

Third, hot-spot, cold-spot, and exceptional areas were searched through the analysis of regional autocorrelation. Based on the result from the analysis, it was evaluated by the number of Local Moran's I type, crime types, and districts. On the basis of the number of Local Moran's I type, this research figures out how the spatial interaction has been macroscopically changing as years go. On the basis of crime type, the case which has an identical Moran's I cluster map between crime types and intensively distributed districts were figured out. Analysis by districts which can be the most useful indicator to prevent crimes became a criterion to decide which types, such as HH, LL, HL, and LH, are in the administrative districts. As a result, this research figured out not only administrative district belongs to the specific type but also the trend as years change. As one of the examples, Yongsan-gu normally belongs to LL type, but its murder crime rate belongs to LH in 2013. Since the change from LL type to LH can occur in other crime rates, the background of a murder crime rate change should be known. Furthermore, more effective crime prevention will be expected if the interaction among areas having high crime rate was controlled and the change from LL type and HL type is prevented.

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