

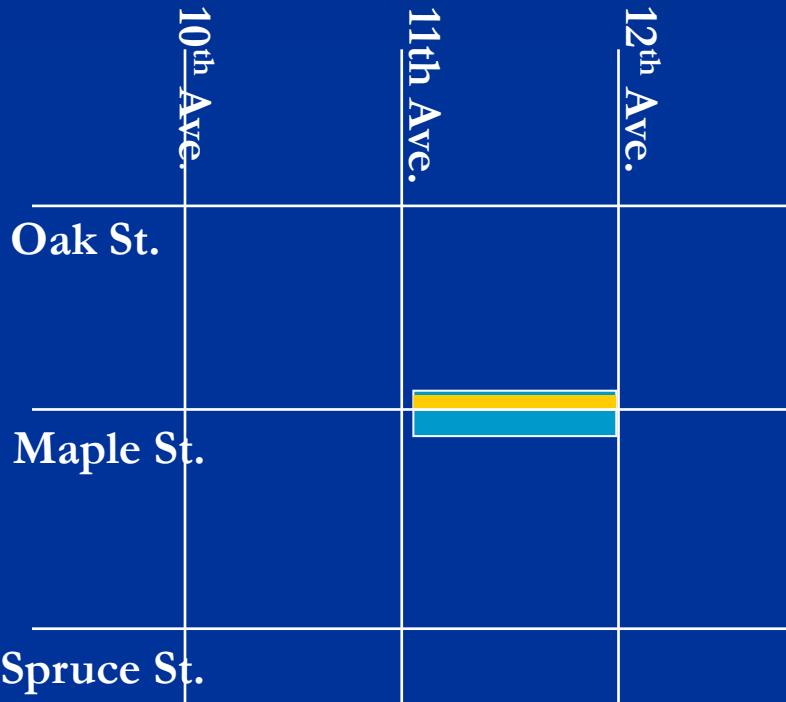


# The Importance of Micro Geographic Units in Understanding Crime Trends

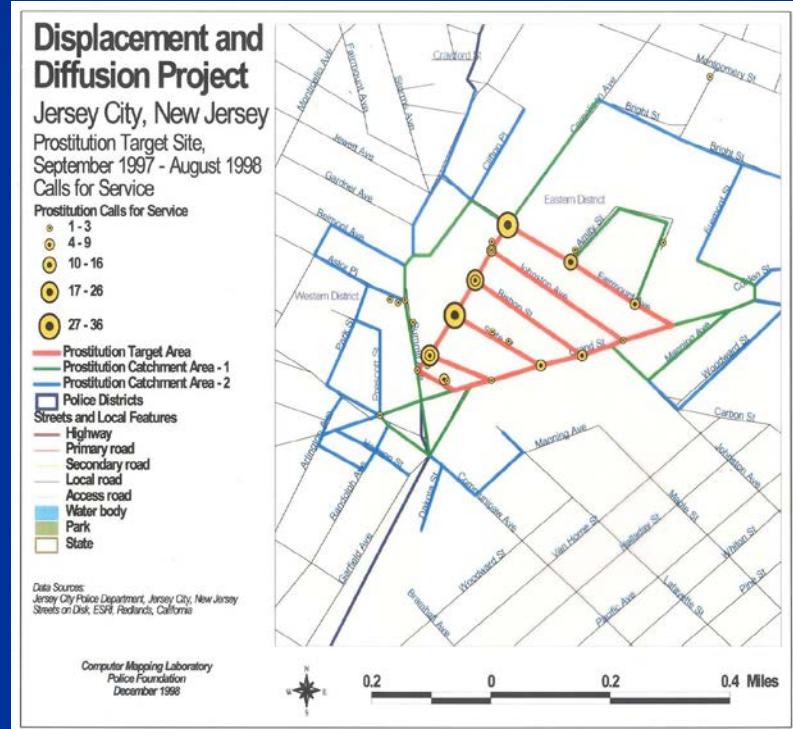
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George Mason University  
Hebrew University

# The Criminology of Place and Hot Spots of Crime: Micro Geographic Units of Analysis

## The Street Segment



## Cluster-- Street Segments (Weisburd et al., 2006)



# What I am Going to Talk About Today

- The concentration of crime at place.
- The difference between trends of crime concentrations and trends of crime in a city.
- The variability of crime trends at a micro geographic level.
- The geographic heterogeneity of crime trends within communities.

# CRIME CONCENTRATIONS

# Crime Concentrations at Addresses

Sherman et al., 1989

Pierce et al., (1986)

| No. of Calls | Observed No. of Places | Expected No. of Places | Cumulative % of Places | Cumulative % of Calls |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 0            | 45,561                 | 6,854                  | 100%                   | —                     |
| 1            | 35,858                 | 19,328                 | 60.4                   | 100.0                 |
| 2            | 11,318                 | 27,253                 | 29.2                   | 88.9                  |
| 3            | 5,683                  | 25,618                 | 19.4                   | 81.9                  |
| 4            | 3,508                  | 18,060                 | 14.4                   | 76.7                  |
| 5            | 2,299                  | 10,186                 | 11.4                   | 72.4                  |
| 6            | 1,678                  | 4,787                  | 9.4                    | 68.8                  |
| 7            | 1,250                  | 1,929                  | 7.9                    | 65.7                  |
| 8            | 963                    | 680                    | 6.8                    | 63.0                  |
| 9            | 814                    | 213                    | 6.0                    | 60.6                  |
| 10           | 652                    | 60                     | 5.3                    | 58.4                  |
| 11           | 506                    | 15                     | 4.7                    | 56.3                  |
| 12           | 415                    | 4                      | 4.3                    | 54.6                  |
| 13           | 357                    | 1                      | 3.9                    | 53.1                  |
| 14           | 297                    | 0                      | 3.6                    | 51.7                  |
| 15>          | 3,841                  | 0                      | 3.3                    | 50.4                  |

mean = 2.82     $\chi^2 = 301,376$     df = 14    p < .0001

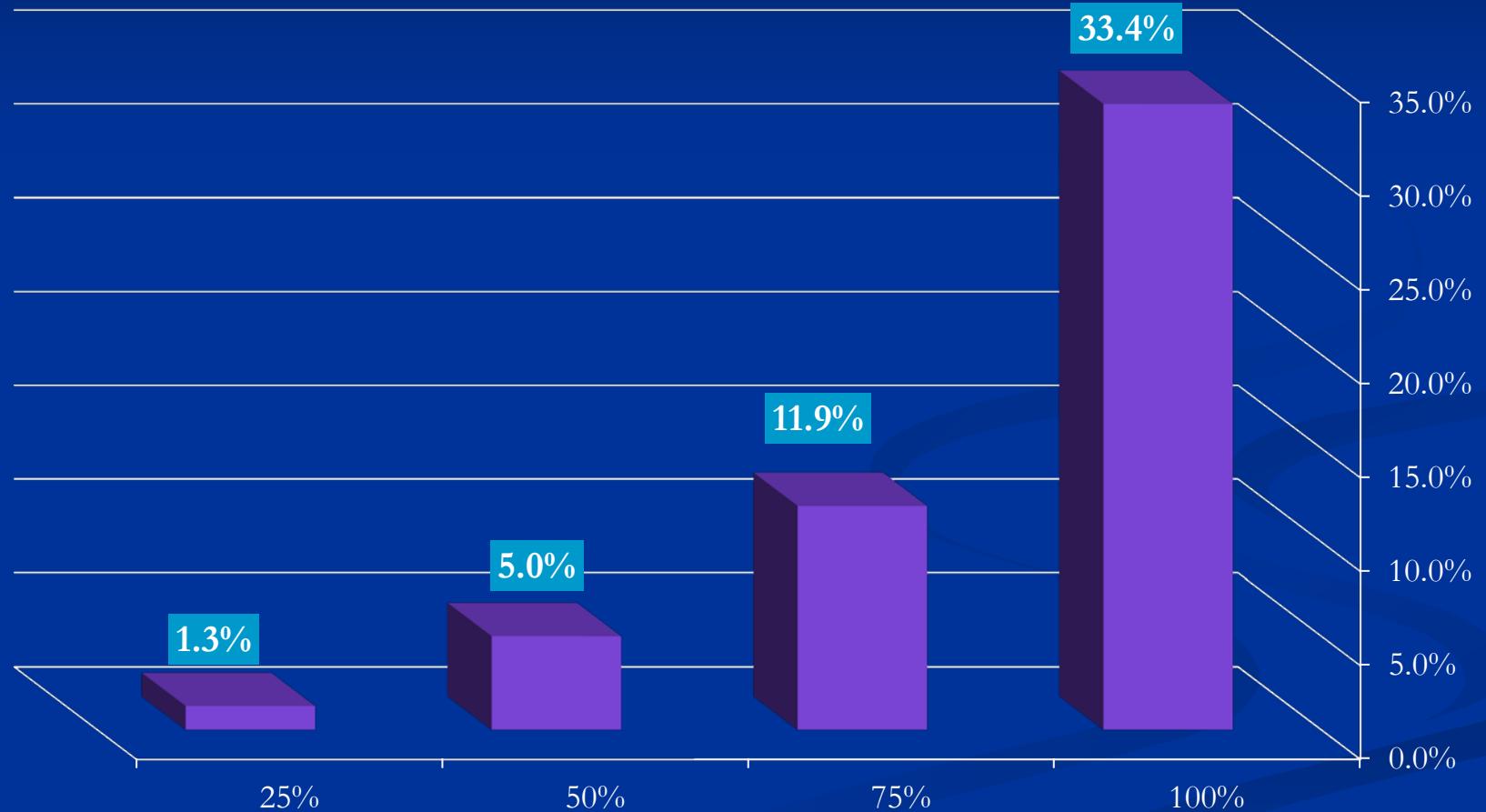
| Annual Rate of Demand for Services per Street Address | Percent of All Street Addresses | Percent of Total Demand for Police Services |
|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 or more   | 80.79                           | 100.00                                      |
| 2 or more   | 43.64                           | 91.00                                       |
| 3 or more   | 30.10                           | 84.44                                       |
| 4 or more   | 22.87                           | 79.18                                       |
| 5 or more   | 18.32                           | 74.78                                       |
| 10 or more  | 8.66                            | 59.62                                       |
| 20 or more  | 3.64                            | 50.13                                       |
| 30 or more  | 2.01                            | 34.01                                       |
| 40 or more  | 1.27                            | 27.86                                       |
| 50 or more  | .86                             | 23.56                                       |
| 75 or more  | .40                             | 16.79                                       |
| 100 or more   | .22                             | 13.13                                       |
| 150 or more   | .09                             | 9.36  |
| Total Number of Cases                                 | 703,830 <sup>1</sup>            | 2,905,440 <sup>2</sup>                      |

# Crime Concentrations at Street Segments: New York

|   | 2009     |      | 2010     |      |
|---|----------|------|----------|------|
|   | <i>n</i> | %    | <i>n</i> | %    |
| Incidents in the Top 10% of the Street Segments | 229,236  | 68.9 | 232,192  | 69.6 |
| Incidents in the Top 5% of the Street Segments  | 173,591  | 52.2 | 175,571  | 52.6 |
| Incidents in the Top 1% of the Street Segments  | 51,454   | 24.5 | 82,005   | 24.6 |

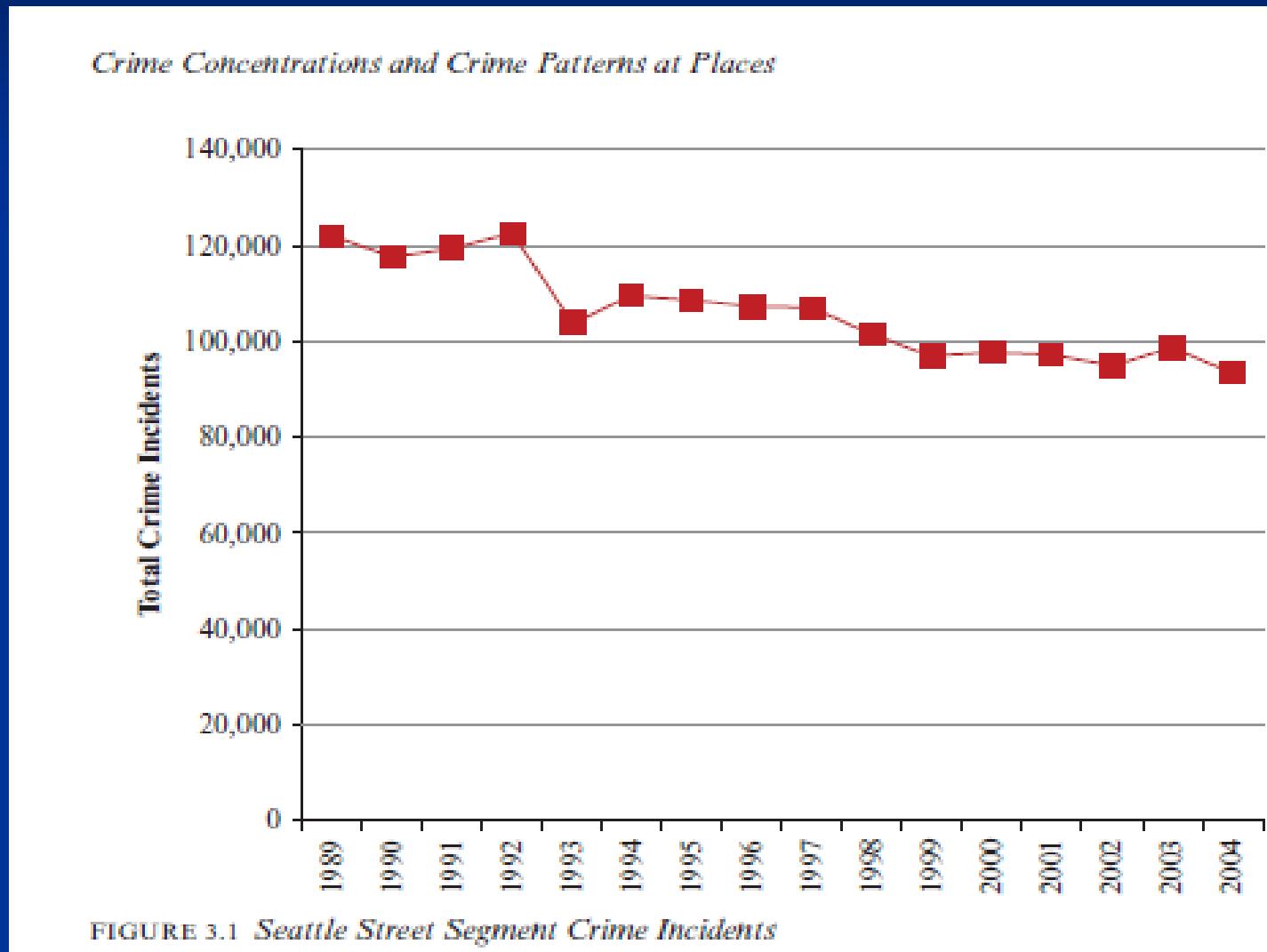
# Crime Concentrations at Street Segments: Tel Aviv

(Crime Incidents=31,550; Street Segments=17,160)

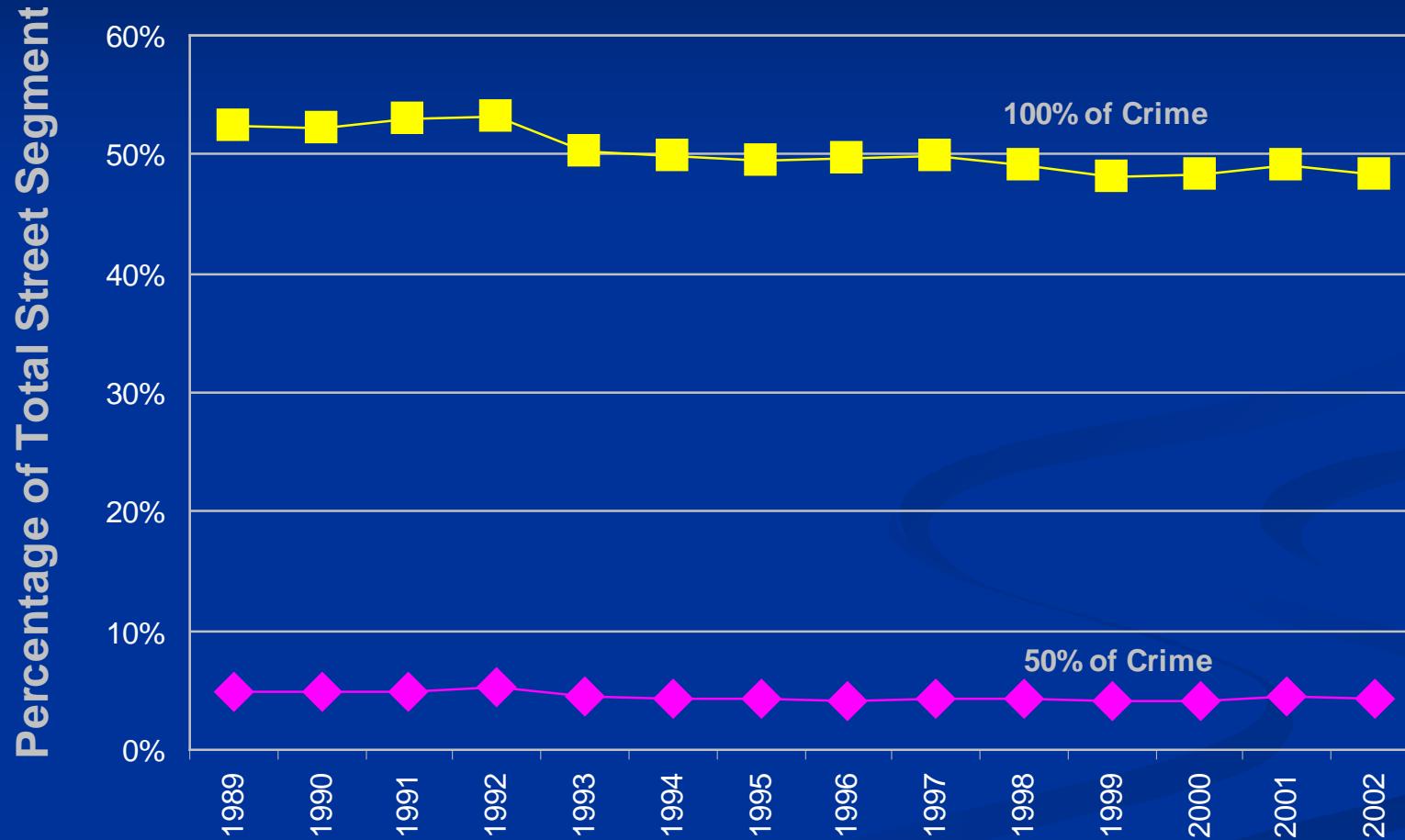


# CRIME RATE TRENDS VS CRIME CONCENTRATION TRENDS

# Seattle Crime Trends



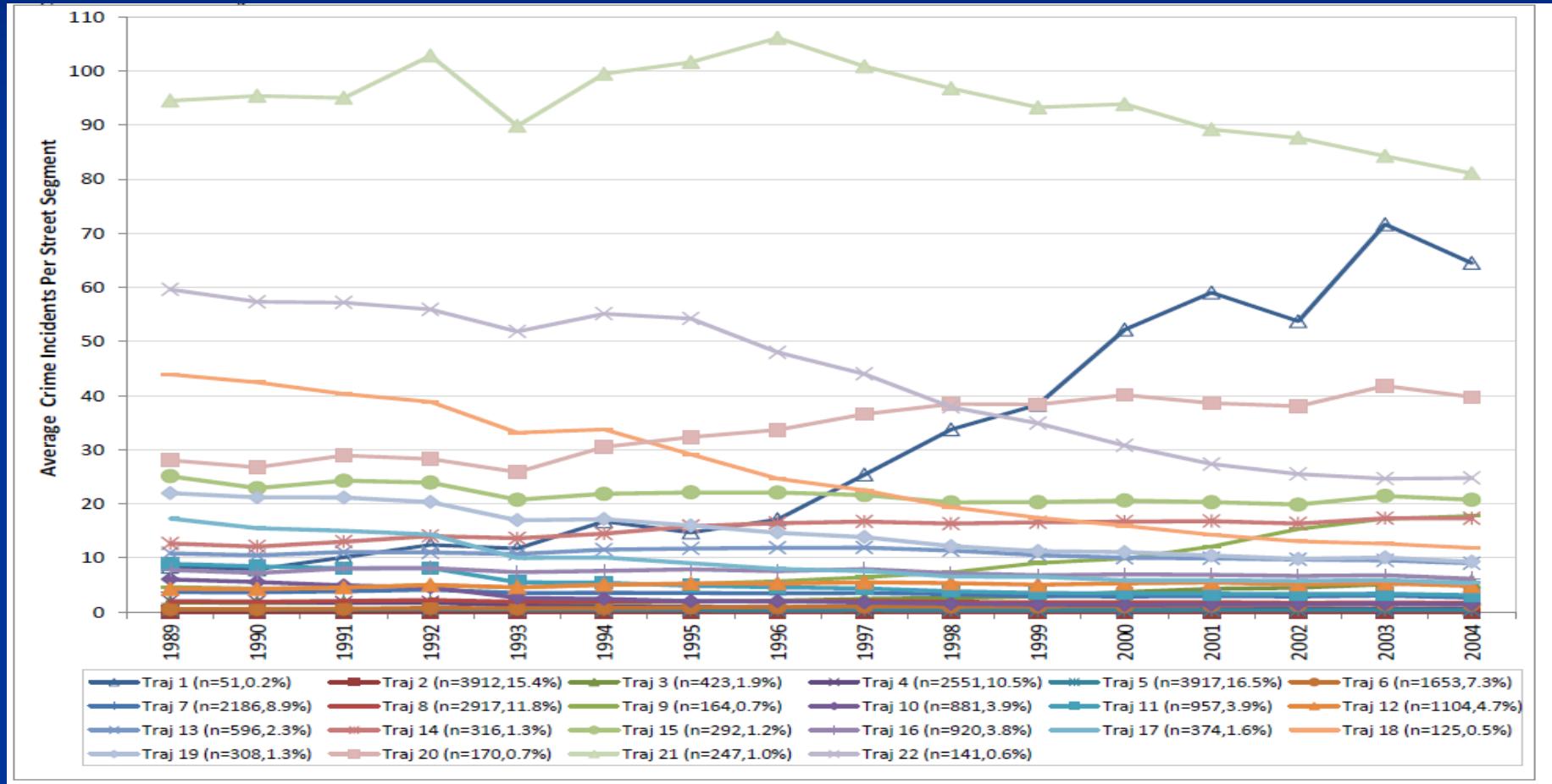
# Trend of Crime Concentrations



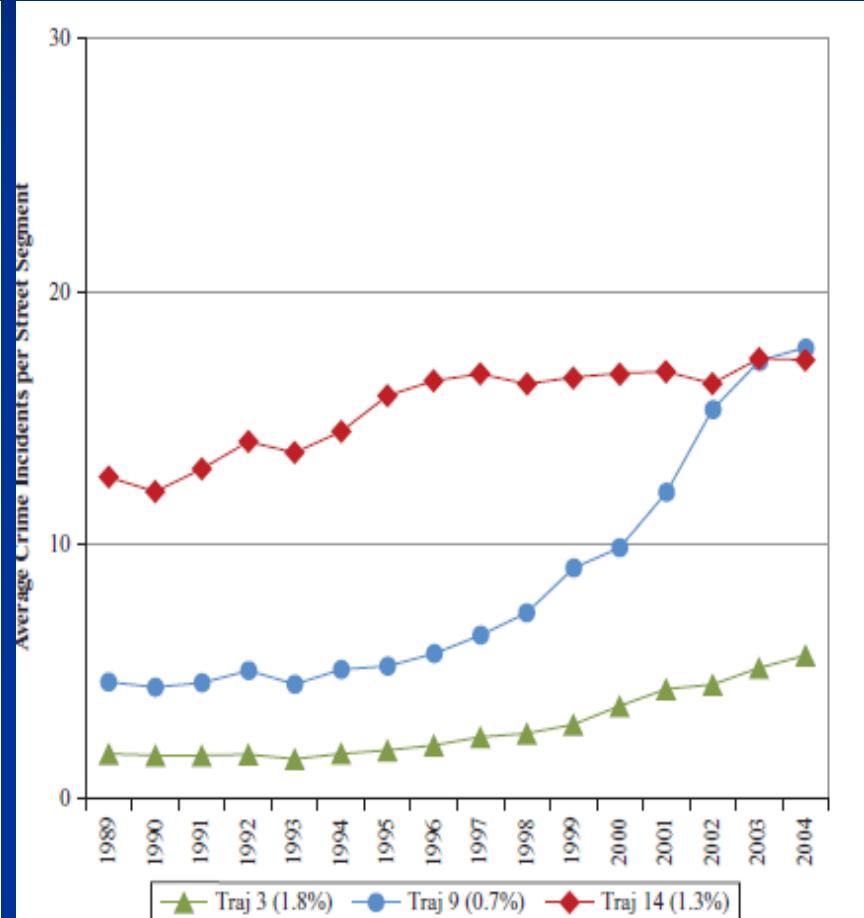
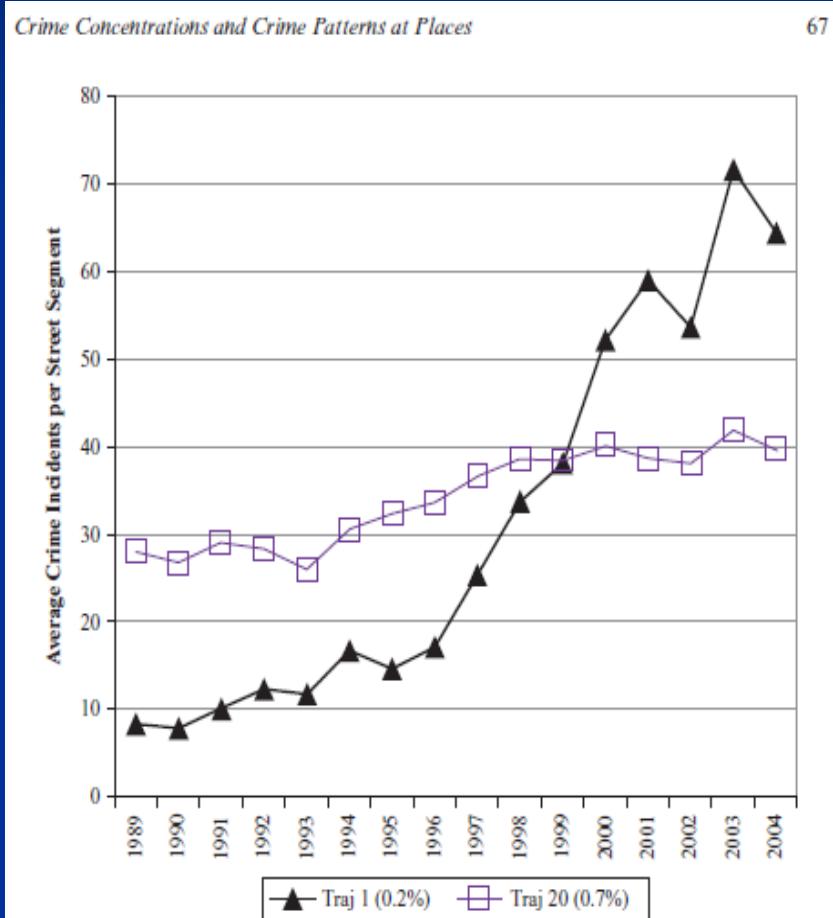
Weisburd, David, Shawn Bushway, Cynthia Lum, and Sue-Ming Yang. (2004). Trajectories of Crime at Places: A Longitudinal Study of Street Segments in the City of Seattle. *Criminology*, 42(2), 283-322.

# CRIME TRENDS AT MICRO UNITS OF GEOGRAPHY

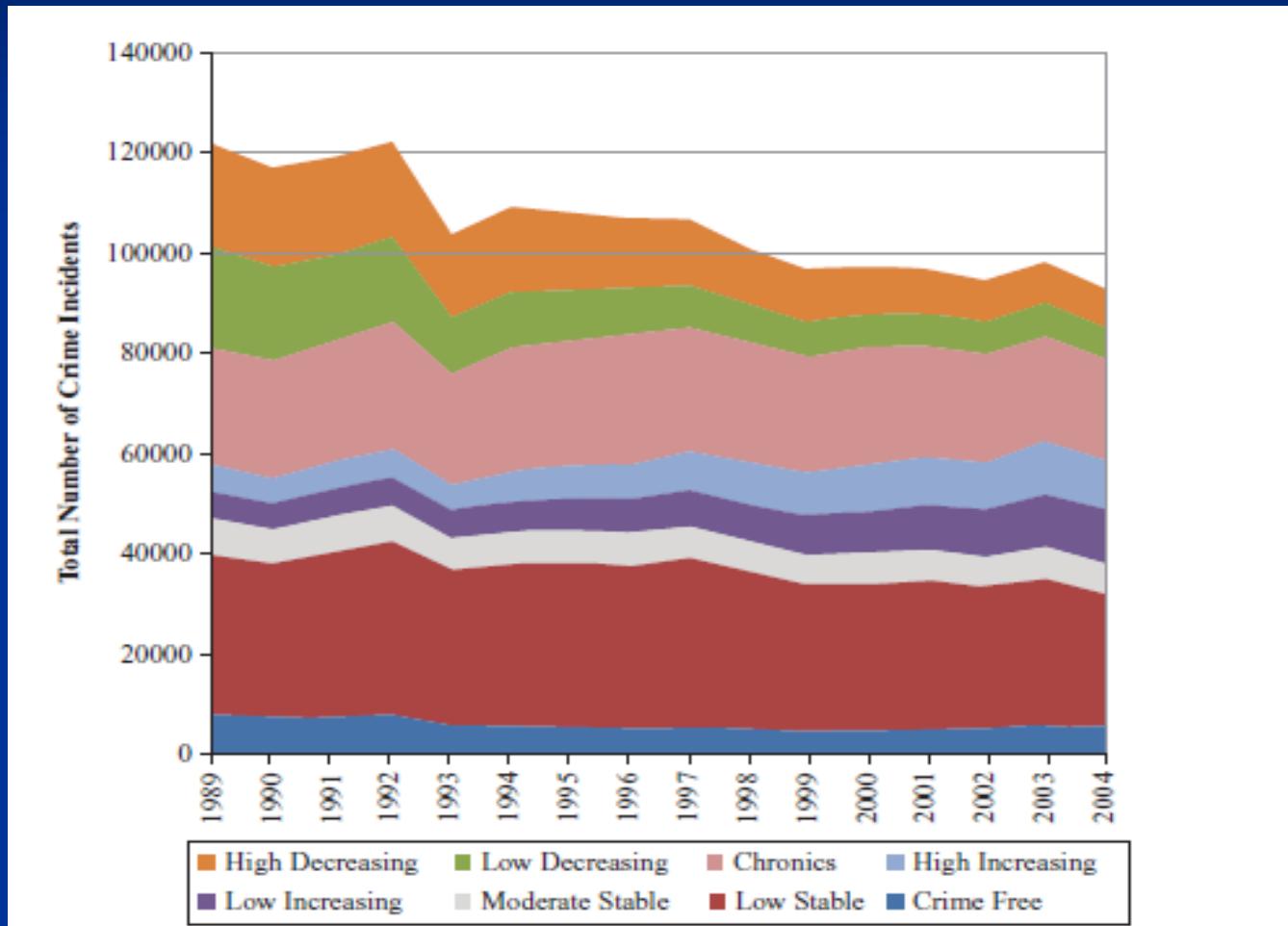
# Trajectory Analysis of Street Segments Across 16 Years



# Increasing Crime Patterns (4.7%)

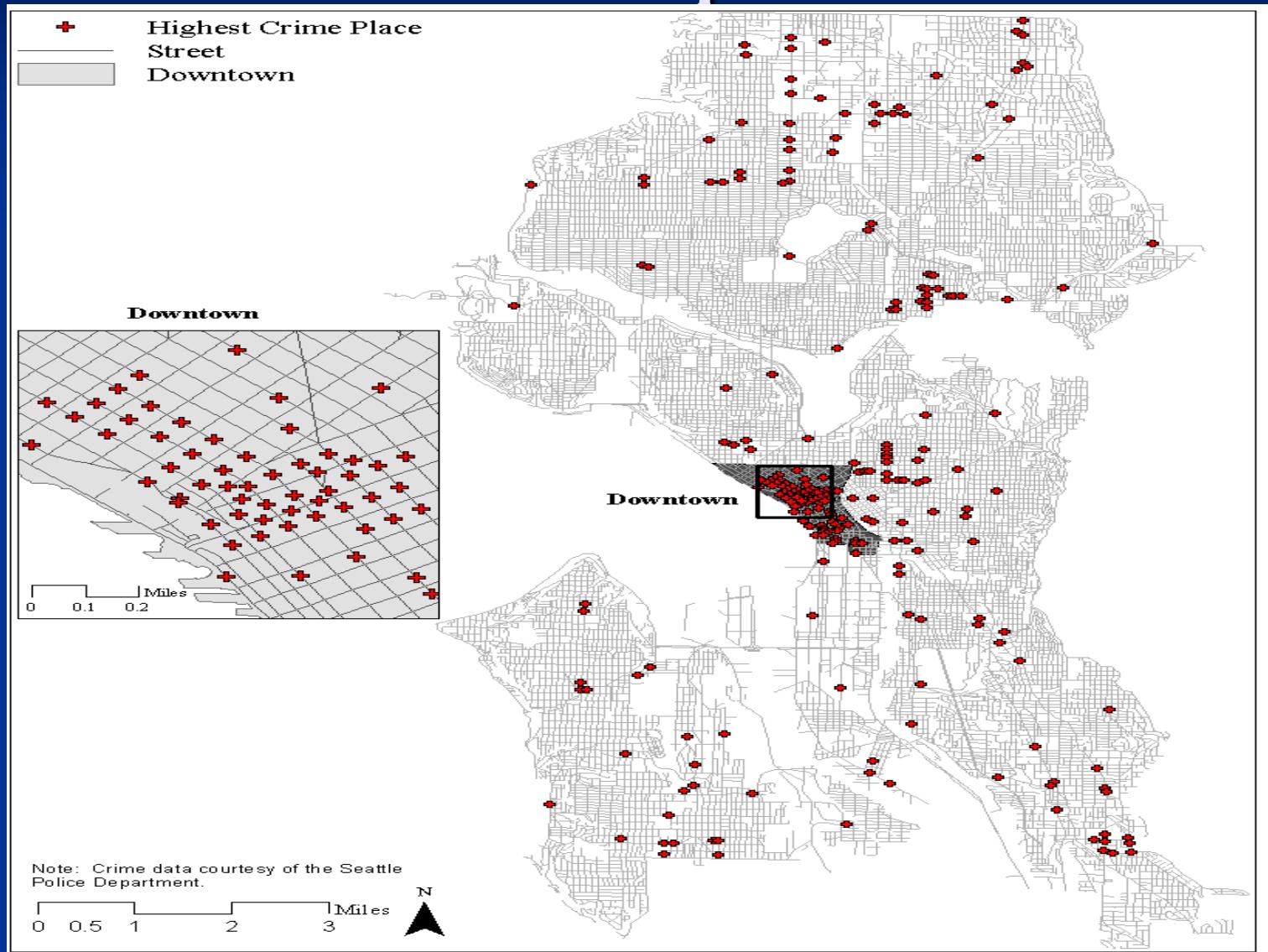


# Crime Drop: 12% of City Streets



# VARIABILITY OF TRENDS WITHIN COMMUNITIES

# Hot spots across the city landscape



# Street by Street Variability

