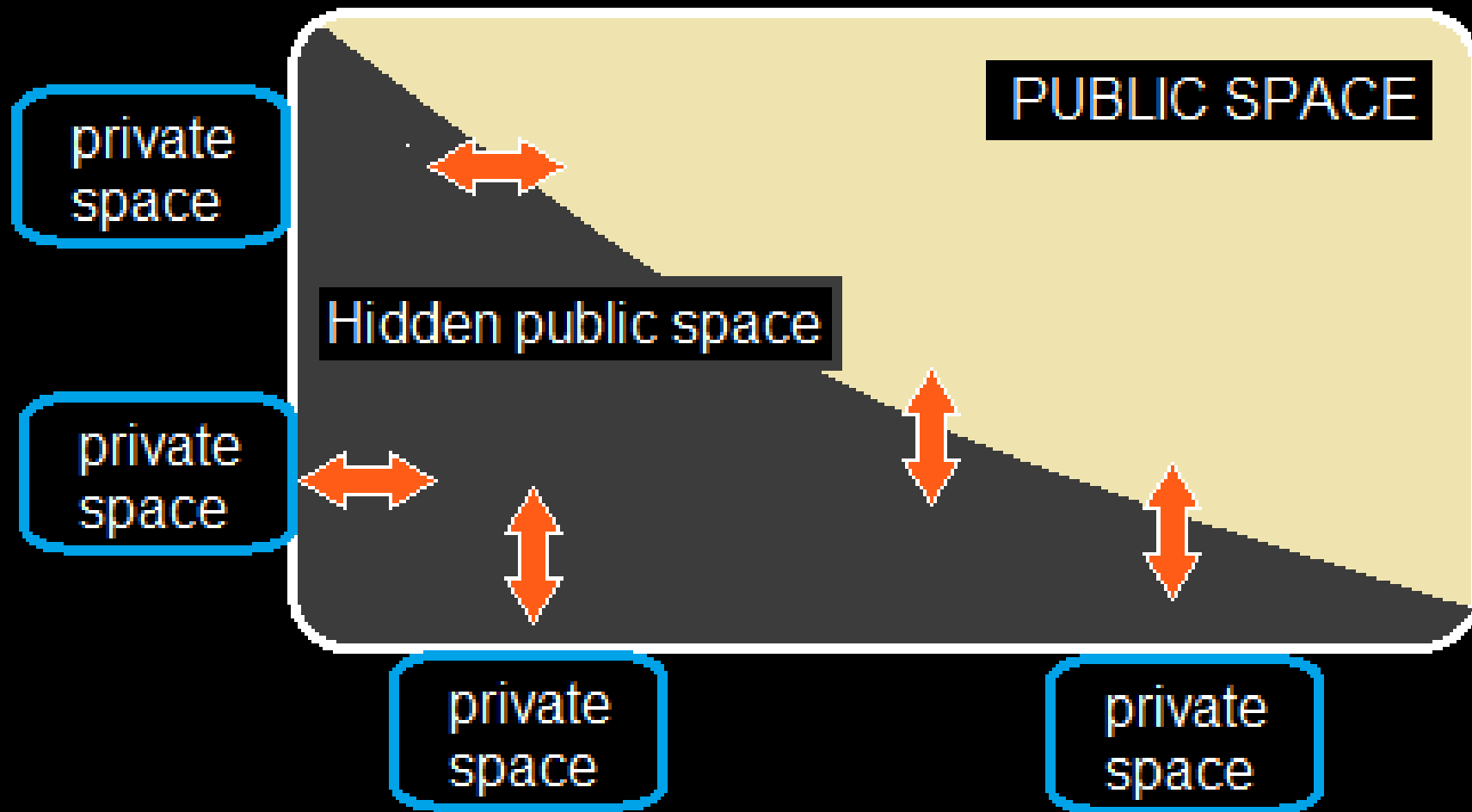
CRIME	DISORDER
Selling illegal drugs	<i>Standing around waiting for drug customers</i>
Committing arson	<i>Burned out buildings after arson was committed</i>
Assault by youths drinking in park	<i>Youths standing around in park drinking</i>
Injecting heroin or other drugs	<i>Hypodermic needles littered in public place</i>
Public drinking	<i>Littered beer cans in public</i>
Public dumping	<i>Presence of junk after dumpint</i>
Aggressive touching by strangers	<i>Trash talk by strangers in public places</i>

# Crime vs disorder - *reminders of crime*

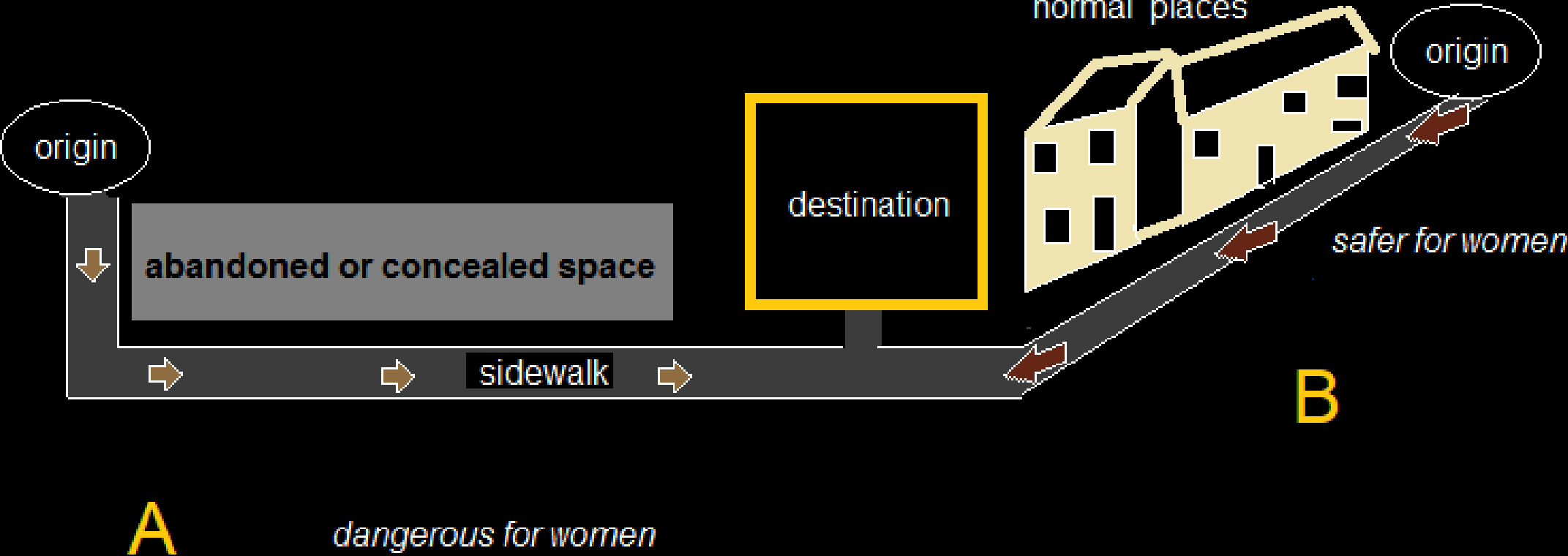
Reminders of Crime Have Real Effects when Concentrated in Space



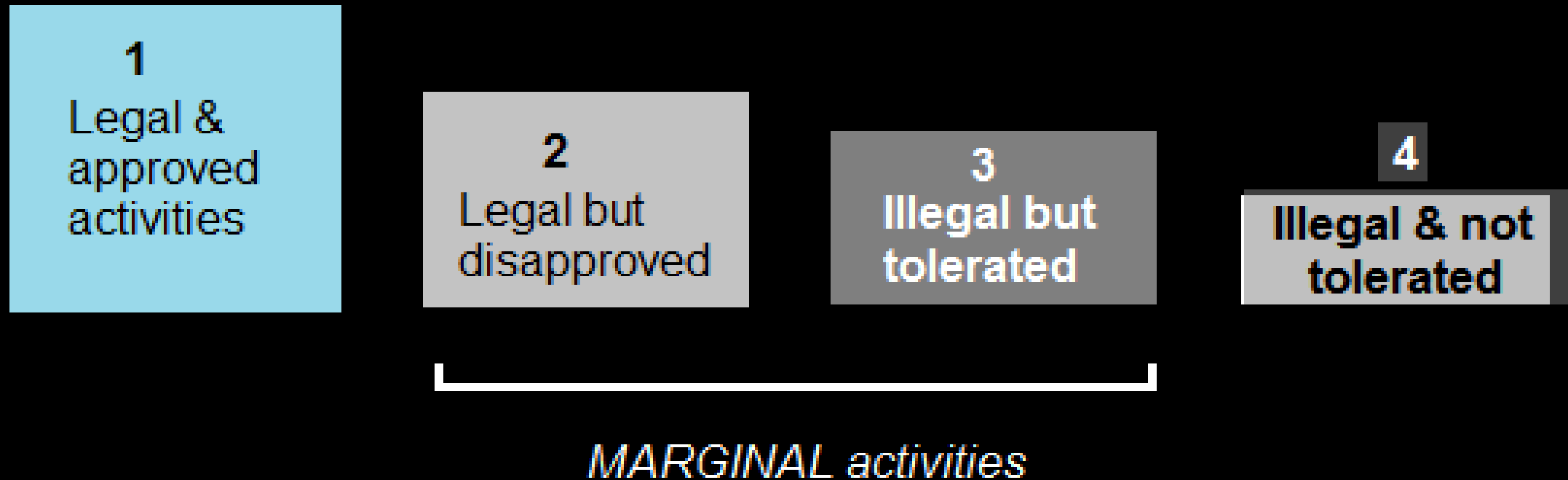
# Worst Design for Women



# Comparing Two Walking Routes for Women



## Four Steps Relating Crime to Deviance



# Decisions about surveillance and enforcement

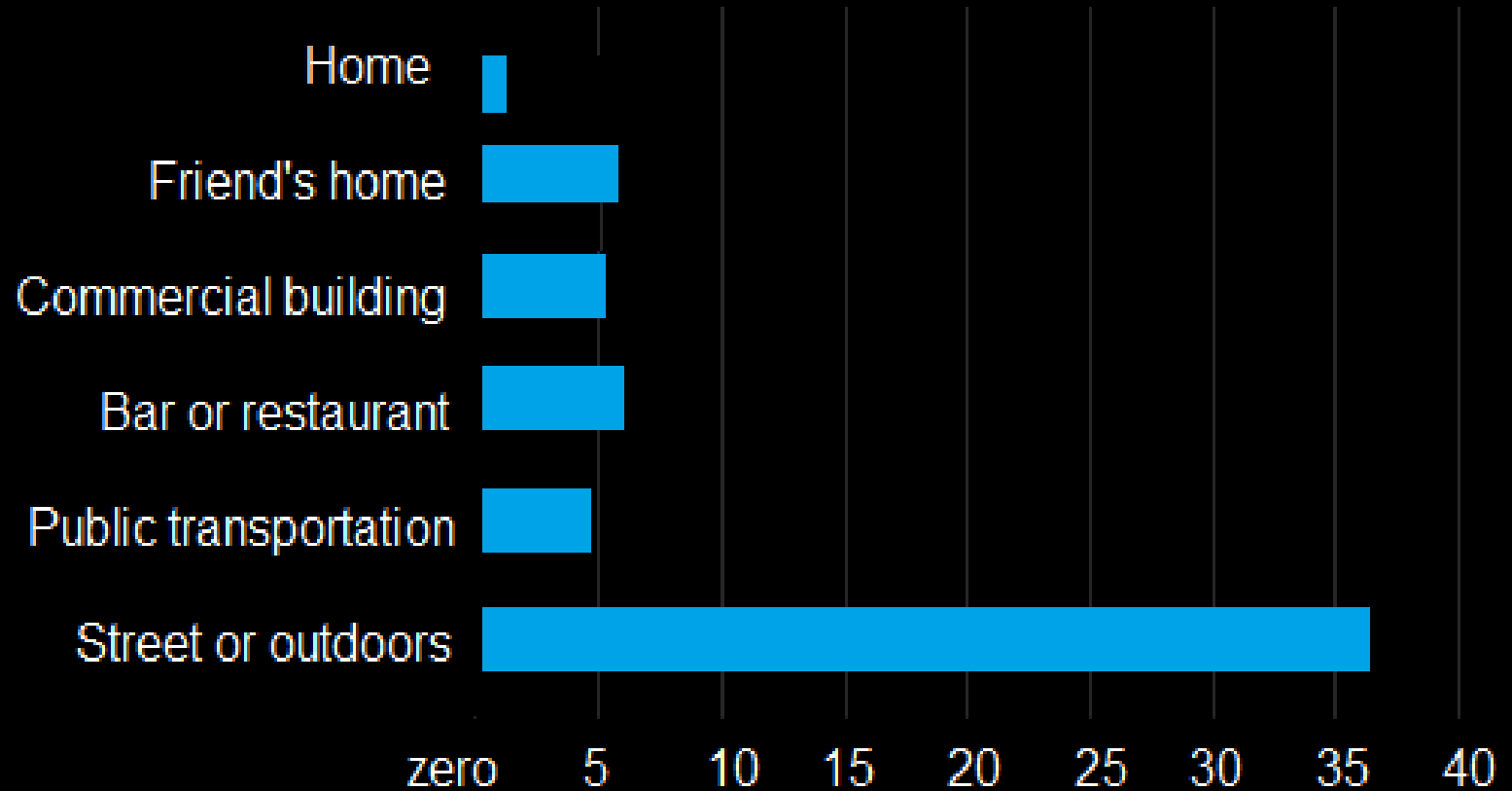
- Which minor crimes lead to major ones?
- Which annoyances accumulate?
- Which annoyances scare women?
- Which major crimes are hard to prevent anyway?

# Surveillance can be used to inform design and redesign of public space

- If problems are observed, where does it happen?
- What design changes can work?
- Surveillance is not just for arrest
- Can also be used to take people home or to social services
- Where are truant youths hanging out?
- When should people be asked to go home?

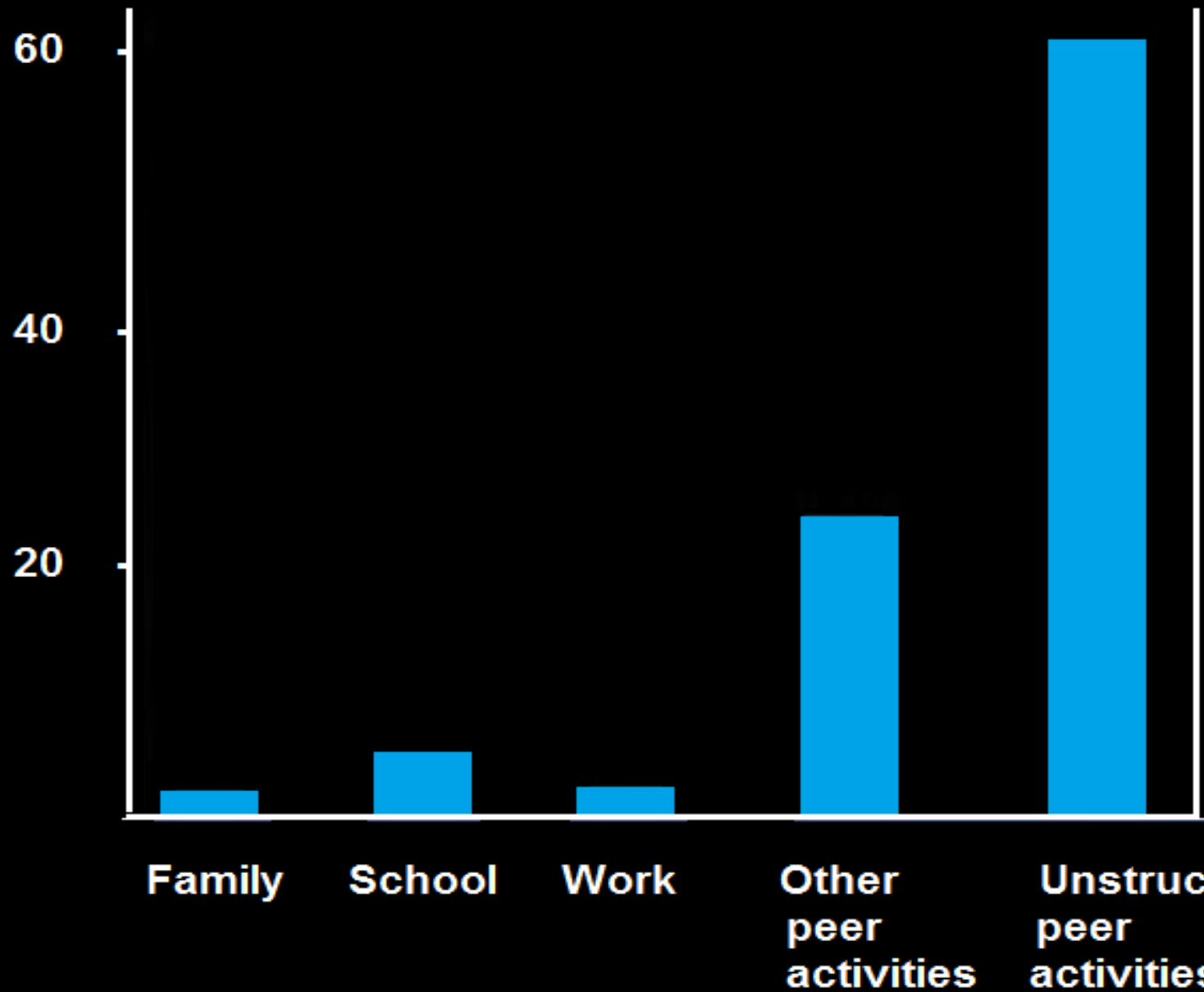


Figure 6.1 Women's risk of violent victimization per million person-hours in each setting



Hour for  
hour  
exposure to  
risk of  
victimization

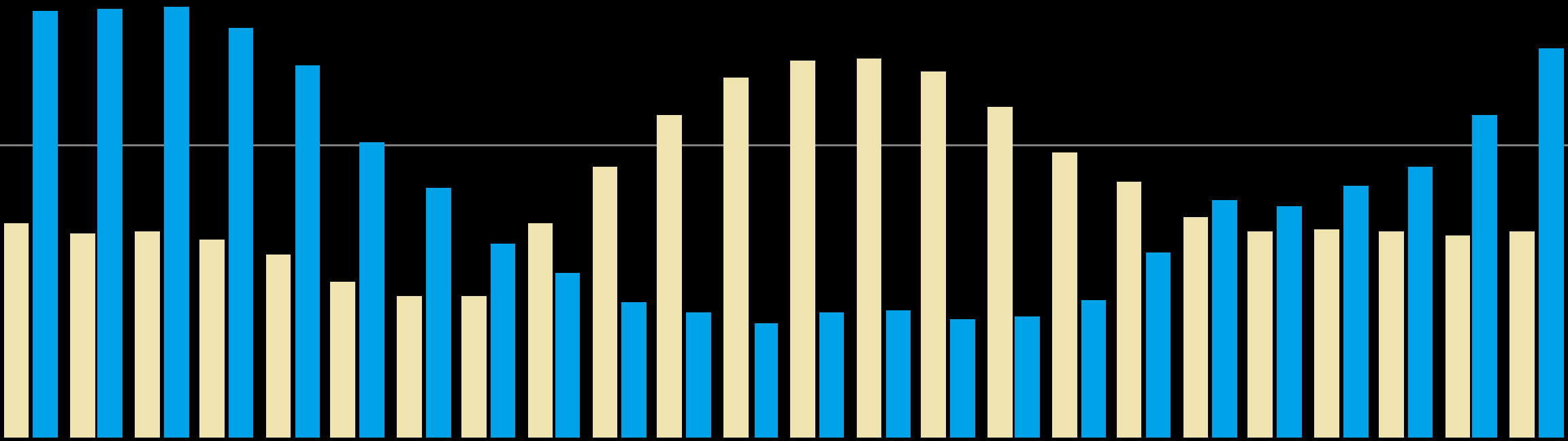
Adapted from Table 7.5, A.M. Lemieux (2011) *Risks of violence in major daily activities, United States, 2003-2005*. Doctoral dissertation. Rutgers University Graduate School.



Wikstrom  
data plotted -  
hour for hour  
risk of  
offending

■ Residential burglary

■ Commercial burglary



Wee hours

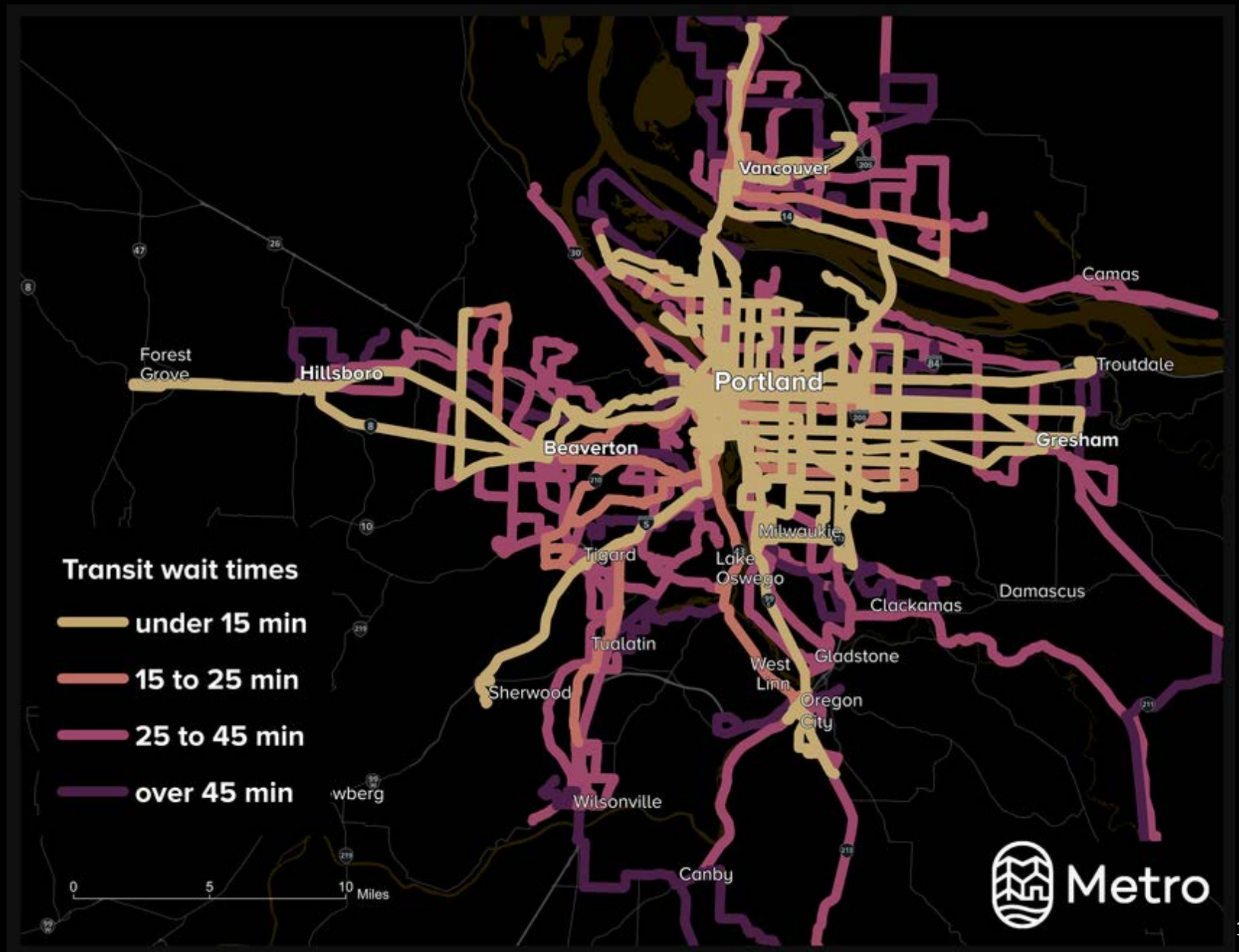
Midday

Night

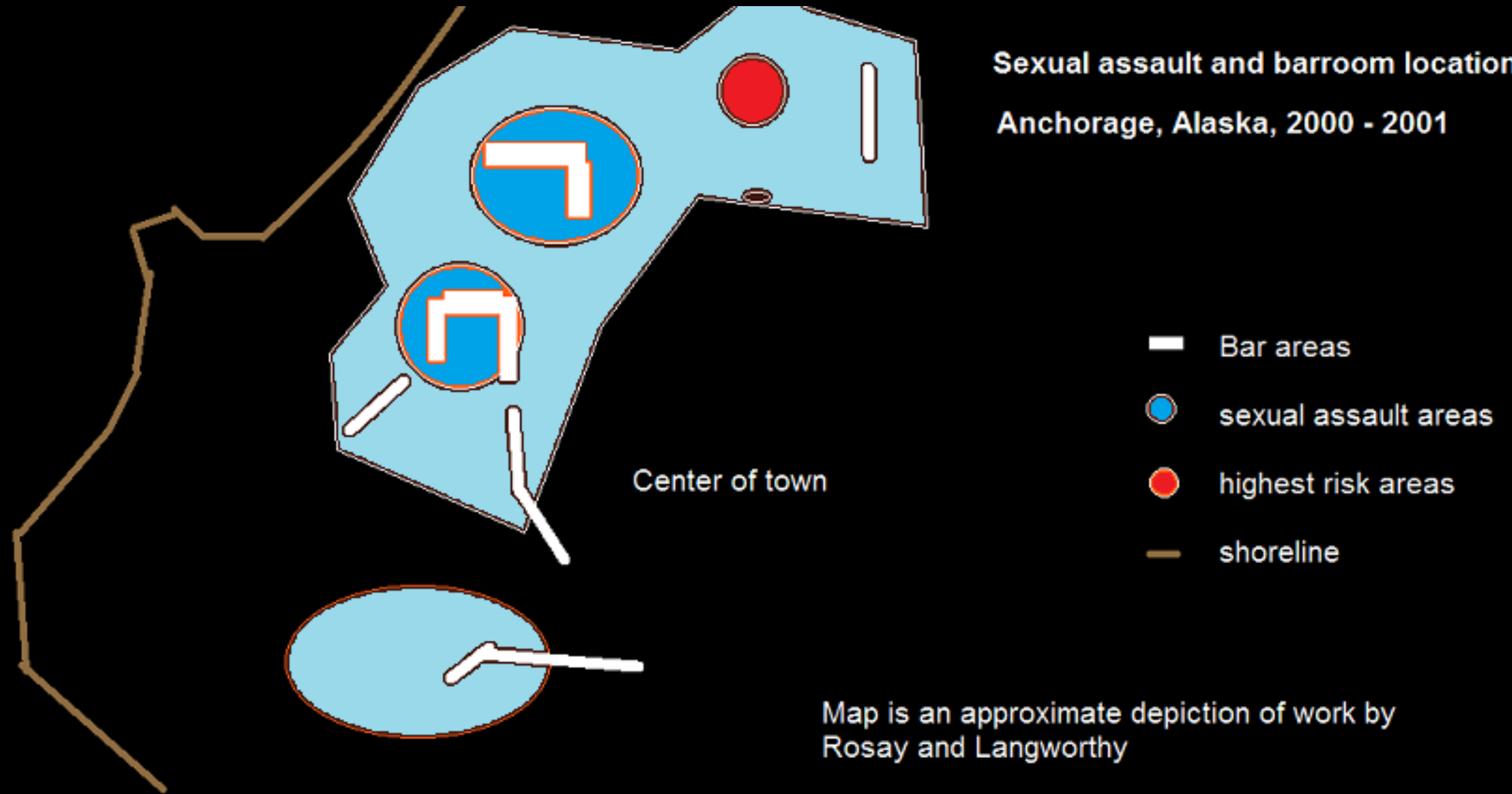
# Malignant mixes

- Barrooms and bus stops
- Schools and shopping areas
- Juvenile hangouts and elderly centers

# Transit wait times

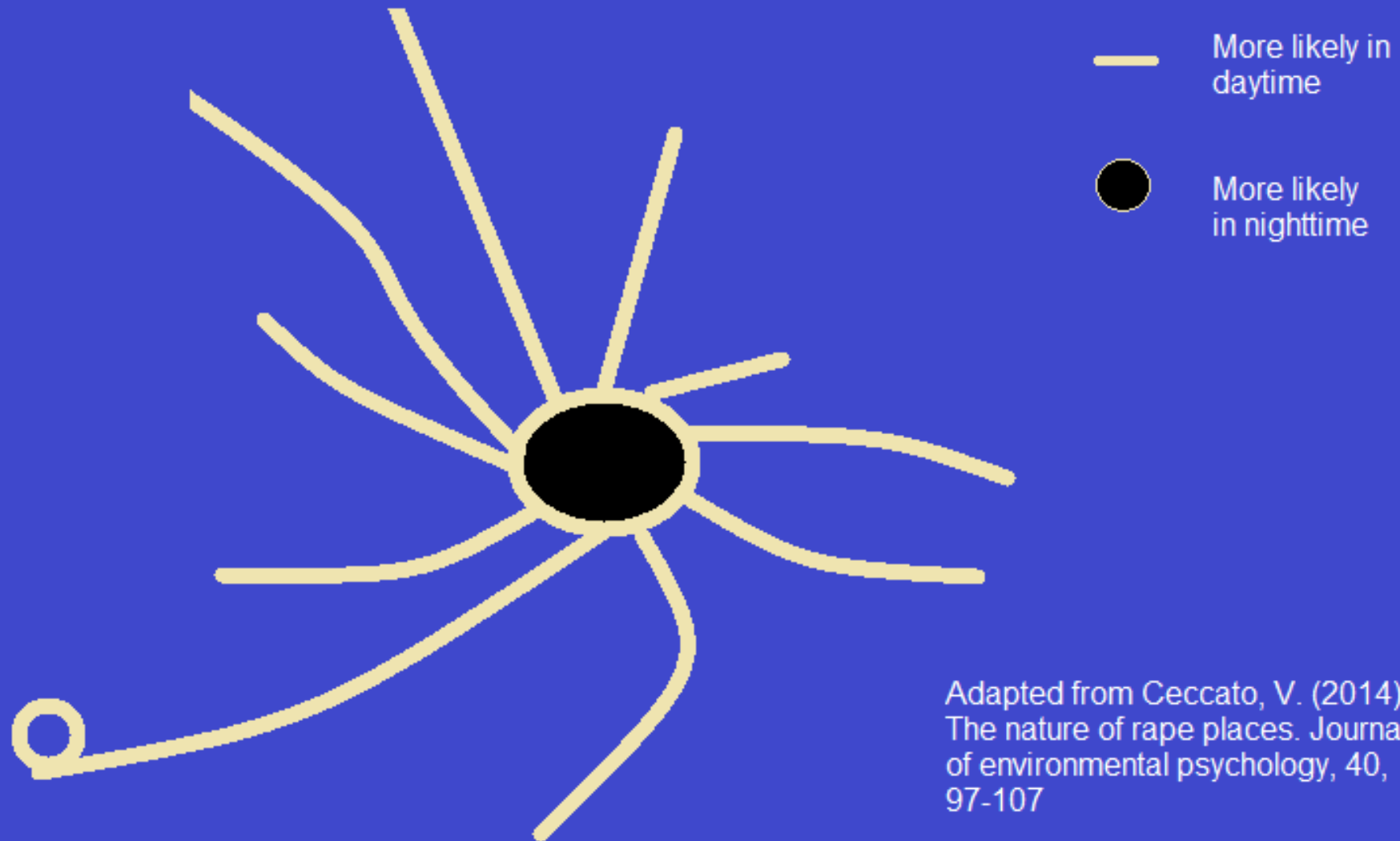


**Sexual assault and barroom locations,  
Anchorage, Alaska, 2000 - 2001**

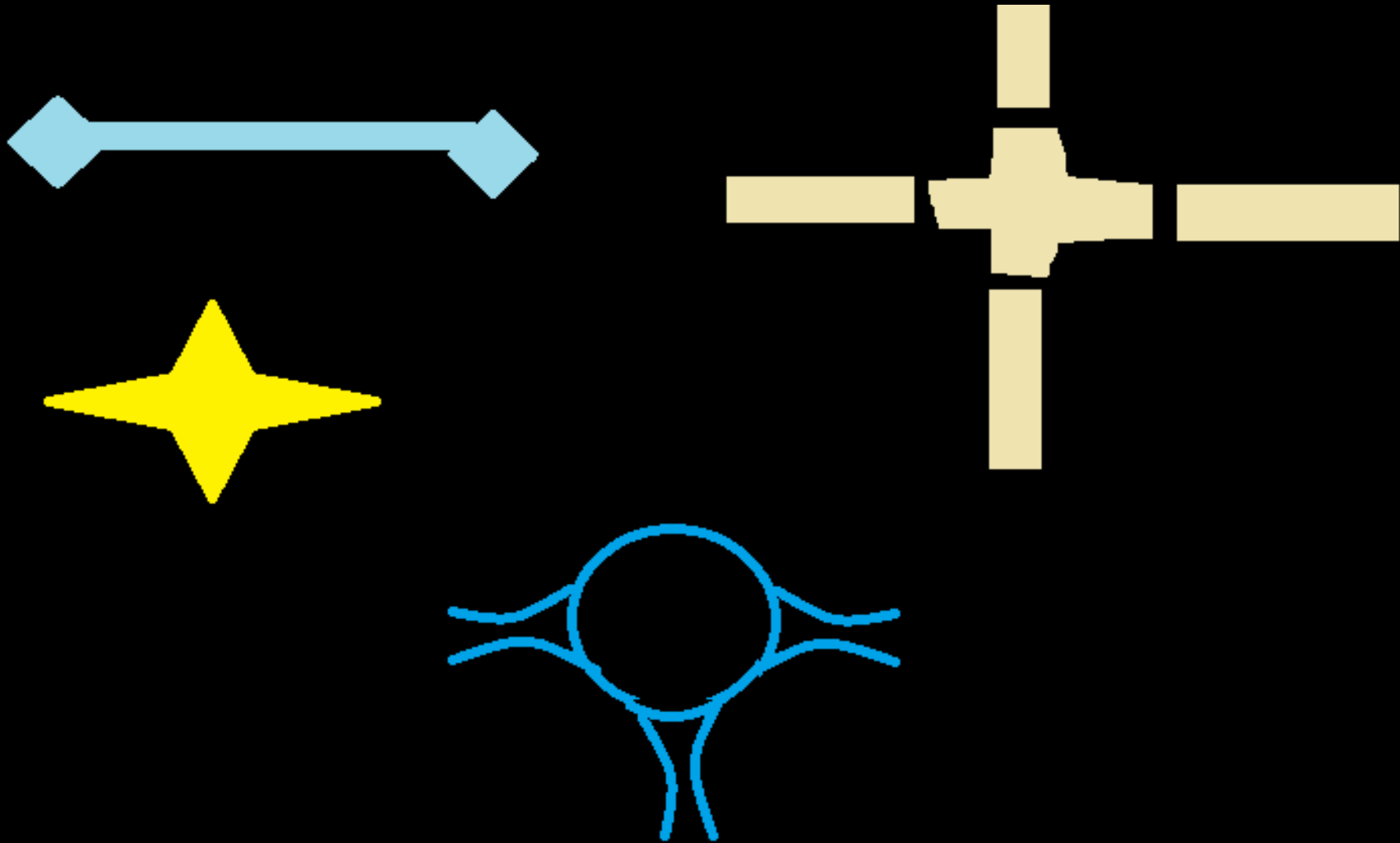


Map is an approximate depiction of work by  
Rosay and Langworthy

## In Stockholm, Forcible Rape Risk Appears to Radiate Outward from the City Center along Major Metro Train Routes



# Point, line, area combinations





Thank you  
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