Erratum to: Crime Places in Context: An Illustration of the Multilevel Nature of Hot Spot Development

Rustu Deryol¹ · Pamela Wilcox² · Matthew Logan³ ·
John Wooldredge²

Published online: 24 February 2016
© Springer Science+Business Media New York 2016

Erratum to: J Quant Criminol DOI 10.1007/s10940-015-9278-1

There is one correction to our original article. Table 3 was not displayed properly. All statistics presented were correct, but an incorrect variable name was provided with respect to the cross-level interaction term, and this might confuse readers. A corrected version of Table 3 is published with this erratum.

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:[10.1007/s10940-015-9278-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10940-015-9278-1).

✉ Rustu Deryol
deryolr@sar.usf.edu

¹ Department of Criminology, College of Arts and Sciences, University of South Florida—Sarasota Manatee, 8350 N. Tamiami Trail, Sarasota, FL 34243, USA

² School of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, USA

³ Department of Criminal Justice, California State University—San Bernardino, San Bernardino, CA, USA

Table 3 Poisson hierarchical regression analysis results with level-2 predictors and cross-level interaction

Fixed effect	Model 1		Model 2	
	Coeff.	SE	Coeff.	SE
Block group mean crime				
Base	0.594*	0.126	0.558*	0.127
Commercial density	0.438*	0.217	0.522*	0.228
Disadvantage	0.092*	0.039	0.091*	0.038
Instability	0.01	0.022	0.020	0.021
Felon residence	−0.017	0.012	−0.017	0.012
Spatial lag	0.015	0.037	0.011	0.039
Carry-out liquor × on-premises drinking × bus routes				
Base	−0.454*	0.061	−0.008	0.205
Commercial density (cross-level interaction)	−	−	−1.076 ⁺	0.57
Random effect	Var (SD)	Chi sq.	Var (SD)	Chi sq.
Mean crime count	0.059 (0.24)	781*	0.060 (0.25)	784*
Carry-out liquor × on-premises drinking × bus routes	0.185 (0.43)	1064*	0.17 (0.42)	984*
Level-1 error	5.98 (2.45)	−	5.97 (2.44)	−

Results are based on 33,105 crime locations within 285 census block groups

* $p < .05$; ⁺ $p < .08$