

Our Crime Hunch mission:
“We reverse-engineer creative criminality, using technologies that make humans more professionally and societally significant not less.”

Solving law-enforcement and national security's biggest challenges



Our problem: "dark figure"

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What is "dark figure"?

Although an organized reporting system exists that includes the UCR, NIBRS, NVCS and self-reports, an even greater number of unreported crimes form the dark figure of crime.

The term "dark figure of crime" was first used by the Belgian mathematician and sociologist Adolphe Quetelet in 1832.

The dark figure of crime is crime that is neither reported nor recorded by law enforcement agencies.

The dark figure includes criminal incidents/occurrences that meet the definition of recordable crime that are not recorded in official statistics.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/9781118517383.wbeccj248>

What is dark figure?

To recap,
dark figure
constitutes
crimes that
aren't
reported.
This may be
due to the
fact that ...

... its victims fear to report them because of the criminals themselves, or because of law-enforcement inefficacy and failure to deliver;

... its victims don't realise that what has been happening actually is a crime;

... its victims are simply faced with currently undetectable criminal activity; or

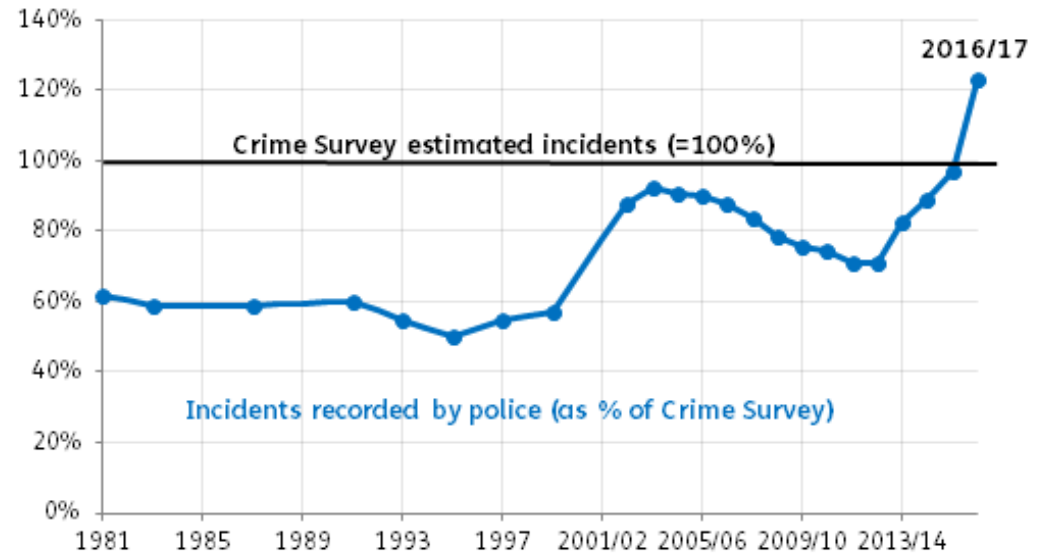
... its victims are simply faced with law-enforcement officers, nation-state security personnel, and private security employees who themselves participate in and promote "dark figure spaces, processes, and opportunities", as actively as the criminals do.

Dark figure in England & Wales


<https://fullfact.org/crime/crime-england-and-wales/>

The gap in how crime is measured

Police recorded crime as a proportion of incidents estimated by Crime Survey for England and Wales (using comparable subset)



Source: ONS User guide to crime statistics for England and Wales, January 2018, figure 4

An aerial photograph of a city skyline, likely Shanghai, featuring numerous skyscrapers and a large green park area in the foreground. The sky is overcast with grey clouds. An orange horizontal bar is located in the top left corner.

Our journey: traditional crime, legal crime and neo-crime

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We define three types of crime

1. Traditional crime:

1. what citizens see in mainstream media;
2. what ordinary people understand as being crime;
3. includes petty, major, and national security crimes.

2. Legal crime (or zemiology – in other words, societal harm which is not currently against the law):

- here, criminals have either previously ensured no laws are made to criminalise their chosen behaviours, or they carry out traditionally legal activities which society now perceives as harmful.

3. Neo-crime:

- here we choose to define neo-crime as criminal activity which cannot be anticipated, predicted, defined or pursued on the basis of previous and/or current experiences and events.

Potential high-level priorities for our clients

1. Neo-terrorism on the individual (NoI) - what we call a tech-driven, long-term gaslighting of specific and targeted individuals.
2. Neo-crime – crime which cannot currently be defined or evidenced on the basis of previous experiences and events: we believe it involves a growing incidence of AI- and big data-driven criminal activity. Historically known as "dark figure".
3. Legal crime – what has been known as "zemiology" (societal harm) for a while. It allows leading public-facing actors to control how democracy delivers its outcomes, and how representative these outcomes may be. In this definition, we include all kinds of extremism in political and sociocultural activities, but other activities can also be contemplated here.

Potential high-level priorities from your personal point of view and experience crime and national security


1. My front-of-mind pain-point on this Crime Hunch crime journey is ...
2. The second most important pain-point that occurs to me is ...
3. Our third in the list would probably be ...



Our solution

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Create an open-sourced core
library of hunch validation
tools

+

one example front-end

=


100 days of development
time

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Contact:
Mil Williams
email –
mil@betterbiz.me
Web –
betterbizme.com

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Copyright:
Better Biz Me Ltd
Company Number: 11541523
Registered Office:
Better Biz Me Ltd
3rd Floor, 44 Peter Street
Manchester M2 5GP
England, United Kingdom

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