

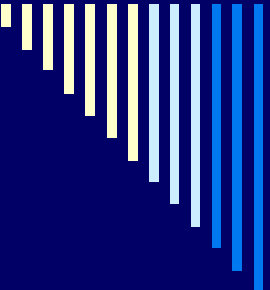

Antisocial behavior in cities: An experimental view

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Cities
can
be
fun !





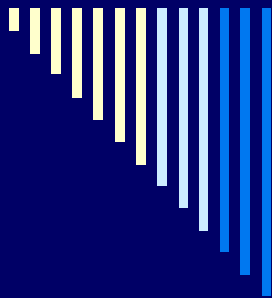
But cities have many problems too:
like danger and street crime





Antisocial behavior in cities

1. Urbanology: G. Simmel, S. Milgram
 2. Urban problems: Crime
 3. Urban crime experiments (1980s)
 4. Two solutions in New York City:
 5. Police, 1992+ “QOL enforcement”
 6. Citizens, 1979+ “Guardian Angels”
-



RAS: Peter I, 1724
IP RAS: Lomov 1971
APS: 1987
SPSSI: 1936





1a. Urbanology: sociologist
George Simmel (1905, Berlin)

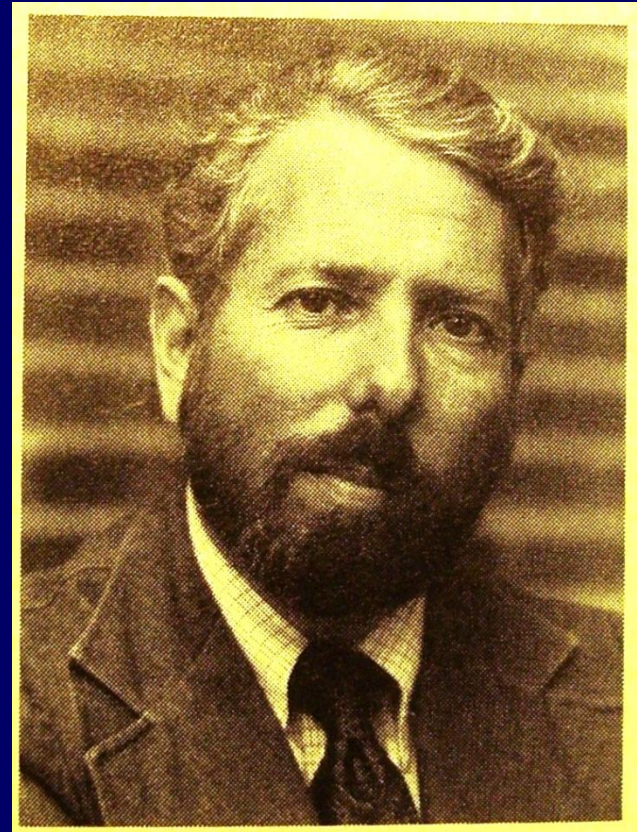
“Nervous energy”





1b. Urbanology: psychologist
Stanley Milgram (1970, NYC)

“Urban Ψ ”
and
“stimulus overload”





2a. Antisocial behavior in cities

*Ancient cities (Athens, Rome),
versus modern cities of 1-million +*

*Ancient cities = far more safe
(caravans, Barbarians)*

*Modern cities = far less safe
(thieves, gangs)*



2b. Antisocial behavior: crime

Table 1: Official U.S. crime rates, by community size. **

<u>Reported crimes in 1992 (in rate per 100,000) ...</u>	<u>Large cities</u>	<u>Small cities</u>	<u>Non- urban</u>
Total:	6272	5317	2026
Violent crimes:	871	486	220
Murder & manslaughter	10	5	5
Forcible rape	46	37	25
Robbery	323	70	16
Aggravated. assault	492	373	174
Property crimes:	5401	4830	1805
Burglary	1265	1012	661
Larceny theft	3378	3601	1036
Motor vehicle theft	758	217	109

** Source: Crimes reported to local police, in U.S.
Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States



2c. Antisocial behavior: Drugs

<u>Percentage reporting use in the past year of...</u>	<u>Large cities</u>	<u>Small cities</u>	<u>Non-urban</u>
Any illicit drug	12.1	10.4	10.3
Marijuana	9.4	7.8	7.6
Cocaine	2.8	2.1	2.2
Crack	0.6	0.2	0.4
Any hallucinogen	1.4	0.9	1.2
Inhalant (lifetime)	5.1	4.7	4.2
PCP (lifetime)	4.2	4.1	3.5
Heroin (lifetime)	1.0	0.7	0.8
Nonmedical psychother.	4.0	3.2	4.2
Alcohol	68.1	64.6	58.6
Cigarettes	30.2	31.7	32.6
Smokeless tobacco	3.1	4.7	8.7
Treatment for drug use	1.4	1.3	1.1

*The 1992 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, N=28,832. (courtesy of Janet C. ** Source: Greenblatt, SAMHSA*

3a. Urban crime experiments: 1980s

a. Theory:

Stimulus overload,
NYPD = 2%
apprehension

b. Method:

Field experiment





3b. Urban crime experiments: NYC

BYSTANDER BEHAVIOR

Reactions to crime by witnesses in New York City (N=330).

Help: 15%

Ignore: 46%

Notice: 29%

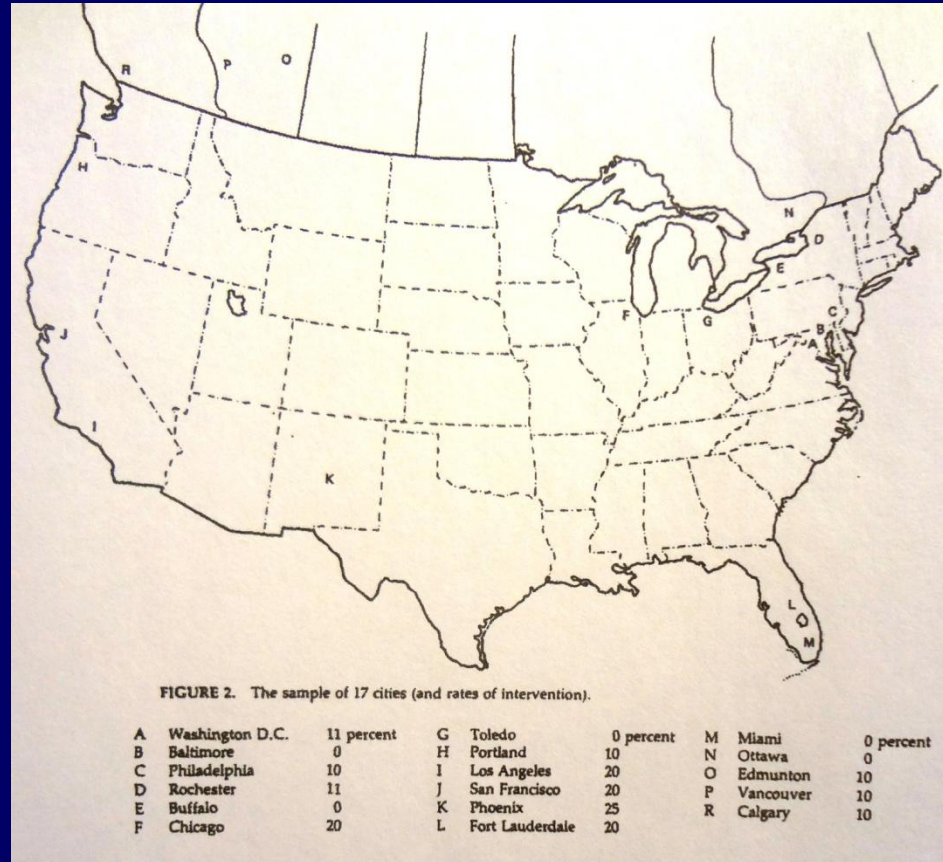
Inform: 2%

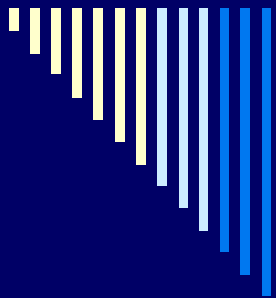
Intervene: 6%

"other:" (N=5)

* Takooshian & Bodinger, 1982

3b. Urban crime experiment findings: 13 cities in USA + 4 in Canada





3c. Urban crime experiments: Conclusions

“Across 13 US and 4 Canadian cities, experimenters were challenged in only 8.9% of the 638 "thefts." As expected, there was a challenge of men more than women ($r = .27$, $p < .001$), and poorly-dressed than well-dressed suspects ($r = -.13$, $p < .01$). Combining this with interviews of genuine street criminals, we find it is clear that bystander inaction encourages urban street crime. Solutions?

4. Two research-based NYC solutions to urban street crime





5a. Police: “QOL enforcement:” Controversial? Racist?

**Mean scores on Giuliani’s Quality of Life
(QOL) enforcement, by ethnicity**

“In recent months, NYPD police have increased enforcement of Quality-of-life, to improve things that bother most New Yorkers -- like loud noise, dangerous driving, jaywalking. For each of these topics, tell me if you disagree [=0], have no opinion [=1], or agree with police enforcement of it [=2]? “

5b. Police: “QOL enforcement”

	216	194	243	38	750	
	Hispanics	Blacks	Whites	Asians	Total (s.d.)	p =
a. jaywalking	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	0.92 (.87)	.52
b. littering	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.30 (.89)	.60
c. street vendors	.9	.9	.9	* 1.2	.91 (.86)	.12
d. pot-smoking	1.2	1.2	1.2	* .9	1.19 (.89)	.41
e. squeegees	1.0	1.0	1.2	.9	1.06 (.86)	.12
f. speeding	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.46 (.85)	.38
g. loitering	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.26 (.88)	.88
h. loud radios	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.24 (.89)	.36
i. bad taxi driving	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.30 (.86)	.79
j. graffiti	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.30 (.89)	.90
TOTAL 2003 [0 - 20]:	11.73	11.92	12.14	11.47	11.95 (3.48)	.86
TOTAL 2001 [0 - 20]:	15.2	15.3	14.6	15.5	15.01 (3.48)	.09

Note: * Significant diff., $p < .05$ Source: Reppetto, Takooshian & Tashjian, 2003



6a. Citizen action: Guardian Angels

1979, New York City: 13 volunteers

1980-1984: Controversial?

1980-2000: World increase in urban crime

2013: Guardian Angel chapters now in

130 cities in 17 nations

www.guardianangels.org

22 chapters in Japan alone

www.youtube.com/watch?v=3q0_HjtWo2w

6b. Citizen action: Guardian Angels





Conclusion?

Continue to find behavioral science solutions to urban problems, including crime

www.spssi.org/moscow



спасибо !