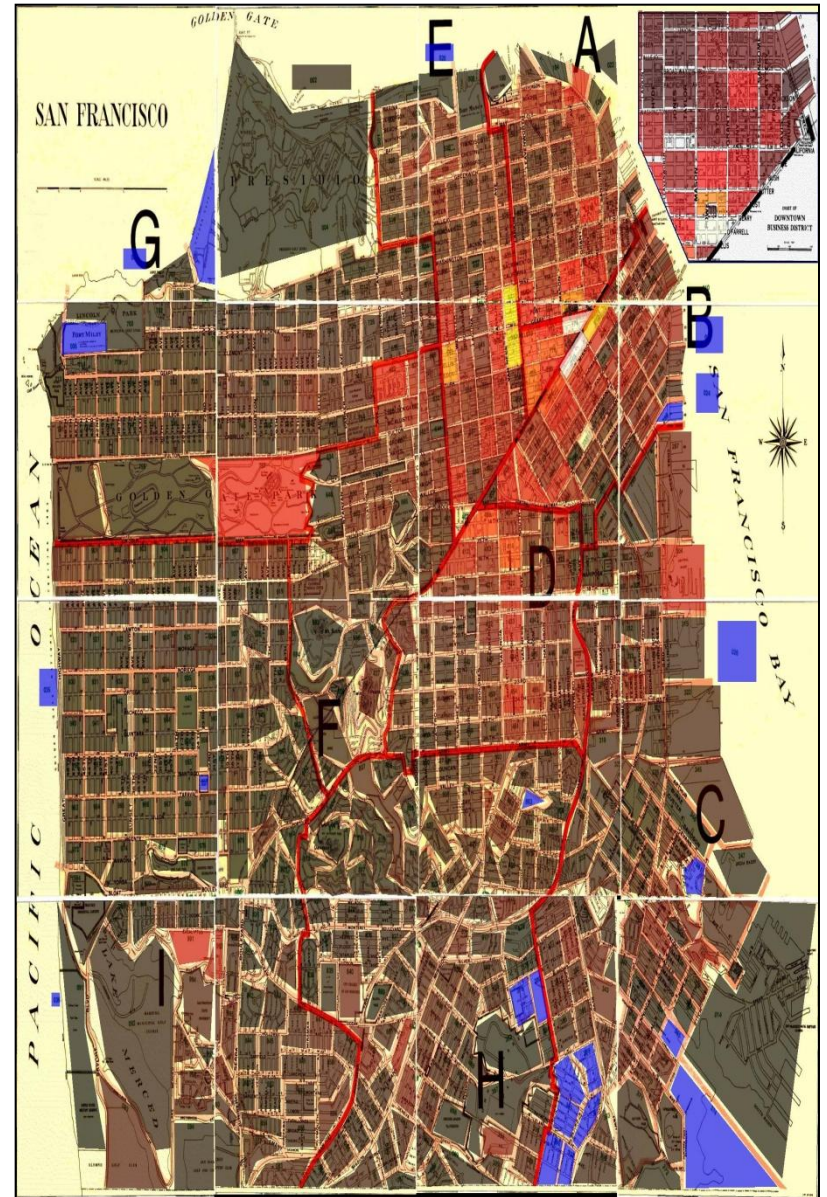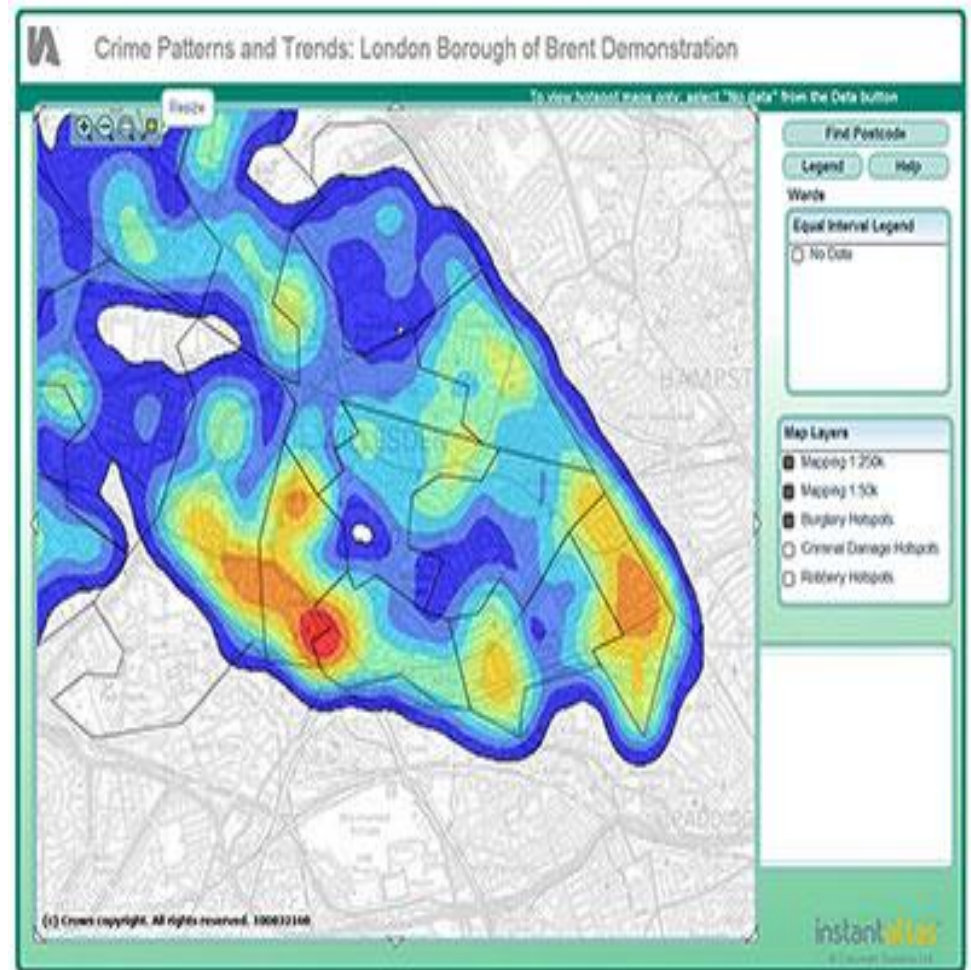# Mapping more than hotspots: the evolving nature of crime maps

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Issues to explore

- Evolution of crime maps;

- Crime maps as a policy tool;

- What should we be mapping?

- New directions: citizen generated crime maps.

Evolution of crime maps

- Philanthropic interest in social conditions and social problems – moral sciences;
- Concern with moral breakdown and social disorder;
- Emergence of 'thematic' cartography;
- Original crime maps (André-Michel Guerry, Adolphe Quételet) – 'cartographic' and 'positivist' schools of criminology;
- Charles Booth poverty maps of London.

Evolution of crime maps

- Chicago School: Robert Park and Ernest Burgess (*The City,* 1925);

- Shaw and McKay (1942) – social disorganisation theory;

- Environmental criminology.
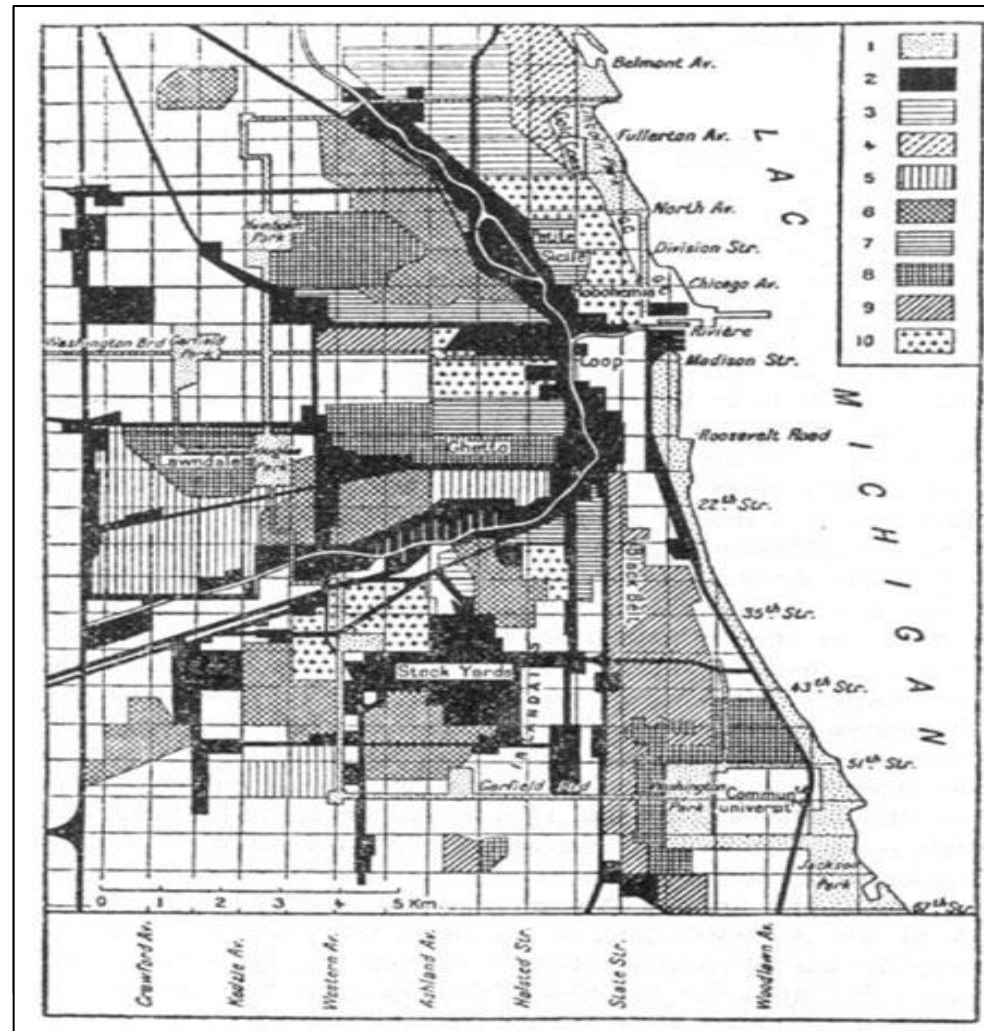
Evolution of crime maps

- Jane Jacobs (*The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, 1961);

- Oscar Newman (*Defensible Space*, 1973);

- Wilson and Kelling (*Broken Windows: The Police and Neighbourhood Safety*, 1982);

- Hillier - space syntax (*Space is the Machine*, 1989).
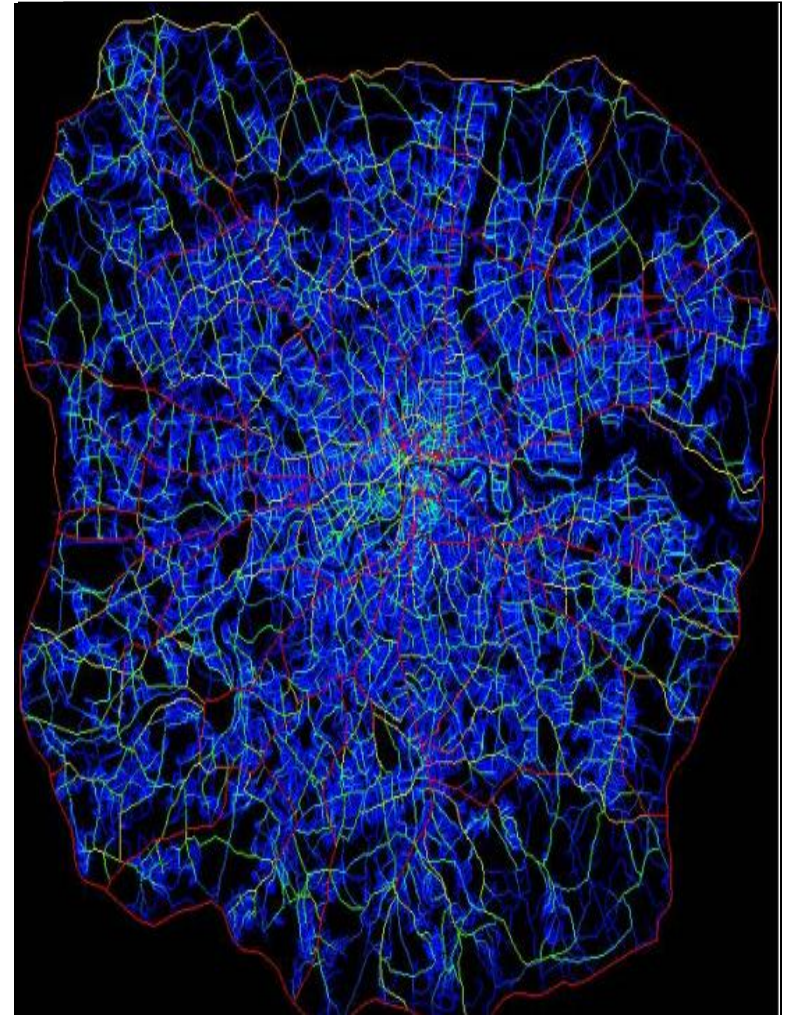
Evolution of crime maps

- Crime hotspots;
- Geographical information systems;
- Interactive crime mapping;
- Local crime maps.

Crime maps as a policy tool

- Shift from reactive to proactive responses to crime;
- Modernisation and better policy-making;
- Resource deployment;
- Improved targeting;
- Evidence-based policy-making;
- Aid to policy learning.

What should we be measuring?

- Prevalence of crime (volume, type, dynamic change);

- Fear of crime;

- Causes of crime;

- Resource allocation;

- Crime reduction initiatives;

- Police stations and police response.
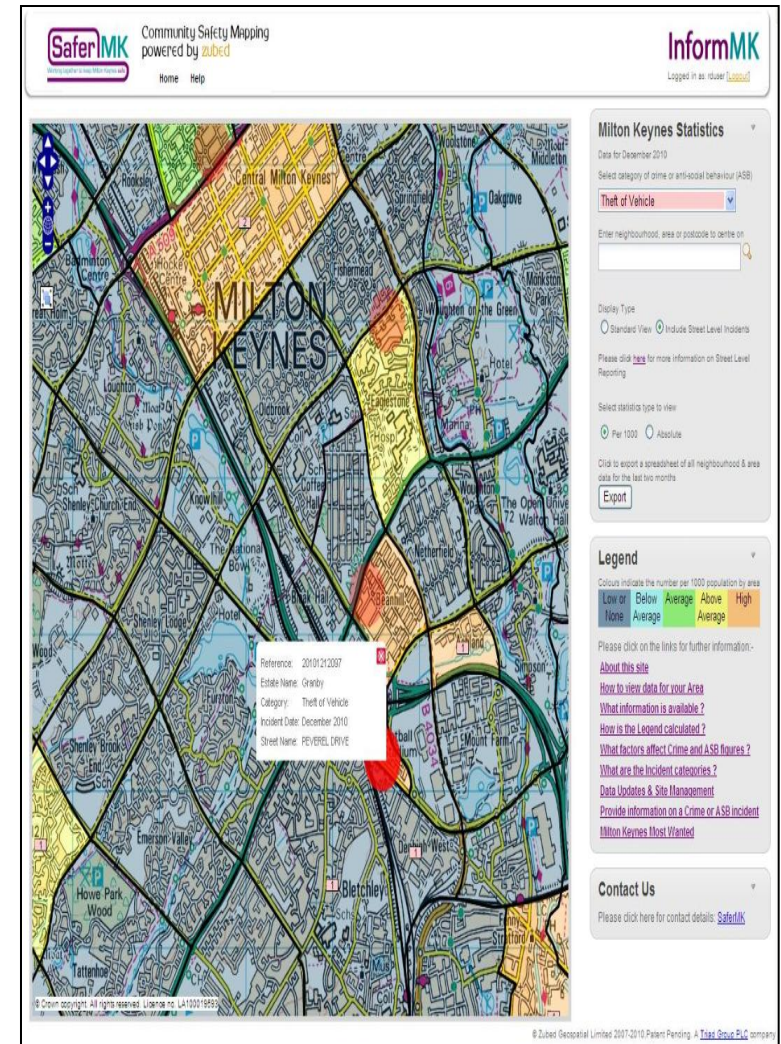
What is the central debate about?

- 'People poverty'

  versus

- 'Place poverty'
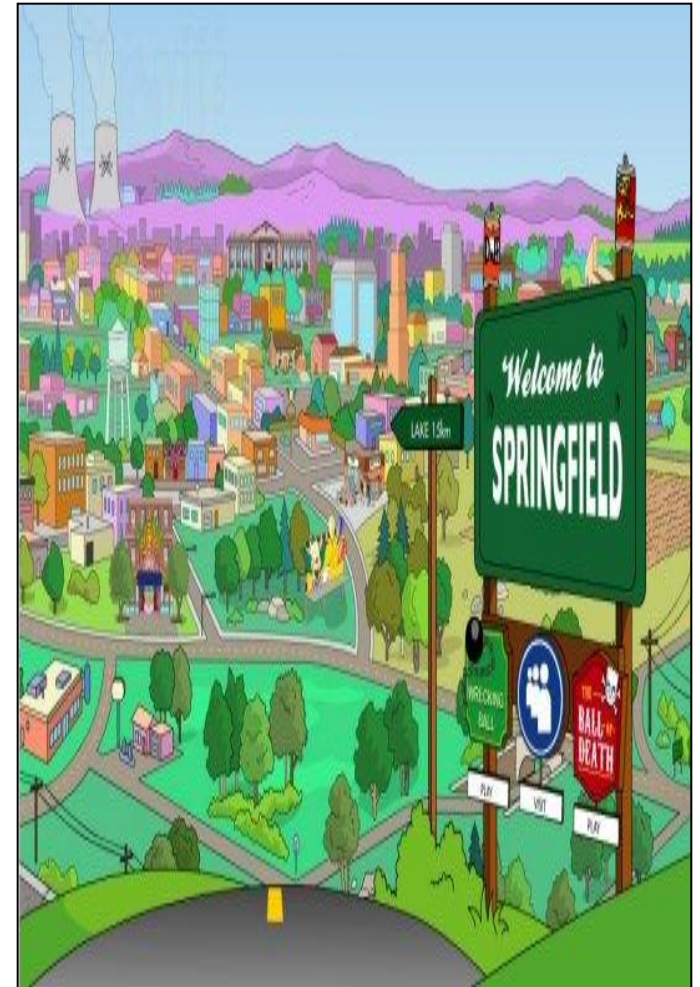
"It's the individuals fault" – the concept of people poverty

- "People poverty occurs where low-income people occupy certain parts of a city by virtue of their low income – but their money incomes are not low because of where they live" (Smith, 1977).
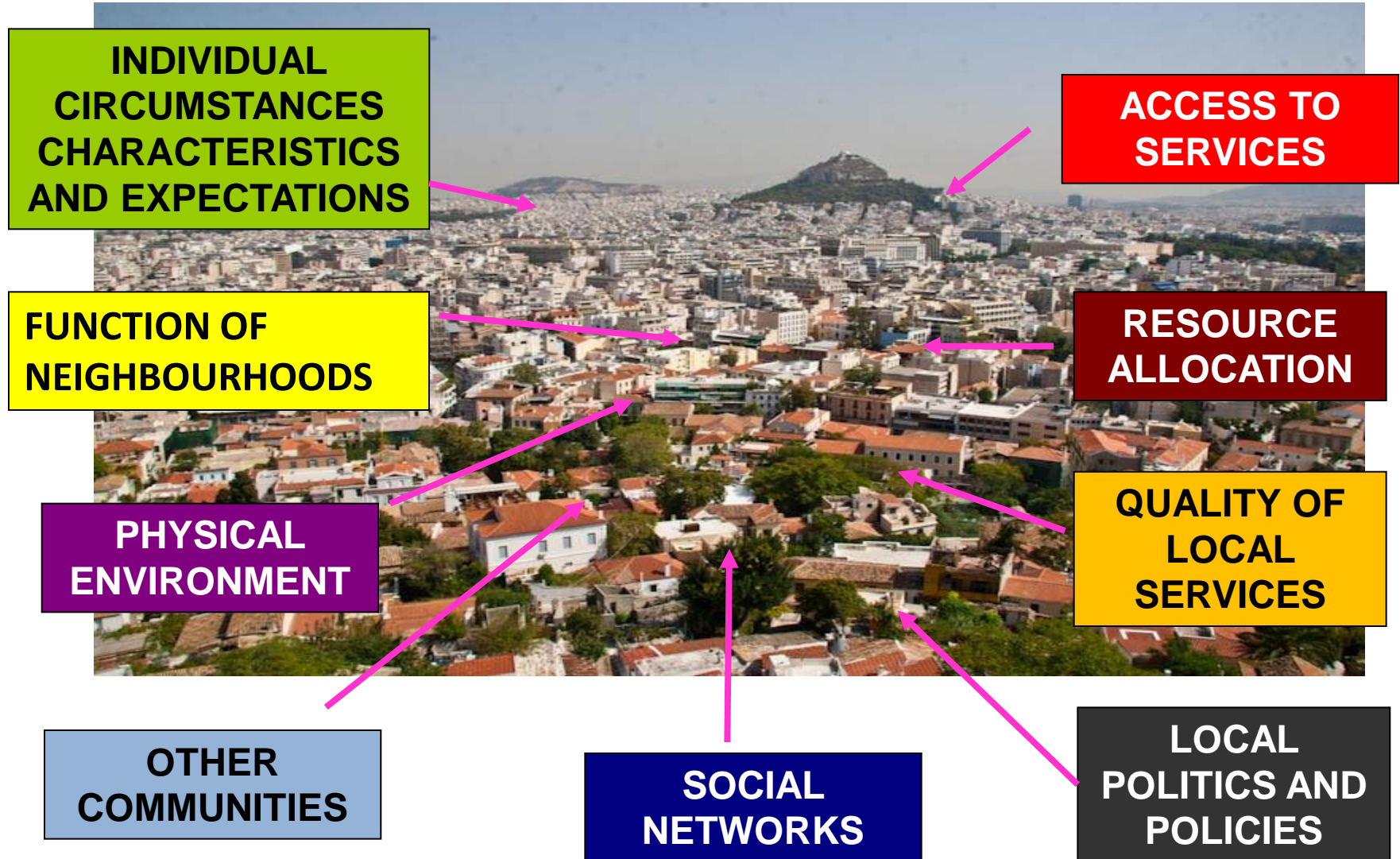
"It's the places fault" – the concept of place poverty

- "People are poor because where they live compounds the advantages or disadvantages of particular groups by virtue of where they live" (Smith, 1977).

Neighbourhood effects and the geography of social problems

Quality of life matrix

High quality public services

STRIVING
High problems, high quality services

THRIVING
Low problems, high quality services

High level of social problems

Low level of social problems

POOR
High problems, low quality services

FAILING
Low problems, low quality services

Low quality public services
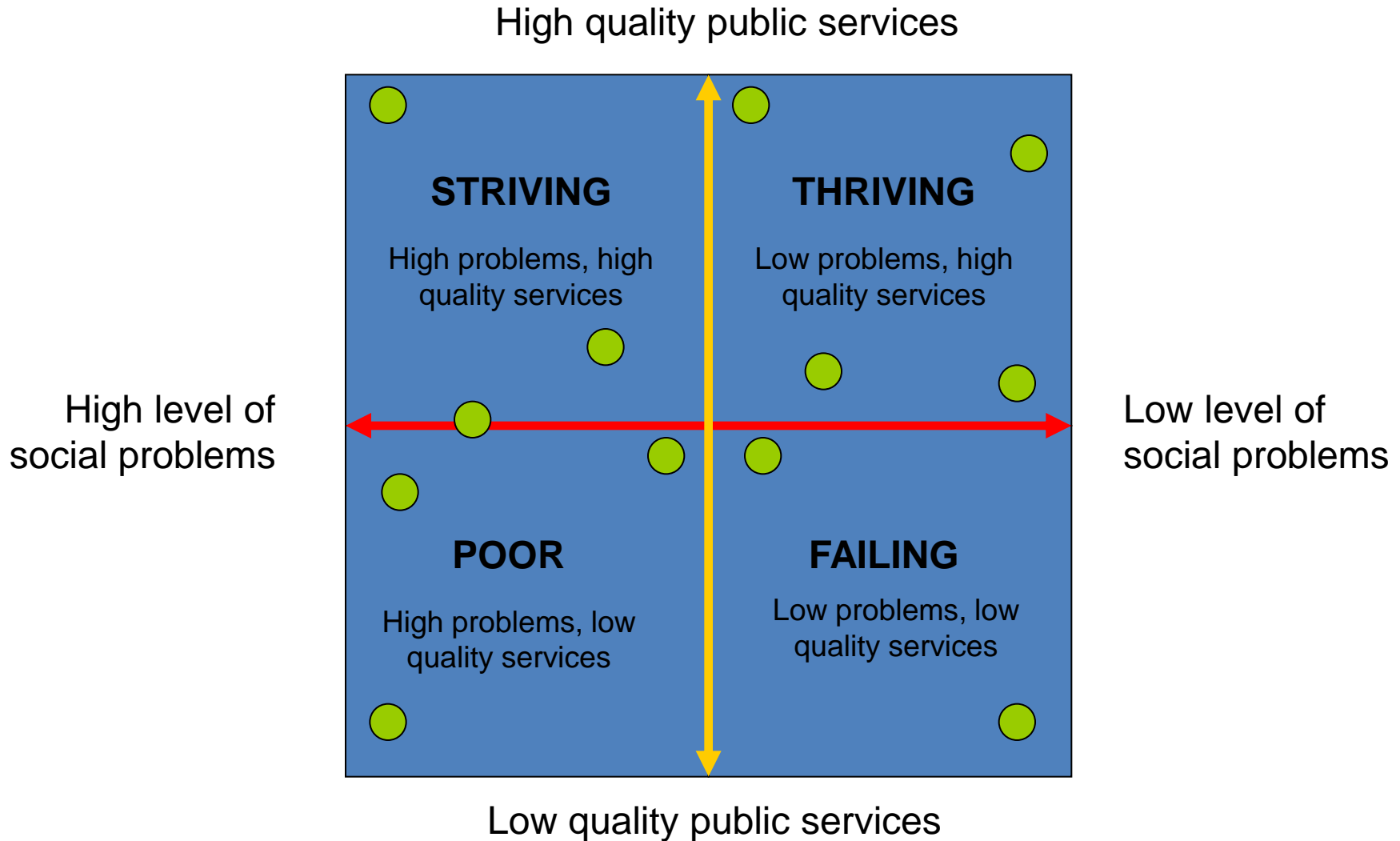
Total offences QLM for England 2010/11

Detection rate (%)

STRIVING

THRIVING

POOR

FAILING

Total offences per 1000 population
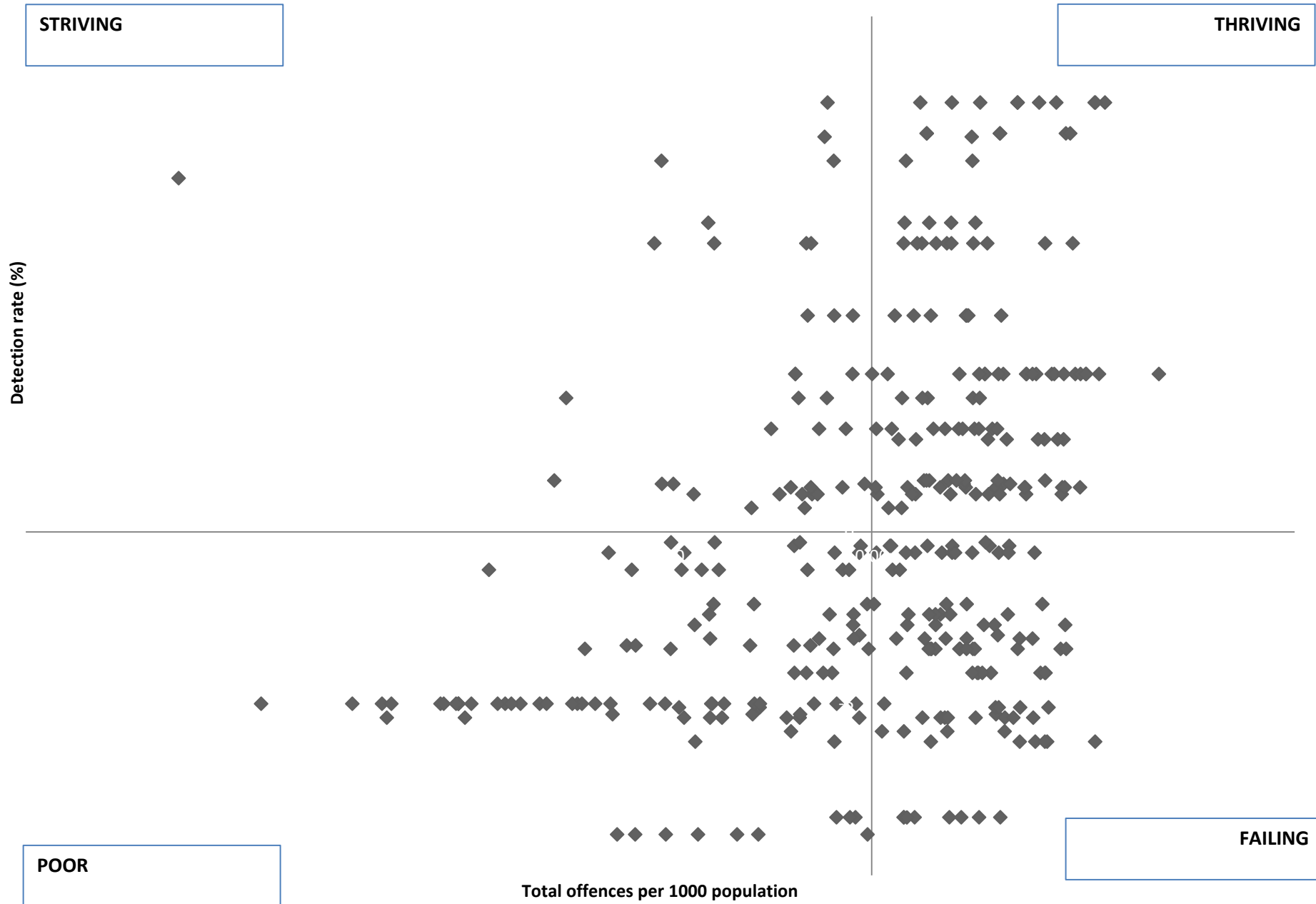
Burglaries QLM for England 2010/11

STRIVING

THRIVING

Detection rate (%)

POOR

FAILING
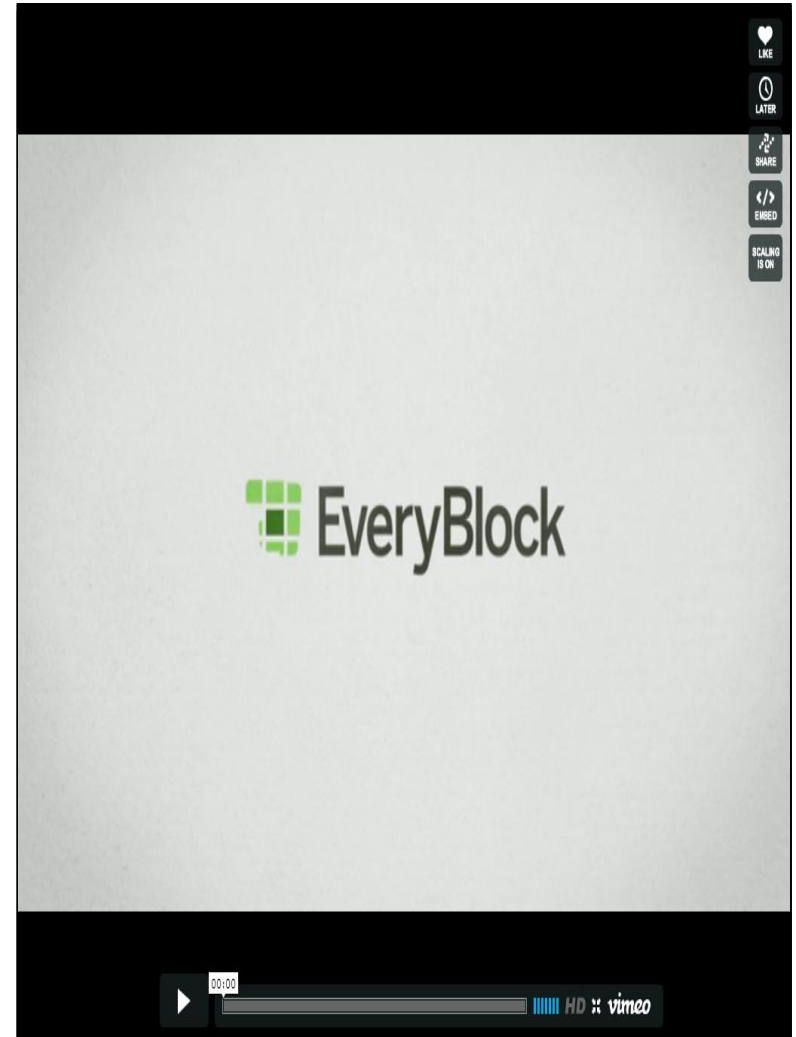
Burglaries per 1000 households

New directions: citizen generated crime maps

- Arrival of Google Maps;
- Arrival of smart phones;
- Crime statistics apps;
- Citizen generated crime maps;
- Citizen generated alerts;
- From passive consumers to active citizens.

New directions: citizen generated crime maps

- From government to governance;
- Changing relationship between the State and citizens;
- Moving beyond citizen consultation;
- Community-orientated policing;
- Participatory budgeting;
- Citizen involvement in all aspects of local decision-making;
- Citizens as evaluators.

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