Crime Mapping Case Studies Practice And Research

Thoroughly updated to take account of recent changes in policy, this book covers everything you need to excel at your studies in Policing. It includes: A new chapter on Global and Transnational Policing rich in comparative examples A new chapter on Criminal Investigation, providing a complete overview of the criminal investigation process A concluding chapter tying together the book's themes, including a new section on approaches to policing A companion website with lecturer resources, web links, expanded case studies and links to relevant journal articles Written with flair and enthusiasm, the text is packed with helpful learning features from key terms, learning objectives and chapter summaries, to self-check questions, annotated further reading, text boxes and a glossary.

Because police are the most visible face of government power for most citizens, they are expected to deal effectively with crime and disorder and to be impartial. Producing justice through the fair, and restrained use of their authority. The standards by which the public judges police success have become more exacting and challenging. Fairness and Effectiveness in Policing explores police work in the new century. It replaces myths with research findings and provides recommendations for updated policy and practices to guide it. The book provides answers to the most basic questions: What do police do? It reviews how police work is organized, explores the expanding responsibilities of police, examines the increasing diversity among police employees, and discusses the complex interactions between officers and citizens. It also addresses such topics as community policing, use of force, racial profiling, and evaluates the success of common police techniques, such as focusing on crime â€œhot spots.â€ It goes on to look at the issue of legitimacyâ€"how the public gets information about police work, and how police are viewed by different groups, and how police can gain community trust. Fairness and Effectiveness in Policing will be important to anyone concerned about police work: policy makers, administrators, educators, police supervisors and officers, journalists, and interested citizens.

Crime analysis has become an increasingly important part of policing and crime prevention, and thousands of specialist crime analysts are now employed by police forces worldwide. This is the first book to set out the principles and practice of crime analysis, and is designed to be used both by crime analysts themselves, by those responsible for the training of crime analysts and teaching its principles, and those teaching this subject as part of broader policing and criminal justice courses. The particular focus of this book is on the adoption of a problem solving approach, showing how crime analysis can be used and developed to support a problem oriented policing approach – based on the idea that the police should concentrate on identifying patterns of crime and anticipating crimes rather than just reacting to crimes once they have been committed. In his foreword to this book, Nick Ross, presenter of BBC Crime Watch, argues passionately that crime analysts are 'the new face of policing', and have a crucial part to play in the increasingly sophisticated police response to crime and its approach to crime prevention – 'You are the brains, the expert, the specialist, the boffin.'

This guide introduces the science of crime mapping to police officers, crime analysts, & other people interested in visualizing crime data through the medium of maps. The guide is made up of examples with the words draped around them. Crime analysts & researchers from across the U.S. & from Canada & the United Kingdom have contributed. The guide takes a broad approach addressing the kinds of questions crime mapping can answer & how, in general terms, it can answer them. Presumably most readers will be working in law enforcement agencies. The material is designed primarily for those who know little or nothing about mapping crime & who are motivated to learn more. Color maps.

Crime and the fear of crime are issues high in public concern and on political agendas in most developed countries. This book takes these issues and relates them to the contribution that urban planners and participative planning processes can make in response to these problems. Its focus is thus on the extent to which crime opportunities can be prevented or reduced through the design, planning and management of the built environment. The perspective of the book is transatlantic and comparative, not only because ideas and inspiration in this and many other fields increasingly move between countries but also because there is a great deal of relevant theoretical material and practice in both the USA and the UK which has not previously been pulled together in this systemic manner.

Crime is not spread evenly across maps. It clumps in some areas and is absent in others. People use this knowledge in their daily activities. They avoid some places and seek out others. Their choices of neighborhoods, schools, stores, streets and recreation are governed partially by the understanding that their chances of being a victim are greater in some of these places than in others.

This book is a lucid and practical guide to understanding the core skills and issues involved in the criminal investigation process. Drawing on multiple disciplines and perspectives, the book promotes a critical awareness and practical comprehension of the intersections between criminology, criminal investigation and forensic science, and uses active learning strategies to help students build their knowledge. The book is organised around the three key strategic phases in a criminal investigation: - Instigation and Initial Response - The Investigation - Case Management Each strategic phase of the investigative process is carefully explained and examined. Alongside this practical approach, theoretical perspectives and academic research are laid bare for students. Introducing Forensic and Criminal Investigation is essential reading for students in criminology, criminal justice, policing, forensic psychology and related courses.

One of the key methods of reducing and dealing with criminal activity is to accurately gauge and then analyse the geographical distribution of crime (from small scale to large scale areas). Once the police and government know what areas suffer most from criminal activity they can assess why this is the case and then deal with it in the most effective way. Crime mapping and the spatial analysis of crime data have become recognised as powerful tools for the study and control of crime. Much of the emerging demand for more information and detailed crime pattern analysis have been driven by legislative changes, such as the UK's new Crime and Disorder Act which has placed a joint statutory duty on Police Forces and Local Authorities to produce crime and disorder audits for their areas. The book sets out methods used in the fields of Geographical Information Systems and highlights areas of best practice, examines the types of problems to which spatial crime analysis can be applied, reviews the capabilities and limitations of existing techniques, and explores the future directions of spatial crime analysis and the need for training. It centres on a series of case studies highlighting the experiences of academics and practitioners in agencies centrally involved in the partnership approach to crime prevention. Practitioners and academics not only in the UK but also worldwide should be interested in the book as an up-to-date information resource and a practical guide.

Research Methods in Criminal Justice and Criminology

Intended to inform law enforcement officials, urban planners & architects, multifamily housing managers, & public housing administrators about place-specific crime prevention -- the diverse array of coordinated environmental design, property mgmt., & security strategies that can be employed to reduce crime & fear of crime in urban & suburban neighborhoods. Practical lessons are presented from varied sites that blend physical design & mgmt. changes consistent with community & problem-oriented policing models. Includes a rev. of research lit.; guidelines & checklists; sources of info., training & technical advice.

This ground-breaking text is the first to provide a detailed overview of Investigative Psychology, from the earliest work through to recent studies, including descriptions of previously unpublished internal reports. Crucially it provides a framework for students to explore this exciting terrain, combining Narrative Theory and an Action Systems framework. It includes empirically tested models for Offender Profiling and guidance for investigations, as well as an agenda for research in Investigative Psychology. Investigative Psychology features: The full range of crimes from fraud to terrorism, including burglary, serial killing, arson, rape, and organised crime Important methodologies including multi-dimensional scaling and the Radex approach as well as Social Network Analysis Geographical Offender Profiling, supported by detailed analysis of the underlying psychological processes that make this such a valuable investigative decision support tool The full range of investigative activities, including effective information collection, detecting deception and the development of decision support systems. In effect, this text introduces an exciting new paradigm for a wide range of psychological contributions to all forms of investigation within and outside of law enforcement. Each chapter has actual cases and quotations from offenders and ends with questions for discussion and research, making this a valuable text for undergraduate and postgraduate courses in Applied and Forensic Psychology, Criminology, Socio-Legal Studies and related disciplines.

Crime Analysis With Crime Mapping, Fourth Edition provides students and practitioners with a solid foundation for understanding the conceptual nature and practice of crime analysis to assist police in preventing and reducing crime and disorder. Author Rachel Boba Santos offers an in-depth description of this emerging field, as well as guidelines and techniques for conducting crime analysis supported by evidence-based research, real world application, and recent innovations in the field. As the only introductory core text for crime analysis, this must-have resource presents readers with opportunities to apply theory, research methods, and statistics to careers that support and enhance the effectiveness of modern policing.

This dissertation, "A GIS Approach to Spatial Analysis of Crime in Urban Areas: a Case Study of Mongkok, Hong Kong" by 陈嘉荣, Ka-wing, Chan, was obtained from The University of Hong Kong (Pokfulam, Hong Kong) and is being sold pursuant to Creative Commons: Attribution 3.0 Hong Kong License. The content of this dissertation has not been altered in any way. We have altered the formatting in order to facilitate the ease of printing and reading of the dissertation. All rights not granted by the above license are retained by the author. Abstract: Abstract of thesis entitled A GIS Approach to Spatial Analysis of Crime in Urban Areas: A Case Study of Mongkok, Hong Kong Submitted by Chan Ka Wing for the Degree of Master of Philosophy at the University of Hong Kong in January 2003 The novelty of GIS technology in recent decades has enlightened many criminologists in examining the relationships between crime and social conditions. A GIS facilitates the manipulation of spatial data and enables the visualization of crime distribution in multi-dimensional views that is not viable in traditional manual mapping. The analytical power of a GIS is of vital importance to criminologists because of the multi-faceted nature of crimes. The use of GIS in crime analysis is still premature in Hong Kong. The acquisition of knowledge about the spatial pattern of crime is limited both in academic studies and in practice by the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF). Many local studies are based on aggregated crime data published quarterly or yearly. The recent adoption of GIS technology by the HKPF has managed to provide descriptive information of the crime locations with little attention given to map design and in-depth spatial analysis. The unfortunate consequence is often the missing of important pieces of information concealed within the existing data. This study represents the first attempt in visualizing crime data at the incident level in Hong Kong. The research furnishes new insights on how various spatial data components can be integrated and presented for crime analysis in a GIS. It illustrates the many ways of GIS in crime hot spot identification and the exploration for potential correlation between crime and potential crime prone factors. The cartographic and visualization problems of crime data in a high-density urban landscape are documented and some suggestions for 3-dimensional crime mapping proposed. The proposed analysis framework expects to facilitate the HKPF in understanding about extended applications and spatial analytical techniques made possible with a GIS. Findings of this research are applicable not only in Hong Kong but also other metropolitan areas with similar structures. (294 words) DOI: 10.5353/th_b2665083 Subjects: Crime analysis - China - Hong Kong Crime - China - Hong Kong - Social aspects Geographic information systems - China - Hong Kong Crime analysis - China - Hong Kong Crime analysis - Mongkok - Case studies Geographic information systems - Mongkok - Case studies Computerized crime mapping or GIS in law enforcement agencies has experienced rapid growth, particularly since the mid 1990s. There has also been increasing interests in GIS analysis of crime from various academic fields including criminology, geography, urban planning, information science and others. This book features a diverse array of GIS applications in crime analysis, from general issues such as GIS as a communication process and inter-jurisdictional data sharing to specific applications in tracking serial killers and predicting juvenile violence. Geographic Information Systems and Crime Analysis showcases a broad range of methods and techniques from typical GIS tasks such as geocoding and hotspot analysis to advanced technologies such as geographic profiling, agent-based modeling and web GIS. Contributors range from university professors, criminologists in research institutes to police chiefs, GIS analysts in police departments and consultants in criminal justice.

The manner in which criminal investigators are trained is neither uniform nor consistent, ranging from sophisticated training protocols in some departments to on-the-job experience alongside senior investigators in others. Ideal for students taking a first course in the subject as well as professionals in need of a refresher, Introduction to Crimin

Proactive policing, as a strategic approach used by police agencies to prevent crime, is a relatively new phenomenon in the United States. It developed from a crisis in confidence in policing that began to emerge in the 1960s because of social unrest, rising crime rates, and growing skepticism regarding the effectiveness of standard approaches to policing. In response, beginning in the 1980s and 1990s, innovative police practices and policies that took a more proactive approach began to develop. This report uses the term "proactive policing" to refer to all policing strategies that have as one of their goals the prevention or reduction of crime and disorder and that are not reactive in terms of focusing primarily on uncovering ongoing crime or on investigating or responding to crimes once they have occurred. Proactive policing is distinguished from the everyday decisions of police officers to be proactive in specific situations and instead refers to a strategic decision by police agencies to use proactive police responses in a programmatic way to reduce crime. Today, proactive policing strategies are used widely in the United States. They are not isolated programs used by a select group of agencies but rather a set of ideas that have spread across the landscape of policing. Proactive Policing reviews the evidence and discusses the data and methodological gaps on: (1) the effects of different forms of proactive policing on crime; (2) whether they are applied in a discriminatory manner; (3) whether they are being used in a legal fashion; and (4) community reaction. This report offers a comprehensive evaluation of proactive policing that includes not only its crime prevention impacts but also its broader implications for justice and U.S. communities.

In recent years, the fields of crime analysis and environmental criminology have grown in prominence for their advancements made in understanding crime. This book offers a theoretical and methodological introduction to crime analysis, covering the main techniques used in the analysis of crime and the foundation of crime mapping. Coverage includes discussions of: The development of crime analysis and the profession of the crime analyst, The theoretical roots of crime analysis in environmental criminology, Pertinent statistical methods for crime analysis, Spatio-temporal applications of crime analysis, Crime mapping and the intersection of crime analysis and police work, Future directions for crime analysis. Packed with case studies and including examples of specific problems faced by crime analysts, this book offers the perfect introduction to the analysis and investigation of crime. It is essential reading for students taking courses on crime analysis, crime mapping, crime prevention, and environmental criminology. A companion website offers further resources for students, including flashcards and video and website links. For instructors, it includes chapter-by-chapter PowerPoint slides.

Victimology and crime prevention are growing, interrelated areas cutting across several disciplines. Victimology examines victims of all sorts of criminal activity, from domestic abuse, to street violence, to victims in the workplace who lose jobs and pensions due to malfeasance by corporate executives. Crime prevention is an important companion to victimology because it offers insight and techniques to prevent situations that lead to crime and attempts to offer ideas and means for mitigating or minimizing the potential for victimization. .In many ways, the two fields have developed along parallel yet separate paths, and the literature on both has been scattered across disciplines as varied as sociology, law and criminology, public health and medicine, political science and public policy, economics, psychology and human services, and more. The Encyclopedia of Victimology and Crime Prevention provides a comprehensive reference work bringing together such dispersed knowledge as it outlines and discusses the status of victims within the criminal justice system and topics of deterring and preventing victimization in the first place and responding to victims' needs. Two volumes containing approximately 375 signed entries provide users with the most authoritative and comprehensive reference resource available on victimology and crime prevention, both in terms of breadth and depth of coverage. In addition to standard entries, leading scholars in the field have contributed Anchor Essays that, in broad strokes, provide starting points for investigating the more salient victimology and crime prevention topics. A representative sampling of general topic areas covered includes: interpersonal and domestic violence, child maltreatment, and elder abuse; street violence; hate crimes and terrorism; treatment of victims by the media, courts, police, and politicians; community response to crime victims; physical design for crime prevention; victims of nonviolent crimes; deterrence and prevention; helping and counseling crime victims; international and comparative perspectives, and more.

From a rare map of yellow fever in eighteenth-century New York, to Charles Booth's famous maps of poverty in nineteenth-century London, an Italian racial zoning map of early twentieth-century Asmara, to a map of wealth disparities in the banlieues of twenty-first-century Paris, Mapping Society traces the evolution of social cartography over the past two centuries. In this richly illustrated book, Laura Vaughan examines maps of ethnic or religious difference, poverty, and health inequalities, demonstrating how they not only serve as historical records of social enquiry, but also constitute inscriptions of social patterns that have been etched deeply on the surface of cities. The book covers themes such as the use of visual rhetoric to change public opinion, the evolution of sociology as an academic practice, changing attitudes to physical disorder, and the complexity of segregation as an urban phenomenon. While focus is on historical maps, the narrative carries the discussion of the spatial dimensions of social cartography forward to the present day, showing how disciplines such as public health, crime science, and urban planning, chart spatial data in their current practice. Containing examples of space syntax analysis alongside full colour maps and photographs, this volume will appeal to all those interested in the long-term forces that shape how people live in cities.

"It is a paradox of American life that we are a highly urbanized nation filled with people deeply ambivalent about urban life. In this provocative and sweeping book, historian Steven Conn explores the "anti-urban impulse" across the 20th century and examines how those ideas have shaped the places Americans have lived and worked, and how they have shaped the anti-government politics so strong today. As Conn describes it, the anti-urban impulse has had two parts: first, an aversion to urban density and all that it contributes to urban life, especially social diversity, and second, a perception that the city was the place where "big government" first took root in America. In response, in varying ways across the 20th century, anti-urbanists called for the decentralization of the city, both its population and its economy, and they rejected the role of government in American life in favor of a return to the pioneer virtues of independence and self-sufficiency. In this way, by the middle of the 20th century anti-urbanism was at the center of the politics of the New Right. Conn starts in the booming industrial cities of the Progressive era at the turn of the 20th century, where these questions first began to be debated, and ends with some of the New Urbanist experiments of the turn of the 21st. Along the way he examines the decentralist movement of the 1930s, the attempt to revive the American small town in the mid-century, the anti-urban basis of urban renewal in the 1950s and '60s, and the Nixon Administration's program of building new towns as a response to the urban crisis. Engagingly written, thoroughly researched and forcefully argued, Americans Against the City is important reading for anyone who cares not just about the history of our cities, but also about their future"--

This cross-government report drawn up in close consultation with the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions and other Cabinet Ministers is seen as an important first analysis of the problem of gangs and the interventions that work. It provides a platform for the intensive support that will need to be provided to the areas most affected. The riots that occurred in London and other parts of England during August 2011, had a gang aspect. In London, one in five of those arrested in connection with the riots were known gang members. Gangs and serious youth violence are seen as the product of high levels of social breakdown and disadvantage. Gangs themselves, create a culture of violence and criminality. The report makes clear that intensive police action is needed to stop the violence and bring perpetrators to justice, but this should be done alongside robust offers of support and an intensive prevention strategy. The proposals are wide-ranging but focus on five specific areas: (i) providing support - to local areas to tackle gang or youth violence; (ii) prevention - stopping young people becoming involved in serious violence; (iii) pathways out - offering exit strategies away from violence and gang culture; (iv) punishment - preventing the violence of those refusing to exit violent lifestyles; (v) partnership working - to join up the way local areas respond to gangs and youth violence.

"This is a great text. It is comprehensive and easy to understand. The illustrations will enable students to learn and remember the information. This is the first research methods text I have read that is actually fun to read." —Tina L. Freiburger, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Research Methods in Criminal Justice and Criminology connects key concepts to real field research and practices using contemporary examples and recurring case studies that demonstrate how concepts relate to students' lives. Authors Callie M. Rennison and Timothy C. Hart introduce practical research strategies used in criminal justice to show students how a research question can become a policy that changes or influences criminal justice practices. The book's student-driven approach addresses both the why and the how as it covers the research process and focuses on the practical application of data collection and analysis. By demonstrating the variety of ways research can be used and reinforcing the need to discern quality research, the book prepares students to become critical consumers and ethical producers of research. Free Poster: How to conduct a literature review Give your students the SAGE edge! SAGE edge offers a robust online environment featuring an impressive array of free tools and resources for review, study, and further exploration, keeping both instructors and students on the cutting edge of teaching and learning. Learn more at edge.sagepub.com/rennisonrm. Available with Perusall—an eBook that makes it easier to prepare for class! Perusall is an award-winning eBook platform featuring social annotation tools that allow students and instructors to collaboratively mark up and discuss their SAGE textbook. Backed by research and supported by technological innovations developed at Harvard University, this process of learning through collaborative annotation keeps your students engaged and makes teaching easier and more effective. Learn more.

Gathering accurate data probably constitutes one of the most important aspects of crime investigation and prevention. How do we put the data to use? How can we improve our methods of handling the information we collect? By describing a project for the development and implementation of a computerized crime-mapping system in the Chicago area, this book makes a significant contribution toward a more efficient and intelligent use of crime data to understand and prevent crime in a community setting.

We offer these texts bundled together at a discount for your students. Bachman: Fundamentals of Research in Criminology and Criminal Justice, Third Edition This text simplifies complex concepts with relatable examples to give a comprehensive, yet straight-forward introduction to research design in the criminology and criminal justice field, focusing on the major branches of the criminal justice system. Integrating policy and policy implications for research methods, it gives inclusive coverage of experimental and survey methods, qualitative techniques, mapping, historical evaluation, and secondary analysis approaches. Extensive use of thoughtful tables and figures in every chapter facilitate student's understanding of concepts discussed. This is a briefer version of Bachman and Schutt's successful The Practice of Research in Criminology and Criminal Justice, written in a less formal style with more concise examples drawn from real day experience, and less coverage of more rigorous material. The new third edition includes increased coverage of mixed methods, crime mapping, evidence-based and web-based research, along with updated case studies. This is an excellent introductory methods text for undergraduate research courses, and is ideal for students who need to understand how criminal justice research is done and appreciate the results, but whose career path does not require them to do research themselves. Interactive eBook This dynamic new Interactive eBook version of Ronet Bachman and Russell K. Schutt's bestselling text, Fundamentals of Research in Criminology and Criminal Justice, Third Edition, is ideal for students in online and traditional courses who prefer a more contemporary, multimedia-integrated presentation for learning. It provides students with integrated links to engaging video and audio as well as access to complete academic and professional articles, all from the same pages found in the printed text. Students will also have immediate access to study tools such as highlighting, bookmarking, note-taking, and more! Students: Still need to purchase an Access Code? Just select the "Buy Item Now" button on this page to purchase your individual access code. Please contact your Sales Representative for more information.

This book is about the politics of cyberspace. It shows that cyberspace is no mere virtual reality but a rich geography of practices and power relations. Using concepts and methods derived from the work of Michel Foucault, Jeremy Crampton explores the construction of digital subjectivity, web identity and authenticity, as well as the nature and consequences of the digital divide between the connected and those abandoned in limbo. He demonstrates that it is by processes of mapping that we understand cyberspace and in doing so delineates the critical role maps play in constructing cyberspace as an object of knowledge. Maps, he argues, shape political thinking about cyberspace, and he deploys in-depth case studies of crime mapping, security and geo-surveillance to show how we map ourselves onto cyberspace, inexorably and indelibly. Clearly argued and vigorously written, this book offers a powerful reinterpretation of cyberspace, politics and contemporary life.

This is a print on demand edition of a hard to find publication. Problem-Oriented Policing (POP) approach was one response to a crisis in policing that emerged in the 1970s and 1980s. Police were not being effective in preventing crime because they had become focused on the ¿means¿ of policing and had neglected the ¿goals¿ of preventing and controlling crime. The ¿problem¿ rather than calls or crime incidents should be the focus. This study conducted a review to examine the effectiveness of POP in reducing crime and disorder. Studies had to meet 3 criteria: (1) the SARA model was used; (2) a comparison group was included; (3) at least one crime or disorder outcome was reported. Only 10 studies that met the criteria; there was a modest but statistically significant impact of POP on crime.

The growing potential of GIS for supporting policing and crimereduction is now being recognised by a broader community. GIS canbe employed at different levels to support operational policing,tactical crime mapping, detection, and wider-ranging strategicanalyses. With the use of GIS for crime mapping increasing, thisbook provides a definitive reference. GIS and Crime Mapping provides essential information andreference material to support readers in developing andimplementing crime mapping. Relevant case studies help demonstratethe key principles, concepts and applications of crime mapping. This book combines the topics of theoretical principles, GIS,analytical techniques, data processing solutions, informationsharing, problem-solving approaches, map design, and organisationalstructures for using crime mapping for policing and crimereduction. Delivered in an accessible style, topics are covered ina manner that underpins crime mapping use in the three broad areasof operations, tactics and strategy. Provides a complete start-to-finish coverage of crime mapping,including theory, scientific methodologies, analysis techniques anddesign principles. Includes a comprehensive presentation of crime mappingapplications for operational, tactical and strategic purposes. Includes global case studies and examples to demonstrate goodpractice. Co-authored by Spencer Chainey, a leading researcher andconsultant on GIS and crime mapping, and Jerry Ratcliffe, arenowned professor and former police officer. This book is essential reading for crime analysts and otherprofessionals working in intelligence roles in law enforcement orcrime reduction, at the local, regional and national governmentlevels. It is also an excellent reference for undergraduateand Masters students taking courses in GIS, Geomatics, CrimeMapping, Crime Science, Criminal Justice and Criminology.

As any police officer who has ever walked a beat or worked a crime scene knows, the street has its hot spots, patterns, and rhythms: drug dealers work their markets, prostitutes stroll their favorite corners, and burglars hit their favorite neighborhoods. But putting all the geographic information together in cases of serial violent crime (murder, rape, arson, bombing, and robbery) is highly challenging. Just ask the homicide detectives of the Los Angeles Police Department who hunted the Hillside Stranglers, or law enforcement officers in Louisiana who tracked the brutal South Side rapist. Geographic Profiling introduces and explains this cutting-edge investigative methodology in-depth. Used to analyze the locations of a connected series of crimes to determine the most likely area of offender residence, geographic profiling allows investigators and law enforcement officers to more effectively manage information and focus their investigations. This extensive and exhaustive work explains geographic profiling theories and principles, and includes an extensive review of the literature and research in the areas of criminal profiling, forensic behavioral science, serial violent crime, environmental criminology, and the geography of crime. For investigators and police officers deployed in the field, as well as criminal analysts, Geographic Profiling is a "must have" reference.

Recent years in North America have seen a rapid development in the area of crime analysis and mapping using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology. In 1996, the US National Institute of Justice (NIJ) established the crime mapping research center (CMRC), to promote research, evaluation, development, and dissemination of GIS technology. The long-term goal is to develop a fully functional Crime Analysis System (CAS) with standardized data collection and reporting mechanisms, tools for spatial and temporal analysis, visualization of data and much more. Among the drawbacks of current crime analysis systems is their lack of tools for spatial analysis. For this reason, spatial analysts should research which current analysis techniques (or variations of such techniques) that have been already successfully applied to other areas (e.g., epidemiology, location-allocation analysis, etc.) can also be employed to the spatial analysis of crime data. This book presents a few of those cases.

With the rise of surveillance technology in the last decade, police departments now have an array of sophisticated tools for tracking, monitoring, even predicting crime patterns. In particular crime mapping, a technique used by the police to monitor crime by the neighborhoods in their geographic regions, has become a regular and relied-upon feature of policing. Many claim that these technological developments played a role in the crime drop of the 1990s, and yet no study of these techniques and their relationship to everyday police work has been made available. Noted scholar Peter K. Manning spent six years observing three American police departments and two British constabularies in order to determine what effects these kinds of analytic tools have had on modern police management and practices. While modern technology allows the police to combat crime in sophisticated, detail-oriented ways, Manning discovers that police strategies and tactics have not been altogether transformed as perhaps would be expected. In The Technology of Policing, Manning untangles the varying kinds of complex crime-control rhetoric that underlie much of today's police department discussion and management, and provides valuable insight into which are the most effective—and which may be harmful—in successfully tracking criminal behavior. The Technology of Policing offers a new understanding of the changing world of police departments and information technology's significant and undeniable influence on crime management.

Research has shown that the majority of crimes are committed by persistent or serial offenders, with as little as seven percent of offenders accounting for approximately 60 percent of all crimes. By focusing police efforts on these prolific offenders and learning to identify, analyze, and resolve the crimes they commit, the law enforcement community can protect and defend the public much more effectively. Tactical Crime Analysis: Research and Investigation provides a comprehensive discussion on both the theoretical and practical aspects of crime series analysis, making it a critical resource for those engaged in crime prevention and investigation. Appropriate for all levels Written by a distinctive team of authors, each of whom combine academic credibility, police experience, and years of analytical success, this manual is designed for the novice, the working professional, and the veteran crime analyst. It provides an introduction to the realities of tactical crime analysis, assists current analysts in further developing their professional skills, and offers advanced insight for experts. Covering all aspects of serial crime investigation, the book explores: Major problems and issues within serial crime Offender spatial behavior Linkage analysis Investigative techniques Geographic profiling Next event forecasting Supplemental materials to enhance the text This multi-faceted resource includes an interview with a serial offender, case studies of solved serial crimes, and an accompanying website with supplemental material. An important addition to the reference shelf of analytical professionals, this resource provides a revealing glimpse into the machinations of the serial offender.

Crime Mapping Case Studies: From Research to Practice provides a series of key examples from practice and research that demonstrate applications of crime mapping and its effect in many areas of policing and crime reduction. This book brings together case studies that show how crime mapping can be used for analysis, intelligence development, monitoring performance, and crime detection and is written by practitioners for practitioners. Leading researchers in the field describe how crime mapping is developing and exposing analytical methodologies and critiquing current practices. Including global case studies that demonstrate a particular application, analytical technique or new theoretical concept, this text offers a truly global overview of this rapidly growing area of interest. Unlike other texts on this topic, this book identifies mistakes and challenges in this field of enquiry to aid the reader in understanding the basics of this technique, giving them the opportunity to learn further.

In the Third Edition of Crime Analysis with Crime Mapping author Rachel Boba Santos continues to provide a basic introduction to the field of crime analysis for students and practitioners, covering its history, key concepts, data, and techniques. Instead of focusing on specific technology or the use of it, the text focuses on fundamental concepts and their practical application as well as illustrative examples. As the only introductory core text book for crime analysis, this comprehensive text is used across the country to provide a foundation for students looking to enter the field as well as is the book that every crime analyst should read and have on the shelf for review and reference.

The Practice of Research in Criminology and Criminal Justice, Seventh Edition demonstrates the vital role research plays in criminology and criminal justice by integrating in-depth, real-world case studies with a comprehensive discussion of research methods. By pairing research techniques with practical examples from the field, Ronet D. Bachman and Russell K. Schutt equip students to critically evaluate and confidently conduct research. The Seventh Edition of this best-selling text retains the strengths of previous editions while breaking ground with emergent research methods, enhanced tools for learning in the text and online, and contemporary, fascinating research findings. This edition incorporates new topics like intelligence-led policing, social network analysis (SNA), the evolution of cybercrime, and more. Students engage with the wide realm of research methods available to them, delve deeper into topics relevant to their field of study, and benefit from the wide variety of new exercises to help them practice as they learn.

Successfully analyze crime at any level of law enforcement! This book is a practical resource guide for the development of crime analysis in local law enforcement. The tragedy of September 11, 2001, has raised awareness on how crucial it is to analyze information and intelligence. Smaller agencies that cannot financially justify hiring a full-time analyst will find strategies and techniques to teach officers the methods of analysis. Introduction to Crime Analysis: Basic Resources for Criminal Justice Practice provides basic tools and step-by-step directions that will improve the skills and knowledge of new crime analysts. From the editors: "Military strategists have used analysis for centuries; it makes sense to know as much as possible about the enemy and about the conditions and causes of a situation if we hope to institute any kind of significant change for the better. Career criminals are the enemies of a community's well being. Now that advances in information technology give us the means and methods to fully examine and find meaningful knowledge in the vast amounts of existing information on crimes and criminals, we have an obligation to use our technological strength to protect innocent people. Systematic crime analysis as a law enforcement and public safety asset has become not only possible, but also truly necessary as a weapon in the war against crime." Along with defining the various roles of the crime analyst, Introduction to Crime Analysis demonstrates how to: improve the personal skills necessary to make you a good crime analyst successfully work through the five stages—collection, collation, analysis, dissemination, and feedback and evaluation—of analysis select the appropriate crime mapping software for your agency evaluate the usefulness of your crime analysis products benefit from email discussion groups and professional associations create a crime analysis unit-including policies and procedures as well as marketing and funding This clearly written resource includes case studies, figures, and appendixes that will simplify the learning process. Links to Internet pages also offer resources and information beneficial to both new and experienced crime analysts. Introduction to Crime Analysis will benefit crime analysts, police officers, intelligence analysts, community groups focused on crime prevention, criminal justice students, and police departments and sheriff's agencies.

Predictive policing is the use of analytical techniques to identify targets for police intervention with the goal of preventing crime, solving past crimes, or identifying potential offenders and victims. These tools are not a substitute for integrated approaches to policing, nor are they a crystal ball. This guide assesses some of the most promising technical tools and tactical approaches for acting on predictions in an effective way.

A Revised and Updated Edition of a Bestselling GIS Text Fundamentals of Crime Mapping, Second Edition walks readers through the research, theories, and history of geographic information systems used in law enforcement. Practical, comprehensive, and highly accessible, the revised and updated Second Edition of this bestselling text explains the day-to-day application of crime analysis for mapping. The text is packed with relevant real-world scenarios that contextualize key concepts and reflect actual crime patterns, trends, and series. Students will develop the skills to analyze and synthesize information and transition classroom-based knowledge to careers in the fast-growing field of law enforcement. Special topics discussed include current basic mapping terminology, crime trends in rural and urban areas, the major ecological theories of crime, geographic profiling, and empirical research using crime mapping tools. The Second Edition incorporates all-new material, including new chapters on the basics of cartography and police methodologies and their impact on crime mapping, as well as all-new exercises using ArcGIS 10. Fundamentals of Crime Mapping, Second Edition helps to equip any practitioner of crime mapping and its related fields with the tools and understanding necessary to meet the challenges of the day.

This volume shows how state-of-the-art geographic information systems (GIS), used to display patterns of crime to stimulate effective strategies and decision-making, are revolutionizing urban law enforcement. The contributors present expert information for understanding and successfully employing the latest technologies in this field.

Crime Mapping Case StudiesPractice and ResearchJohn Wiley & Sons

Written & approved by a multidisciplinary group of content-area experts incl. rep's. of law enforcement, the prosecution, the defense, & forensic science. Eyewitnesses frequently play a vital role in uncovering the truth about a crime. The evidence they provide can be critical in identifying, charging, & convicting suspected criminals. That is why it is absolutely essential that eyewitness evidence be accurate & reliable. Chapters: initial report of the first responder; mug books & composites; interviewing the witnesses by the followup investigator; field identification procedure; & procedures for eyewitness identification of suspects.

Fundamentals of Crime Mapping introduces the topic of crime mapping and the history of GIS in law enforcement. This valuable text includes a workbook for hands-on instruction. Special topics discussed include: an up-to-date discussion of the current crime trends in rural and urban areas, the major ecological theories of crime, the notion of geographic profiling, empirical research using crime mapping tools, basic mapping terminology, and more!