

Crime on public transport can be very difficult to analyse. 'Stealth crimes' like pick-pocketing present a particular challenge because victims often have an imprecise knowledge of the location and time of the offence. In this scenario crime has typically been recorded as happening at the locations.

Interstitial crime analysis (ICA) is a technique which overcomes this problem and improves the estimation of the spatial distribution of crime on networks when the exact location of offences is unknown. Based on the aoristic analysis technique (devised to estimate the temporal distribution of