Crime Analysis and Crime Mapping Information Clearinghouse (8th Edition)

by the

Police Foundation Crime Mapping and Problem Analysis Laboratory

POLICE FOUNDATION

This information clearinghouse is provided by the Police Foundation and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) as part of Grant #2005-CK-WX-K004, "The Police Foundation Crime Mapping Laboratory: Enhancing Community Policing Through Crime Mapping and Problem Analysis." The clearinghouse provides a comprehensive list of bibliographic and Internet resources that may be useful to practitioners and researchers interested in the disciplines of problem analysis, crime analysis, and crime mapping. The bibliographic references are composed of books, articles, and reports that relate to topics such as crime analysis, problem solving, geographic information systems (GIS), crime mapping, and Internet mapping. This particular edition includes over 130 new references and two *new* resource categories including "Journey to Crime" and "Crime Forecasting." The Internet resources provided at the end of the document include links to additional sources of information concerning crime analysis and crime mapping. Although every effort has been made to ensure that this guide is comprehensive, it was not possible to include every bibliographic and Internet resource. Therefore, only those resources deemed most relevant by the staff of the Crime Mapping and Problem Analysis Laboratory have been included. In addition, it should be noted that inclusion of crime analysis and crime mapping software resources does not imply an endorsement or recommendation for any particular product by the Police Foundation or the COPS Office.

The *Table of Contents* below includes hyperlinks to the rest of the document. By simply clicking on a topic of interest in the Table of Contents, you will be taken to that particular section of the document. Since this document is approximately 71 pages long, you may wish to highlight a section that you would like to print. Otherwise, the entire document will be printed if you select *Print* from the *File* menu.

Table of Contents

Crime Analysis and Problem Analysis

Abell, R. B. (1989). Crime analysis and community policing. *Law & Order, 37*(1), 79-85.

Akiyama, Y. (1978). *An approach to interval estimation in crime analysis*. Washington, DC: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Alexander, M., Groff, E., & Hibdon, L. (1997). An automated system for the identification and prioritization of rape suspects. *Proceedings of the Environmental Systems Research Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

American Justice Institute Santa Clara Criminal Justice Pilot Program. (1972). *Caper: Crime analysis-project evaluation-research*. San Jose, CA: [s.n.].

Anderson, D. (1990). Seattle, Tacoma automated crime analysis. *The American City And County, 105.*

Anonymous. (1998). The IACP LEIM Section: Finding order in the complex world of new technology. *The Police Chief, 65*(3), 14.

Anonymous. (1995). Beyond crime analysis: The art of crime synthesis. *Journal of California Law Enforcement, 29*(4), 94-96.

Anonymous. (1995). Crime analysis through computer mapping. *Police, 19*(12), p. 15.

Anonymous. (1995, February) Crime analysis: Tactical and strategic aspects. *TELEMASP Bulletin, 1*(11), 1-6.

Anonymous. (1995, January). Crime analysis: Administrative aspects. *TELEMASP Bulletin, 1*(10), 1-7.

Astler, C. (2002, August). Anticipating crime through data analysis. *Law and Order, 50*(8), 111-113.

Baker, T. (2001). Hunting serial killers. *Law & Order, 49*(5), 43-48.

Baker, T. (2004). Burglary: Crime analysis and prevention. *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology, 10*(2), 53-63.

Bair, S. (2000, Spring). ATAC: A tool for tactical crime analysis. *Crime Mapping News, 2*(2), pp. 9-10.

Bair, S. (2000). Geographic Information Analysis: From GIS to GIA. Crime Mapping and Analysis Program. Available on IACA website at http://www.iaca.net/resources/articles.html.

Barnes, G. C. (1995). Defining and optimizing displacement. In J.E. Eck and D. Weisburd (Eds.), *Crime and Place* (pp. 95–113). Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press; and Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Barr, R., & Pease, K. (1990). Crime placement, displacement and deflection. In M. Tonry and N. Morris (Eds.), *Crime and Justice: A Review of Research*, *Vol. 12*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Bayley, D. H. (1990). *Patterns of policing: A comparative international analysis*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers UP.

Bellmio, P. (1983). Ongoing development of crime analysis unit. *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, 52*(10), 8-14.

Bellucci, C. (1995). DMAP in Jersey City: Implementing a technological revolution. In C. R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 195–199). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Bennett, L. (1986). Crime analysis: A management challenge. *The Police Chief, 53*(10), 71-74.

Bennett, R. (1991). Development and crime: A cross-national, time-series analysis of competing models. *Sociological Quarterly, 32*.

Bennett, T. (1995.) Identifying, explaining, and targeting burglary hot spots. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research,* 3(3), 113–123.

Biderman, A. D., & Lynch, J. P. (1991). *Understanding crime incidence statistics*. New York: Springer-Verlag.

Blair, B. R. (1992). Time-critical GIS: The key to emergency response. *Geo Info Systems, 2*(5), 24-35.

Blumstein, A. (1986). *Criminal careers and 'career criminals'*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

Boba, R. (1998). Using surveys in law enforcement. *Cops Online Magazine, 1*(10), 6-8.

Boba, R. (1999). Using the Internet to disseminate crime information. *Law Enforcement Bulletin, 68*(10), 6-9.

Boba, R. (2000, October). *Guidelines to implement and evaluate crime analysis and mapping in law enforcement.* Washington DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

Boba, R. (2001, November). *Introductory guide to crime analysis and mapping*. Washington DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

Boba, R. (2002, Spring). Summary: Problem analysis forum. *Crime Mapping News, 4*(2), 1-3.

Boba, R. (2003, March). *Problem analysis in policing*. Washington, DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

Boba, R. (2003, Winter). Problem analysis in policing: An executive summary. *Crime Mapping News Special Issue, 5*(1), 1-10.

Boros, A. P. (1994). *A GIS for county-based probation management.* Papers and proceedings of Applied Geography Conferences – SUNY at Binghampton , 17, 94-100.

Brimcombe, A. J., Ralphs, M. P., Sampson, A., & Tsui, H. Y. (2001). Analysis of the role of neighbourhood ethnic composition in the geographical distribution of racially motivated incidents. *British Journal of Criminology, 41*(2), 293-308.

Brito, C. S., & Allan, T. (1999). *Problem-oriented policing: Crime specific problems, critical issues, and making POP work, Volume 2*. Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Broder, J. (2000). *Risk analysis and the security survey, 2nd edition*. Boston: Butterworth-Heinemann.

Bulkeley, D. (1993). High-tech tools to help crack crimes. *Design News*, *48*(49), 27–28.

Bureau of Justice Assistance. (1993). *Police guide to surveying citizens and their environment*. Washington, DC: Author.

Burrows, J., & Speed, M. (1996). Crime analysis: Lessons from the retail sector? *Security Journal, 7*(1), 53-60.

Bynum, T. (2001). *Using analysis for problem-solving: A guidebook for law enforcement.* Washington DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

Caen, A. (1991). Information processing and automated crime analysis by the municipal police of Genk, Belgium. *Police Studies, 14*(1): 36-49.

Call, R., Mayer, R., & Baird, R. (1989). From punch cards to computers: An evolution in crime analysis. *The Police Chief, 56*(6), 37.

Cameron, B. W. (1999). Technology improves crime statistics. *Law and Order, 47*(3), 30–32.

Campbell, G. (1992). GIS in the police environment. In J. Cadoux-Hudson and I. Heywood (Eds.), *Geographical Information 1992/3: The Yearbook of the AGI* (pp. 114–118). London: Taylor & Francis.

Canter, P. R. (1998). Baltimore County's autodialer system. In N. LaVigne & J. Wartell (Eds.), *Crime Mapping Case Studies: Successes in the Field* (pp. 81–92). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Canter, P. R., & Harries, K. (2003). Locational precision in crime analysis: A case study in Baltimore County, Maryland. *Justice Research and Policy, 5*(1), 128-138.

Chapman, R., Baker, S., Bezdikian, V., Cammarata, P., Cohen, D., Leach, N., et al. (2002). Local law enforcement responds to terrorism: Lessons in prevention and preparedness. In *COPS Innovations: A Closer Look.* Washington DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

Chung, W. Y., Chen, H. C., Chaboya, L. G., O'Toole, C. D., & Atabakhsh, H. (2005). Evaluating event visualization: A usability study of COPLINK spatio-temporal visualizer. *International Journal of Human-Computer Studies, 62*(1), 127-157.

Ckopoe, J., & McFaul, N. (1998). Five-step method to regional crime analysis. *The Police Chief, 65*(5), 46-49.

Clarke, R. V. (Ed.). (1992). *Situational crime prevention: Successful case studies*. New York: Harrow and Heston.

Clarke, R. V. (Ed.). (1997). *Situational crime prevention: Successful case studies, 2nd edition*. Guilderland, NY: Harrow and Heston.

Clarke, R. V. (Series Ed.). *Crime prevention studies (multiple volumes).* Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Clarke, R. V. (1999). *Hot products: Understanding, anticipating, and reducing demand for stolen goods* (Police Research Series Paper 112). London: Home Office Policing and Reducing Crime Unit.

Clarke, R. V., & Eck, J. (2003). *Become a problem-solving crime analyst in 55 small steps*. London, England: University College London.

Collins, C. (1997). Small agencies get big city crime analysis. *Law & Order, 45*(2), 80-81.

Collins, P. I., Johnson, G. F., & Choy, A. (1998). Advances in violent crime analysis and law enforcement: The Canadian violent crime linkage analysis system. *Journal of Government Information, 25*(3), 277-284.

Colquhoun, I. (2004). *Design out crime: Creating safe and sustainable communities.* St. Louis, MO: Architectural Press.

Cope, N. (2005). 'Intelligence led policing or policing led intelligence': Integrating volume crime analysis into policing. *British Journal of Criminology, 44*(2), 188-203.

Coyle, K. R., Schaaf, J. C., Coldren, J. R., Jr. (1991). Futures in crime analysis: Exploring applications of incident-based data. Washington, DC: Criminal Justice Statistics Association.

Cromwell, P. F., Olson, J. N., & Avary, D. W. (1991). *Breaking and entering: An ethnographic analysis of burglary.* Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

Crow, M. C. (1981). *Older persons in crime analysis: A program implementation guide.* Washington, DC: National Retired Teachers Association of Retired Persons.

D'Addario, F. J. (1989). *Loss prevention through crime analysis.* Boston: Butterworth-Heinemann.

Dade Miami Criminal Justice Council. (1986). Crime analysis and recommendations for criminal justice resource management.

Dixon, D. (2004). Modern crime analysis: A "pulse check" of crime analysis in California. *Journal of California Law Enforcement, 38*(1), 22-30.

Duffee, D., McDowall, D., Mazerolle, L. G., & Mastrofski, S. D. (2000). Measurement and analysis of crime and justice: An introductory essay (NCJ-182411). *Measurement and Analysis of Crime and Justice, 4,* 1-31.

Eck, J. & LaVigne, N. (1994). *Using research: A primer for law enforcement managers, 2nd edition.* Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Eck, J. E. (2001). *Assessing responses to problems: An introductory guide for police problem-solvers.* Washington, DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

Egilmez, S. (2004, Spring). How to analyze and battle incidents of graffiti: CgrAS – Citywide graffiti abatement system. *Crime Mapping News*, *6*(2), 2-3.

Ekblom, P. (1988). *Getting the best out of crime analysis.* London, UK: Crime Prevention Unit, Home Office.

Ekblom, P. (1988). *The prevention of shop theft: An approach through crime analysis.* London, UK: Crime Prevention Unit, Home Office.

Faggiani, D., & Mclaughlin. (1999). Using National Incident-Based Reporting System data for strategic crime analysis. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 15*(2), 181-191.

Falk, G., & Falk, C. (1990). *Murder: An analysis of its forms, conditions, and causes*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland.

Felson, M., & Clarke, R. V. (1998). *Opportunity makes the thief: Practical theory for crime prevention* (Police Research Series Paper 98). London: Home Office Policing and Reducing Crime Unit.

Felson, M. (2002). *Crime and everyday life, 3rd edition*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Figlio, R., Hakim, S., & Rengert, G. (Eds.). (1986). *Metropolitan crime patterns*. Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Flowers, R. B. (1989). *Demographics and criminality: The characteristics of crime in America*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.

Gaines, L. (1994). Persons, places, and activities: Crime analysis as an enforcement tool. *Police Computer Review, 3*(2), 12-14.

Geake, E. (1993). How PCs predict where crime will strike. *New Scientist, 140*.

Gebhardt, C. S. (1999, April). Crime analysis: The next phase. *The Police Chief, 66*(4), 33-39.

Godson, R. (Ed.). (1988). *Intelligence requirements for the 1990s: Collection, analysis, counterintelligence and covert action*. Lexington MA: Lexington Books.

Goldsmith, V., McGuire, P., & Mollenkopf, J. (Eds.). (2000). *Analyzing crime patterns: Frontiers of practice*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Goldstein, H. (1990). *Problem-oriented policing*. New York: McGraw Hill.

Goldstein, P. (1987). *Drug related crime analysis – homicide*. New York, NY: Narcotics & Drug Research, Inc.

Gottlieb, S., Arenberg, S., & Singh, R. (1994). *Crime analysis: From first report to final arrest*. Montclair, CA: Alpha Publishing.

Gresty, B., & Taylor, K. (1995). "Operation Newburg: A police crackdown on domestic burglaries in Newton-le-Willows, Mercyside." *Focus on Police Research and Development, 6,* 18–21.

Grogger, J. & Weatherford, M. (1995). Crime, policing and the perception of neighbourhood safety. *Political Geography, 14*(6–7), 521–541.

Haley, K., Todd, J. C., & Stallo, M. (1998). *Crime analysis and the struggle for legitimacy*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Science. Available on IACA website at http://www.iaca.net/resources/articles.html.

Harries, K. (1978). *Local crime rates: An empirical approach for law enforcement agencies, crime analysts, and criminal justice planners* (Final Report). Grant No. 78-NIJ-AX-0064. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Harries, K. (2001). *Applications of geographic analysis in parole and probation*. University of Maryland Baltimore County, Department of Geography & Environmental Science and Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.

Harris, D. (1985, September). Sharing crime analysis techniques and information. *The Police Chief, 52,* 42–43.

Hill, B. (2001). *Narrowing the search: Utilizing a probability grid in tactical analysis.* Glendale Police Department. Available on IACA website at http://www.iaca.net/resources/articles.html.

Hill, C. (1985). Current practices in crime analysis. *The Police Chief, 52*(4), 44-45.

Hook, P. (1997, June 20). Crime patterns. *Police Review*, pp. 19–20.

Hughes, R. & Stanard, M. (2004, Spring) North Carolina's experimental use of GPS to provide an 'integrated' GIS analysis for truck-involved crashes and commercial vehicle enforcement activities. *Crime Mapping News*, *6*(2), 1, 4-7.

Hyatt, R. A. & Holzman, H. R. (1999). *Guidebook for measuring crime in public housing with geographic information systems.* Washington DC: US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research.

Idaho Law Enforcement Planning Commission. (1978). *Statistical crime analysis study of social, economic and demographic variables associated with Part I crime in Idaho.* Boise, ID: [s.n.].

Innes, M., Fielding, N., & Cope, N. (2005). 'The appliance of science'? The theory and practice of crime intelligence analysis. *British Journal of Criminology, 45*(1), 39-57.

International Association of Crime Analysts. (Multiple issues). *Forecaster.*

Jones, H. (Ed.). (1993). *Crime and the urban environment: The Scottish experiment.* Brookfield, VT: Avebury.

International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol). (1994). *Motor vehicle related crime in Europe: Interpol crime analysis report*. Paris, FR.

Keppel, R. D., & Weis, J. G. (1993). HITS: Catching criminals in the Northwest. *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, 62*(4), 14–19.

Kishiyama, L. (1997). Urban and rural campus crime analysis. *Campus Law Enforcement Journal, 27*(1), 25-28.

Kitteringham, G. W. (2001). A study of two types of vertical crime pattern analysis in the commercial, multi-talented high-rise structure. (Doctoral dissertation) *Scarman Centre for the Study of Public Order*, Canada.

Kumar, N., & Waylor, C. R. M. (2003). Proximity to alcohol-serving establishments and crime probabilities in Savannah, Georgia: A statistical and GIS analysis. *Southeastern Geographer*, *43*(1), 125-142.

Lein, L., & Rickards, R. (1992). *Property crime victims: An analysis of needs and services in Texas*. Austin: LBJ School of Public Affairs.

Lewis, L., & Farris, E. (1997). *Campus crime and security at post secondary education institutions*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education.

Lersch, K. (2004). *Space, time, and crime.* Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press.

Levine, N. (2006). Crime mapping and the CrimeStat program. *Geographical Analysis, 38*(1), 41-56.

Lutz, W. (2000). Establishing a Paperless Crime Analysis Network. *Law and Order, 48*(5), 115-118.

Mallory, J. (1989). Small agencies use computers. *Law and Order, 37*(6), 37–41.

Marche, G. E. (1998). *Murder as a business decision: An economic analysis of a criminal phenomena*. San Francisco: Austin & Winfield.

McLean, H. (1990). Getting high on crime. *Law and Order, 38*(7), 30–36.

Meier, R. F., Kennedy, L. W., & Sacco, V. F. (2005). *The process and structure of crime: Criminal events and crime analysis*. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction.

Miller, T. (1994, January). Computers track the criminals' trail. *American Demographics, 16,* 13–14.

Morris, J. (1986). *Crime analysis charting*. Orangevale, CA: Palmer Enterprises.

Nanson, G. (1996). Crime analysis warriors. *Journal of California Law Enforcement, 30*(1), 11-13.

Niemi, H., & Siren, R. (1997). *Crimes in the city: a crime analysis of thefts, vandalism and assaults in Vassa*. Helsinki, FIN: National Institute of Legal Policy.

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. (1997). *Problem-solving tips: A guide to reducing crime and disorder through problem-solving partnerships.* Washington, DC: Author.

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. (2001). *Problem-oriented guides for police series.* Washington, DC: Author.

Osbourne, D., & Wernicke, S. (2005). *Introduction to crime analysis: Basic resources for criminal justice practice*. New York: Haworth Press.

O'Shea, T., Nicholls, K., Archer, J., Hughes, E., & Tatum, J. (2003). *Crime analysis in America: Findings and Recommendations*. Washington, DC: Community Oriented Policing Services.

Panel discussion. (1983, March). Using computers in crime fighting, training, and administration: A practical approach. *The Police Chief, 50,* 123–130.

Pattavina, A. (2005). *Information technology and the criminal justice system.* Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Pease, K. (1998). *Repeat victimization: Taking stock* (Crime Detection and Prevention Series Paper 90). London: Home Office Police Research Group.

Pelfrey, W. V. (1992). Convergence of crime prevention, new policing approaches, and private security: Crime analysis. *Security Journal, 3*(4), p. 215.

Peterson, M. (1994). *Applications in criminal analysis: A sourcebook*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.

Phelan, L. & Fenske, J. (1995). Crime analysis: Administrative aspects. *TELEMASP Bulletin, 1*(10).

Police Executive Research Forum. (Multiple years). *Excellence in problem-oriented policing: The Herman Goldstein Award winners.* Washington, DC: Author.

Proceedings of the international seminar on environmental criminology and crime analysis. (1993). In Zahm, Diane, Cromwell, Paul (Eds.), Coral Gables, FL: Florida Criminal Justice Executive Institute, University of Miami.

Ratcliffe, J. H., & McCullagh, M. J. (1998). Aoristic crime analysis. *International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 12*(7), 751–764.

Read, T., & Oldfield, D. (1995). *Local crime analysis* (Crime Detection and Prevention Series Paper No. 65). London: Police Research Group.

Read, T., & Tilley, N. (2000). *Not rocket science? Problem-solving and crime reduction* (Crime Reduction Research Series Paper 6). London: Home Office Policing and Reducing Crime Unit.

Reppetto, T.A. (1974). *Residential crime*. Cambridge, MA: Ballinger.

Reuland, M. (Ed.). (1997). *Information management and crime analysis: Practitioners' recipes for success*. Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Rosenbaum, D. P., & Lavrakas, P. J. (1995). "Self-reports about place: The application of survey and interview methods to the study of small areas." In D. Weisburd & T. McEwen (Eds.), *Crime Prevention Studies, Volume 4* (pp. 285–313). Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Sampson, R., & Scott, M. S. (2000). *Tackling crime and other public-safety problems: Case studies in problem-solving*. Washington, DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

Sasson, T. (1995). *Crime talk: How citizens construct a social problem*. Hawthorne, NY: Aldine de Gruyter.

Schmerler, K., & Velasco, M. (2002, Spring). Primary data collection: A problem-solving necessity. *Crime Mapping News, 4*(2), 4-8.

Scott, M. S. (2000). *Problem-oriented policing: Reflections on the first 20 years*. Washington, DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

Shelley, T. O., & Grant, A. C. (1998). *Problem-oriented policing: Crime specific problems, critical issues, and making POP work, Volume 1*. Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Sherman, L. W., Gottfredson, D. C., MacKenzie, D. L., Eck, J., Reuter, P., & Bushway, S. D. (1998). *Preventing crime: What works, what doesn't, what's promising*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

Shimada, T., & Harada, Y. (1999). Relationship between crime and spatial compositions in urban areas: Quantitative analysis using GIS. *Reports of the National Research Institute of Police Science, 39*(2): 1-22

Shimada, T., & Harada, Y. (1999). Relationship between crime and socioeconomic factors in urban areas: Methodological problems and a solution by GIS. *Reports of the National Research Institute of Police Science, 39*(2): 20-34.

Shreves, R. W. (2006). Put me in Chief, I'm ready to play: Sincerely, your crime analyst. Oxford Round Table, University of Oxford March 26-31, 2006.

Sims, D. (1993, July). Desktop applications support your local sheriff. *IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications, 13,* 14.

Smith, S. (1986). *Crime, space, and society.* Cambridge: Cambridge UP.

Smith, S., & Tilley, N. (2005). *Crime science: New approaches to preventing and detecting crime* (see chp. 7 on crime mapping). Devon, United Kingdom.

Southard, D., & Van Cleve, W. (1996). The relationship between crime analysis, investigations, and patrol. *Journal of California Law Enforcement, 30*(3), 49-52.

Sparrow, M. (1991). The application of network analysis to criminal intelligence: An assessment of the prospects. *Social Networks*, *13*, 252–274.

Spelman, W. (1987). *Beyond bean counting: New approaches for managing crime data*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Police Executive Research Forum.

Springer, S. S. (1992). *Crime prevention and control: Index and analysis of activity, success and services*. Washington, DC: ABBE.

Stallo, M. (2003). *Using Microsoft Office to improve law enforcement operations: Crime analysis, community policing, and investigations*. Analysis Consulting & Training (ACT) Now, Inc.

Stallo, M., & Rodgers, J. (2004). *Using geographic information systems in law enforcement: Crime analysis and community policing*. Analysis Consulting & Training (ACT) Now, Inc.

Stiles, S. (1982). *Simplified crime analysis techniques.* Washington, DC: National Retired Teachers Associations; American Association of Retired Persons.

Stiles, S. (1982). Meeting the need for crime analysis through volunteers. *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, 51*(11).

Swope, R. (2001). Criminal theory on the street: Analyzing why offenses take place. *Law & Order, 49*(6), 121-132.

Tilley, N. (Ed.). (2002). Analysis for crime prevention. *Crime Prevention Studies, Volume 13.* Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Tracy, P.E. & Kempf-Leonard, K. (1996). *Continuity and discontinuity in criminal careers.* New York: Plenum Press.

Trickett, A., Ellingworth, D., Hope, T., & Pease, K. (1995). Crime victimization in the eighties – changes in area and regional inequality. *British Journal of Criminology, 35*(3), 343–359.

Van Zandt, C. R. (1994). Real silence of the lambs. *The Police Chief, 61*(4), 45, 47–50, 52.

Velasco, M., Griffin, J., & Boba, R. (2001). *Crime analysis and mapping product templates.* Washington DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

Vellani, K. H., & Nahoun, J. D. (2000). *Applied Crime Analysis.* Boston: Butterworth-Heinemann.

VICAP crime analysis report. (1991). USDOJ, FBI, National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime.

Vila, B., & Meeker, J. W. (1997). A regional gang incident tracking system. *Journal of Gang Research, 4*(3), 23-36.

Waffle, M. H. (1984, Feb. 13). An analysis of crime analysis. *Crime Control Digest, 18*(6), 7-8.

Webster, B., & Connors, E. F. (1993). Police methods for identifying community problems. *American Journal of Police, 12*(1), 75–102.

Weisel, D. (1999). *Conducting community surveys: A practical guide for law enforcement agencies.* Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

Wernicke, S., & Stallo, M. (2000, July). Implementing crime analysis into local law enforcement. *The Police Chief, 67(7), 56-57.*

Wernicke, S., & Osborne, D. (2003). *Introduction to Crime Analysis: Basic Resources for Criminal Justice Practice.* New York: Hawthorne Press.

Wideman, D. (2000, July). Multifunctional aspects of crime analysis in the investigation of violent and sexual crimes. *The Police Chief, 67*(7), 59-63.

Willemse, H., & de Waard, J. (1993). Crime analysis and prevention: Perspectives from experience in the Netherlands. *Security Journal, 4*(4), 193-204.

Willis, J., Mastrofski, S. D., & Weisburd, D. (2004). COMPSTAT and bureaucracy: A case study of challenges and opportunities for change. *Justice Quarterly, 21*(3), 463-496.

Wilson, D. (2001). Offender profiling and crime analysis. *Howard Journal of Criminal Justice*, 40(4), 417-419.

Wise, B. (1995, May). Catching crooks with computers. *American City and Country, 110*, 54.

Woods, M. (1999, April). Crime analysis: A key tool in any crime reduction strategy. The *Police Chief, 66*(4), 17-30.

Crime Mapping

Agung, A. (1997). Crime hot spot analysis and dynamic pin map. *Proceedings of the Environmental Systems Research Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Alba, R., & Logan, J. (1992). Analyzing locational attainments: Constructing individual-level regression models using aggregate data. *Sociological Methods and Research, 20*(3).

Alvaredo, F., & Gomez, M. (1992). GIS supports summer Olympic games security. *GIS World, 5*(6), 58–61.

Anderson, M. G. (1996). GPS used to track criminals. *GIS World, 9*(8), 15.

Anonymous. (2004, March). Compstat is doing more than just driving down Omaha's crime rate. *Law Enforcement News, 30*(615), 11.

Anonymous. (2004, March 5). NYPD plans computer based crime mapping. *Crime Control Digest, 38*(9), 2.

Anonymous. (2003, Sept. 5). New York goal of linking all police in crime mapping system hits roadblock. *Crime Control Digest, 37*(5), 1-2.

Anonymous. (2001, July 1). Police try to make crime mapping user-friendly to all officers. Criminal Justice Newsletter, p. 1.

Anonymous. (1992). Illinois uses computers to identify criminal hot spots. *State Legislatures, 18*(12), 7.

Bair, S. (2002). *Getting to the point – Data scrubbing & cleaning 101.* Crime Mapping & Analysis Program. Available at IACA at website at http://www.iaca.net/resources/articles.html.

Bair, S., Boba, R., Fritz, N., Helms, D., & Hick, S. (Eds.). (2002). *Advanced crime mapping topics: Results of the first invitational advanced crime mapping topics symposium.* Denver: National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center.

Barr, R. (1993). Why can't my computer stick pins in a map? *GIS Europe, 2*(6), 14-15.

Bates, S. (1987). *Spatial and temporal analysis of crime.* Chicago: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Bellucci, C. (1995). DMAP in Jersey City: Implementing a technological revolution. In C.R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 195–199). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Bennett, T. (1995). Identifying, explaining, and targeting burglary hot spots. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research, 3*(3), 113–123.

Bentley, P. (2000, Winter). Mapping in action: Scottsdale Police Department: Starting up crime mapping. *Crime Mapping News, 2*(1), 10-11.

Bibel, D. (2000, Summer). Statewide crime analysis and mapping: An on-going project. *Crime Mapping News, 2*(3), 1-4.

Bichler, G. (2003, Spring). Se habla Espanol? Reconciling geocoding conflict between census street files and ESRI software. *Crime Mapping News, 5*(2), 10- 13.

Bichler, G. (2004). Acknowledging the influence of geographic outliers: An analytical caution in examining chronic repeat victimization. *Security Journal, 17*(1), 31-49.

Bichler-Robertson, G. (2001, Winter). Using GIS to examine maritime corporate crime: A study of Philippine passenger ship accidents. *Crime Mapping News, 3*(1), 8-11.

Block, C. R. (1995). STAC hot-spot areas: A statistical tool for law enforcement decisions. In C. R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 15–32). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Block, C. R. (1997). The GeoArchive: An information foundation for community policing. In D. Weisburd & T. McEwen (Eds.), *Crime Mapping and Crime Prevention* (pp. 27–81). Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Block, C. R., & Dabdoub, M. (1993). *Workshop on crime analysis through computer mapping proceedings*. Chicago: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Block, C. R., Dabdoub, M., & Fregly, S. (1995). *Crime analysis through computer mapping*. Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Block C. R., & Green, L. A. (1994). *The Geoarchive handbook: A guide for developing a geographic database as an information foundation for community policing*. Chicago: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Block, R. L. (1995). Geocoding of crime incidents using the 1990 TIGER File: The Chicago example. In C.R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 189–193). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Block, R. L. (1995). Spatial analysis in the evaluation of the 'CAPS' community policing program in Chicago. In C. R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 251–258). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Block, R. L. (2000). Gang activity and overall levels of crime: A new mapping tool for defining areas of gang activity using police records. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology,* 16(3), 369-383.

Block, R. L., & Block, C. R. (1995). Space, place, and crime: Hot spot areas and hot places of liquor-related crime. In J. E. Eck & D. Weisburd (Eds.), *Crime and Place* (pp. 145–184). Monse*y*, NY: Criminal Justice Press. Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Block, R. L., & Block, C. R. (1997). *Risky places in Chicago and the Bronx: Robbery in the environs of rapid transit stations*. Paper presented to the Spatial Analysis of Crime Workshop, New York: Hunter College.

Boba, R. (2001). *Introduction to crime analysis and mapping*. Washington DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

Bowers, K., & Hirschfield, A. (1999). Exploring links between crime and disadvantage in Northwest England: An analysis using geographic information. *International Journal Of Geographic Information Science, 13*(2), 159.

Bowers, K., Johnson, S. D., & Pease, K. (2004). Prospective hot-spotting: The future of crime mapping? *British Journal of Criminology, 44*(5), 651-658.

Bowers, K.J., & Johnson, S.D. (2004, in press). A Test of the Boost explanation of Near Repeats. *Western Criminology Review*.

Bowers, K.J., & Johnson, S.D. (2005). Domestic burglary repeats and space-time clusters: the dimensions of risk. *European Journal of Criminology, 2*(1), 67-92.

Bowers, K.J., Johnson, S.D., & Pease, K. (2005, in press). Victimisation risk, housing type and area: the ecological fallacy lives! *Crime Prevention and Community Safety: An International Journal*.

Bowman-Jamieson, D., Drummy, P., & Scanlon, P. (1999). A regional approach to crime mapping and the Web. *Proceedings of the Environmental Systems Research Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Bowman-Jamieson, D., & Smith, K. (2001). Mapping in action: San Diego: Mapping schools and beyond. *Crime Mapping News, 3*(2), 8-9.

Bradshaw, T. L. (1999). Gunfire location system helps stop crime in urban areas. *Proceedings of the Environmental Systems Research Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Brantingham, P. J., & Brantingham, P. L. (1981). *Environmental criminology*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

Brantingham, P. L., & Brantingham, P. J. (1984). *Patterns in crime*. New York: MacMillan.

Brantingham, P. L., & Brantingham, P. J. (1995). Location quotients and crime hot spots in the city. In C.R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 129–149). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Brantingham, P. L., & Brantingham, P .J. (1997). Mapping crime for analytic purposes: Location quotients, counts and rates. In D. Weisburd & T. McEwen (Eds.), *Crime Mapping and Crime Prevention* (pp. 263–288). Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Brassel, K. E,. & Utano J. J., (1979). Linking crime and census information within a crime mapping system. *Review of Public Data Use* 7(3/4): 15–24.

Brassel, K. E., & Utano J. J. (1979). Mapping from an automated display system. *Professional Geographer, 31,* 191–200.

Brimcombe, A. J., Ralphs, M. P., Sampson, A., & Tsui, H. Y. (2001). An analysis of the role of neighbourhood ethnic composition in the geographical distribution of racially motivated incidents. *British Journal of Criminology*, *41*(2), 293-308.

Brown, D. E., & Liu, H. (1999). A new approach to spatial-temporal criminal event prediction. *Proceedings of the Environmental Systems Research Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Brown, M. A. (1982). Modeling the spatial distribution of suburban crime. *Economic Geography, 58*(3), 247–261.

Brown, S., Lawless, D., Lu, X., & Rogers, D. J. (1998). Interdicting a burglary pattern: GIS and crime analysis in the Aurora Police Department. In N. LaVigne & J. Wartell (Eds.), *Crime Mapping Case Studies: Successes in the Field* (pp. 99–108). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Bruce, C. (2000, Spring). Mapping in action: Tactical crime analysis: Musings from the Cambridge, Massachusetts Police Department. *Crime Mapping News, 2*(2), 10-12.

Buerger, M. E., Cohn, E. G., & Petrosino, A. J. (1995). Defining the 'hot spots' of crime: Operationalizing theoretical concepts for field research. In J. E. Eck & D. Weisburd (Eds.), *Crime and Place* (pp. 237–258). Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press. Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Burka, J. C., Mudd, A., Nulph, D., & Wilson, R. (1999). Breaking down jurisdictional barriers: A technical approach to regional crime analysis. *Proceedings of the Environmental Systems Research Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Buslik, M., & Maltz, M. D. (1997). Power to the people: Mapping information sharing in the Chicago Police Department. In D. Weisburd & T. McEwen (Eds.), *Crime Mapping and Crime Prevention* (pp. 113–130). Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Butler, B. (2000). Mapping in action: Illinois methamphetamine risk-model. *Crime Mapping News, 2*(4), 8-9.

Campbell, G. (1992). GIS in the police environment. In *Geographical Information 1992/3: The Yearbook of the AGI* (pp. 114–118). J. Cadoux-Hudson and I. Heywood. London: Taylor & Francis.

Canter, P. R. (1994). Computer mapping and Baltimore County's crime analysis unit. *Police Computer Review, 3*(3), 11-13.

Canter, P. R. (1995). State of the statistical art: Point pattern analysis. In C. R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 151–160). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Canter, P. R. (1997). Geographic information systems and crime analysis in Baltimore County, Maryland. In D. Weisburd & T. McEwen (Eds.), *Crime Mapping and Crime Prevention* (pp. 157–190). Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Canter, P. R., & Harries, K. (2004). *Police officers' perceptions of map and aerial photographs*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.

Carnaghi, J., & McEwen, J. T. (1970). Automatic pinning. In S. I. Cohn & W. E. McMahon (Eds.), *Law Enforcement, Science, and Technology*, Vol. III. Chicago: Illinois Institute of Technology Research.

Carrico, J. (2002). Kentucky's CRASH: An enterprise solution for traffic collision records. *Police Chief*, *69*(7), 42-43, 46.

Cassidy, T. (1999). Privacy issues in the presentation of geocoded data. *Crime Mapping News, 1*(3), 1-3.

Catalano, P., Hill, B., & Long, B. (2001). Geographical analysis and serial crime investigation: A case study of armed robbery in Phoenix, Arizona. *Security Journal, 14*(3), 27-41.

Chainey, S.P., Reid, S., and Stuart, N. (2002). 'When is a hotspot a hotspot? A procedure for creating statistically robust hotspot maps of crime. In G. Higgs (Ed.), *Innovations in GIS 9*. London: Taylor & Francis.

Chainey, S. (2003, Spring). Mapping evil – The impact of the crimes of Dr. Harold Shipman. *Crime Mapping News*, *5*(2), 5-9.

Chamard, S. (2004). The adoption of computerized crime mapping by municipal police departments in New Jersey. *Security Journal, 17*(1), 51-59

Cheetham, R., & Switala, K. (1998). Police at play: What if redistricting plans were as addictive as Solitaire™? *Proceedings of the Environmental Systems Research Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Chicca, E. L. (2000). Developing automated systems to track false alarms for local jurisdictions. *Proceedings of the Environmental Systems Research Institute*

International User Conference. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Clegg, M., & Robson, M. (1995). May the force be with you…as quickly as possible using GIS. *Mapping Awareness, 9*(5), 30-33.

Clontz, K. A. (1997). Spatial analysis of residential burglaries in Tallahassee, Florida. *Proceedings of the Environmental Systems Research Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Clontz, K. A. (1998). Using Atlas Pro analysis for examining the relationship between commercial land use and burglary. *Proceedings of the Environmental Systems Research Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Clontz, K. A. & Mericle, J. G. (1999). Community policing: Put your mapping where your mouth is. *Proceedings of the Environmental Systems Research Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Conley, J. B. (2000). Community safety information system (CSIS) in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. *Proceedings of the Environmental Systems Research. Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Conley, J. B., Groff, E., & Lesser, T. (1999). Using GIS to support community safety: Strategic approaches to community safety (SACS) initiative in Winston-Salem, NC. *Proceedings of the Environmental Systems Research Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Cooper, A. K. & Schmitz, P. M. (2001, Winter). Mapping crime scenes and cellular telephone usage in South Africa. *Crime Mapping News, 3*(1), 4-6.

Crime mapping: Improving performance. A good practice guide for front line officers. (2005). London, Home Office, Police Standards Unit.

Crime Mapping News (multiple issues). Washington, DC: Police Foundation.

Craglia, M., Haining R., & Wiles, P. (2000). A comparative evaluation of approaches to urban crime pattern analysis. *Urban Studies*, *37*(4), 711-729.

Dadigan, L. & Ferguson, F. (1978). Computer mapping aids pinpoint crime and accident trends. *The Police Chief, 45*(9), 30–32.

Davison, E. L., & Smith, W. R. (2001). Informing community policing initiatives with GIS assisted multi-source data and micro-level analysis. *Journal of Crime & Justice, 24*(1), 85-108.

DeAngelis, T. B. (2000). GIS answering the why of where. *The Police Chief, 67*(2), 12.

Dees, T. (2004). (Nearly) automated crime mapping. *Law & Order, 52*(10), 8,10.

Devery, C. (1992). *Mapping crime in local government area: Assault and break and enter in Waverly.* Sydney, Australia: New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

Diamond, J. (2004). Connecting the dots. *Police, 28*(4), 42-47.

Echelberry, N. (1989). Move over, Crockett and Tubbs: Miami has a new crime-fighting weapon. *The Police Chief*, *56*, pp. 20–21, 24–25.

Eck, J. (1995). The usefulness of maps for area and place research: An example from a study of retail drug dealing. In C. R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 277–284). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Eck, J. (1997). What do those dots mean? Mapping theories with data. In D. Weisburd & T. McEwen (Eds.), *Crime Mapping and Crime Prevention* (pp. 379–406). Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Eck, J., Chainey, S., Cameron, J., Leitner, M., & Wilson, R. (2005). *Mapping crime: Understanding hotspots*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Eck, J., & Weisburd, D. (Eds.). (1995). *Crime and place*. Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Eck, J., & Weisburd, D. (1995). Crime places in crime theory. In J. E. Eck & D. Weisburd (Eds.), *Crime and Place* (pp. 1–33). Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Evans, D., & Herbert, D. (Eds.). (1989). *The geography of crime*. New York: Routledge.

Evans, D. J., & Fletcher, M. (2000). Fear of crime: testing alternative hypotheses. *Applied Geography, 20*, 395–411.

Feliciano, B. (2001, Spring). Mapping our schools makes sense: Creating a tactical plan for school violence using GIS. *Crime Mapping News, 3*(2), 1-4.

Finn, T. A., & Aung, K. (2002, Winter). Anne Arundel County Police Department brings mapping to crime analysis. *Crime Mapping News, 4*(1), 9-10.

Fortner, R. E. (1998). Computer technology: mapping the future. *Police, 22*(7), 16–21.

Fox-Clinch, J. (1997, March). Crime and the digital dragnet. *Mapping Awareness, 11*(2), 22–23.

France, D. L., Griffin, T. J., Swanburg, J. G., Linemann, J. W., Davenport, G. C., Trammell, V., et al. (1992). Multidisciplinary approach to the detection of clandestine graves. *Journal of Forensic Sciences, 37*(6), 1445–1458.

Fryer, G. E., & Miyoshi, T. J. (1995). Cluster analysis of detected and substantiated child maltreatment incidents in rural Colorado. *Child Abuse and Neglect, 19*(3), 363–369.

Fyfe, N. (1991). The police, space and society: The geography of policing. *Progress in Human Geography, 5*(3).

Geggie, P. F. (1998). Mapping and serial crime prediction. In N. LaVigne & J. Wartell (Eds.), *Crime Mapping Case Studies: Successes in the Field* (pp. 109–116). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Georges, D. (1978). *The geography of crime and violence: A spatial and ecological perspective*. Washington, DC: Association of American Geographers.

Georges-Abeyie, D., & Harries, K. (1980). *Crime: A spatial perspective*. New York: Columbia UP.

Glaser, M. B. (1991). GIS for public safety. *Nine-one-one Magazine, 4*(3), 26–28.

Gravesen, G. W. (1999). Using laser mapping equipment and procedures. *Law and Order, 47*(11), 45–47.

Gray, K. (2000). GIS saving lives. *Eom, 9*(3), 14.

Green, L. A., & Whitaker, R. B. (1995). *The Early Warning System GeoArchive Codebook: Area Four Project*. Chicago: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Grescoe, T. (1996). The geography of crime. *Geographical Magazine, 9*, 26–27.

Griffin, J. (2001, Winter). International crime mapping: Caveats and considerations. *Crime Mapping News, 3*(1), 1-3.

Groff, E., LaVigne, N., Nahbedian, C., Jefferis, E., O'Connell, M., Szaka, J., et al. (1998). A multi-method exploration of crime hot spots: An evaluation of the 'repeat places' mapping technique. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. Albuquerque, NM. March 11, 1998.

Groff, E., & LaVigne, N. G. (2001). Mapping an opportunity surface of residential burglary. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 38*(3), 257-278.

Hakim, S., & Rengert, G. (Eds.). (1981). *Crime spillover*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

Harries, K. (1971). The geography of American crime. *Journal of Geography,* 70, 204–213.

Harries, K. (1973). Social indicators and metropolitan variations in crime. *Proceedings of the Association of American Geographers, 5*, 97–101.

Harries, K. (1974). *The geography of crime and justice*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Harries, K. (1976). Cities and crime: A geographic model. *Criminology, 14,* 369–386.

Harries, K. (1980). *Crime and environment*. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas.

Harries, K. (1988). Spatial and temporal dimensions of assaults against children in Dallas, Texas, 1980–1981. *Journal of Family Violence, 3*(4), 327–338.

Harries, K. (1990). *Geographic factors in policing*. Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Harries, K. (1990). *Serious violence: Patterns of homicide and assault in the U.S.* Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas.

Harries, K. (1995). A database for the ecological analysis of social stress and violence in small areas. In C. R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 167–178). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Harries, K. (1995). The ecology of homicide and assault: Baltimore city and county, 1989–91. *Studies in Crime and Crime Prevention, 4*, 44–60.

Harries, K. (1997). *Serious violence: Patterns of homicide and assault in America, 2nd Edition*. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas.

Harries, K. (1999). *Mapping crime: Principle and practice*. Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.

Harries, K., & Cheatwood, D. (1997). *The geography of execution: The capital punishment quagmire in America*. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield.

Harries, K., & Kovandzic, E. (1999). Persistence, intensity, and aerial extent of violence against women: Baltimore city, 1992–95. *Violence Against Women, 5,* 813–828.

Harries, K., & Lura, R.P. (1974). The geography of justice: Sentencing variations in U.S. judicial districts. *Judicature, 57*, 392–401.

Harries, K., & Powell, A. (1994). Juvenile gun crime and social stress, Baltimore, 1980–1990. *Urban Geography, 15,* 45–63.

Harris Corporation & Jacksonville, FL, Sheriff's Office. (2002, Summer). Using 3D urban models and tools to assist in public safety and provide law enforcement solutions. *Crime Mapping News, 4*(3), 1-4.

Harris, R., Huenke, C., & O'Connell, J. P. (1998). Using mapping to increase released offenders' access to services. In N. LaVigne & J. Wartell (Eds.), *Crime Mapping Case Studies: Successes in the Field* (pp. 61–66). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Hejazi, F. (1996). Automated redistricting system for law enforcement. *Proceedings of the Environmental Systems Research Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Helms, D. (2000, Spring). Trendspotting: Serial crime detection with GIS. *Crime Mapping News, 2*(2), 5-8.

Helms, D. (2002, Winter). Closing the barn door: Police counterterrorism after 9-11 from the analyst's perspective. *Crime Mapping News, 4*(1), 1-5.

Herbert, D. (1982). *The geography of urban crime*. New York: Longman.

Hendrix, E. H. (2000). Police department use of geographic information systems for crime analysis. In L. S. Turnbull, E. H. Hendrix, & B. D. Dent (Eds.), *Atlas of crime: Mapping the criminal landscape* (pp. 236-247). Phoenix, AZ: Oryx Press.

Hirschfield, A., Brown, P., & Todd, P. (1995). GIS and the analysis of spatially-referenced crime data: Experiences in Merseyside, UK. *International Journal of Geographic Information Science, 9*(2).

Hirschfield, A., & Bowers, K. (Eds.). (2001). *Mapping and analyzing crime data: Lessons from research and practice*. London: Taylor & Francis.

Howard, J. (2002, Winter). Incident-level GIS. *Crime Mapping News, 4*(1), 6-8.

Hubbs, R. (1998). The Greenway rapist case: Matching repeat offenders with crime locations. In N. LaVigne & J. Wartell (Eds.), *Crime Mapping Case Studies:*

Successes in the Field (pp. 93–98). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Hughes, K. (2000). Implementing a GIS application: Lessons learned in a law enforcement environment. *Crime Mapping News, 2*(1), 1-5.

Hunt, E. D., & Zubrow, E. W. (1997). Building crime analysis extension for ArcView. *Proceedings of the Environmental Systems Research Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Hyatt, R. A. (1999). Measuring crime in the vicinity of public housing with GIS. *Proceedings of the Environmental Systems Research Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Hyatt, R. A., & Holzman, H. R. (1999). *Guidebook for measuring crime in public housing with geographic information systems*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Ireland, P. (1998). Helping police with their enquiries. *Mapping Awareness, 12*(3), 20–24.

Jefferis, E. (1999). *A multi-method exploration of crime hot spots: A summary of findings*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, Crime Mapping Research Center.

Johnson, A. (2001, Summer). Mapping in action: The Austin Police Department's crime mapping viewer. *Crime Mapping News, 3*(3), 5-6.

Johnson, M. (2004, Summer). Using prison gang intelligence from the inside-out. *Crime Mapping News, 6*(3), 4-5, 8.

Johnson, M. (2000, Fall). Applying theory to crime mapping. *Crime Mapping News, 2*(4), 5-7.

Johnson, S. D., Bowers, K., & Hirschfield, A. (1997). New insights into the spatial and temporal distribution of repeat victimization. *British Journal of Criminology*, *37*.

Johnson, S.D., Bowers, K. and Pease, K. (2005). Predicting the Future or Summarising the Past? Crime Mapping as Anticipation. In M. Smith & N. Tilley (Eds.), *Launching Crime Science. London: Willan.*

Johnson, S.D., & Bowers, K.J. (2004). The burglary as clue to the future: the beginnings of prospective hot-Spotting. *European Journal of Criminology*, *1*(2), 237-255.

Johnson, S.D., & Bowers, K.J. (2004). The stability of space-time clusters of burglary. *The British Journal of Criminology*, *44*(1), 55-65.

Jones, D. A. (1999, Spring). Mapping in action: Washington, D.C., Success with GIS: In with the new, out with the old. *Crime Mapping News, 1*(2), 4-5.

Kaminski, R., Jefferis, E. (2000). Spatial analysis of American police killed in the line of duty. In L. S. Turnbull, E. H. Hendrix, & B. D. Dent (Eds.), *Atlas of crime: Mapping the criminal landscape* (pp. 236-247). Phoenix, AZ: Oryx Press.

Kapinos, T. S. (2003). Incident mapping. *Corrections Forum*, *12*(4): 32-34.

Karuppannan, J. (2005, Jan/Feb). Mapping and corrections: Management of offenders with geographic information systems. *Corrections Compendium, 30*(1), 31-33.

Kelly, J. (1999, Fall). MapInfo helps take a byte out of crime. *Crime Mapping News, 1*(4), 5–7.

Kennedy, D. M., Braga, A. A., & Piehl, A. M. (1997). (Un)known universe: Mapping gangs and gang violence in Boston. In D. Weisburd & T. McEwen (Eds.), *Crime Mapping and Crime Prevention* (pp. 219–262). Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Kinslow, M. W., & Valentine, T. J. (1997). Design of ArcView interface for crime analysis. *Proceedings of the Environmental Systems Research Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Kinzy-Ivanov, E. (2004, Winter). SafeCity publicly accessible crime mapping success in St. Louis spreads to neighboring Alton, IL. *Crime Mapping News, 6*(1): 6-8.

Kondo, I. K. & Unsinger, P. C. (1972). System of using aerial photographs in police patrol work. *Law and Order, 20*(11), 82–85.

Laming, R. (1993). GIS-Supporting our services. *Mapping Awareness & GIS Europe, 7*(4), 11-14.

Laverty, I., & MacLaren, P. (2002). Geographic profiling: A new tool for crime analysts. *Crime Mapping News, 4*(3), 5-8.

LaVigne, N. (1999). Computerized mapping as a tool for problem-oriented policing. *Crime Mapping News, 1*(1), 1-3.

LaVigne, N., & Wartell, J. (Eds.). (1998). *Crime mapping case studies: Successes in the field, volume 1*. Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

LaVigne, N., & Wartell, J. (Eds.). (2000). *Crime mapping case studies: Successes in the field, volume 2*. Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

LaVigne, N. & Wartell, J. (2001). *Mapping across boundaries: Regional crime analysis*. Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

LeBeau, J.L. (1987). The methods and measures of centrography and the spatial dynamics of rape. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 3*(2), 125–141.

LeBeau, J.L. (1992). Four case studies illustrating the spatial-temporal analysis of serial rapists. *Police Studies, 15*(3), 124–145.

LeBeau, J. L. (1995). The temporal ecology of calls for police service. In C. R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 111–128). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

LeBeau, J. L. (1997). *Summary of mapping violence and high frequency calls for police service: The Charlotte, North Carolina example*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, NCJ-171646.

LeBeau, J. L. (2000). Demonstrating the analytical utility of GIS for police operations: A final report. Southern Illinois University. National Institute of Justice, NCJ-187104.

LeBeau, J. L., & Vincent, K. L. (1997). Mapping it out: Repeat-address burglary alarms and burglaries. In D. Weisburd & T. McEwen (Eds.). *Crime Mapping and Crime Prevention* (pp. 289–310). Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Lee, Y. (1996). Managing probation programs with geographic information systems. *Computers, Environment, and Urban Systems, 19*(5/6), 409–17.

Lee, Y., & Egan, F. J. (1972). The geography of urban crime: The spatial pattern of serious crime in the City of Denver. *Proceedings of the Association of American Geographers, 4,* 59–64.

Leipnik, M. (1999). GIS use by Texas police departments. *Proceedings of the 1999 Environmental Systems Research Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Leipnik, M., Albert, D.P., Kidwell, D., & Mellis, A. (2000). How law enforcement agencies can make geographic information technologies work for them. *The Police Chief, 67*(9), 34–49.

Levine, N. (1996). Spatial statistics and GIS: Software tools to quantify spatial patterns. *Journal of the American Planning Association, 62*(3), 381–391.

Levine, N. (1999). *Development of a spatial analysis toolkit for use in a metropolitan crime incident geographic information system*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Levine, N. (2000, Winter). CrimeStat: A spatial statistics program for the analysis of crime incident locations. *Crime Mapping News, 2*(1), 8-9.

Levine, N. (2003, Spring). CrimeStat II. *Crime Mapping News, 5*(2), 2-4.

Lewin, J., & Morrison, K. (1995). Use of mapping to support community-level decision making. In C. R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 259–276). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Lochner, F. C., & Zeitsman, H. (1997). Using geographical information systems (GIS) for policing in South Africa: A case study in Pearl. *South African Geographical Journal*, *79*(2), 60-73.

Lodha, S. K., & Verma, A. (1999). Animations of crime maps using virtual reality modeling language. *Western Criminology Review, 1*(2): 1–19.

Logan, T. L., Bryant, A., Mintz, F. W., Muller R. W., & Williams, D. T. (1995). Mapping marijuana probability growth sites: An operational law enforcement tool. *Proceeding of Counter Law Enforcement: Applied Technology for Improved Operational Effectiveness International Technology Symposium*, *Part 2,* pp. 17-1–17-9. Washington, DC: US Executive Office of the President

Lowman, J. (1986). Conceptual issues in the geography of crime: Toward a geography of social control. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 76,* 81–94.

Lu, X. & Lawless, D. (1998). Using GIS for crime analysis and mapping. *Proceedings of the Environmental Systems Research Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Lutz, W. E. (1996). Computer mapping: A proven tool to fight arson. *Fire and Arson Investigator, 47*(1), 15–18.

Lutz, W. E. (1998). Computer mapping helps identify arson targets. *The Police Chief, 66*(5), 50–52.

Lutz, W. E. (2002). Powerful combination of intranets and mapping. *Law Enforcement Technology*, *30*(6), 118, 120-122.

Lyew, M. (1996). A new weapon for fighting crime. *GIS Europe, 5*(4), xviii–xx.

MacKay, R. (1999). Geographic profiling: A new tool for law enforcement. *The Police Chief, 66*(12), 51–59.

Maltz, M., Gordon, A., & Friedman, W. (1991). *Mapping crime in its community setting: Event geography analysis*. New York: Springer-Verlag.

Maltz, M. (1995). Crime mapping and the drug market analysis program (DMAP). In C. R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 213–220). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Mamalian, C.A., LaVigne, N., & the staff of the Crime Mapping Research Center. (1999). *The use of computerized crime mapping by law enforcement: Survey results*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

Mapping and Analysis for Public Safety (MAPS) conference papers (multiple years). Available at: www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/maps.

Matthews, N. (2003). *Strategic assessment: Emerging trends in apartment complexes*. FDLE Intelligence Analyst Academy, Lakeland Police Department. Available on IACA website at http://www.iaca.net/resources/articles.html.

Marshall, J. (1995). 999: Constabulary duties in Nottinghamshire made easier with GIS. *GIS Europe, 4*(5), 44–46.

Martin, D., Barnes, E., & Britt, D. (1998). The multiple impacts of mapping it out: Police, geographic information systems (GIS) and community mobilization during Devil's Night in Detroit, Michigan. In N. LaVigne & J. Wartell (Eds.), *Crime Mapping Case Studies: Successes in the Field* (pp. 3–14). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Mazerolle, L. G., Bellucci, C., & Gajewski, F. (1997). Crime mapping in police departments: The challenges of building a mapping system. In D. Weisburd & T. McEwen (Eds.), *Crime Mapping and Crime Prevention* (pp. 131–156). Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Mazerolle, L. G. & Conover, T. E. (1998). A multi-method exploration of crime hot-spots: Spatial and temporal analysis of crime (STAC). Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. Albuquerque, NM. March 11, 1998.

McClung, R. (2000, Fall). Mapping: A new direction in victim services. *Crime Mapping News, 2*(4), 2-3.

McCoy, C. (2000, Summer). Mapping in action: Kansas City community crime mapping initiative. *Crime Mapping News, 2*(3), 7-8.

McEwen, J. T. & Taxman, F. S. (1995). Applications of computer mapping to police operations. In J. E. Eck & D. Weisburd (Eds.), *Crime and Place* (pp. 259–284). Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

McLafferty, S., Williamson, D., & McGuire, P. G. (2000). Identifying crime hot spots using kernel smoothing. In V. Goldsmith, P. G. McGuire, J. H. Mollenkopf, & T. A. Ross (Eds.). *Analyzing Crime Patterns: Frontiers of Practice* (pp. 77–86).

Meeker, J. W. (1999). Accountability for inappropriate use of crime maps and the sharing of inaccurate data. *Crime Mapping and Data Confidentiality Roundtable July 8–9, 1999*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, Crime Mapping Research Center.

Miller, T. (1993). GIS catches criminals. *GIS World, 6*(5), 42–43.

Miller, T. (1993). GIS helps San Bernardino Police take a byte out of crime. *American City and Country, 108*(3), 42.

Miller, T. (1995). Integrating crime mapping with CAD and RMS. In C. R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 179–188). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Mitchell, D. (1997). *Crime, policing and GIS: An emerging technology?* London: Association for Geographic Information, Publication No. 5. Available at http://www.agi.org.uk/pages/freepubs/crime.html.

Moland, R. S. (1998). Graphical display of murder trial evidence. In N. LaVigne & J. Wartell (Eds.), *Crime Mapping Case Studies: Successes in the Field* (pp. 69–79). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Moore, M. R. (1995). Keeping it simple. In C. R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 161–166). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Mulmat, D.H., Rienick, C., Melton, R., and Pennell, S., San Diego Association of Governments (1998). *Targeting auto theft with a regional task force and mapping technology*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, NCJ-185356.

National Association of Chiefs of Police. (2002). Local college and police team up to provide crime analysis and mapping. *The Chief of Police, XVI*(2), 23-24.

National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center. (2001, Summer). From description to prediction: Crime mapping. *TechBeat*.

Nelson, L. (1999, Fall). Crime mapping and ESRI. *Crime Mapping News, 1*(4), 1-4.

Nelson, A. L., Bromely, R. D. F., & Thomas, C. J. (2001). Identifying micro-spatial and temporal patterns of violent crime and disorder in the British city centre. *Applied Geography, 21*(3), 249-274.

New Orleans Police Department. (2001). Affordable crime mapping and information sharing technology. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, NCJ -188873.

O'Kane, J., Fisher, R., & Green, L. (1994). Mapping campus crime. *Security Journal, 5*(3).

Olligschlaeger, A. M. (1997). Artificial neural networks and crime mapping. In D. Weisburd & T. McEwen (Eds.). *Crime Mapping and Crime Prevention* (pp. 313–347). Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Openshaw, S. (1993). GIS crime and GIS criminality. *Environment and Planning, 25*(4): 451–458.

Openshaw, S. (1993). Crime and GIS: round up the usual suspects. *GIS Europe, 2*(2), 13-15.

Organ, J. (2005). Crime mapping in crime prevention partnerships: Drivers and inhibitors. *Crime mapping and community safety: An International Journal, 7*(1), 19-29.

Page, J. (1997). Dial M for mapping. *Mapping Awareness, 11*(2), 25–27.

Paulsen, D. J. (2004). To map or not to map: Assessing the impact of crime maps on police officer perceptions of crime. *International Journal of Police Science & Management, 6*(4), 234-246.

Paulsen, D. J., & Robinson, M. B. (2004). *Spatial aspects of crime: Theory and practice*. Boston, MA: Allyn & Bacon.

Person, S. (1999, Winter). Mapping in action: Lansing PD. *Crime Mapping News, 1*(1), 5-6.

Petronis, K. R., Johnson, C. C., & Wish, E. D. (1995). *Location of drug-using arrestees and treatment centers in Washington, D.C.: A geocoding demonstration project*. College Park, MD: Center for Substance Abuse Research, University of Maryland.

Phillips, P. D. (1972). A prologue to the geography of crime. *Proceedings of the Association of American Geographers, 4,* 86–91.

Pilant, L. (1997). Spotlight on computerized crime mapping. *The Police Chief, 64*(12), 60–61, 63–69.

Pilant, L. (1999). Crime mapping and analysis. *The Police Chief, 66*(12), 38–47.

Pilant, L. (1999). Spotlight on...crime mapping and analysis. *The Police Chief, 66*(12), 38–47.

Police Foundation. Crime mapping laboratory: An overview. *Crime Mapping News*, *5*(4), 1-3.

Pollitt, M. (1994). Protecting Irish interests: GIS on patrol. *GIS World, 3*(11), 18–20.

Poulsen, E., & Kennedy, L. W. (2004). Using dasymetric mapping for spatially aggregated crime data. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 20*(3), 243-262.

Pyle, G. F. (1974). *The spatial dynamics of crime.* Chicago: University of Chicago, Department of Geography.

Pyle, G. F. (1976). Spatial and temporal aspects of crime in Cleveland, Ohio. *American Behavioral Scientist, 20*(2), 175–197.

Quist, J. (1999). GIS crime mapping improves public safety. *Nation's Cities Weekly, 22*(17), 7, 10.

Ratcliffe, J. H. (1998). The perception of crime hot spots: A spatial study in Nottingham, U.K. In N. LaVigne & J. Wartell (Eds.), *Crime Mapping Case Studies: Successes in the Field* (pp. 45–51). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Ratcliffe, J. H. (2000). Implementing and integrating crime mapping into a police intelligence environment. *International Journal of Police Science Management, 2*(4), 313–323.

Ratcliffe, J. H. (2001). Damned if you don't, damned if you do: Crime mapping and its implications in the real world. *Policing and Society: An International Journal of Research and Policy*, *12*(3), 211-225.

Ratcliffe, J. H. (2001). On the accuracy of Tiger-type geocoded address data in relation to cadastral and census areal units. *International Journal of Geographic Information Science, 15(5).*

Ratcliffe, J. H. (2004). Geocoding crime and a first estimate of a minimum acceptable hit rate. *International Journal of Geographical Information Science*, *18*(1), 61-72.

Ratcliffe, J. H. (2004). Crime mapping and the training needs of law enforcement. *European Journal of Criminal Policy and Research, 10*(1), 65-83.

Ratcliffe, J. H., & Mccullagh, M. J. (1998). Identifying repeat victimization with GIS. *The British Journal of Criminology, 38*(4), 651.

Ratcliffe, J. and McCullagh, M.J. (1998). Hotbeds of crime and the search for spatial accuracy. Paper presented to the Second Crime Mapping Research Center Conference: Mapping Out Crime, Arlington, Virginia, USA. December 10 – 12, 1998.

Ratcliffe, J. H., & Mccullagh, M. J. (2001). Chasing ghosts? Police perception of high crime areas. *British Journal of Criminology, 41*(2), 330-341.

Reboussin, R., Warren, J., & Hazelwood, R. R. (1995). Mapless mapping in analyzing the spatial distribution of serial rapes. In C. R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 59–64). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Rengert, G. F., Mattson, M. T., & Henderson, K. D. (2001). Campus security: Situational crime prevention in high-density environments. Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press

Rengert, G. F. (1975). Some effects of being female on criminal spatial behavior. *The Pennsylvania Geographer, 13,* 10–18.

Rengert, G.F. (1995). Comparing cognitive hot spots to crime hot spots. In C.R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 33–48). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Rengert, G. F. (1998). *The geography of illegal drugs*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

Rengert, G. F., & Pelfrey, W. V. (1997). Cognitive mapping of the city center: Comparative perceptions of dangerous places. In D. Weisburd & J.T. McEwen (Eds.), *Crime Mapping and Crime Prevention* (pp. 193–218). Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Rengert, G. F., & Wasilchick, J. (1985). *Suburban burglary: A time and place for everything*. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas.

Rengert, G. F., Mattson, M., & Henderson, K. (1998). *The development and use of high definition geographic information systems*. Paper presented to the second annual Crime Mapping Research Conference, Arlington, VA, December 11, 1998.

Rengert, G. F., Mattson, M., & Henderson, K. (2001). *Campus security: Situational crime prevention in high-density environments*. U.S. Department of Justice. New York: Criminal Justice Press.

Rewers, R. F., & Green, L. A. (1995). The Chicago Area Four GeoArchive: An information foundation. In C. R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 221–229). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Rex, B., & Rasmussen, R. (2000). Starlight and map objects for data mining crime information. *Proceedings of the Environmental Systems Research Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Rich, T. (1995). *The use of computerized mapping in crime control and prevention programs*. Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.

Rich, T., Abt Associates. (1996). *The Chicago Police Department's Information Collection for Automated Mapping (ICAM) Program: A program focus*. Washington, DC: U.S. National Institute of Justice.

Rich, T., Abt Associates. (1999, October). Mapping the path to problem solving. *National Institute of Justice Journal,* 2–9.

Rich, T. (2001, Spring). School COP: Software for analyzing and mapping school incidents. *Crime Mapping News, 3*(2), 4-6.

Rich, T. (2001). Crime Mapping and Analysis by Community Organizations in Hartford, Connecticut. Washington, DC: The National Institute of Justice.

Rogers, D. (1999). Getting crime analysis on the map. *Law Enforcement Technology, 26*(11), 76–79.

Rogers, D. (2000). Trends in Crime Analysis and Crime Mapping. *Law Enforcement Technology, 27*(5), 36-42.

Rogers, D. (2000). Mapping Covers New Ground. *Law Enforcement Technology, 27*(7), 74-78.

Rogers, D. (2001). Rap on Mapping: Mapping Shows Correlations Between Crime, Demographics, Societal Issues and More. *Law Enforcement Technology*, *28*(6), 64-68.

Roncek, D., & Maier, P. (1991). Bars, blocks, and crimes revisited: Linking the theory of routine activities to the empiricism of hot spots. *Criminolog*y, *29*(4), 725–53.

Roncek, D., & Montgomery, A. (1995). Spatial autocorrelation revisited: Conceptual underpinnings and practical guidelines for the use of the generalized potential as a remedy for spatial autocorrelation in large samples. In C. R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 99–110). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Rose, S. (1998, June). Mapping technology takes a bite out of crime. *Business Geographics*, p. 98.

Rossmo, D.K. (2000). *Geographic profiling*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press.

Rossmo, D.K. (1995). Overview: Multivariate spatial profiles as a tool in crime investigation. In C.R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 65–97). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Rossmo, D. K. (1995). Strategic crime patterning: Problem-oriented policing and displacement. In C.R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 1–14). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Rossmo, D. K., & Davies, A. (2001). Stealth predator patterns. *Crime Mapping News, 3*(4), 7.

Ryan, J. (2004). Gang mapping: An analyst's adventure. *Crime Mapping News*, *6*(3), 1, 9.

Sanford, R. (1995). How to develop a tactical early warning system on a small-city budget. In C. R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 199–209). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Sawyer, D. (2004, Summer). The use of mapping in analyzing gang activity in Fairfax County, VA. *Crime Mapping News, 6*(3), 2-3, 6-7.

Schulman, B. (2001, Fall). CrimeView® Internet at the Redlands Police Department. *Crime Mapping News, 3*(4), 8-9.

Shepard, C. (2001). Crime and disorder partnership targets drug and alcohol-related crime: London Borough of Harrow (UK). *Crime Mapping News, 3*(4), 1-3.

Sherman, L. W. (1995). Hot spots of crime and criminal careers of places. In J. E. Eck & D. Weisburd (Eds.), *Crime and Place* (pp. 35-52). Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Sherman, L. W., Gartin, P. R., & Buerger, M. E. (1989). Hot spots of predatory crime: Routine activities and the criminology of place. *Criminology, 27*(1), 27–56.

Siuru, B. (1999). Tracking 'down': Space-age GPS technology is here. *Corrections Technology and Management, 3*(5), 12–14.

Smith, K. (2001, Fall). Mapping narcotics activity information: Linking patrol and investigations. *Crime Mapping News, 3*(4), 4-5.

Smith, S. (1986). *Crime, space, and society*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge UP.

Smith, C., & Patterson, G. (1980). Cognitive mapping and the subjective geography of crime. In D. Georges-Abeyie & K. Harries (Eds.), *Crime: A Spatial Perspective*. New York: Columbia UP.

Sorensen, S. L. (1997). SMART mapping for law enforcement settings: Integrating GIS and GPS for dynamic, near-real time applications and analysis. In D. Weisburd & J.T. McEwen (Eds.), *Crime Mapping and Crime Prevention* (pp. 349–378). Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Spivey, P., Harley, S., & Tyler, T. (2000, Summer). Crime mapping data partnerships: The Sussex (UK) perspective. *Crime Mapping News, 2*(3), 5-7.

Stahura, J. M., & Huff, C. R. (1979). The new 'zones of transition': gradients of crime in metropolitan areas. *Review of Public Data Use, 7,* 41–48.

Stallo, M. (1995). Mapping software and its values to law enforcement. In C. R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 229–234). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Stoe, D. A., Watkins, C. R., & Craig, T. (2003). *Using Geographic Information Systems To Map Crime Victim Services.* Published by the Office for Victims of Crime, NCJ-191877.

Sumrall, R., Roberts, J., Zaakanycz, J., et al. (1978). *The map abstract of trends in calls for police service: Birmingham, Alabama, 1975-1976*. University of Alabama Press, Map Abstract No. 5.

Tallman, G., Wernicke, S., & May, J. (1999, Fall). Mapping in action: Overland Park Police Department. *Crime Mapping News, 1*(4), 10-12.

Taxman, F. S., & McEwen, T. (1997). Using geographical tools with interagency work groups to develop and implement control strategies. In D. Weisburd & T.

McEwen (Eds.), *Crime Mapping and Crime Prevention* (pp. 83–111). Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Theodore, J. (2001, Fall). Crime mapping goes Hollywood: CBS's The District demonstrates crime mapping to millions of TV viewers. *Crime Mapping News, 3*(4), 7-10.

Thomas, R. (1999, Spring). Free maps to drug law enforcement. *Crime Mapping News, 1*(2), 1-2.

Turnbull, L. S., Hendrix, E. H., & Dent, B. D. (Eds.), (2000). *Atlas of crime: Mapping the criminal landscape*. Phoenix, AZ: Oryx Press.

Umemoto, K., Roberts, K., & Verawudh, V. (2003). *Crime mapping applications for Hawaii's Juvenile Justice Information System.* University of Hawaii at Manoa. Hawaii Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division.

U.S. Department of Justice. (1999). *Mapping out crime: Providing 21st century tools for safe communities. Report on the task force on crime mapping and data–driven management.* Washington, DC: US Department of Justice.

Vann, I. B., & Garson, G. D. (2003). *Crime mapping: New tools for law enforcement*. NY: Peter Lang Publishing.

Vann, I. B., & Garson, G. D. (2001). Crime mapping and its extension to social science analysis. *Social Science Computer Review, 19*(4), 471-479.

Vann, I. B., & Garson, G. D. (2001). Resources for computerized crime mapping. *Social Science Computer Review, 19*(3), 357-361.

Vannkirk, M. L., & Reid, T. (1977). Computerized crime mapping gives Kansas City police a better way to keep track of crime patterns. *Police Chief, 44*(10), 16-17.

Veal, W. (2003). Protecting the Borders: GIS Technology and command/control optimization. *Police Chief, 70*(6): 41-42, 46-48.

Velasco, M. (2001, Spring). The Winston-Salem/Police Foundation safe schools partnership. *Crime Mapping News, 3*(2), 7.

Velasco, M., & Boba, R. (2000). *Manual of map production.* Washington DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

Velasco, M., & Boba, R. (2000, Spring). Tactical crime analysis and geographic information systems: Concepts and examples. *Crime Mapping News, 2*(2), 1-4.

Velotta, L. (2001, Summer). Crimemap tutorial. *Crime Mapping News, 3*(3), 11-12.

Vincent, K. (2000, Winter). Implementing crime mapping: Hayward Police Department. *Crime Mapping News, 2*(1), 6-8.

Wagner, M. J. (1998). GIS shines in Florida: Geographic technology helps understand and revitalize West Palm Beach. *GIS World*, *11*(7), 60-63.

Wartell, J. (2000). Putting Crime on the Map. *Police*, *24*(6), 52-55.

Wartell, J. (2001). Evaluating a crime mapping Web site. *Crime Mapping News, 3*(3), 1-4.

Wartell, J., & McEwen, J. T. (2001). *Privacy in the information age: A guide for sharing crime maps and spatial data*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Wasserman, I. M., & Stack, S. (1995). Graphic spatial autocorrelation and United States suicide patterns. *Archives of Suicide Research, 1*(2), 121–129.

Wasserman, I. M., & Stack, S. (1995). Spatial autocorrelation patterns with regard to suicide in the United States. In C. R. Block, M. Dabdoub, & S. Fregly (Eds.), *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (pp. 49–54). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Weisburd, D., & Green, L. (1995). Measuring immediate spatial displacement: Methodological issues and problems. In J. E. Eck & D. Weisburd (Eds.). *Crime and Place* (pp. 349–361). Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Weisburd, D., & Green, L. (1995). Policing drug hot spots: The Jersey City DMA (drug market analysis) experiment. *Justice Quarterly, 12*(4), 711–741.

Weisburd, D., & McEwen, T. (Eds.). (1998). *Crime mapping and crime prevention*. Monsey, NY: Willow Tree.

Wendelken, S. (1995). GIS enhances preventative law enforcement. *GIS World, 8*(1), 58–61.

Wells, L. E., & Weisheit, R. A. (2004). Patterns of rural and urban crime: A county-level comparison. *Criminal Justice Review, 29*(1), 1-22.

Werner, J. (1999). Mapping in action: Mesa PD. *Crime Mapping News, 1*(3), 6-8.

Wernicke, S. (1999). *What is a crime bulletin?* Overland Park Police. Available on IACA website at http://www.iaca.net/resources/articles.html.

Williams, A. K. (1983). Aerial surveillance to detect growing marihuana. *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, 52*(2), 9–14.

Williams, R. (1986). Computerized crime map spots crime patterns. *Law and Order, 34*(1).

Williamson, D., & Goldsmith, V. (1997). *Evaluation of software for displaying and analyzing crime patterns and trends: Results from five GIS and spatial statistical software analyses of murder from the Bronx, New York*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Witkin, G. (1997). Making mean streets nice. Computer maps that take the 'random' out of violence. *US News & World Report, 121*(26), 63.

Wood, D. R. (1998). Geospatial analysis of rural burglaries. In N. LaVigne & J. Wartell (Eds.), *Crime Mapping Case Studies: Successes in the Field* (pp. 117–121). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Cartography
General Map-Making Resources

Board on Earth Sciences and Resources, Commission on Geosciences. (1997). *Rediscovering geography: New relevance for science and society*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

Bodger, J. A. N. (1985). *Principles of cartography*. Perth, Australia: Technical Publications Trust.

Brannon, G. (1992). *Practical cartography*. Ontario, Canada: Escart Press.

Brewer, C. (2005). Designing better maps: A guide for GIS users. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Brown, A., & Feringa, W. (2003). *Colour basics for GIS users.* Canada: Prentice Hall.

Bugayevskiy, L., & Snyder, J. (1995). *Map projections: A reference manual*. London: Taylor & Francis.

Campbell, J. (1984). *Introductory cartography*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Campbell, T. (1987). *The earliest printed maps, 1472-1500*. Berkeley, CA: UC Press.

Cuff, D. J., & Mattson, M.T. (1982). *Thematic maps: Their design and production*. London: Methuen.

Dent, B. D. (1999). *Cartography: Thematic map design*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Dorling, D., & Fairbairn, D. (1997). *Mapping: Ways of representing the world*. London: Longman.

Dutton, G. (1999). *A hierarchical coordinate system for geoprocessing and cartography*. New York: Springer.

ESRI. *ESRI Map Book (volumes 1-20)*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Garson, G. D., & Biggs, R. S. (1992). *Analytic mapping and geographic databases*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

Golledge, R., & Stimson, R. (1997). *Spatial behavior: A geographic perspective*. New York: Guilford Press.

Joao, E. (1998). *Causes and consequences of map generalisation*. London: Taylor & Francis.

Keates, J. S. (1989). *Cartographic design and production*. Boston: Addison-Wesley.

Kraak, M., & Ormeling, F. (1997). *Cartography: Visualization of spatial data*. Harlow, England: Longman.

Lawrence, G. R. P. (1979). *Cartographic methods, 2nd edition*. London: Methuen.

Loxton, J. (1980). *Practical map production*. Chichester, England: John Wiley and Sons.

MacEachren, A., & Taylor, D. R. F. (Eds.). (1994). *Visualization in modern cartography*. New York: Pergamon.

MacEachren, A. (1994). *Some truth with maps: A primer on symbolization and design*. Washington, DC: Association of American Cartographers.

MacEachren, A. (1995). *How maps work: Representation, visualization, and design*. New York: Guilford Press.

Madej, E. (2001). Cartographic design using ArcView GIS. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

McDonnell, P. (1979). *Introduction to map projections*. New York: M. Dekker.

Maling, D.H. (1992). *Coordinate systems and map projections*. Elmsford, NY: Pergamon Press.

Misra, R. P. (1969). *Fundamentals of cartography*. Prasaranga, India: South Asia Books.

Monkhouse, F. J., & Wilkinson, H. R. (1971). *Maps and diagrams: Their composition and construction, 3rd edition*. London: Methuen.

Monmonier, M. (1996). *How to lie with maps*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Monmonier, M. (1993). *Mapping it out: Expository cartography for the humanities and social sciences*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Monmonier, M. (1997). *Cartographies of danger: Mapping hazards in America*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Muehrcke, P. C., & Muehrcke, J. O. (1998). *Map use: Reading, analysis, and interpretation, 4th edition*. Madison, WI: JP Publications.

Noyes, L. (1980). The positioning of type on maps: The effect of surrounding material on word recognition time. *Human Factors, 22*(3), 353-360.

Nyerges, T. (1989). Schema integration analysis for GIS database development. *International Journal of Geographic Information Systems, 3*(2), 153-183.

Nyerges, T. (1991). Geographic information abstractions: Conceptual clarity for geographic modeling. *Environment and Planning A 23*, 1483-1499.

Nyerges, T. (January, 1991). Analytical map use. *Cartography and Geographic Information Systems (formerly The American Cartographer), 18*(1), 11-22.

Nyerges, T., & Jankowski, P. (1989). A knowledge base for map projection selection. *The American Cartographer, 16*(1), 29-38.

Peterson, M. (1995). *Interactive and animated cartography*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Phillips, R. J., & Noyes, L. (1980). A comparison of colour and visual texture as codes for use as area symbols on thematic maps. *Ergonomics, 23*, 1117-1128.

Phillips, R. J. (1979). An experiment with contour lines. *Cartographic Journal, 16,* 72-76.

Phillips, R. J. (1981). Estimating the area of peripheral vision employed for map search. *Cartography, 12,* 330-346.

Phillips, R. J., De Lucia, A., & Skelton, N. (1975). Some objective tests of the legibility of relief maps. *Cartographic Journal, 12,* 39-46.

Phillips, R. J., & Noyes, L. (1977). Searching for names in two city street maps. *Applied Ergonomics, 8,* 73-77.

Phillips, R. J., & Noyes L. (1978). An objective comparison of relief maps produced with the SYMAP and SYMVU Programs. *Bulletin of the Society of University Cartographers, 12,* 13-25.

Phillips, R. J., Noyes, L., & Audley, R. J. (1977). The legibility of type on maps. *Ergonomics, 20,* 671-682.

Phillips, R. J., Noyes, L., & Audley, R. J. (1978). Searching for names on maps. *Cartographic Journal, 15,* 72-77.

Pickles, J. (2004). *A history of spaces: cartographic reason, mapping, and the geo-coded world*. New York: Routledge.

Portinaro, P., & Knirsch, F. (1987). *The cartography of North America, 1500-1800*. New York: Crescent Books.

Raisz, E. (1948). *General cartography, 2nd edition*. New York: McGraw Hill.

Robinson, A., Morrison, J., & Muehrcke, P. (1995). *Elements of cartography*. Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.

Robinson, A. H., & Petchenik, B. B. (1976). *The nature of maps: Essays toward understanding maps and mapping*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Rumsey, D., & Punt, E. M. (2004). *Cartographica extraordinaire: The historical map transformed.* Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Slocum, T., McMaster, R., Kessler, F., & Howard, H. (2005). *Thematic cartography and geographic visualization, 2nd edition.* Prentice Hall.

Snyder, J. (1989). *Map projections: A working manual*. Washington, DC: US GPO.

Snyder, J. (1993). *Flattening the Earth: Two thousand years of map projections*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Taylor, D. R. F. (Ed.). (1998). *Policy issues in modern cartography*. New York: Pergamon.

Taylor, D. R. F., Ormeling, F.J., & Rhind, W. D. (1989). *Cartography past, present, and future*. New York: Elsevier.

Thrower, N. (1996). *Maps and civilization: Cartography in culture and society, 2nd edition*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Tomlin, C. D. (1990). *Geographic information systems and cartographic modeling*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Tufte, E. (1983). *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information.* Cheshire, CT: Graphics Press.

Tufte, E. (1991). *Envisioning information*. Cheshire: CT: Graphics Press.

Tufte, E. (1997). *Visual explanations: Images and quantities, evidence and narrative*. Cheshire, CT: Graphics Press.

Tyner, J. (1992). *Introduction to thematic cartography*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Westfall, C. Z. (1984). *Basic graphics and cartography*. Orono, ME: University of Maine at Orono Press.

Wood, C., & Keller, P. (1996). *Cartographic design: Theoretical and practical perspectives*. Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.

Wood, D. (1992). *The power of maps*. New York: Guilford Press.

Yang, Q. H. (2000). Map projection transformation: Principles and applications. New York: Taylor & Francis.

Geographic Information Systems
Introductory Resources

Bernhardsen, T. (2002). *Geographic information systems: An introduction, 3rd edition*. New York: Wiley.

Bolstad, P. (2002). *GIS fundamentals*. Eider Press.

Chainey, S., & Ratcliffe, J. (2005). *GIS and crime mapping*. West Sussex, England: Wiley and Sons.

Clarke, K. (1998). *Getting started with geographic information systems, 2nd edition*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Delaney, J. (2000). Geographical information systems. An introduction. London: Oxford University Press.

English, K., & Feaster, L. S. (2003). *Community Geography: GIS in Action.* Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Garson, D. G., & Vann, I. B. (2001). *Geographic Information Systems for Small and Medium Law Enforcement Jurisdictions: Strategies and Effective Practices*. Raleigh, NC: Public Administration Program, North Carolina State University.

Harshaw, L. (1995). Taking the guess out of GIS. *Presentations, 9*(7), 14–16.

Heywood, I., & Cornelius, S., & Carver, S. (1999). *An introduction to geographical information systems*. Boston: Addison-Wesley Longman.

Peuquet, D. (1990). *Introductory readings in geographic information systems*. New York: Taylor & Francis.

Regional Community Policing Training Institute. *Geographic information systems. RCPTI Online*. Wichita, KS. Regional Community Policing Training Institute. Available at http://www.wsurcpi.org/tech/gis.html.

Stallo, M. What is Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and How Does One Get Started? Analysis Consulting Training (ACT) Now, Inc.

Star, J., & Estes, J. (1990). *Geographic information systems: An introduction*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Theobald, D. M. (2003). *GIS concepts and methods*. Conservation Planning Technologies, Inc.

Tye, B. GIS on duty in Northrumbia. *GIS Europe, 5*(6), 42-44.

Wise, S. (2002). GIS basics. London: Taylor & Francis.

Geographic Information Systems
General Resources

Aangeenbrug, R.T., Schultz, K., & Hafan, M. (1992). *A bibliographic analysis of statewide geographic information systems, 1970-1990*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

Albert, D.P. (2003). GIS/GPS in Law Enforcement Master Bibliography, 2nd Edition. Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum, www.policeforum.org.

Anonymous. (1991). Exploring new worlds with GIS. *IBM Directions, 5*(2), 12–19.

Antenucci, J. (1991). *Geographic information systems: A guide to the technology*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold.

Arlinghaus, S.L. (Ed.), (1994). *Practical handbook of digital mapping: Terms and concepts*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press.

Aronoff, S. (1991). *Geographic information systems: A management perspective*. Ottawa, Ontario: WDL Publications.

Ault, R. (2002). Utilizing GIS for emergency planning and beyond. Proceedings, 2002 Environmental Systems Research International User Conference. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Balmori, D., & Silver, M. (2003). *Mapping in the age of digital media: The Yale symposium.* UK: Academy Editions

Berry, J. K. (1996). *Beyond mapping: Concepts, algorithms, and issues in GIS*. Fort Collins, CO: GIS World.

Birkin, M., Clarke, G., & Wilson, A. (1996). *Intelligent GIS: Location decisions and strategic planning*. New York: Wiley.

Burrough, P. (1998). *Principles of geographical information systems*. New York: Oxford UP.

Campbell, H., & Masser, I. (1995). *GIS and organizations: How effective are GIS in practice?* Bristol, PA: Taylor & Francis.

Castle, G. (1993). *Profiting from a geographic information system*. Fort Collins, CO: GIS World.

Chen, A. (2004, May 31). GIS fights crime in Chicago. *Eweeklabs*.

Chrisman, N. (2001). *Exploring geographic information systems, 2nd edition*. Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.

Clarke, K. (1995). *Analytical and computer cartography*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Curry, M. (1998). *Digital places: Living with geographic information technologies*. New York: Routledge.

Davis, B. (1996). *Geographic information systems: A visual approach*. Albany, NY: OnWord Press.

DeMers, M. (2000). *Fundamentals of geographical information systems, 2nd edition*. Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.

Egenhofer, M., & Golledge, R. (1998). *Spatial and temporal reasoning in geographic information systems*. New York: Oxford UP.

Foresman, T. (1997). *The history of geographic information systems: Perspectives from the pioneers*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Frank, A. U., & Campari, I. (Eds.). (1993). *Spatial information theory: A theoretical basis for GIS*. New York: Springer-Verlag.

GIS World Books. (1995). *GIS world sourcebook 1995*. Fort Collins, CO: GIS World.

Goodchild, M. (1999). *Interoperating geographic information systems*. Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Green, D. (1996). *The AGI source book for geographic information systems 1996*. Bristol, PA: Taylor & Francis.

Hartwig, M. A. (2001). Geographic information systems – Use of geographic information systems for crime analysis. *Kriminalistik, 55*(6), 435-439.

Healey, R. (1997). *Parallel processing algorithms for GIS*. Bristol, PA: Taylor & Francis.

Hearnshaw, H., & Unwin, D. (Eds.). (1994). *Visualization in geographical information systems*. Chichester, England: Wiley & Sons.

Hochberg, L. (1999). *Geographic information systems: A handbook for the social sciences*.

Hohl, P. (Ed.). (1997). *GIS data conversion: Strategies, techniques, and management*. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

Huxhold, W., & Levinsohn, A. (1995). *Managing geographic information system projects*. New York: Oxford UP.

Johnson, I., Petterson, C. B., & Fulton, J. L. (1992). *Geographic information systems (GIS) and mapping: Practices and standards*. Philadelphia: ASTM.

Johnson, J. M. (2003). *Geographic information: How to find it, how to use it*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.

Jones, C. (1997). *Geographical information systems and computer cartography*. Harlow, England: Longman.

Keates, J. S. (1989). *Cartographic design and production*. New York: Wiley.

Kennedy, K. (Ed.). (2001). *ESRI press dictionary of GIS terminology.* Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Korte, G. B. (1997). *The GIS book: Understanding the value and implementation of geographic information systems*. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

Kraak, J. (1997). *Advances in GIS research II: Proceedings of the Seventh International Symposium on Spatial Data Handling*. New York: Taylor & Francis.

Langran, G. (1992). *Time in geographic information systems*. New York: Taylor & Francis.

Lawton, B., Hickman, M., Piquero, A., & Greene, J. (2001). Using GIS to analyze complaints against police: A research note. *Justice Research and Policy*, *3*(2), 95-108.

Laurini, R., & Thompson, D. (1992). *Fundamentals of spatial information systems*. London: Academic Press.

Leipnik, M., & Albert, D. (2003). *GIS in law enforcement: Implementation issues and case studies.* New York: Taylor & Francis.

Leung, Y. (1997). *Intelligent spatial decision support systems*. New York: Springer-Verlag.

Lo, C. P., & Yeung, A. K. W. (2002). *Concepts and techniques in geographic information systems*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Longley, P., Goodchild, M., & Maguire, D. (Eds.). (2005). *Geographical information systems, 2nd edition*. Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons and ESRI Press.

Longley, P. (Ed.). (1998). *Geocomputation: A primer*. New York: Wiley.

Madej, E. (2000). *Cartographic design using ArcView GIS*. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

Maguire, D., Batty, M., & Goodchild, M. (2005). *GIS, spatial analysis, and modeling*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Maguire, D., Goodchild, M., & Rhind, D. (Eds.). (1991). *Geographical information systems: Principles and applications*. New York: Wiley.

Masser, I., & Blakemore, M. (1991). *Handling geographical information: Methodology and potential applications*. New York: Wiley.

Masser, I. (1996). *GIS diffusion: The adoption and use of geographical information systems in local government in Europe*. Bristol, PA: Taylor & Francis.

McDonald, S. J. (1999). *GIS in practice*. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

McDonnell, R., & Kemp, K. (1996). *The international GIS dictionary*. New York: Wiley and Sons.

McMaster, R., & Stuart, K. (1992). *Generalization in digital cartography*. Association of American Cartography.

Miller, R. (1991). *Survey on geographic information systems*. Future Technology Surveys.

Mitchell, A. (2005). *The ESRI guide to GIS analysis. Volume 1: Geographic patterns & relationships*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Mitchell, A. (2005). *The ESRI guide to GIS analysis. Volume 2: Spatial measurements & statistics*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Morgan, J. (1996). *1996 Directory of academic GIS education*. Dubuque, IA: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company.

Muller, J. C., Lagrange, J. P., & Weibel, R. (1995). *GIS and generalization: Methodology and practice*. London: Taylor & Francis.

Nyerges, T. as Chair of the Technical Subcommittee. A proposed standard for digital spatial data transfer. *Task Force on Digital Cartographic Data Standards, The American Cartographer, 15*(1), 1988.

Obermeyer, N., & Pinto, J. (1994). *Managing geographic information systems*. New York: Guilford Press.

Ormsby, T., Napoleon, E., Burke, R., Groess, C., & Feaster, L. (2005). *Getting to know ArcGIS desktop*. Redlands, CA; ESRI Press.

Ooi, B. C. (1991). *Efficient query processing in geographic information systems*. New York: Springer-Verlag.

Openshaw, S., Cross, A., Charlton, M., & Brunsdon, C. (1990). Lessons learnt from a post mortem of a failed GIS. *2nd National Conference and Exhibition of the AGI*, Brighton.

Parker, D. (1996). *Innovations in GIS III*. New York: Taylor & Francis.

Pickles, J. (Ed.), (1995). *Ground truth: The social implications of geographic information systems*. New York: Guilford Press.

Plewe, B. (1997). *GIS Online: Information retrieval, mapping, and the Internet*. Albany, NY: OnWord Press.

Quattrochi, D., & Goodchild, M. (Eds.). (1997). *Scale in remote sensing and GIS*. Boca Raton, FL: Lewis Publishers.

Raper, J. (Ed.). (1989). *Three dimensional applications in geographical information systems*. New York: Taylor & Francis.

Reinhardt, D. (1992). *Geographic information systems: A global perspective*. Cutter Information.

Rogers, R., & Craig, D. (1994). Geographic information systems in policing. *Police Studies, 17*(2), 67–78.

Rogers, R., & Craig, D. (1996). Geographic information systems: computers in law enforcement. *Journal of Crime and Justice, 19*(1), 61–74.

Steade-Terry, K. (2000). *Integrating GIS and the global positioning system*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Taylor, D. R. F. (Ed.). (1991). *Geographic information systems: The microcomputer and modern cartography*. New York: Pergamon.

Tomlinson, R. (2005). *Thinking about GIS, Revised and Updated Edition*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Tomlinson, R. (2003). *Thinking about GIS: Geographic information system planning for managers*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic and Statistics Administration. (1991). *TIGER Questions and Answers*. Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census.

Van Kreveld, M., Roos, T., & Nievergelt, J. (Eds.). (1997). *Algorithmic foundations of geographic information systems*. New York: Springer.

Vckovski, A. (1998). *Interoperable and distributed processing in GIS*. Bristol, PA: Taylor & Francis.

Verbyla, D. L., Chang, K. T., & Chang, K. (1997). *Processing digital images in geographic information systems: A tutorial featuring ArcView and Arc/INFO*. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

Walker, T., & Miller, R. (1990). *Geographic information systems: An assessment of technology, applications, and products*. SEAI Technical Publications.

Wang, F. (2005). *Geographic information systems and crime analysis*. Hershey, PA: Idea Group Publishing.

Worboys, M. (1995). *GIS: A computing perspective*. Bristol, PA: Taylor & Francis.

Wright, D., Goodchild, M., & Practor, J. (1997). Demystifying the persistent ambiguity of GIS as 'tool versus science'. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 87*(2), 346-362.

Geographic Information Systems
Data Issues

Adam, N., & Gangopadhyay, A. (1997). *Database issues in geographic information systems*. Boston, MA: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Arana, A., Burke, R., & Tilton T. (2003). *Getting to know ArcObjects.* Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Breunig, M. (1996). *Integration of spatial information for geo-information systems*. New York: Springer.

Burrough, P.A., & Frank, A. (Eds.). (1996). *Geographic objects with indeterminate boundaries*. London: Taylor & Francis.

Chan, K., & Lyon, J. (1999). *Digest: A primer for the international GIS standard*. Boca Raton, FL: Lewis Publishers.

Gilfoyle, I., & Thorpe, P. (2004). *Geographic information management in local government.* London: Taylor & Francis.

Goodchild, M., & Gopal S. (Eds.). (1989). *The accuracy of spatial databases*. London: Taylor & Francis.

Goodchild, M., & Shiren, Y. (1989). *A hierarchical spatial data structure for global geographic information systems*. Washington, DC: NCGIA/Geography Department.

Guptill, S., & Morrison, J. (Eds.). (1995). *Elements of spatial data quality*. Oxford, UK: Elsevier.

Hohl, P. (Ed.). (1998). *GIS data conversion: Strategies, techniques, and management*. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

Mapping Science Committee. (1993). *Toward a coordinated spatial data infrastructure for the nation*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

Mather, P. (Ed.). (1994). *Geographic information handling: Research and applications*. Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.

Meeker, J. W. (1999). Accountability for inappropriate use of crime maps and the sharing of inaccurate data. *Crime Mapping and Data Confidentiality Roundtable July 8–9, 1999*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, Crime Mapping Research Center.

Moellering, H. (Ed.). (1991). *Spatial database transfer standards: Current international status.* New York: Elsevier.

Montgomery, G., & Schuch, H. (1993). *GIS data conversion handbook*. Fort Collins, CO: GIS World.

Nowicki, D. E. (1999). A 'proposal' for partnerships between police agencies and researchers on geocoded data sharing. *Crime Mapping and Data Confidentiality Roundtable July 8–9, 1999*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, Crime Mapping Research Center.

Onsrud, H., & Rushton, G. (Eds.). (1995). *Sharing geographic information*. New Brunswick, NJ: Center for Urban Policy Research.

Robinson, V., & Tom, H. (1998). *Towards SQL database language extensions: For geographic information systems*. Diane Publishing.

Watson, D. (1992). *Contouring: A guide to the analysis and display of spatial data/book and disk* (Computer Methods in the Geosciences). New York: Pergamon.

Back to the Table of Contents

Geographic Information Systems
Application: Community

Craig, W. J. (2002). *Community participation and geographical information systems*. London: Taylor & Francis.

Davis, D. E. (1999). *GIS for everyone: Exploring your neighborhood and your world with a geographic information system*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Mitchell, A. (1997). *Zeroing in: Geographic information systems at work in the community*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Shankar, K. J. (2000). GIS technology in Indian policing: Strategies for implementation. *Indian Journal of Criminology, 28*(2), 95-100.

Geographic Information Systems
Application: Urban

Craglia, M., Haining, R., & Signoretta, P., et al. Modeling high-intensity crime areas in English cities. *Urban Studies*, *38*(11), 1921-1941.

Figlio, R. M., Hakim, S., & Rengert, G. F. (1986). *Metropolitan crime patterns*. Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Harries, K. (1973). Social indicators and metropolitan variations in crime. *Proceedings, Association of American Geographers, 5*, 97–101.

Harries, K. (1976). Cities and crime: A geographic model. *Criminology, 14,* 369–386.

Higgins, R. (1999, September 12). Computerized mapping gives towns new tool: Using multiple layers of data, GIS has variety of applications. *The Boston Globe*, City Edition-South Weekly, p. 1.

Higgins, R. (1999, August 22). New mapping technology is boon to planners. *The Boston Glob,*. p. 1.

Higgs, G., Kidner, D., & White, S. (Eds.). (2003). *Socio-economic applications of geographic information science.* London: Taylor & Francis.

Huxhold, W. (1997). *GIS county user guide: Laboratory exercises in urban geographic information systems.* New York: Oxford UP.

Huxhold, W. (1991). *An introduction to urban geographic information systems.* New York: Oxford UP.

Joffe, B. (1994). Better and cheaper: technical innovation builds Palo Alto's high-quality map base. *Geo Info Systems, 4*(6), 47-51.

Matei, S., Ball, S., Qui, J., et al. (2001). Fear and misconception of Los Angeles urban space. *Communication Research, 28*(4), 429-463.

Norman, R. C. (2004). *An Analysis of the planning and development of a GIS-based crime analysis solution for the London Police Service.* Ottawa: National Library of Canada.

Parrott, R., & Stutz, F. P. (1991). Urban GIS applications. *Geographical Information Systems, Vol. 2: Applications*, 247-260.

Rengert, G. F., & Pelfrey, W. V. (1997). Cognitive mapping of the city center: Comparative perceptions of dangerous places. In D. Weisburd & T. McEwen (Eds.), *Crime Mapping and Crime Prevention* (pp. 193–218). Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Schmidt, K. (1991). GIS development at the City and County of Honolulu. *GIS World, 4*(2), 46-48.

Taylor, R. W., & McDonald, D. L. (1989). GIS techniques applied to spatial analysis of crime in the city of Dallas, Texas: Preliminary findings. In *GIS/LIS '89. Proc. Annuanl conference*, Orlando, pp.171-180.

Vogel, M. (1994, August 9). Geographic information system will be planning tool of future. *The Buffalo New,* p. 8.

Warnecke, L., Beattie, J., & Kollin, C. (1998). *Geographic information technology in cities and counties: A nationwide assessment*. Washington, DC: American Forests.

Geographic Information Systems
Application: Government

Baker, J. (2004). *Mapping the risks: Assessing the Homeland Security implications of publicly available geospatial information*. Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation.

Baker, T. E. (2001). Burglary Mapping: A 2001 Cyberspace Odyssey. *Law and Order, 49*(5), 30-34.

Duenas, M. (1995). Ada County rewrites the book with GIS. *American City & County 110*(2), 43.

GIS World Books. (1995). *GIS in government: The federal perspective, 1994.*

Greene, R. W. (2000). *GIS in public policy: Using geographic information for more effective government*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Masser, I. (1998). *Governments and geographic information*. London: Taylor & Francis.

O'Looney, J. (1997). *Beyond maps: GIS & decision making in local government*. Washington, DC: ICMA.

Opitz, B. (Ed.), (1986). *Geographic information systems in government*. Hampton, VA: A. Deepak.

Robey, R. (1998, July 6). Governments embrace new mapping system. *The Denver Post, Second Edition.* Section B, p. 2.

Geographic Information Systems
Application: Environmental

Bonham-Carter, G. (1994). *Geographic information systems for geoscientists: Modeling with GIS*. New York: Pergamon.

Douglas, W. (1995). *Environmental GIS: Applications to industrial facilities*. Boca Raton, FL: Lewis Publishers.

Goodchild, M., Parks, B., & Steyaert, L. (Eds.). (1993). *Environmental modeling with GIS*. New York: Oxford UP.

Goodchild, M. (Ed.). (1996). *GIS and environmental modeling: Progress and research issues*. Fort Collins, CO: GIS World Books.

Heunclink, G. (1998). *Error propagation in environmental modeling with GIS*. London: Taylor & Francis.

McCloy, K. (1995). *Resource management information systems: Process and practice*. London: Taylor & Francis.

Tyler, S. (1990). Computer assistance for the California earthquake rescue effort. *The Police Chief, 57*(3), 42–43.

Geographic Information Systems
Application: Other

Aldenderfer, M., & Maschner, H. (Eds.). (1996). *Anthropology, space, and geographic information systems*. New York: Oxford UP.

Alvaredo, F., & Gomez, M. (1992). GIS supports summer Olympic games security. *GIS World, 5*(6), 58–61.

Alverson, C. (1994). From hijack to ski slope: GIS polices the Winter Olympics. *GIS Europe, 3*(4), 36-40.

Ball, D., & Babbage, R. (Eds.). (1989). *Geographic information systems: Defence applications*. Australia: Brassey.

Bennett, W. D., Merlo, A., & Leiker, K. K. (1987). Geographical patterns of incendiary and accidental fires. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 3*(1), 47–64.

Bowers, K., & Hirschfield, A. (1999). Exploring links between crime and disadvantage in north-west England: An analysis using geographical information systems. *International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 13*(2), 1159-1184.

Burroughs, P., & Frank. A. (Eds.). (1996). *Geographic objects with indeterminate boundaries*. Bristol, PA: Taylor, & Francis.

Cheetham, R., & Switala, K. (1998). Police at play: What if redistricting plans were as addictive as Solitaire™? *Proceedings of the Environmental Systems Research Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Chicca, E. L. (2000). Developing automated systems to track false alarms for local jurisdictions. *Proceedings of the Environmental Systems Research Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Cho, G. (1998). *Geographic information systems and the law: Mapping the legal frontiers*. Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.

Cutter, S., Richardson D., & Wilbanks, T. (Eds.). (2003). *The geographical dimensions of terrorism.* New York: Routledge.

Davison, E. L., & Smith, W. R. (2001). Informing community policing initiative with GIS assisted multi-source data and micro-level analysis. *Journal of Crime and Justice*, *24*(1), 85-108.

Elliot, M. and Wagner, J. (2000). School Hostage Drill Demonstrates Importance of Mapping Technology. *Police Chief, 67*(9), 50-55.

Grimshaw, D. (1994). *Bringing geographical information systems into business*. New York: Longman.

Hanna, K.C., & Culpepper, R. B. (1998). *GIS and site design: New tools for design professionals*. Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.

Harries, K., & Cheatwood, D. (1997). *The geography of execution: The capital punishment quagmire in America*. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield.

Hyatt, R., & Holzman, H. (1999). *Guidebook for measuring crime in public housing with geographic information systems*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research.

Lang, L. (1999). *Transportation GIS*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Harris, R., Huenke, C., & O'Connell, J. P. (1998). Using mapping to increase released offenders' access to services. In N. LaVigne & J. Wartell (Eds.), *Crime Mapping Case Studies: Successes in the Field* (pp. 61–66). Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum.

Hejazi, F. (1996). Automated redistricting system for law enforcement. *Proceedings of the Environmental Systems Research Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Kondo, I. K., & Unsinger, P. C. (1972). System of using aerial photographs in police patrol work. *Law and Order, 20*(11), 82–85.

Lee, Y. (1996). Managing probation programs with geographic information systems. *Computers, Environment, and Urban Systems, 19*(5/6), 409–17.

Lock, G., & Stancic, Z. (1995). *Archeology and GIS: A European perspective*. London: Taylor & Francis.

Longley, P., & Clarke, G. (Eds.). (1995). *GIS for business and service planning*. Cambridge, England: GeoInformation International.

Martin, D. (1996). *Geographic information systems: Socioeconomic applications*. New York: Routledge.

Miller, C. (2004). Using GIS in corrections management. *Law Enforcement Technology, 31*(6), 168, 170-173.

Morain, S. (Ed.). (1998). *GIS solutions in natural resource management: Balancing the technical-political equation*. Santa, Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

Reed, W., Decker, S. (2002). *Responding to Gangs: Evaluation and Research*. National Institute of Justice, NCJ-190351.

Back to the Table of Contents

Geographic Information Systems
Software

Arc/Info

Arc/INFO tips and tricks. (1995). Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

Booth, B. (2000*). Getting started with ArcInfo: ArcInfo 8*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

ESRI. (1997). *ARC macro language workbook with CD*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

ESRI. (1997). *Understanding GIS: The Arc/INFO method*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Flynn, J., & Pitts, T. (2000). *Inside Arc/INFO Version 8, 2nd edition*. Albany, NY: Delmar.

Kreis, B. (1995). *Arc/INFO quick reference*. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

Verbyla, D., & Chang, Kang-tsung. (1997). *Processing digital images in GIS: A tutorial featuring ArcView and ARC/INFO*. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

Zeiler, M. (1996). *Inside Arc/INFO*. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

ArcView

Alexander, J., & Warwick, V. (1997). *101 ArcView/Avenue scripts: The disk (version 3)*. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

Chang, Kang-tsung. (2001). *Introduction to geographic information systems with ArcView GIS exercises (CD-ROM).* McGraw Hill.

ESRI. (1999). *Getting to know ArcView GIS*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Gorr, W., & Kurland, K. (2005). *GIS tutorial: Workbook for ArcView 9.0*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Harder, C. (1997). *ArcView GIS means business*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Hayes, B. (1999). *Modeling the environment with ArcView GIS*.

Hohl, P., & Mayo, B. (1997). *ArcView GIS exercise book*. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

Hutchinson, S., & Daniel, L. (1999). *Inside ArcView GIS, 3rd edition*. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

Hutchinson, S., & Daniel, L. (1999). *Inside ArcView GIS 8.3*. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

Lee, J., & Wong, D. W. S. (2001). *Statistical analysis with ArcView GIS*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Ornsby, T., & Alvi, J. (1999). *Extending ArcView GIS with Network Analyst, Spatial Analyst, and 3D Analyst*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Razavi, A. (1999). *ArcView GIS/Avenue developer's guide, 3rd edition*. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

Razavi, A. (2001). *ArcView GIS developer's guide: Programming with Avenue, 4th edition*. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

Razavi, A., Warwick, V., & Alexander, J. (1999). *ArcView GIS/Avenue programmer's reference, 3rd edition*. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

Stallo, M., & Rodgers, J. (2004). *Using geographic information systems in law enforcement: Crime analysis and community policing: Using ArcView 3.x.* Analysis Consulting & Training Now, Inc.

Wong, D., & Lee, J. (2005). *Statistical analysis of geographic information with ArcView GIS and ArcGIS*. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley and Sons.

ArcGIS

Burke, R., Napolean, E., & Ornsby, T. (2004). *Getting to know ArcGIS desktop: The basics of ArcView, ArcEditor, and ArcInfo updated for ArcGIS 9*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Crosier, S., & Booth, B., Dalton, K., Mitchell, A., & Clark, K. (2005). *Getting started with ArcGIS: ArcGIS 9*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press

ESRI. (2004). *Geocoding in ArcGIS: ArcGIS 9*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

ESRI. (2004). *Geoprocessing in ArcGIS: ArcGIS 9*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

ESRI. (2004). *Using ArcGIS spatial analyst: ArcGIS 9*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

ESRI. (2004). *Using ArcGIS 3D analyst: ArcGIS 9*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

McCoy, J., & Johnston, K. (2001) *Using ArcGIS spatial analyst*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Maptitude

Caliper. (1997). *Maptitude: Geographic information system for Windows, version 4.0*. Newton, MA: Caliper Press.

MapObjects

Hartman, R. (1997). *Focus on GIS component technology: Featuring ESRI's MapObjects*. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

Atlas GIS

ESRI. (1996). *Atlas GIS tutorial*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

MapInfo

Daniel, L., Whitener, A., & Loree, P. (1999). *Inside MapInfo Professional, 2nd edition*. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

Johnson, I. (1996). *Understanding MapInfo: A structured guide*. Archeological Computing Laboratory.

Whitener, A. (1998). *Minding your business with MapInfo Professional*. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

Whitener, A., & Ryker, B. (1997). *MapBasic developer's guide*. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

GeoMedia

Harmon, D., & Limp, W.F. (1999). *Inside GeoMedia*. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

Idrisi

Eastman, J.R. (1997). *IDRISI for Windows, version 2.0*. Worcester, MA: Clark University.

Mac GIS

Hulse, L. (1992). *Mac GIS 2.0: A geographic information system for the MacIntosh*. Harper Collins.

CAD

DeLacey, M. (1995). *Inside ArcCAD*. Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

Holtz, W. B. (1995). *The CAD rating guide: A tool for the evaluation of computer-aided design*. Z.E.M. Press.

CRIMESTAT

Levine, N. (2004). *CrimeStat III: A Spatial Statistics Program for the Analysis of Crime Incident Locations* (version 3.0). Houston, TX: Ned Levine & Associates; and Washington DC: National Institute of Justice.

Levine, N. (2002). *CrimeStat II: A Spatial Statistics Program for the Analysis of Crime Incident Locations*: *Part I, II, and III (version 2.0)*. Houston, TX: Ned Levine & Associates; and Washington DC: National Institute of Justice.

Levine, N. (2003). Spatial statistics and visualization software tool. GIS and crime: CrimeStat II. *GIM International*, *17*(10), 12-15.

Levine, N. (1996). Spatial statistics and GIS: Software tools to quantify spatial patterns. *Journal of the American Planning Association, 62*(3), 381-392.

C-PAT

Shimada, T., Suzuki, M., Watanabe, K., Harada, Y., & Tamura, M. (2001). Development of GIS-based investigation support service. *Reports of the National Research Institute of Police Science, 41*(1-2), 11-27.

Journey to Crime

Gore, R. Z., & Pattavina, A. (2004). Journey-to-crime using incident-based offender residence probability surfaces. *Police Quarterly, 7*(4), 457-474.

Kent, J., Leitner, M., Curtis, A. (2006). Evaluating the usefulness of functional distance measures when calibrating journey-to-crime distance decay functions. *Computers, Environment and Urban Systems, 30*, 181-2000.

Liggett, R., Loukaitou-Sideris, A., & Iseki, H. (2003). Journeys to crime: Assessing the effects of a light rail on crime in neighborhoods. *Journal of Public Transportation, 6*(3), 85-115.

Lu, Y. M. (2003). Getting away with the stolen vehicle: An investigation of journey-after-crime. *Professional Geographer, 55*(43), 422-433.

Rengert, G. F., Piquero, A. R., & Jones, P. R. (1999). Distance decay examined. *Criminology, 37*(2), 427-445.

Smith, T. S. (2004). Inverse distance variations for the flow of crime in urban areas. *Social Forces, 54*(4), 802-815.

Warren, J., Reboussin, R, Hazelwood, P. R., Cummings, A., Gibbs, N., & Trumbetta, S. (1998). Crime scene and distance correlates of serial rape. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 14*(1), 35-39.

[Back to the Table of Contents](#)

Spatial Analysis and Modeling
General Resources

Ackerman, W. V., & Murray, A. T. (2004). Assessing spatial patterns of crime in Lima, Ohio. *Cities, 21*(5), 423-437.

Althausen, J. (2001). The merging of criminology and geography into a course on spatial crime analysis. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education, 12*(2), 367-383.

Anderson, D. R. (1990). The application of geographical information systems in the spatial analysis of crime. In H. Scholten & J. Stillwell (Eds.), *Geographical Information Systems for Urban and Regional Planning* (pp. 143-151). Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Anselin, L., Cohen, J., Cook, D., Gorr, W., & Tita, G. (2000). Spatial analyses of crime. *Measurement and Analysis of Crime and Justice, 4,* pp. 213-262.

Ashby, D. (2005). Policing neighbourhoods: Exploring the geographies of crime, policing, and performance (spatial analysis). *Policing & Society, 15*(4), 413-447.

Berry, J. (1995). *Spatial reasoning for effective GIS*. Fort Collins, CO: GIS World.

Bhati, A. S. (2005). Robust spatial analysis of rare crimes: An information-theoretic approach. *Sociological Methodology, 35*(1), 227-289.

Britt, H. R., Carlin, B. P., Toomey, T. L., Wagenaar, A. C. (2005). Neighborhood level spatial analysis of the relationship between alcohol outlet density and criminal violence. *Environmental and Ecological Statistics, 12*(4), 411-426.

Caliber Associates. (2001). *Exploratory and confirmatory spatial data analysis approaches to studying the correlates of juvenile violent crimes: Volume II Final Report*. Washington DC: U.S. Department of Justice.

Cameron, J. G. (2001). *Spatial analysis of crime in Appalachia*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, NCJ-189559.

Cameron, J. G. (1999). *The social ecology of metropolitan and nonmetropolitatn violent crime: A spatial diffusion model*. (Doctoral Dissertation, Penn State University, 1999).

Chan, K. (2003). A GIS approach to spatial analysis of crime in urban areas: A case study of Mongkok, Hong Kong. Hong Kong: University of Hong Kong.

Chan, Y. (1996). *Exploring spatial analysis in GIS*. Santa Fe, NM: On Word Press.

Chou, Y. (1996). *Exploring spatial analysis in geographic information systems*. Santa Fe, NM: On Word Press.

Cliff, A., & Ord, J. (1981). *Spatial processes: Models and applications*. London: Pion Limited.

Doran, B. J., & Lees, B. G. (2005). Investigating the spatiotemporal links between disorder, crime, and the fear of crime. *Professional Geographer, 57*(1), 1-12,

Earickson, R., & Harlin, J. (1994). *Geographic measurement and quantitative analysis*. New York: Maxwell Macmillan International.

Fisher, M., & Getis, A. (1997). *Recent developments in spatial analysis: Spatial statistics, behavioural modeling, and computational intelligence* (Advances in Spatial Science).

Fisher, M., & Nijkamp, P. (1993). *Geographic information systems, spatial modelling and policy evaluation*. New York: Springer-Verlag.

Fotheringham, S., & Rogerson, P. (1996). *Spatial analysis and GIS.* Bristol, PA: Taylor & Francis.

Fotheringham, S., & Wegener, M. (2000). *Spatial models and GIS: New and potential models.* Bristol, PA: Taylor & Francis.

Godwin, M., & Canter, D. (1997). Encounter and death: The spatial behavior of US serial killers. *Policing, 20*(1), 24.

Haining, R. (1990). *Spatial data analysis in the social and environmental sciences*. Cambridge UK: Cambridge UP.

Haining, R. (2003). *Spatial data analysis: Theory and practice.* Cambridge UK: Cambridge University Press.

Helms, D. (1999). *The use of dynamic spatio-temporal analytical techniques to resolve emergent crime series*. Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. Available on IACA website at http://www.iaca.net/resources/articles.html.

Isaaka, E., & Srivasta, M. (1990). *Introduction to applied geostatistics*. Oxford UK: Oxford UP.

Jankowksi, P., Nyerges T., Smith, A., Moore, T., & Horvath, E. (1997). Spatial group choice: A SPSS tool for collaborative spatial decision making. *International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 11*(6), 577-602.

Korte, G. B. (2000). *The GIS book, 5th Edition*. Santa Fe, NM, OnWord Press.

Law, J., & Haining, R. (2004). A Bayesian approach to modeling binary data: The case of high intensity crime areas. *Geographical Analysis, 36*(3), 187-216.

Lee, C. M., & Culhane, D. P. (1998). A perimeter-based clustering index for measuring spatial segregation: A cognitive GIS approach. *Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design, 25*(3), 327-343.

Levine, N., Kim, K. E., & Nitz, L. H. (1995). Spatial analysis of Honolulu motor vehicle crashes: I. Spatial patterns. *Accident Analysis & Prevention, 27*(5), 663-674.

Longley, P., & Batty, M. (1997). *Spatial analysis: Modeling in a GIS environment*. Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.

Longley, P., & Batty, M. (Eds.). (2003). *Advanced spatial analysis: The CASA book of GIS.* Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Lu, Y. (2003). Getting away with the stolen vehicle: An investigation of journey-after-crime. *Professional Geographer*, *55*(4), 422-433.

Maguire, D., Batty, M., & Goodchild, M. (2005). *GIS, spatial analysis, and modeling*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Malczewski, J. (1999). *GIS and multicriteria decision analysis*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Molenaar, M. (1998). *An introduction to the theory of spatial object modeling for GIS*. Bristol, PA: Taylor & Francis.

Mollenkopf, J., & Goldsmith, V. (1997). *Innovative crime mapping techniques and spatial analysis*. New York: Hunter College, CUNY.

Morrill, R. (1988). *Spatial diffusion*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

Murray, A., McGuffog, I., & Western, J. S., et al. (2001). Exploratory spatial data analysis techniques for examining urban crime. *British Journal of Criminology*, *41*(2), 309-329.

Murray, A., Shyy, T. (2000). Integrating attribute and space characteristics in chloropleth display and spatial data mining. *International Journal of Geographical Science, 14*(7), 649-667.

Odland, J. (1988). *Spatial autocorrelation*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

Paulsen, D. J., & Robinson, M. B. (2004). *Spatial Aspects of Crime: Theory and Practice.* Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.

Ratcliffe, J. H. (2004). Geocoding crime and a first estimate of a minimum acceptable hit rate. *International Journal of Geographical Information*, *18*(1), 61-72.

Shaw, G., & Wheeler, D. (1994). *Statistical techniques in geographical analysis*. Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.

Unwin, D., Fischer, M., & Scholten, H. (1996). *Spatial analytical perspectives on GIS*. Bristol, PA: Taylor & Francis.

Upton, G. (1985). *Spatial data analysis by example*. New York: Wiley.

Wolf, P., & Chilani, C. (1997). *Adjustment computations: Statistics and least squares in surveying and GIS.* Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.

Worral, L. (1994). *Spatial analysis and spatial policy using geographic information systems.* New York: Bellhaven Press.

[Back to the Table of Contents](#)

Specialized Topics
(Not an exclusive list)

Crime Forecasting

Gore, W., & Harries, R. (2003). Introduction to crime forecasting. *International Journal of Forecasting, 19*(4), 551-555.

Global Positioning Systems

Allen, G. (1993). Advances in automatic vehicle location technology. *Police and Security News, 9*(5), 3, 47–50.

Anderson, M. G. (1996). GPS used to track criminals. *GIS World, 9*(8): 15.

Cameron, A., & Landers, J. (2001). Taking up position in covert surveillance. *GPS World, 12*(8), 10-12.

El-Rabbany. A. (2002*). Introduction to GPS: The global positioning system*. Norwood, MA: Artech House Publishers.

French, G. T. (1996). *Understanding the GPS: An introduction to the global positioning system: What it is and how it works*. Bethesda, MD: Geo Research.

Hofmann-Wellenhof, B., Lichtenegger, H., & Collins, J. (1997). *Global positioning system: Theory and practice*. New York: Springer-Verlag.

Kaplan, E.D. (Ed.). (1996). *Understanding GPS: Principles and applications*. Boston: Artech House.

Kennedy, M. (1996). *The global positioning system and GIS: An introduction*. Chelsea, MI: Ann Arbor Press.

Larijani, L. C. (1998). *GPS for everyone: How the global positioning system can work for you*. New York, NY: American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

Leick, A. (1995). *GPS satellite surveying, 2nd edition*. Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.

Logsdon, T. (1995). *Understanding the Navstar: GPS, GIS, and IVHS, 2nd edition*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold.

McLaughlin, M. (1994). *Automatic vehicle location for law enforcement.* Sacramento: Search Group, Inc.

Monahan, K., & Douglass, D. (1997). *The GPS manual: Principles & applications*.

Moore, J., Poiker, T., & Thurston, J. (2003). *Integrated geospatial technologies: A guide to GPS, GIS, and data logging.* Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.

Pilant, L. (1995). Automated vehicle location. *The Police Chief, 62*(9), 37–46.

Rogers, D. (2000). GPS: Getting the Proper Positioning. *Law Enforcement Technology, 27*(9), 44-50.

Siuru, B. (1999). Tracking 'down': Space-age GPS technology is here. *Corrections Technology and Management, 3*(5), 12–14.

Steade-Terry, K. (2000). *Integrating GIS and the global positioning system*. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Zhao, Y. (1997). *Vehicle location and navigation systems*. Boston: Artech House.

Internet Mapping

Bowman-Jamieson, D., Drummy, P., & Scanlon, P. (1999). A regional approach to crime mapping and the Web. *Proceedings, 1999 Environmental Systems Research Institute International User Conference*. Available at http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/archive.html.

Burggraf, D., Lake R., Rae, L., & Trninic, M. (2004). *Geography mark-up language: Foundation for the geo-web.* Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.

Chapman, J. (2004, Winter). Enhancing partnerships working through the Internet. *Crime Mapping News, 6*(1): 3-5.

Harder, C. (1998). *Serving maps on the Internet: Geographic information on the World Wide Web.* Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Nebert, D., & Doyle, A. (1994). *Serving digital map information through the World Wide Web and wide-area information.* Server Technology.

Peng, Z., & Tsou, M. (2003). *Internet GIS: Distributed geographic information services for the Internet and wireless network.* New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Plewe, B. (1997). *GIS Online: Information retrieval, mapping, and the Internet.* Santa Fe, NM: OnWord Press.

Selwood, J., & Tang, W. (2003). *Connecting our world: GIS web services.* Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Remote Sensing

Arnold, R. H. (1997). *Interpretation of airphotos and remotely sensed imagery.* Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Aronoff, S. (2005) *Remote sensing for GIS managers.* Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Atkinson, P., & Foody, G. (2003). *Uncertainty in remote sensing and GIS.* New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Atkinson, P., & Tate, N. (Eds.). (1999). *Advances in remote sensing and GIS analysis.* New York: Wiley.

Campbell, J. B. (1996). *Introduction to remote sensing, 2nd edition.* New York: Guilford Press.

Chen, C. H. (2000). *Information processing for remote sensing.* World Scientific Publishing Company.

Congalton, R. G., & Green, K. (1999). *Assessing the accuracy of remotely sensed data: Principles & practices.* Boca Raton, FL: Lewis Publications.

Drury, S. A. (1998). *Images of the Earth: A guide to remote sensing, 2nd Edition.* New York: Oxford University Press.

Falkner, E. (1994). *Aerial mapping: Methods and applications*. Boca Raton, FL: Lewis Publications.

Fallah-Adl, H., JaJa, J., Liang, S., Kaufman, Y., & Townsend, J. R. G. (1996). Efficient parallel algorithms for atmospheric correction of remotely sensed data. *IEEE Computational Sciences and Engineering*, 66-77.

Fallah-Adl, H., JaJa, J., & Liang, S. (1997). Fast algorithms for estimating aerosol optical depth of thematic mapper (TM). *Imagery, Journal of Supercomputing, 10,* 315-330.

Foody, G. M., & Atkinson, P. (2003). *Uncertainty in remote sensing and GIS*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Gibson, J., & Power, C. (2000). *Introductory remote sensing principles and concepts*. New York: Routledge.

Hunsacker, C., Goodchild, M. F., Friedl, M. A., & Case, T. (2001). *Spatial uncertainty in ecology: Implications for remote sensing and GIS applications*. New York: Springer-Verlag.

Jensen, J. R. (1995). *Introductory digital image processing: A remote sensing perspective, 2nd Edition*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Juppenlatz, M., & Tian, X. (1996). *Geographic information systems and remote sensing*. New York: McGraw Hill.

Liang S., & Lewis, P. (1996). A parametric radiative transfer model for sky radiance distribution. *Journal of Quantitative Spectroscopy and Radiative Transfer, 55*, 181-189.

Liang S., & Strahler, A. H. (1994). Retrieval of surface BRDF from multiangle remotely sensed data. *Remote Sensing of Environment, 50,* 18-30.

Liang, S., Fallah-Adl, H., Kalluri, S., JaJa, J., Kaufman, Y. J., & Townsend, J. R. G. (1997). An operational atmospheric correction algorithm for landsat thematic mapper imagery over the land. *Journal of Geophysical Research – Atmospheres, 102,* 17173-17186.

Liang, S., Lewis, P., Dubayah, R., Qin, W., & Shirey, D. (1997). Topographic effects on surface bidirectional reflectance scaling. *Journal of Remote Sensing, 1,* 82-93.

Liang, S. (2003). *Quantitative remote sensing of land surfaces*. Wiley-Interscience.

Lillesand, T. M., & Kiefer, R. W. (1994). *Remote sensing and image interpretation*. Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.

Lunetta, R., & Lyon, J. (Eds.). (2004). *Remote sensing and GIS accuracy assessment.* Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press.

Mather, P. (2004). *Computer processing of remotely sensed images: An introduction.* Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons.

Mesev, V. (2003). *Remotely-sensed cities.* New York: Taylor & Francis.

Quattrochi, D., & Goodchild, M. (Eds.). (1997). *Scale in remote sensing and GIS*. Boca Raton, FL: Lewis Publishers.

Rees, G. (1999). Remote sensing data book. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Richards, J. A., & Xiuping, J. (1999). *Remote sensing digital image analysis: An introduction.* New York: Springer-Verlag.

Schowengerdt, R. (1997). *Remote sensing*. San Diego, CA: Academic Press.

Star, J. L., McGwire, K. C., & Estes, J. E. (Eds.). (1997). *Integration of geographic information systems and remote sensing*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Tso, B., & Mather, P. (2001). *Classification methods for remotely sensed data*. New York: Taylor & Francis.

Verbyla, D., & Chang, K. T. (1997). *Processing digital images in geographic information systems: A tutorial featuring ArcView and Arc/INFO*.

Williams, J. (1995). *Geographic information from space: Processing the applications of geocoded satellite images*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Back to the Table of Contents

Links to General Crime Analysis and Crime Mapping Resources

- **Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)**
- **Center for Applied Studies of the Environment (CAPSE) Crime Related Software**
- **CAPSE Mapping & Crime Analysis Bibliography**
- **CASE Extensions**
- **Crime and Disorder Special Interest Group**
- **Crime Mapping and Analysis Program (CMAP)**
- **CrimeMap Tutorial**
- **Crime Reduction Toolkits**

- [**Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)**](#)
- [**GMU Professional Certificate in Crime Mapping and Analysis**](#)
- [**Home Office Research, Development, and Statistics**](#)
- [**International Association of Crime Analysts (IACA)**](#)
- [**International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts (IALEIA)**](#)
- [**International Association of Law Enforcement Planners (IALEP)**](#)
- [**Justice Technology Information Network**](#)
- [**Mapping and Analysis for Public Safety (MAPS)**](#)
- [**National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD)**](#)
- [**National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)**](#)
- [**National Institute of Justice (NIJ)**](#)
- [**Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)**](#)
- [**Online Professional Certification in GIS (Penn State University)**](#)
- [**Police Executive Research Forum (PERF)**](#)
- [**Police Foundation**](#)
- [**PSU Professional Certificate Program**](#)
- [**Rio Hondo Community College GIS Program**](#)

[**Back to the Table of Contents**](#)