

Criminology 810
Spatial-temporal criminology
School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University
Spring 2019 (Term 1191)

Instructor: Prof. M.A. Andresen

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Office Hours: Wednesdays, 930 am – 1020 am; by appointment

Calendar Description:

An examination of research on crime that considers spatial and temporal dimensions. Subject matter will vary according to instructor interests and specialization. Specific areas of concentration may include: environmental criminology, communities and crime, neighborhoods and crime, ecology of crimes, and crime prevention.

Prerequisite:

This course will proceed with the assumption that students have completed CRIM 800 or an equivalent course. Students are strongly advised to prepare for the course by reviewing undergraduate level environmental criminology readings. See the course outline for CRIM 352 on my web page.

Course Description:

This course covers a detailed analysis of some of the most recent advances in environmental criminology. Both theoretical and empirical research is analyzed throughout the course. The aim of this course is to provide students with the state of the art in environmental criminology covering: new theoretical developments, crime at places, geographic profiling, the crime drop in the 1990s, near repeat analysis, and so on.

Course structure:

There is one seminar (3 hours) per week (Tuesdays, 930am – 1220pm).

Course evaluation:

Weekly Seminar Contributions	30%
Presentations / Reading Analyses	20%
Term Paper (15 April 2019)	50%

Textbook:

The required readings (journal articles and book chapters) are available through Canvas or another file sharing medium. You are responsible to download, photocopy, or borrow these readings from the library.

Lecture topics, schedule, and readings:

Topic 1. Introduction to the course and environmental criminology

- Week 1 (08 January)
- Andresen, M.A. (2010). The place of environmental criminology within criminological thought. In M.A. Andresen, P.J. Brantingham, and J.B. Kinney (eds.) *Classics in Environmental Criminology*. Co-published: Burnaby, BC, SFU Publications and Boca Raton, FL, Taylor & Francis, 5 - 28.
- Brantingham, P.J., Brantingham, P.L., & Andresen, M.A. (2017). The geometry of crime and crime pattern theory. In R. Wortley & M. Townsley (Eds.), *Environmental criminology and crime analysis* (2nd ed.) (pp. 98 - 115). New York, NY: Routledge.

Topic 2. Theory

- Week 3 (15 January)
- Brantingham, P. L. and Brantingham, P. J. (1981). Notes on the geometry of crime. In P. J. Brantingham and P. L. Brantingham (eds), *Environmental criminology* (pp. 27 – 54). Prospect Heights IL, Waveland Press.
- Brantingham, P. L., and Brantingham, P. J. (1993). Nodes, paths and edges: Considerations on the complexity of crime and the physical environment. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 13(1), 3 – 28.
- Cohen, L. E. and Felson, M. (1979). Social change and crime rate trends: A routine activity approach. *American Sociological Review*, 44(4), 588 – 608.
- Kennedy, L. W. and Forde, D. R. (1990). Routine activities and crime: an analysis of victimization in Canada. *Criminology*, 28(1), 137 – 152.
- Sampson, R. J. and Groves, W. B. (1989). Community structure and crime: Testing social-disorganization theory. *American Journal of Sociology*, 94(4), 774 – 802.
- Shaw, C. R. and McKay, H. D. (1942). *Juvenile delinquency and urban areas: A study of rates of delinquency in relation to differential characteristics of local communities in American cities*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
- Bruinsma, G. (2016). Proliferation of crime causation theories in an era of fragmentation: Reflections on the current state of criminological theory. *European Journal of Criminology*, 13(6), 659 – 676.

Topic 3. Crime at places

- Week 4 (22 January)
- Weisburd, D. (2015). The law of crime concentration and the criminology of place. *Criminology*, 53(2), 133 – 157.

- Groff, E.R., Weisburd, D., and Yang, S. (2010). Is it important to examine crime trends at a local “micro” level?: a longitudinal analysis of street to street variability in crime trajectories. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 26(1), 7 – 32.
- Bernasco, W., & Steenbeek, W. (2017). More places than crimes: Implications for evaluating the law of crime concentration at place. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 33(3), 451 – 467.
- Steenbeek, W., & Weisburd, D. (2016). Where the action is in crime? An examination of variability of crime across different spatial units in The Hague, 2001–2009. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 32(3), 449 – 469.
- Andresen, M.A., Linning, S.J., & Malleson, N. (2017). Crime at places and spatial concentrations: Exploring the spatial stability of property crime in Vancouver BC, 2003-2013. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 33(2), 255 - 275.

Topic 4. Geographic profiling

- Week 5 (29 January)
- Rossmo, K.D. (2006). Geographic profiling in cold case investigations. In *Cold Case Homicides: Practical Investigative Techniques*, Walton, R.H. (ed.), 537 – 560. Boca Raton, FL, CRC Press.
- Le Comber, S.C., Nicholls, B., Rossmo, D.K., and Racey, P.A. (2006). Geographic profiling and animal foraging. *Journal of Theoretical Biology* 240, 233 – 240.
- Raine, N.E., Rossmo, D.K., and Le Comber, S.C. (2009). Geographic profiling applied to testing model of bumble-bee foraging. *Journal of the Royal Society, Interface* 6, 307 – 319.
- Martin, R.A., Rossmo, D.K., and Hammerschlag, N. (2009). Hunting patterns and geographic profiling of white shark predation. *Journal of Zoology* 279, 111 – 118.
- Rossmo, D.K., and Harries, K. (2011). The geospatial structure of terrorist cells. *Justice Quarterly* 28, 221 – 248.

Topic 5. Repeat and near-repeat victimization

- Week 8 (05 February)
- Farrell, G., Phillips, C., and Pease, K. (1995). Like taking candy: why does repeat victimization occur? *British Journal of Criminology* 35, 384 – 399.
- Johnson, S.D. (2008). Repeat burglary victimization: a tale of two theories. *Journal of Experimental Criminology* 4, 215 – 240.
- Townsley, M., Homel, R., and Chaseling, J. (2003). Infectious burglaries: a test of the near repeat hypothesis. *British Journal of Criminology* 43, 615 – 633.
- Johnson, S.D., Bernasco, W., Bowers, K., Elffers, H., Ratcliffe, J., Rengert, G., and Townsley, M. (2007). Space-time patterns of risk: a cross national assessment of residential burglary victimization. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 23, 201 – 219.
- Lammers, M., Menting, B., Ruiter, S., & Bernasco, W. (2015). Biting once, twice: the influence of prior on subsequent crime location choice. *Criminology*, 53(3), 309 – 329.

Topic 6. Crime mapping and spatial analysis

- Week 9 (12 February)
- Andresen, M.A. (2018). Modifiable areal unit problem. In J.C. Barnes & D.R. Forde (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of Research Methods and Statistical Techniques in Criminology and Criminal Justice*. New York, NY: Wiley Blackwell, in press.
- Fotheringham, A. S. and Wong, D. W. S. (1991). The modifiable areal unit problem in multivariate statistical analysis. *Environment and Planning A*, 23(7), 1025 – 1044.
- Andresen, M.A. (2018). GIS and spatial analyses. In G.J.N. Bruinsma & S.D. Johnson (Eds.), *Oxford handbook of environmental criminology* (pp. 190 - 209). New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
- Andresen, M.A., & Wuschke, K. (2019). Geography. In R. Wortley, A. Sidebottom, N. Tilley, & G. Laycock (Eds.), *Routledge handbook of crime science* (pp. 131 - 144). New York, NY: Routledge.
- Andresen, M.A. (2017). Mapping crime prevention: what we do and where we need to go. In B. Leclerc & E.U. Savona (Eds.), *Crime Prevention in the 21st Century*. New York, NY: Springer, 113 - 126.
- Andresen, M.A., & Malleson, N. (2013). Spatial heterogeneity in crime analysis. In M. Leitner (Ed.), *Crime Modeling and Mapping Using Geospatial Technologies*. New York, NY: Springer, 3 - 23.

Reading Break (18 February – 22 February), NO CLASS

Topic 7. Land use and crime

- Week 10 (26 February)
- Wuschke, K.E., & Kinney, J.B. (2018). Built environment, land use and crime. In G.J.N. Bruinsma & S.D. Johnson (Eds.), *Oxford handbook of environmental criminology* (pp. 475 - 496). New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
- Brantingham, P. L., and Brantingham, P. J. (1995). Criminality of place: Crime generators and crime attractors. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, 3(3), 5 - 26.
- Groff, E. R., and Lockwood, B. (2014). Criminogenic facilities and crime across street segments in Philadelphia: Uncovering evidence about the spatial extent of facility influence. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 51(3), 277 - 314.
- Kinney, J. B., Brantingham, P. L., Wuschke, K., Kirk, M. G., and Brantingham, P. J. (2008). Crime attractors, generators and detractors: Land use and urban crime opportunities. *Built Environment*, 34(1), 62 - 74.
- Song, J., Andresen, M.A., Brantingham, P.L., & Spicer, V. (2017). Crime on the edges: patterns of crime and land use change. *Cartography and Geographic Information Science*, 44(1), 51 - 61.

Topic 8. Temporal analysis of crime

- Week 11 (05 March)
- Andresen, M. A. and Malleson, N. (2013). Crime seasonality and its variations across space. *Applied Geography*, 43, 25 - 35.

- Felson, M. and Poulsen, E. (2003). Simple indicators of crime by time of day. *International Journal of Forecasting*, 19(4), 595 – 601.
- Linning, S.J., Andresen, M.A., & Brantingham, P.J. (2017). Crime seasonality: Examining the temporal fluctuations of property crime in cities with varying climates. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 61(16), 1866 - 1891.
- Vaughan, A.D., Wuschke, K.E., Hewitt, A.N., Hodgkinson, T., Andresen, M.A., Brantingham, P.L. & Verdun-Jones, S. (2018). Variations in Mental Health Act calls to police: An analysis of hourly and intra-week patterns. *Policing: An International Journal*, 41(1), 58 - 69.
- McDowall, D., Loftin, C., & Pate, M. (2012). Seasonal cycles in crime, and their variability. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 28(3), 389 - 410.
- Brunson, C. and Corcoran, J. (2006). Using circular statistics to analyse time patterns in crime incidence. *Computers, Environment and Urban Systems*, 30(3), 300 – 319.

Topic 9. Immigration and crime

- Week 12 (12 March)
- Davies, G. & Fagan, J. (2012). Crime and enforcement in immigrant neighborhoods: evidence from New York City. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 641(1), 99 – 124.
- MacDonald, J.M., Hipp, J.R., & Gill, C. (2013). The effects of immigrant concentration on changes in neighborhood crime rates. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 29(2), 191 – 215.
- Ramey, D.M. (2013), Immigrant revitalization and neighborhood violent crime in established and new destination cities. *Social Forces*, 92(2), 597 – 629.
- Stansfield, R., Akins, S., Rumbaut, R.G., & Hammer, R.B. (2013). Assessing the effects of recent immigration on serious property crime in Austin, Texas. *Sociological Perspectives*, 56(4), 647 – 672.
- Kubrin, C.E., Hipp, J.R., & Kim, Y-A. (2018). Different than the sum of its parts: Examining the unique impacts of immigrant groups on neighborhood crime rates. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 34(1), 1 – 36.
- Sydes, M. (2017). Revitalized or disorganized? Unpacking the immigration-crime link in a multiethnic setting. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 54(5), 680 – 714.

Topic 10. Unemployment and crime

- Week 13 (19 March)
- Phillips, J. A. and Land, K. C. (2012). The link between unemployment and crime rate fluctuations: An analysis at the county, state, and national levels. *Social Science Research*, 41(3), 681 – 694.
- Andresen, M.A. (2012). Unemployment and crime: a neighborhood level panel data approach. *Social Science Research*, 41(6), 1615 - 1628.
- Andresen, M.A. (2015). Unemployment, GDP, and crime: the importance of multiple measurements of the economy. *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, 57(1), 35 - 58.

- Andresen, M.A., & Linning, S.J. (2016). Unemployment, business cycles, and crime specialization: an analysis of Canadian provinces, 1981 - 2009. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 49(3), 332 - 350.
- Ha, O.K., & Andresen, M.A. (2017). Unemployment and the specialization of criminal activity: a neighborhood analysis. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 48, 1 - 8.

Class Presentations

- Week 14 (26 March)

Term Paper Due: 15 April 2019

Please note: I retain the right to modify the nature of the course structure and schedule based on instructional needs.

ACADEMIC (DIS)HONESTY

It is your responsibility to know the SFU policies and follow the policies. I will follow through with any acts of academic dishonesty in my classes.

ATTENTION STUDENTS WITH A DISABILITY

Please contact the Centre for Students with Disabilities, (MBC 1250 or Phone 778-782-3112) if you need or require assistance, not your individual instructors.

N.B.: Students are reminded that attendance in the first week of classes is important. However, there are no tutorials in the first week.

Assignments not submitted to the Professor/T.A. during class/office hours must be placed in the security box at the School of Criminology General Office (Saywell Hall). The box is emptied Monday to Friday at 8:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. only and the contents are date stamped accordingly. No other department's date stamp will apply (e.g. Library/Campus Security) and the School of Criminology is not responsible for assignments submitted any other way (e.g. slid under office doors).

E-mail policy: The School of Criminology STRONGLY DISCOURAGES the use of e-mail in lieu of office hour visits. Criminology advises its instructional staff that they are NOT required to respond to student e-mails and that students wishing to confer with them should do so in person during scheduled meeting times.

The University does NOT accept assignments by fax.

The University has formal policies regarding intellectual dishonesty and grade appeals which may be obtained from the General Office of the School of Criminology.

UNIVERSITY POLICY FORBIDS FINAL EXAMINATIONS WHILE CLASSES ARE STILL IN SESSION.