## Contents

*Acknowledgements*  

### 1 Introduction  

1.1 The geography of crime  
1.2 A brief history of GIS and crime mapping  
1.3 Using GIS in policing and to prevent crime  
1.4 The audience for this book  
1.5 The content and structure of the book  
1.6 Putting it all in perspective  
Case study: Crime mapping in Lincoln, Nebraska  
Further reading  
References  

### 2 Mapping and the Criminal Justice Environment  

Learning Objectives  
2.1 Introduction  
2.2 The terminology of services in the criminal justice environment  
2.3 The spatial hierarchy of the criminal justice system and crime reduction services  
Case study: Policing across the spatial hierarchy in the UK – The National Intelligence Model  
2.4 The geographical jurisdiction of law enforcement and crime reduction services  
2.5 The use of crime mapping in law enforcement and crime reduction  
Case study: Using GIS to monitor the effect of alley-gating schemes  
2.6 Summary  
Further reading  
References
### Contents

#### 5 Spatial Statistics for Crime Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Learning Objectives</th>
<th>115</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Introduction</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Spatial processes</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3 Centrographic statistics</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4 Estimates of spatial dependence</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case study: The application of Moran’s $I$ on burglary at the state level in the United States of America</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5 Spatial regression models</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case study: A spatial lag model of anonymous narcotics tips in Philadelphia, USA</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case study: Local spatial processes with Geographically Weighted Regression</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6 Summary</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further reading</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 6 Identifying Crime Hotspots

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Learning Objectives</th>
<th>145</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1 Introduction</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2 When is a hotspot ‘hot’?</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3 Point maps</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4 Geographic boundary thematic mapping</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5 Grid thematic mapping</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6 Continuous surface smoothing methods</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case study: Mapping hotspots of thefts of vehicles in Camden, London</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.7 Local Indicators of Spatial Association (LISA) statistics</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.8 Considering the underlying population</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case study: Identifying street crime risk hotspots in the West End of London using pedestrian counts</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.9 Predictive crime mapping</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.10 Summary</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further reading</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 7 Mapping Crime with Local Community Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Learning Objectives</th>
<th>183</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.1 Introduction</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2 What are crime reduction partnerships?</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3 Mapping and the benefits of partnership working</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Case study: Comparing the perception of where crime happens with where crime actually happens 187
7.4 Partnership data 189
Case study: Crime And Disorder Information Exchange (CADDIE), Sussex, England 195
7.5 Information sharing 199
Case study: The Amethyst Crime and Disorder Information Hub, Cornwall, England 211
7.6 Combining data from different geographic units 213
7.7 Summary 219
Further reading 220
References 221

8 Mapping and Analysing Change Over Time 223
Learning Objectives 223
8.1 Introduction 223
8.2 The timeline 225
8.3 Temporal resolution and querying a temporal database 228
8.4 Comparing two distributions 231
8.5 Mapping temporal change with graphs 235
8.6 Using animation 240
8.7 Quantifying change over time 245
8.8 Aoristic analysis 251
Case study: Aoristic analysis of vehicle crime in Sydney’s Eastern Suburbs 253
8.9 Summary 254
Further reading 255
References 255

9 Mapping for Operational Police Activities 257
Learning Objectives 257
9.1 Introduction 258
9.2 CompStat 259
Case study: CompStat mapping in the Philadelphia Police Department 264
Case study: CompStat from a management perspective 268
9.3 Intelligence products in the UK 271
9.4 Repeat victimisation 274
9.5 The hotspot matrix 277
Case study: A street crime hotspot matrix 281
9.6 Summary 283
Further reading 283
References 284

10 Tactical and Investigative Crime Mapping Applications 287
Learning Objectives 287
10.1 Introduction 288
10.2 Understanding offenders 290
10.3 The journey to crime 296
Case study: The journey to crime and the ‘self-containment index’ 302
10.4 Geographic profiling 302
Case study: Geographic profile for Operation Lynx 305
10.5 Using maps as evidence 309
Case study: Using maps as evidence in a murder trial in Florida 310
10.6 Detecting offenders through their self-selection 312
Case study: Self-selection of offenders through illegal parking in disabled parking bays 315
10.7 Summary 317
Further reading 318
References 318

11 Policing the Causes of Crime 323
Learning Objectives 323
11.1 Introduction – the level of strategic crime control 324
11.2 Policing for crime reduction 325
Case study: Supporting strategic crime analysis in London, England 332
11.3 Analysing the underlying drivers of crime 333
11.4 The geography of neighbourhood studies 340
Case study: Street corner geography for street corner problems? 345
11.5 Summary 348
Further reading 348
References 349

12 Crime Map Cartography 353
Learning Objectives 353
12.1 Introduction – the purpose of the map 353
12.2 Design considerations 355
12.3 Visual variables and colour 366
12.4 Thematic maps of areal data 373