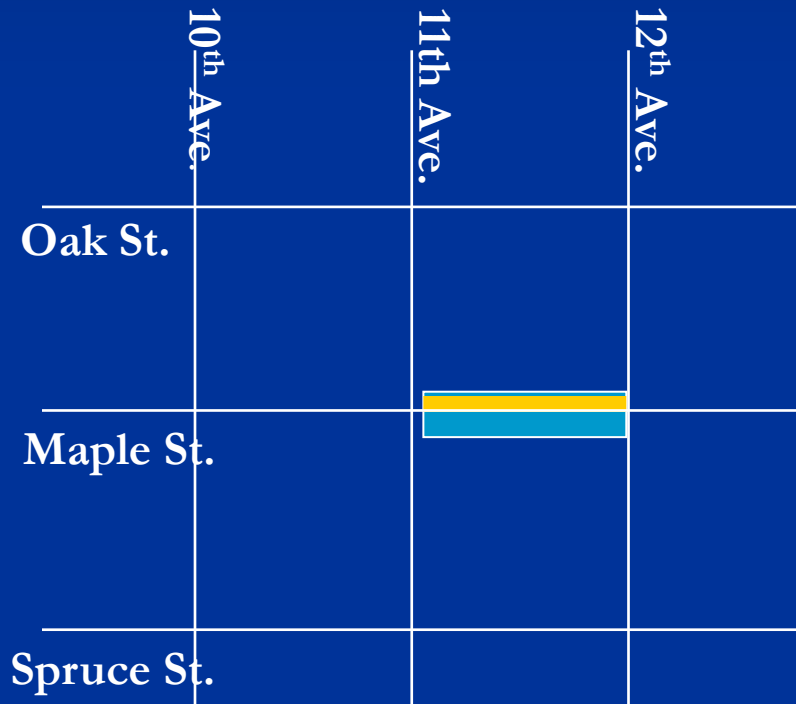


# The Importance of Micro Geographic Units in Understanding Crime Trends

David Weisburd  
George Mason University  
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# The Criminology of Place and Hot Spots of Crime: Micro Geographic Units of Analysis

## The Street Segment



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

### Displacement and Diffusion Project

Jersey City, New Jersey

Prostitution Target Site,  
September 1997 - August 1998

Calls for Service

Prostitution Calls for Service

- 1 - 3
- 4 - 9
- 10 - 16
- 17 - 26
- 27 - 36

- Prostitution Target Area
- Prostitution Catchment Area - 1
- Prostitution Catchment Area - 2

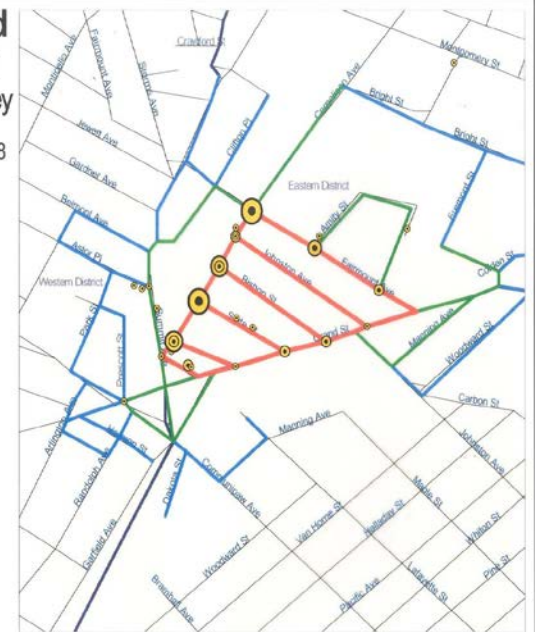
Police Districts

Streets and Local Features

- Highway
- Primary road
- Secondary road
- Local road
- Access road
- Water body
- Park
- State

Data Sources:  
Jersey City Police Department, Jersey City, New Jersey  
Streets on Disk, ESRI, Redlands, California

Computer Mapping Laboratory  
Police Foundation  
December 1998



# 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 <sub>≥</sub>	3,841	0	3.3	50.4

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

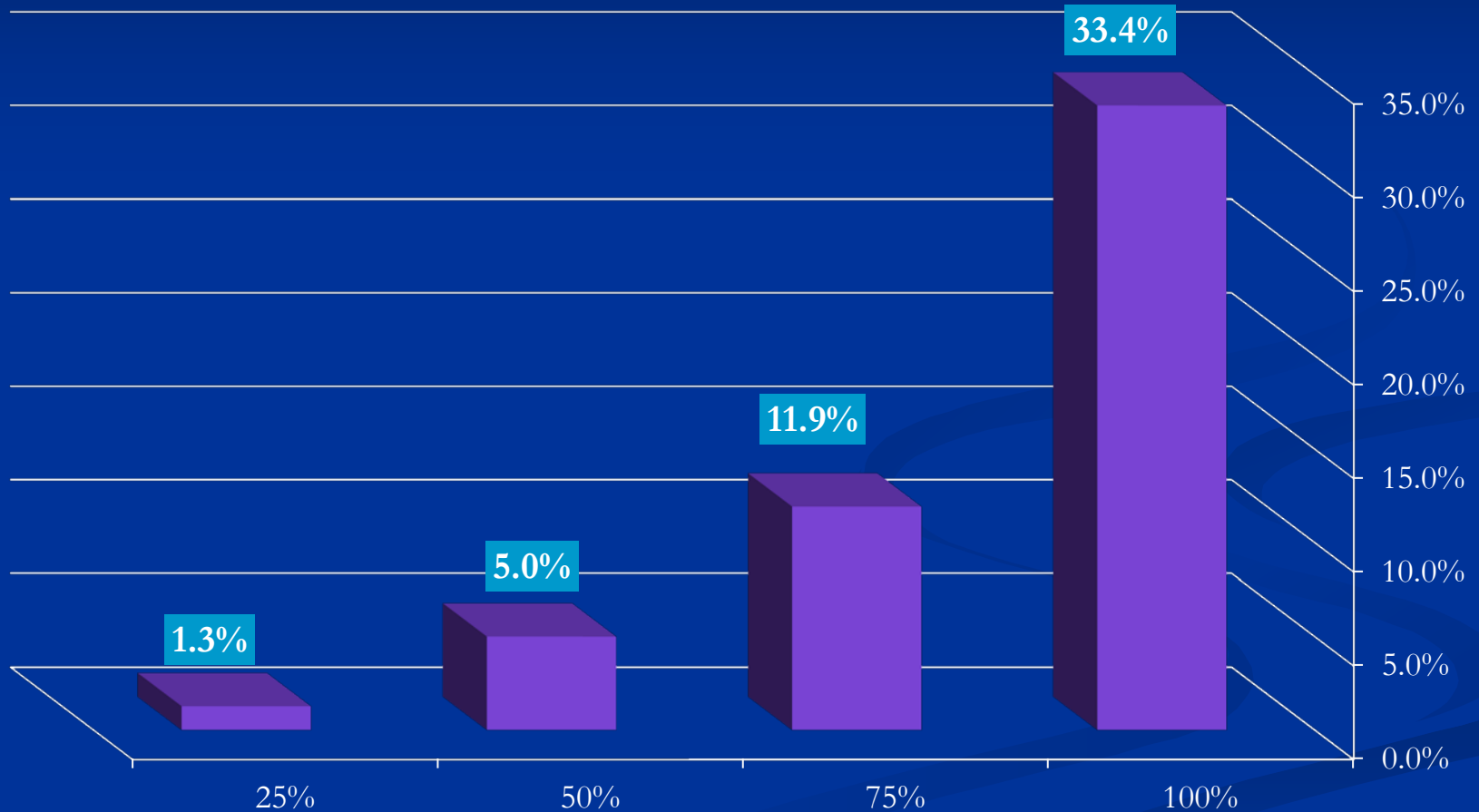
Annual Rate of Demand for Services per Street Address	Percent of All Street Addresses	Percent of Total Demand for Police Services
1 or more	80.79	100.00
2 or more	43.64	91.00
3 or more	30.10	84.44
4 or more	22.87	79.18
5 or more	18.32	74.78
10 or more	8.66	59.62
20 or more	3.64	50.13
30 or more	2.01	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

*Crime Concentrations and Crime Patterns at Places*

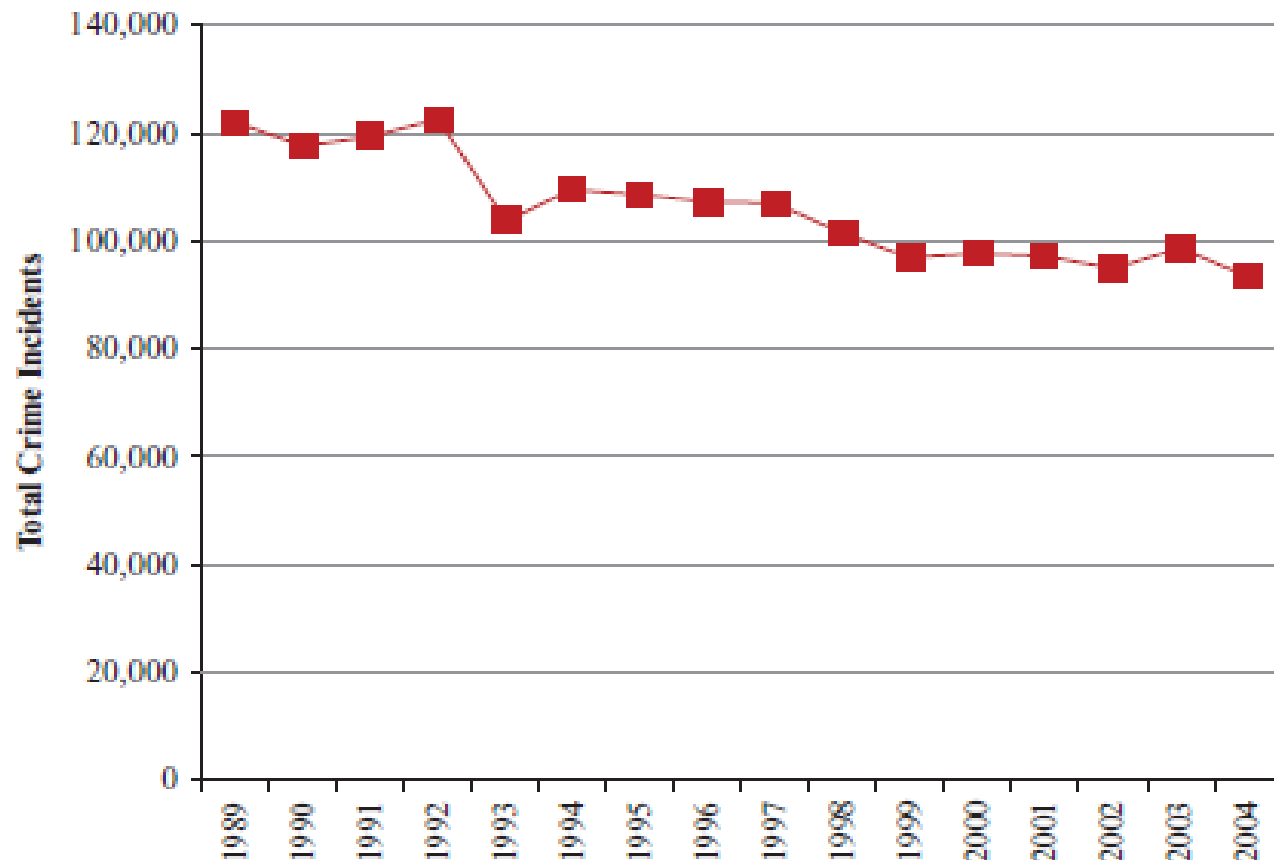
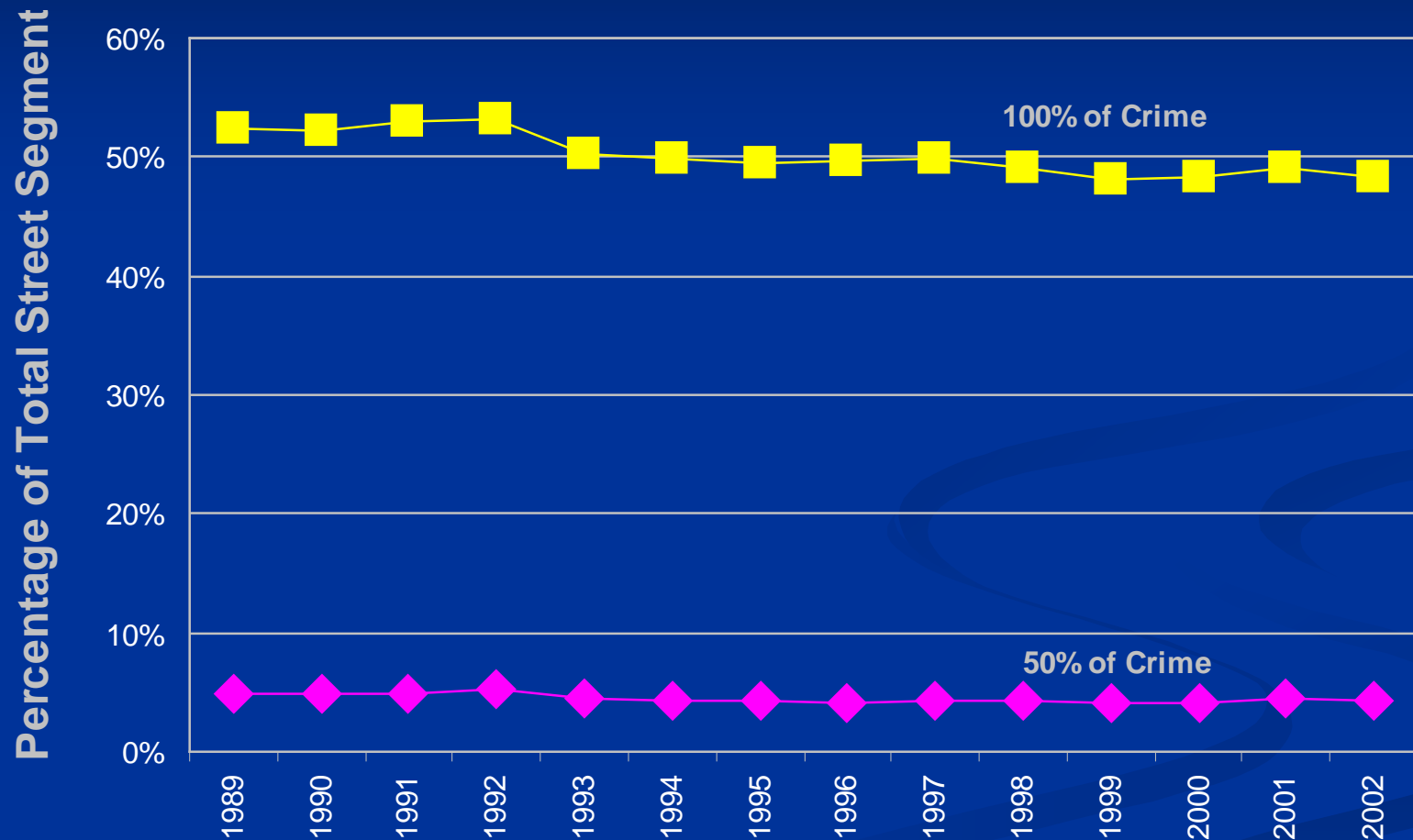


FIGURE 3.1 *Seattle Street Segment Crime Incidents*

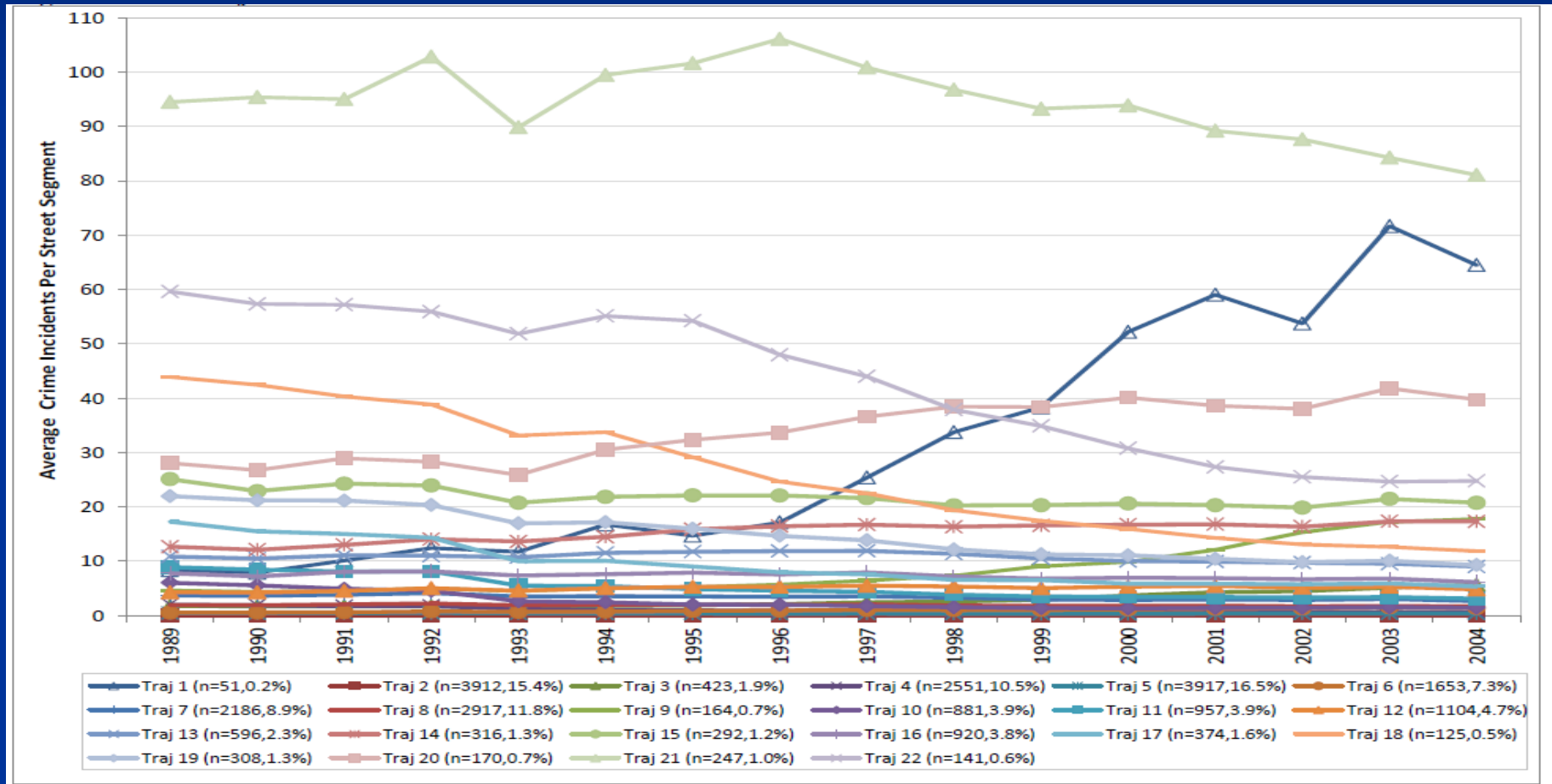
# Trend of Crime Concentrations



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

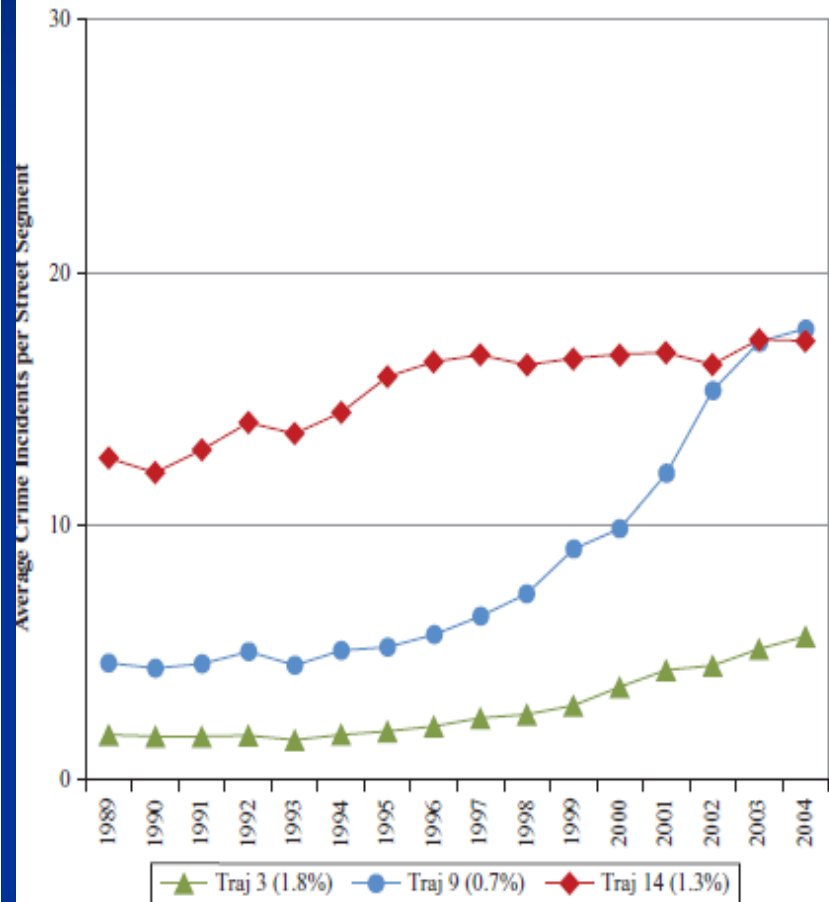
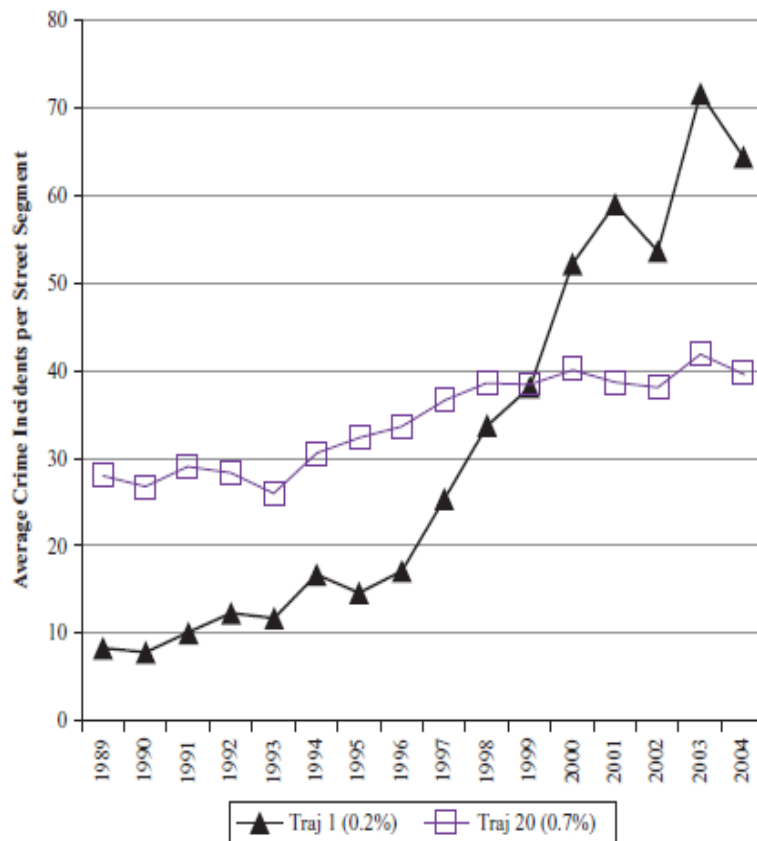
# Trajectory Analysis of Street Segments Across 16 Years



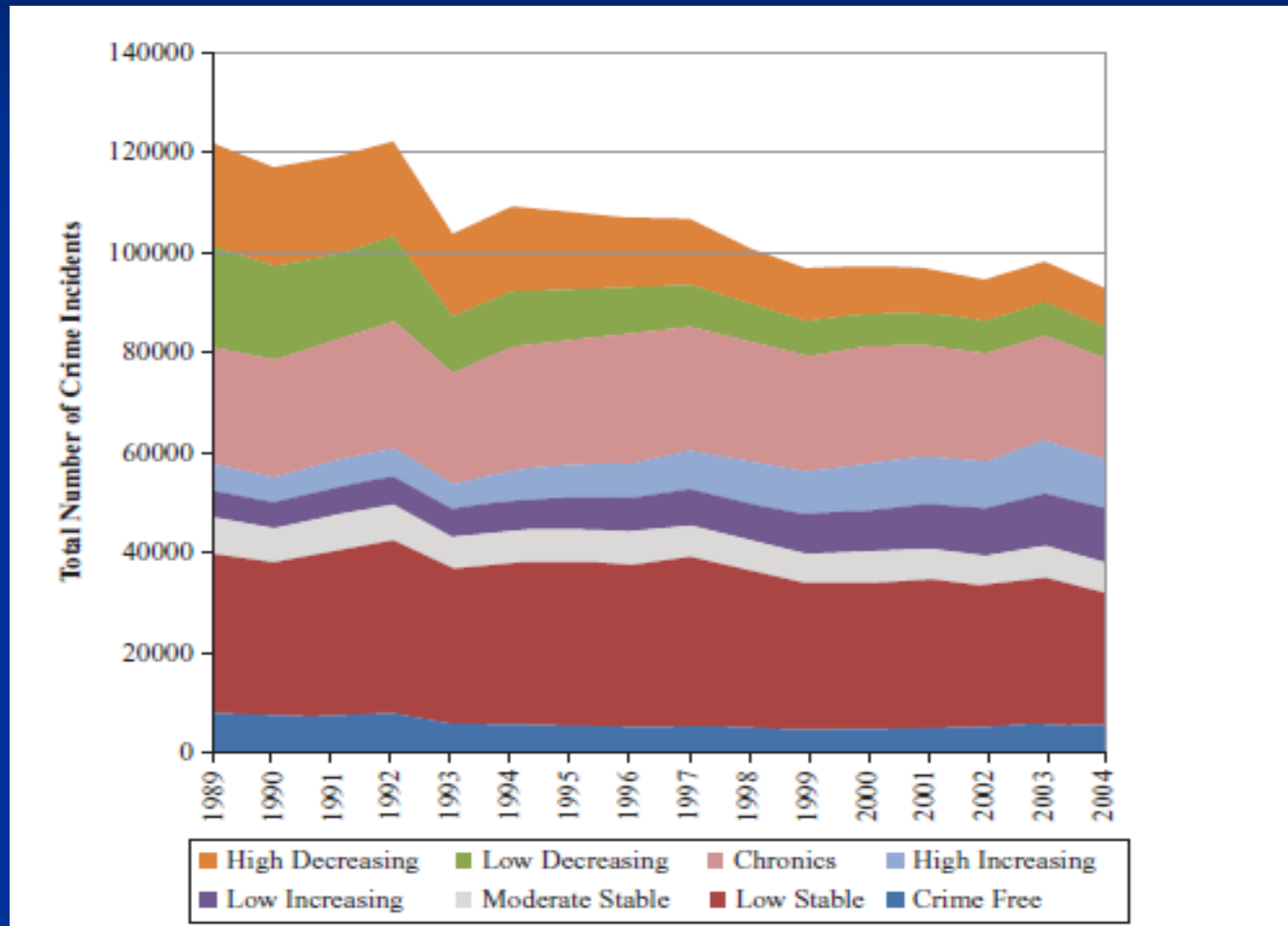
# Increasing Crime Patterns (4.7%)

Crime Concentrations and Crime Patterns at Places

67

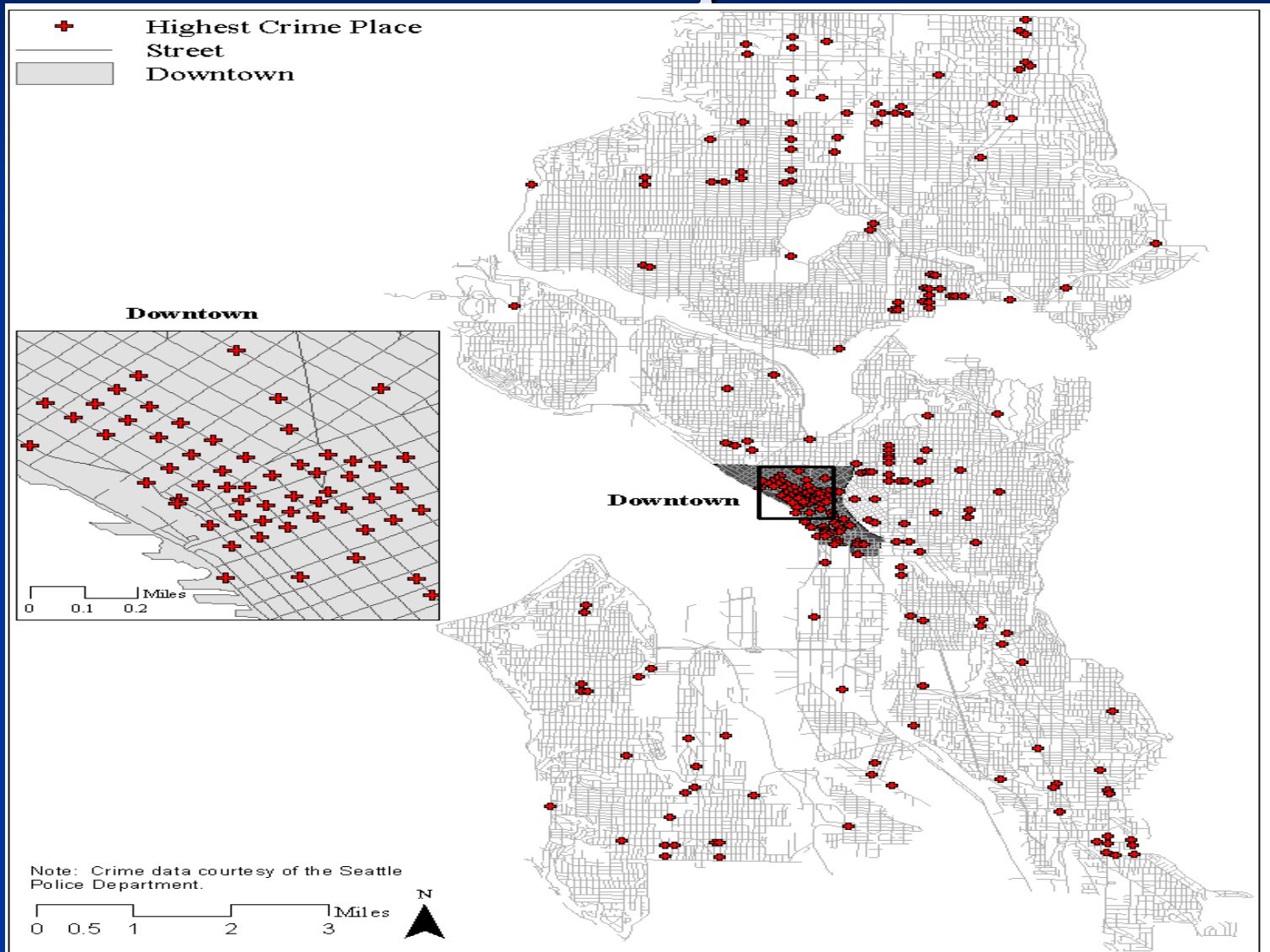


# Crime Drop: 12% of City Streets



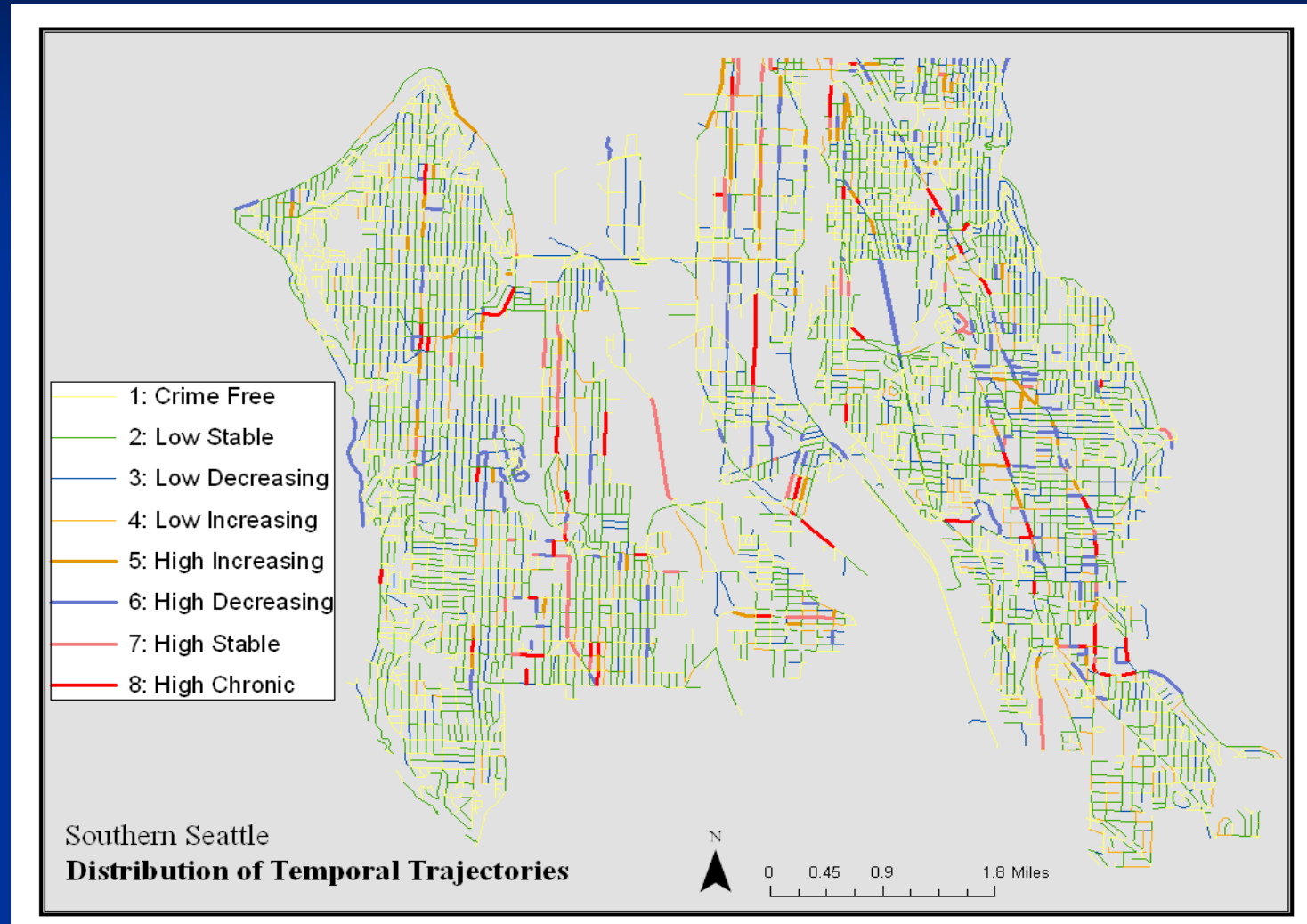
# **VARIABILITY OF TRENDS WITHIN COMMUNITIES**

# Hot spots across the city landscape





# Street by Street Variability



Weisburd, Groff and Yang (In Press, Oxford University Press). *The Criminology of Place: Street Segments and Our Understanding of the Crime Problem*

