



**National University of Public Service  
Faculty of Military Science and Officer Training  
Doctoral School of Military Science**

Gábor Erdei Police Lieutenant-Colonel

**The theoretical and practical contexts  
of crime geography**

PhD thesis

**Thesis**

**Supervisor:**

Siposné Prof. Dr. Kecskeméthy Klára Colonel

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## 1. Drafting of the scientific problem

One of the most important tasks in Hungary and also in the whole world is the creation of the population's perception of security in the highest level. The inherent of the deterioration of public safety is the increase of crime. The increased number of crimes may lead to a negative tendency and it is our common interest and task to solve this problem.

The examination of the territorial context of crime has already started in the 19th century, but the large-scale development of this discipline can be registered from the end of the 20th century and nowadays new theories contribute to the modernization of the discipline.

The crime map gives an answer for what is the context between crime and territory. The location, facilities and development indicators of a territory carry the type of the committed infringements. The territorial distribution of crime is not only spatial structure but it includes also the spatial structure of society, population and last but not least the productive power. The crime map is not a simplified statement about the connection of settlements but it can typify a whole settlement network.

**One of the most important characteristics of crime geography is the demographic change.** Due to the decrease of population in settlements, the crime is reduced or because of the increase of population the crime is increasing.

There are settlements which show general tendencies and there are residential areas which differ from the general rules or they have irregular characteristics.

The development of the infrastructure also influences the changes. Transport plays a bigger role in our life than before, because the favorable conditions help the mobility of the society. After the examination of the trend of international crime, we can state that the expansion of the European Union has an effect on crime geography. The European co-operation and change of information which are affected by crime show how the spatial location of crime varies in European countries.

**The economy, efficiency and productivity justify the introduction of informatics into the society.** The system theory of informatics has a prominent role in the researches of crime geography. Following up the changes through informatics results more exact determinations, and it also states that it has an essential role in the work of criminal intelligence. The reconstruction of the spatial distribution of crime in the past and the collection of information derived from it, show the direction of spatial changes.

**If the transfer of information is less, the error deviation is smaller.** The accuracy, the empirical experiences and the totality of mathematical and statistical measurements are the basis of the scientific work. The results of the studies, which were achieved before, are the pillars of scientific researches.

Single observations are for the determination of the conceptual system of the seen too.

## **2. Research objectives**

The geographical diversity of the environment, the diversity of the geographical phenomena and processes compel the researcher to explore the rules and laws of geography carefully and meticulously. In the last few years there were big social and economical changes not only in Hungary but in other former socialist countries as well, which had and still has an effect on other European and not European countries. The structure of crime has changed significantly in recent years, there were focus shifts in committing a crime, therefore the context between crime and territories has changed.

**It is not enough to check only the statistical numbers because these statistics don't show the content behind,** so it is necessary to examine the background of the processes to get a complete picture of reality. Various inventions and discoveries have a big role in the development of sciences. The basis of this PhD thesis is to summarize the events which are connected to people and dates.

The statements in the thesis are the results of a longer research. Its target is to determine the conceptual system of the seen things and not only the single observation. The social and economical changes have an effect on the change of crimes too, and we are the witnesses of this change day by day.

Because of the development of science and technique, new modus operandi methods appeared. New tools and defensive strategies are needed to repel this. Another objective of my thesis, besides the conclusion of the changes of social and economical processes, is to examine the contexts between culture, age and gender specificity. Crime geography involves most parts of social sciences. Researches which were previously made in the territory of social sciences and its results are essential during the scientific studies.

**The spatial analysis shows that** in what size and quality the crime categories exist at a given territory. It also shows, that in a given place what kind of strategy is worked out to prevent the crime. **It gives the answer to the crime map that gives a big help towards the solution of problems.** Investigations generally do not refer to the criminality, they always refer to one or more types of crime.

The demographic changes in the society have also an effect on criminality. The analysis try to give an answer for whether these changes generates, synthesize or reduce the number of committing the crimes.

**The studies extend to the structure of crime geography** and they follow up the crime geography from the beginning to the latest researches. It provides answers for where crime and geography are related to each other as much as they can give practical assistance in criminal work. It reveals the relationships between committing a crime and the spatial locations.

The location, facilities and development indicators of the examined settlements show the spatial structure of the population and the productive power.

### **3. Research hypotheses**

**1. Crime geography is part of the social geography**, it depends on the elements of social geography, the types of crimes, the reason of crimes, the social effects and social environment.

**2. The research of the elements of crime geography** has an effect on the security, the scientific determination of the elements of national security and the development of the conceptual system.

**3. Significant influential factor of crime geography** is the organized crime which is dangerous for the national and public safety of Hungary and its operation.

**4. The content elements of crime geography** can be categorized and these categories clarify the concepts of crime geography.

**5. The determination and examination of the elements of crime geography** is greatly influenced by the geographical disposition.

**6. The research and determination of the concepts of crime geography** redound the profiling which is related to crime.

**7. The scientific determination of the profile of crime geography** redound the planning of the social and police action of crime prevention.

#### **4. Research methods**

**The thesis examines the circumstance, which is inconnection with the structure of crime geography,** why it was formed, what are the viewpoints which determine the early studies, what are the main developmental points of this science and what is the connection between crime and geography in the latest research directions. The conclusions of the studies are not only related to one incidence or one person.

For example it has a bigger chance for criminality in districts where poverty exists more but it is impossible to demonstrate that people struggling with livelihood are the ones who commit the crimes. The volume of crime in the territory of a country can show what is the relationship between the number of committing a crime and the areas. The location, facilities and development indicators show the type of crimes.

**In my thesis the new theories which are related to the raised problems** were summerized and the new theoretical direction was highlighted, furthermore there was a suggestion made for the utilization of the new research results.

The assessments and analyses have a big role in solving the raised problem.

The theories can be used as hypothesis, axiom or as principle to give an answer for the phenomena of nature or experimental predictions. The research traditions determine procedures which have an effect on the studies and also help the development of methods.

**There are differences in committing a crime as there are more types of settlements.** Ethnography, history, sociology and geography are parts of the crime geography. People living in the suburb do not move from bigger settlements, and it is mainly true for people who commit crimes. The evaluation of crime geography can refer to just smaller or just bigger settlements. In the thesis I wanted to find the relationship between committing the crime and the social and economical changes.

**The examinations are also expanded for bigger territories,** like for the concept of regional development of cities and metropolises, and the environmental factors which influence the creation of crime and its durable presence and volume. University and college cities' services are extended to not only commercial, health care services but to other services as well and they extended beyond the frontiers.

**Analysis use the common concepts and theories of the social spatial sciences,** and it uses the methods which make a unified system and investigate the social phenomena and the process of committing a crime.



**Examinations using the regularities based on the natural history** show the complex handling of the social-economical processes.

The role of co-operation across the borders has valorized therefore these relationships will be also examined. As the circumstances changed, new challenges became parts of the research. One of the factors of the scientific work is the usage of the method which interprets the contexts in their recognition.

Mathematics helps to explore the contexts behind the phenomena, the adequate tool of their search is the mathematical measurement. The statements expand to tendencies which do not exist or hardly exist. **During the investigation of the crime, eg. during the profiling of the perpetrator**, there are mathematical methods used and the requisite of these methods is the accurate measurement and only a slight inaccuracy is allowable.

It is indispensable to ascertain the circumstances, which have an effect on the accuracy, for drawing up the accurate crime map.

**The factor which has an effect on the accuracy is the failure rate due to hidden crime.** To determine the failure rate, detailed and prudent work is needed. Statistics can help to determine the failure rate of the measurement of the examined type of crime. The researches perceive the representatives of the society as living systems, therefore it is not enough to measure only with mathematical methods, but we can not ignore mathematics because of the scientific criterion.

**Empirical measurements** **repel different theories** or in some cases they totally exclude them. The research considered the observed things as objective and during the examinations it was important to keep it in mind.

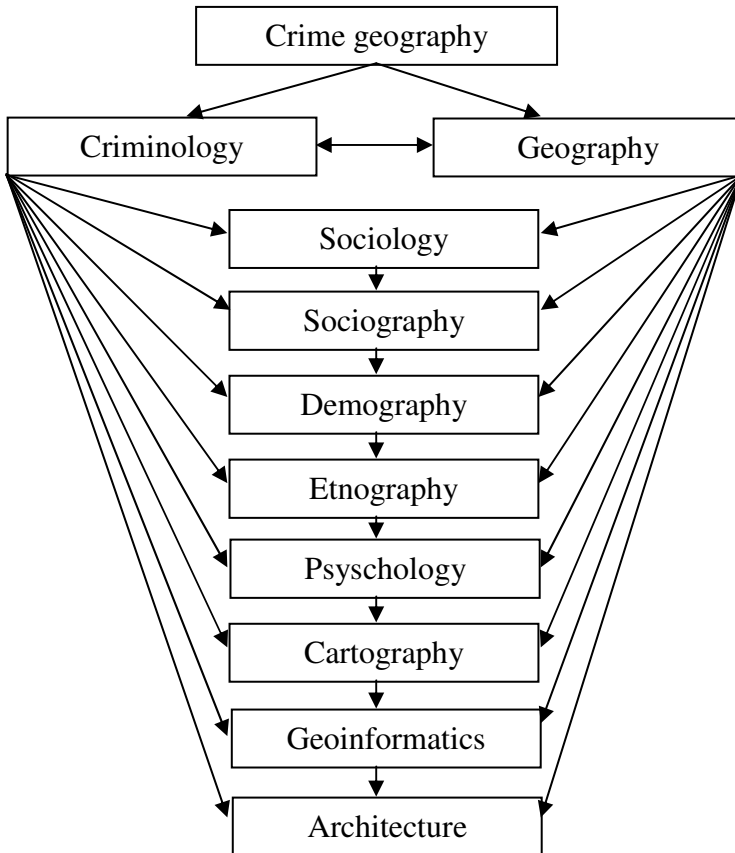
## **5. Structure of the thesis**

My thesis consists of six parts based on the appointed goals and the tasks:

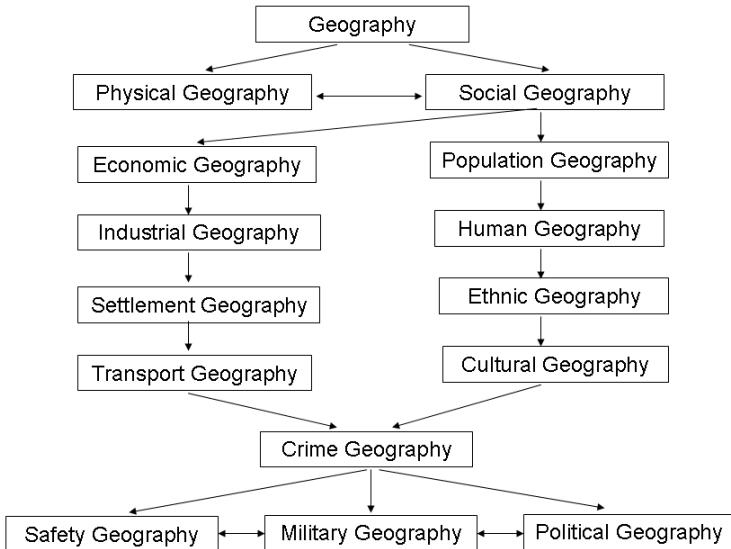
The **introduction** consists of the summary of the following things: importance of the researched topic, the objectives, the hypotheses, the solution of exercises, the structure of the thesis and the summary of the examined territories and the methods of research.

The **first chapter** consists of the summary of the theoretical basis of the research, the concept, the role and the importance of crime geography, its place in geography and the connection to other sciences. Results of the research of criminology, sociology and social geography were used. In the thesis I dealt with the research of crime geography from the beginning and most of the sources derived from international literature.

The presentation of the latest trends covers the national and foreign pursuits which generate modern ideas in the research of crime geography.



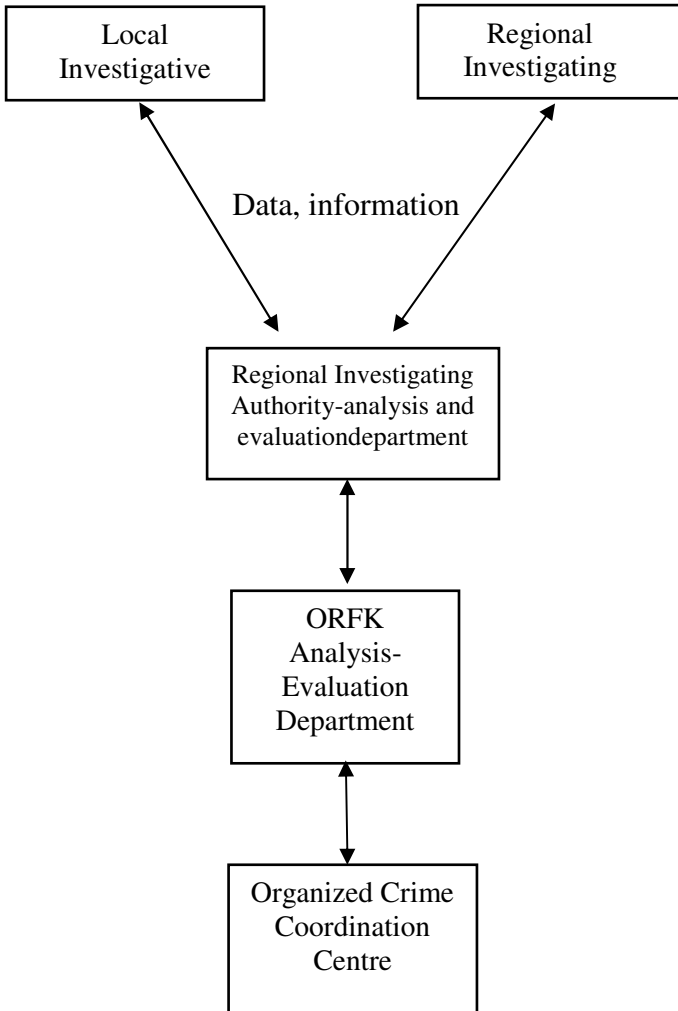
**The construction of crime geography**  
(Erdei G. (2013), own edition)



**The possible place of the crime geography in  
geography in my interpretation**  
(Erdei G. (2013), own edition)

The **second chapter** presents how the environmental factors influence the risk of crime and what are the natural or artificial conditions (rivers, parks, roads, bridges etc.) which can be risk factors. The geographic crime characterization of the settlements shows that the strategy of the logical urban development contributes to the safe way of life of the residential communities, it reduces the fear of crime and increases the interaction between each other.

The **third chapter** presents that the state is not the only and primary player in world politics. Criminal organizations want to take part in politics internationally, so that they keep the people, who take part in international politics, under influence. Therefore there is a risk that criminal organizations become stronger which means a significant threat for national security, mainly in poor countries.



**The process of the handling, storage and feedback of the data and information related to organized crime**

(Source: Edited by Erdei Gábor)

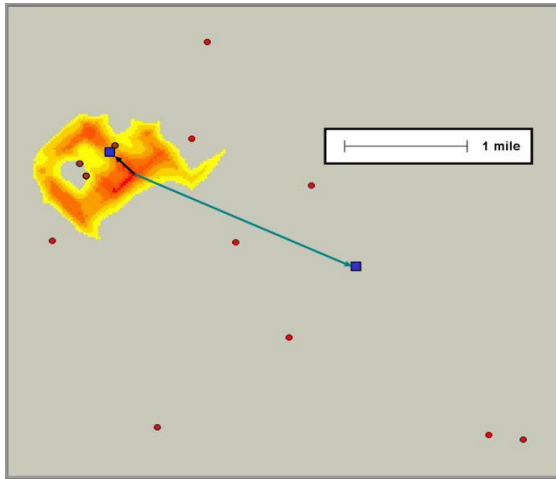
The **fourth chapter** of the thesis examines the contexts between the structure of society and economy which support or repel the crimes significantly. It put an emphasis on the implications of age and gender. It gives an answer for how the crime volume is influenced by the decreasing number of birth or by the majority of the young generation in an aging society.

The author states that the **fifth and the sixth chapters** are the most important elements of the crime geography. The geographic profile is two sciences' relationship with each other, these are the criminology and the geography and it utilizes other sciences like sociology and psychology. The theory provides a huge help for criminal work. There are computer programs which help to show us where the whereabouts are, based on the crime and the forensic features of the perpetrator.

Researchers try to conclude usually from the crime statistics data for a given territory while examining the crime geography. These analysis are based on observations and they are very significant and important in order to reduce the number of crimes.

The geographical modeling is a scientifically structured program which is the result of the combined application of theory and practice.

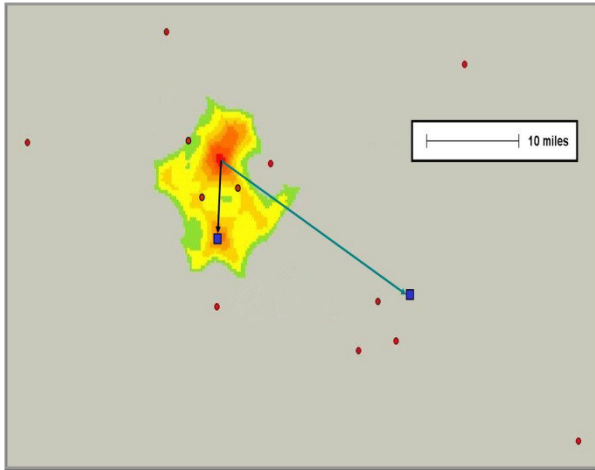
During the evaluation of the results of the geographical profiling, the different theoretical orientations' comparison and their critical features give the answer for which part of the programs need correction and which new elements can be used to increase the efficiency so the detection indicators of the investigating authorities.



**The connection between the locations, the geographical profile and the distance error (unit: 1 miles)**

(Source: Rossmo K. 2001: 1-16)





**The connection between the locations, the geographical profile and the distance error (unit: 10 miles)**

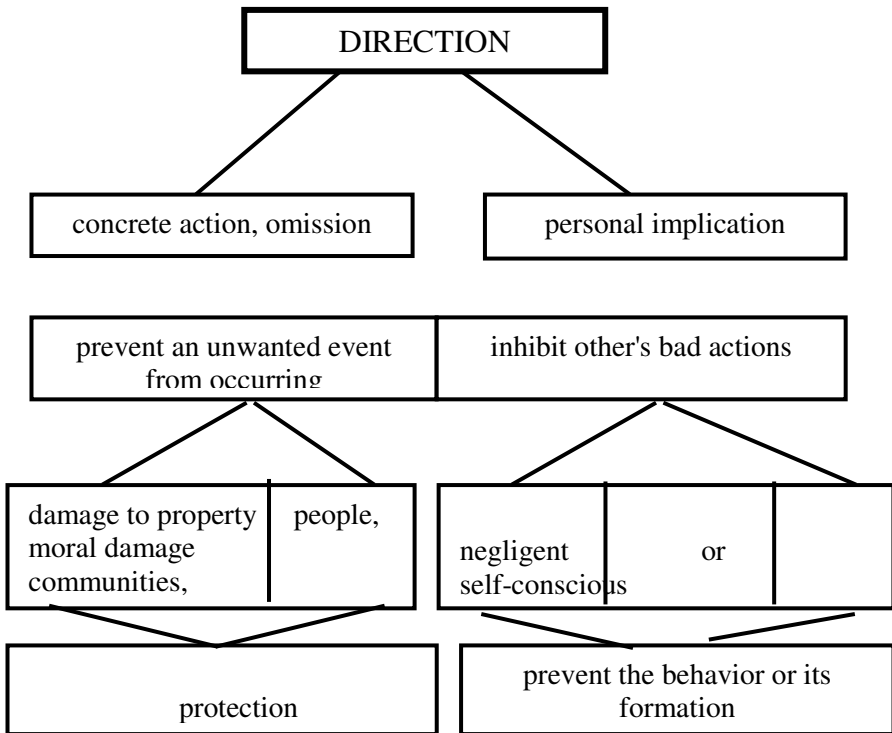
(Source: Rossmo K. 2001: 1-16)

The **seventh part of the thesis** focuses on the uncertainty factor, the latency, which has an influence on the crime geography and on the statistical summaries. Several crimes remain unknown to the authorities because of the small value of damage caused during the perpetration or because the insulted do not prosecute for other reasons like fear, moral reasons or personal motivation. We can only estimate the level of latency occurring between the types of crimes.

The completion of the thesis shows endeavors which are directed to the conversion of crime geography. This chapter shows the protection against crime.

The projection of crime is a way of crime prevention. Prediction predicts the expected favorable or unfavorable processes and gives the chance for professionals and policy makers to solve the problems in time and to take the necessary actions.

### The directions of crime prevention



**The directions of crime prevention scheme created by  
Szigetvári János**  
(Szigetvári J. 2003: 200-203)

The **last chapter** of the thesis summarizes the conclusions and presents the new scientific results and also designates the direction of the future researches for the people who want to immerse in this topic.

## **6. About the used specialized literature**

In my thesis all the specialized literature were used widely which were published earlier or recently in this topic. Crime statistics provided assistance to the analysis which contributed to the draw of crime maps.

During the summary of the theoretical basis of the research, the results of the researches of criminology, sociology and social geography came to the fore but it was necessary to go back to the beginning of the research of crime geography and significant parts of it are based on the international specialized literature.

Presentation of the latest trends concerns the national and also the foreign pursuits in the thesis which generate modern notions in the research of crime geography. In this PhD thesis, the used specialized literature presents pursuits which are directed to the remodeling of crime geography. It focuses on the defense against crime. Projection of crime is one of the possible methods for crime prevention. Prediction predicts the expected favorable or unfavorable processes and gives the chance for professionals and policy makers to solve the problems in time and to take the necessary actions.

## **7. The summary of conclusions**

The concept of crime geography can be determined only if the commitment of the crime is defined. The effective organization of the fight against crime is possible only with the exact denomination, circumscription and characterization of the crime. Crime cannot be determined by just quantitative side or by just objective side. It is necessary to know the internal structure of geography to place the crime geography into the field of geography. The creation of crime geography gives an answer for the number of perpetrations by types and what moves the occurrence at a given territory or in a country. Crime geography consists of the summary of geographic profiles, regardless of the infringements whether they are explored or not.

Crimes may be increased at parking lots in suburban areas. The new urban development concepts help to evolve safe settlements. The large number of permeability between neighborhoods increase the criminogenic effect of the settlements and the parking lots which were built in unfavorable places are contributed to this effect. The lack of blind alleys at mixed-built residential areas promote crimes. Crimes with larger volumes can be counteracted with social interaction which can be formed amongst the population.

It can be achieved to curb crimes by not only the increase of costs but by the unified agreement between the planners and the users for a common goal.

The number of walking routes which are suitable for pedestrian traffic should be increased in order to provide a sustainable lifestyle for the communities.

The criminality, the permeability, the mixed-built settlements, parking on the street and at private areas and the revision of pedestrian routes' structure and increased number define the optimal and sustainable balance for the residential communities. Settlement development is nothing else than an interdisciplinary collaboration to achieve a common goal. It is possible to reduce crimes by mixed-built buildings at a given place but it is necessary to evolve connecting routes with the residential areas optimally. There is no connection between the crime rate and territories where the income of the people is lower. The changes in demography factors are not involved in the crime rate. People feel safe in parks because they think it is a public area and prevents the appearance of crime. Parks in cities do not attract crimes. Occurrence of crimes do not prove the context of the relative location of parks to the cities.

In the era of globalization the world's states are characterized by the mutual economic dependence. The creation of balance and security amongst the great powers and the external military threats are difficult or not possible to interpret for ordinary people.

Technical development has an increasing role across the economy and it helps the free flow of international transactions like money, products, people and messages across the borders. The state is no longer the only and primary player in world politics.

Criminal groups want to take part in international politics so that they keep its members under influence. The criminal groups become more and more powerful which greatly threatens the national security. Efforts against organized crime can be effectively exert through international co-operation.

The environmental motivations greatly affect criminal behavior. Poverty resulting from the permanent deprivation can encourage individuals to commit crimes. Poverty itself does not mean the emergence of crime. There is a connection between crime and socio-economic processes. Political will is not always consistent with the expansion of the system. Economic conditions may cause an increase in the volume of crime. Typical crimes committed by women are the prostitution and theft. There is a difference between the lifestyle of men and women and it can give an answer for the dissimilarity and the different rates of crimes. Juvenile crime is influenced by many factors. There are various theories which can explain the emergence of the deviant behavior of the youth. From these theories the subculture of violence theory, the labeling theory and the social control can be highlighted.

Important features of the social nature are the collective conscience, the common values, the faith and following the norms.

The subculture of violence and the labeling theory are the consequences of the deviant behavior of the society. During the socialization of people, social groups are formed because of the matching constraint.

Individuals have a free will to choose from the behavior forms. The differences between individuals can be examined biologically and psychologically. The exact cause and effect factors of deviance are unknown. The phenomenon of the juvenile delinquency was formed because of the lack of social care.

The perpetrators live their lives like ordinary people do, and they continue this lifestyle until they see an opportunity to commit crimes. To understand the motivation of the perpetrator, the analyzation of the environment interactions is needed. The detection can be more effective if the motive of the crime and the circumstances of finding the victim are known. One of the possible settings of the geographic profiling program is directed to the context between the victim and the perpetrator so the number of the possible perpetrators can be limited. Places, where the urban subcultures are present, mean the highest risk. Isolated places like parking lots, routes and resting areas used for sports and university campuses attract perpetrators. The geographical environment shows the possible meeting points of the perpetrator and the insulted and also shows the barriers of the escape after the perpetration.

The well known environment is familiar and calculable for the criminals and it is the symbol of self-sufficiency which means continuity based on the gained experiences. The symbolical centre of the crime is the place which plays a role in the everyday activities of the perpetrator in the act of preparation.

The increasing number of researches can result the most appropriate methods of profiling. Statistics provides the basis to set up a theoretical model and from these statistics conclusions can be drawn empirically.

Geographic profile involves the mathematical methods and the appropriate techniques which were used during the investigation and their efficiency. It is a deficiency of the modeling not to give an answer for the adverse factors which had an unfavorable effect on the investigation and for how these factors increased the cost of the investigation.

Empirical researches did not show significant differences compared to the official data sources. There is a mutual relationship between the self-assessment examinations and the official data. The police can not solve the prevention of crime alone. Apprehending the criminals and the arrests are not enough for an effective crime prevention. Police has an increasing role to give an overall picture about the problem of crime. The police performs a key task in the society but the activities of its crime prevention are not sufficiently effective but it is not only their fault. To save this problem, the involvement of the residential community and the collaboration with them is necessary.

It is necessary to take the social changes and the changes which have an effect on crimes into consideration for the scientific forecast of the crimes. One of the most important things is to examine the background of the context of cause and effect because the motivations of the crimes can result in victimization.



To develop a crime prevention strategy, it is necessary to survey the local, regional, national and international changes. The data can help to know the motivational factors and the perpetrators at a given territory of crime. The vulnerability is the reason for the differences in crime but with the narrowing of vulnerability, the victimization is reduced and some of the measures which improve safety result in the international crime suppression.

For the forecast of future crimes, it is necessary to know the local, regional and national criminal data and for the crime suppression, the taken measures and their effects are important. For an effective fight against crime, it is indispensable to know the crime itself whereby the targeted strategy cancels the further infringements. The prediction gives a help to solve the problems of crime. Crime prevention involves significant financial implication and obviously every states have to pay for it. The suppression of crimes which were committed across the borders is only possible with international cooperation. The high level of crime seriously destabilizes the economy in the whole world.

## **8. The new scientific results of the author**

1. It was proved that the crime geography is the part discipline of geography, it was determined and located into the inner structure of crime geography. It was confirmed that the two main elements of crime geography are the criminology and geography and these elements are not only inconnection with each other but with other part sciences as well.

2. With the examination of the relationship between crime and built environment it was proved that the regional and urban development concepts are necessary conditions of crime prevention.
3. With the examination of the effects of organized crime locally and across the borders it proved the risk factors for the function of the state and also proved the complexity of the public safety and the national security missions which were directed to the troubleshooting. It was proved that the role of Hungary in the international organized crime is manifested in the transit routes mostly. It was evinced that the structure of the local organized crime and its extend is changing to accommodate the international trends.
4. The examination of the relations between the sociological theories and crime geography convinced that an inadequate and disorganized social network in a country can cause tendentious processes which has a criminogenic effect. It was demonstrated that crime is manifested mainly in segregated areas of the cities and the deviant behavior is a form of cultural embeddedness. It was proved, that the socio-economic classes and layers in a country do not reflect the crime directly, there is no direct connection between poverty and crime and also proved that the theories inconNECTION with the research of the contexts of the economic environment and crime in Hungary prevail.

5. It was demonstrated that it is possible to make a common sample, a geographic model, while organizing the criminal data. Based on this method, the scientific level relationship of the geography and criminology was proved.
6. It was demonstrated that there is a huge difference between the official crime statistics and the latent crime and the latency depends on the severity of crime index. It was proved that the latency tests are for a better crime policy and it is possible to determine the direction of the relation between the police and the population after the exploration of the hidden crimes.
7. The author determined that the crime prediction highly depends on the demographic and economic processes which take place in the society. The changes of technical developments and political guidelines influence the projection of crime. Also showed that the vision of crime depends on the expansivity of the role of the community crime prevention. The author demonstrated that the decrease of the crime in the near future is not a science-based vision.
8. In the thesis, the author completed a record summary, examination, analysis and evaluation of crime geography in a full and academic level, which is unparalleled in Hungary in this topic.

## **9. Recommendations, practical applications**

Domestic crime geographical researches have to focus primarily on the geographic profiling. Geographic modeling was developed in the last twenty years and it could be more developed in order to localize the residence of the perpetrator with greater accuracy. In the USA the third version of the software of the geographic profil was worked out in 2010, while in Hungary it is unknown.

It is recommended to use this software which could be a milestone in the Hungarian criminalistics. In recent decades, in the territory of practical investigation this type of development did not materialize. The faster apprehend of the offenders would result the reduction of the cost of investigations which induces cost-effectiveness.

The other suggestion is inconnection with the urban development which has a big role in crime prevention. Crime, permeability, mixed-built settlements, parking on the streets or at private areas and the review of the number and the structure of pedestrian routes determine the optimal and sustainable balance for the residential communities. The new urban development's biggest question is how to use the criminological experiences during the planning.

Another suggestion is directed to the examinations of crime latency. The official crime statistics can not evince all the factually committed crimes.

There were no accusations taken in hidden crimes that is why these infringements are unknown for the authorities. Examinations of latency would give an answer for the territorial changes caused by the distribution of crime.

The examination of the scientific forecast of crime is also important. It is necessary to measure the local, regional, national and international changes previously to develop a crime prevention strategy and after the cognition of it, the development of a complex and self-regulatory social system could result improvement in crime prevention. For the forecast of the crime in the future, the local, regional and the national criminal data are needed and in order to reduce crime, the measures which were already taken and the examination of its effects are necessary. The knowledge of crime is indispensable for the effective fight against crime, by which the targeted strategy stops the further infringements. The prediction gives help to solve the problems of crime.

*Recommendations for the use of the PhD thesis:*

1. For the recognition of this PhD thesis and the wordy, it is recommended to land it for the Minister of the Interior for more efficient criminal intelligence and weighing up the probability of further researches.

2. In the training of criminalistic sciences, the results of this dissertation could be taught as an independent subject. Furthermore it is suggested to implement into the system of the criminal fighting strength for the postgraduates.
3. It is necessary to develop the system of the Hungarian geographic profil and the related procedures, documents and legal background. The user authorities and people should be designated.
4. The results of the researches can be used to develop and increase the efficiency of the future target and legal institutions of the crime prevention and criminal prediction.
5. It would be beneficial to get into contact with those science areas and with those higher educational institutes, whom involved in the crimegeography, to implement this study into their educational materials.

**The list of publications published by the author**

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- 11. Erdei G. (2012):** A Bűnözésföldrajz struktúrája V. Hadtudományi Doktorandusz Forum Abstract Füzet (Kiadó: Nemzeti Közszolgálati Egyetem Hadtudományi és Honvédtisztai Kar 2012 ) pp. 23-31.
- 12. Erdei G. (2012):** A földrajzi profilMagyar Rendészet (Kiadó: Nemzeti Közszolgálati Egyetem 2012/4. ) pp.13-17.
- 13. Erdei G. (2012):** A bűnözés földrajzi határok nélkülSzakmai Szemle A Katonai Nemzetbiztonsági Szolgálat Kiadványa (2012/2.)
- 14. Erdei G. (2013):** A bűnözés társadalmi-gazdasági aspektusaiHadtudományi Szemle NKE HHK Tudományos folyóirat Budapest (2013/6/2.) pp. 59-67.
- 15. Erdei G. (2012):** The place of crime geography in the science of geographyHadtudományi Szemle NKE HHK Tudományos folyóirat Budapest (2013/6/2.) pp. 121-126.

### **Conferences-presentations**

**Erdei G. (2012):** A földrajzi profilAMagyar Tudomány Ünnepe alkalmábólMegrendezettRendészeti Ágazat Doktoranduszainak IV. Országos Fóruma (előadó 2012. 11. 22.)

### **Interviews**

**Erdei G. (2011):** Földrajzi profilalkotásZsaru Magazin (Kiadó: Országos Rendőr-főkapitányság megbízásából az Absolut Media Zrt. XX. évf. 2011/11.09. pp. 26-27)

## **Curriculum vitae**

### **Jobs, experiences**

- 2008 - ORFK Criminal Directorate General Criminal Department Criminal division, key officer
- 1997 – 2008 Police Headquarter of Baranya county Police Office of Pécs, officer
- 1994-1997 Police Headquarter of Baranya county Police Office of Pécs, sergeant
- 1983-1993 MAHART shipping and maritime, commercial area, ship engineer
- 1980 – 1983 PKÚV technical area, car mechanic

### **Scope of activities at the police**

- 2014 - Vocational guidance of Warrant of Caption
- 2008 - Vocational guidance of the exploration of burglary and crimes related to wood and metal, and crimes committed on passenger trains  
The analysis, evaluation and the vocational guidance of the criminal activities of the district trustees.

Evaluation of the jurisdiction disputes and the actions in connection with announcements, accusations and complaints,

Formation and representation of the standpoints before the creation of government regulations and laws

(Response to the Act CXL of 2013 which is about the implementing regulation and the cooperation agreement between NAV and Police as well as preparation for the government regulation on car wreck)

Monitoring of special investigations and the analysis and evaluation of it with the national professional consultation

Complex criminal check of the County Police Headquarters and the City Police Headquarters

Check the implementation of the criminal tasks which help to strengthen the public safety and the public policy

- 2003 - 2008 Division of Administration - Police Office of Pécs Administration Police Department
- 2001 - 2003 Examiner-economic crimes, Police Office of Pécs Economic Security Department
- 1997 – 2001 Examiner - serial and intellectual crimes, Police Office of Pécs Examining Division
- 1994 – 1997 Investigator-Burglary Investigations, Police Office of Pécs Central Police Station

### **Educational Attainments**

- 2012 - National University of Public Service,  
Faculty of Military Science and Officer  
Training, Doctoral School of Military  
Thesis defense in progress  
Theme: The theoretical and practical  
contexts of crime geography  
(The possibilities of introducing the  
geographic profile in Hungary)  
- absolutorium
- 2000 – 2002 University of Pécs, Faculty of Natural  
Sciences PhD  
Theme: Crime geography - absolutorium
- 1998 – 2000 Faculty of Adult Education and Human  
Resources Development Human Resource  
Counsellor,  
Main subjects: communication,  
economics, human management  
Qualification: Master's degree
- 1998 – 1999 ORFK, Law Enforcement Training Center  
Main subjects: criminal law, criminal  
procedure law, criminalistics  
Qualification: Police organizer (officer)
- 1995 – 1998 Janus Pannonius University - Faculty of  
Adult Education and Human Resources  
Development, Adult Education  
Management  
Main subjects: adult education  
management  
Qualification: Bachelor's Degree

- 1989 – 1991 Széchenyi István University-Technical  
College for Transport, Győr Ship engineer  
(not finished)  
Main subjects: ship mechanics, ship  
electricity, ship construction
- 1976 – 1980 Széchenyi István Secondary School, Pécs  
Main subjects: vehicle mechanics  
Qualification: Car mechanic

### **Courses, skills**

- 2013 Spanish language exam, elementary level,  
"A, B" types
- 2004 English language exam, medium level,  
"C" type, ECL
- 1997 - 1998 Medium level Police vocational training
- 1982 Vehicle technician certification, vocational  
training
- 1979 Driving license - B, C, D categories

### **Scientific Activities**

- 2011 - International Conference in München (Germany)  
Theme: Geographic profiling and crime analysis
- 2006 - Foundational member of the Scientific, Technical and Innovational Council of the Police Performer and participant on national and international conferences, publicizing
- 2003 - University of Pécs, Faculty of Natural Sciences - invited instructor, publicizing in the topic of the doctoral thesis
- 2000 – 2003 Conferences organized by the Scientific Council of the Ministry of the Interior and University of Pécs - Performer and student
- 2000 Foundational member of the Ministry of the Interior PhD Hostel