Towards the development of a spatial information model for crime analysis in South Africa

Craig Schwabe

Willem Schurink

Human Sciences Research Council

INTRODUCTION

- The challenge
- Developing the foundation
- The supply and demand approach to information
  - The solution
  - Mapping police station boundaries
  - The future
    - Integrating CAS Blocks
    - Multivariate analysis
    - Forecasting crime patterns
    - Policy implications

DEVELOPMENT OF A SPATIAL MODEL

- Defining the information needs of the SAPS

- Methods of capturing police station boundaries

- Integrating crime statistics

- Quality control of the police station boundaries

- Dissemination of information

- Further development of the spatial information model

INFORMATION IN THE MODEL

- Crime theories
  - Routine-activity
  - Mental maps
  - Rational-choice
  - Opportunity theory
- An integrated theoretical model
- The motivated offender-victim nexus
- Role of the criminal justice system
- Information on motivated offender
- Information on victim/targets
- Victimization statistics
- Information on criminal justice system
- Important issues

CONCLUSION

- Developed the foundation for the spatial information model
- Defined the information needs of the model
- Developed an integrated spatial information model
- Undertake multivariate analysis and forecasting
- Policy implications
- Need for a culture of spatial information use in the South African police
- "Geography is central to crime analysis"
- "We're running out of time"

SPATIAL INFORMATION MODEL FOR CRIME ANALYSIS

Perceptions of Society

Realities of Society

Morality in society

Societal trends

Environment

Demography

Community resources

Lifesty

Activities in society

Victim Statisti cs

Suitable Targets

Motivated Offenders

CS Guardians

Offend er statisti cs

Private security

Police resources

Prosec ution Crime statisti statisti cs cs

Community participation

Police programmes