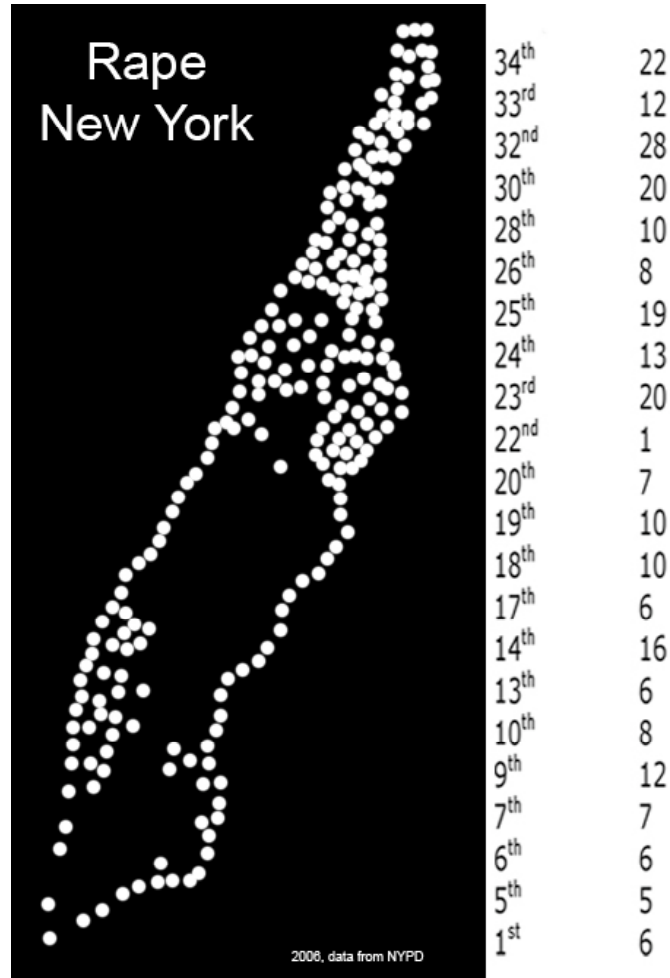


**Wealth as “the primary value.”**

In lower income level neighborhoods, violent crimes against a person are more prominent. In more affluent neighborhoods, crimes against property, rather than persons, are prevalent.



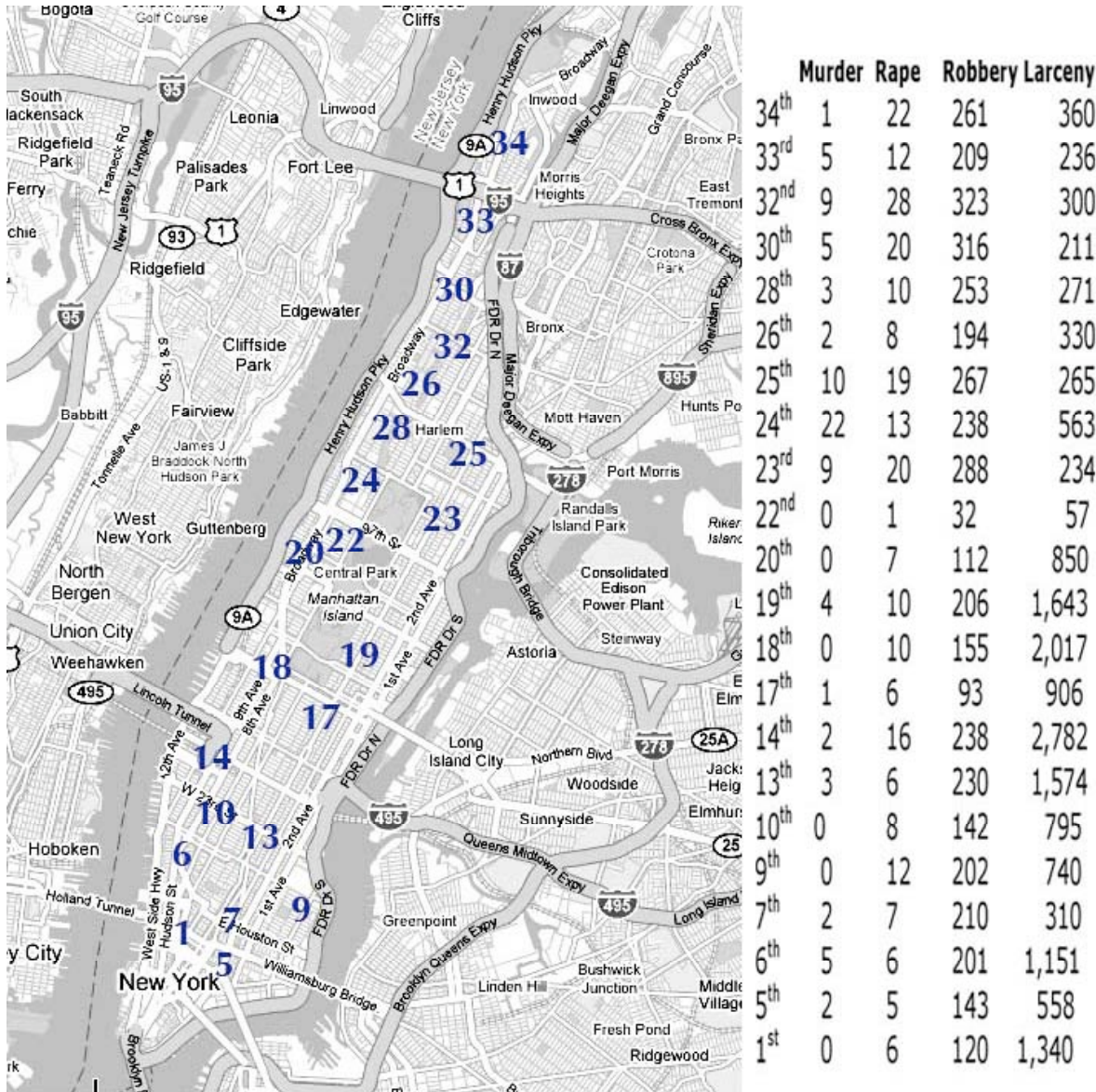
Looking at U.S. Bureau of Justice statistics, serious crimes in general have decreased. But while homicide, robbery and assault rates have declined, rape and burglary have remained stable for the last 15 years. Burglary and rape are crimes that occur mostly in or around the home. Burglary is breaking into a house or other building with the intent to commit theft. Perhaps the presence of police in the street has pushed crime indoors. Or perhaps police efforts are not directed toward domestic crime, which is less visible than street crime.

Rape is the ultimate invasion of privacy and often happens in private or semi-private places. Rape occurs at home or is committed by those with whom the victim feels at home. One out of four women is raped in or around her own residence. In this way, rape is domestic.... The fact that the gender of rape victims is predominately female and that traditionally, the place for women is in the house, may relate to the identification of home with a woman’s body.

Besides gender, there are secondary factors that come into play with rape. And in the same mode as gender, with the intention of excluding responsibilities, they are misrepresented and the reality of rape is again twisted. The fact that home is the number one place where rape occurs, and that a major percentage of rape is committed by a family member, implies that perpetrators are more

often systematic abusers than psychopaths, and indicates that something is wrong in the social structure. The fact that rapes relates to poverty, especially the poverty of the perpetrator, makes rape, to a certain extent, the default effect of economy and not simply a result of mental illness. Recognizing the link between social structure and rape implies not only the society is not taking responsibility for issues such as the safety inside buildings to prevent rapes, but also of rethinking living structures, such as the family. Recognizing the economical element in rape will imply not only trying to avoid poverty but also rethinking a system that believes that wealth is “the primary value.”

If wealth is the primary value, the value of a person is determined by how much the person has and the poor are valueless. If poor are considered valueless, they can be *taken* easily. If crime is a way of appropriation, crime against the poor will go towards their bodies, their chief property.



	LOW	MEDIUM	LARGE	
<b>Murder</b>	<b>0-10</b>	<b>0-3</b>	<b>3-6</b>	<b>7-10</b>
<b>Rape</b>	<b>0-28</b>	<b>0-8</b>	<b>9-18</b>	<b>19-28</b>
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>0-323</b>	<b>0-99</b>	<b>100-190</b>	<b>190-323</b>
<b>Gr. Larceny</b>	<b>0-2782</b>	<b>0-500</b>	<b>500-1500</b>	<b>1500-2782</b>

When looking at the numbers of the year's rapes in different NYPD precincts in Manhattan up to December 16, 2007, I started seeing a pattern. In Harlem's 30th precinct, the number of robberies, 316, exceeds the acts of larceny, 211. In the Upper East Side's 19th precinct, the number of robberies is 206 however, larceny, a non-violent crime where the victim's physical body isn't directly assaulted, increases nine-fold to 1,643. The number of rapes in 19th is half of the 30th precinct. In Harlem, as in other lower income level neighborhoods, violent crimes against a person are more prominent. In The Upper East Side, as in other more affluent neighborhoods, crimes against property, rather than persons, are prevalent.

NYPD -MANHATAN POLICE PRECINCTS January 1 to December 16 2007

Attack against	BODY		PROPERTY	
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Gr. Larceny
<u>1st Precinct</u> 16 Ericsson Place	0	6	120	1,340
<u>5th Precinct</u> 19 Elizabeth Street	2	5	143	558
<u>6th Precinct</u> 233 West 10 Street	5	6	201	1,151
<u>7th Precinct</u> 19 1/2 Pitt Street	2	7	210	310
<u>9th Precinct</u> 130 Avenue C	0	12	202	740
<u>10th Precinct</u> 230 West 20th Street	0	8	142	795
<u>13th Precinct</u> 230 East 21st Street	3	6	230	1,574
<u>14th Precinct</u> 357 West 35th Street	2	16	238	2,782
<u>17th Precinct</u> 167 East 51st Street	1	6	93	906
<u>18th Precinct</u> 306 West 54th Street	0	10	155	2,017
<u>19th Precinct</u> 153 East 67th Street	4	10	206	1,643
<u>20th Precinct</u> 120 West 82nd Street	0	7	112	850
<u>22nd Precinct</u> (central Park transverse)	0	1	32	57
<u>23rd Precinct</u> 162 East 102nd Street	9	20	288	234
<u>24th Precinct</u> 151 West 100th Street	2	13	238	563
<u>25th Precinct</u> 120 East 119th Street	10	19	267	265
<u>26th Precinct</u> 520 West 126th Street	2	8	194	330
<u>28th Precinct</u> 2271-89 8th Avenue	3	10	253	271
<u>30th Precinct</u> 451 West 151st Street	5	20	316	211
<u>32nd Precinct</u> 250 West 135th Street	9	28	323	300
<u>33rd Precinct</u> 2207 Amsterdam Avenue	5	12	209	236
<u>34th Precinct</u> 4295 Broadway	1	22	261	360

*Larceny: The unlawful taking and removing of another's personal property with the intent of permanently depriving the owner; theft. Robbery: taking of the property of another from his or her person or in his or her immediate presence, against his or her will, by violence or intimidation.*

By examining the relation between the frequency of violent crimes against individuals, versus the non-violent crimes and where they happen in Manhattan, one sees a major violent crime zone versus a non-violent crime zone. The mental limit that is necessary to cross to harm a body is physically marked by 110th street at the northern edge of Central Park. Central Park marks a border between an affluent and a lower income level neighborhood. Crimes involving bodily harm, such as murder, rape and robbery, occur north of central park: Harlem. It is not that Harlem has more crime, in numbers, than other areas in Manhattan, but that the crimes are more severe.

