

# Mapping Street Crime Risk

*A case study of crime risk mapping in London's West End  
For Central London Partnership with Jill Dando Institute of Crime Science, London 2004*

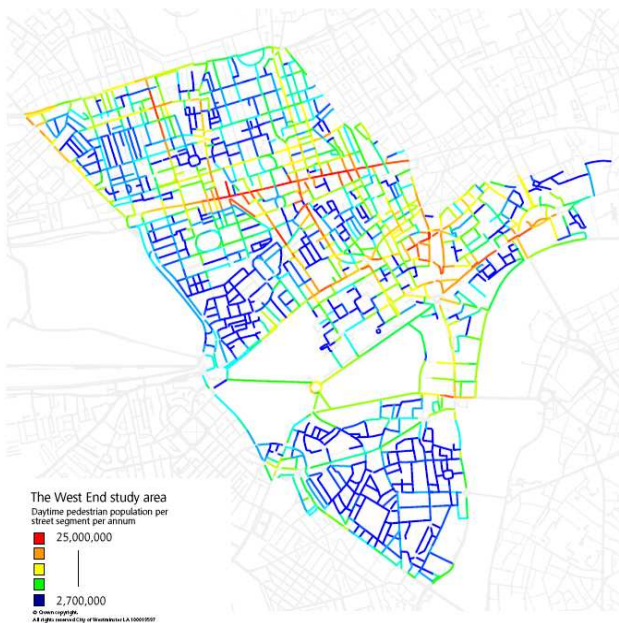
In a first of its kind study, this research project mapped the street crime risk faced by pedestrians in central London, using a high resolution pedestrian model and crime data. The project was a collaboration with the Jill Dando Institute for Crime Science and was undertaken on behalf of Central London Partnership, as part of their work on integrating and understanding walking

## Outcomes

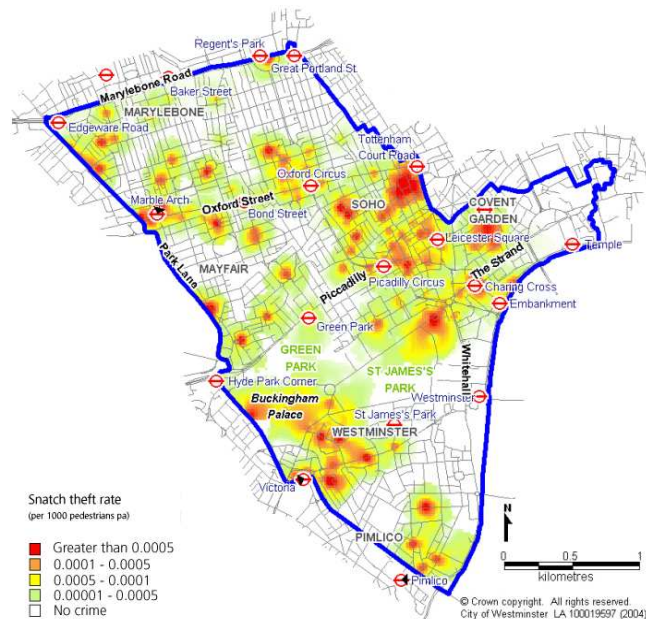
The results from this study can be used to support strategies for encouraging walking by providing a better understanding of street crime problems, safety issues and new statistics that can offer significantly improved ways to inform the public about street crime risk.

The main finding of the report is that currently published street crime risk data dramatically overestimates the actual risk faced by people on foot in town centre locations - in particular that census data used for risk reporting is based on residential population and these figures have little bearing on daytime street population and the real risks of street crime.

This results in risk rates being exaggerated in areas of low residential population such as the West End of London study area used in this project. As well as a lower magnitude of street crime risk, the pattern of risk is different to traditional hotspot analysis. This research provides a starting agenda for improving street crime reduction initiatives and streetscape improvement - by starting with a measure and map of the real risk faced by people on foot, stakeholders can begin to target initiatives for risk reduction.



Map of Westminster study area for daytime pedestrian population per street segment



Theft snatch patterns in the west end study area by pedestrian population derived rate, by street segment