

**Burchfield, K. B. and E. Silver (2013). "Collective Efficacy and Crime in Los Angeles Neighborhoods: Implications for the Latino Paradox\* Collective Efficacy and Crime in Los Angeles Neighborhoods: Implications for the Latino Paradox." *Sociological Inquiry* 83(1): 154-176.**

- The authors use data from the Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Study (LAFANS) to examine the degree to which social ties and collective efficacy influence neighborhood levels of crime, net of neighborhood structural characteristics.
- Results indicate that residential instability and collective efficacy were each associated with lower log odds of robbery victimization, while social ties had a positive effect on robbery victimization.
- Further, collective efficacy mediated 77 percent of the association between concentrated disadvantage and robbery victimization, while social ties had no mediating effect.
- The mediation effect for concentrated disadvantage, however, was substantially weaker in the Latino neighborhoods (where it was 52%) than in the non-Latino neighborhoods (where it was 82%), suggesting that a 'Latino paradox' may be present in which crime rates in Latino neighborhoods appear to have less to do with local levels of collective efficacy than in non-Latino neighborhoods.

**Katz, C. M., D. Wallace, et al. (2013). "A Longitudinal Assessment of the Impact of Foreclosure on Neighborhood Crime." *Journal of Research in Crime & Delinquency* 50(3): 359-389.**

- This study examined the possible effects of housing foreclosure on neighborhood levels of crime and assessed temporal lags in the impact of foreclosure on neighborhood levels of crime.
- Using longitudinal data from Glendale, Arizona, a city at the epicenter of the nation's foreclosure problem the authors rely on four data sources: (1) foreclosure data, (2) computeraided dispatch (CAD)/police records management system (RMS) data, (3) U.S. census and census estimate data, and (4) land use data.
- Results: Foreclosure has a short-term impact, typically no more than 3 months, on total crime, property crime, and violent crime, and no more than 4 months for drug crime.
- Conclusions: Foreclosures do not have a long-term effect on crime in general, and have different, though modest effects on different types of crime.
- The relationship between foreclosure and crime is not linear in nature but rather is characterized by a temporal, short-term flux in crime.

**Willits, D., L. Broidy, et al. (2013). "Schools, Neighborhood Risk Factors, and Crime." *Crime & Delinquency* 59(2): 292-315.**

- In this study the authors investigate the relationship between schools and serious crime at the block group level while controlling for the potentially criminogenic effects of neighborhood instability and structural disadvantage.
- They found that neighborhoods with high schools and middle schools experience more violent, property, and narcotics crimes than those without middle or high schools.
- Conversely, neighborhoods with elementary schools exhibit less property crime than those not containing elementary schools.

- These results, which are consistent with prior research and with explanations derived from the routine activities and social disorganization perspectives, suggest some strategies for police deployment and community involvement to control crime.

**Andresen, M. A. (2012). "Unemployment and Crime: A Neighborhood Level Panel Data Approach." *Social Science Research* 41(6): 1615-1628.**

- In this paper, the unemployment and crime relationship is tested using a neighborhood level hybrid modeling approach.
- It was found that both motivation and guardianship matter for crime, but at different time frames: motivation matters in the long-run whereas guardianship matters in the short-run, similar to what Cantor and Land hypothesized.

**Baumer, E. P., K. T. Wolff, et al. (2012). "A Multicity Neighborhood Analysis of Foreclosure and Crime." *Social Science Quarterly* 93(3): 577-601.**

- This study examines whether there is a significant effect of foreclosure on robbery and burglary across neighborhoods, and whether this varies systematically across cities.
- Specifically, we consider whether several city-level attributes--overall foreclosure rates, levels of socioeconomic disadvantage and prior vacancy rates, the degree of recent new housing construction, housing affordability, and the quantity and quality of policing--moderate the relationship between neighborhood levels of foreclosure and crime.
- The authors examined a rich database on foreclosure, crime, and other attributes for 5,517 census tracts situated within 50 large U.S. cities.
- They found significant between-city variation in the estimated effects of neighborhood-level rates of foreclosure on crime.
- High neighborhood foreclosure rates yield elevated robbery rates primarily in cities with relatively low foreclosure rates and high levels of socioeconomic disadvantage.
- Foreclosure is more strongly related to burglary rates in cities with little new home construction and declining police forces.
- The broader city-level context in which neighborhoods are located is important for shaping whether high rates of foreclosure yield elevated crime rates.

**Brisson, D. and S. Roll (2012). "The Effect of Neighborhood on Crime and Safety: A Review of the Evidence." *Journal of Evidence-Based Social Work* 9(4): 333-350.**

- In this article the authors present findings from a systematic, integrative review of neighborhood effects specifically for crime and safety.
- Thirty-seven research studies using random samples from urban, U.S. areas between 2002 and 2008 are reviewed.
- Findings suggest socio-demographic characteristics of neighborhoods and neighborhood processes are both predictive of crime and safety.
- Further, some neighborhood conditions may affect crime and safety in unexpected ways.

**Toomey, T. L., D. J. Erickson, et al. (2012). "The Association between Density of Alcohol Establishments and Violent Crime within Urban Neighborhoods." *Alcoholism: Clinical & Experimental Research* 36(8): 1468-1473.**

- In this study, the authors assess whether alcohol establishment density is associated with 4 categories of violent crime and whether the strength of the associations varies by type of violent crime and by on-premise establishments (e.g., bars, restaurants) versus off-premise establishments (e.g., liquor and convenience stores).

- Data came from the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota in 2009 and were aggregated and analyzed at the neighborhood level.
- Across the 83 neighborhoods in Minneapolis, the authors examined 4 categories of violent crime: assault, rape, robbery, and total violent crime.
- Associations were observed for total alcohol establishment density and each of the violent crime outcomes.
- The authors estimated that a 3.9 to 4.3% increase across crime categories would result from a 20% increase in neighborhood establishment density.
- The associations between on-premise density and each of the individual violent crime outcomes were also all positive and significant and similar in strength as for total establishment density.
- The relationships between off-premise density and the crime outcomes were all positive but not significant for rape or total violent crime, and the strength of the associations was weaker than those for total and on-premise density.
- Conclusions: the results of this study, combined with earlier findings, provide more evidence that community leaders should be cautious about increasing the density of alcohol establishments within their neighborhoods.

**Fabio, A., L.-C. Tu, et al. (2011). "Neighborhood Socioeconomic Disadvantage and the Shape of the Age-Crime Curve." American Journal of Public Health 101(S1): S325-S332.**

- In the study, the authors sought to better determine the way in which neighborhood disadvantage affects the shape of the age-crime curve.
- Data from the Pittsburgh Youth Study (PYS), a 14-year longitudinal study, to compare the age-crime curves of individuals in neighborhoods of different disadvantage was examined.
- The authors found that the parameters for interactions of neighborhood disadvantage with both linear age and quadratic age were significant ( $P < .05$ ) and consistent with higher and longer age-crime curves in more disadvantaged neighborhoods.
- This implied that compared with boys in advantaged neighborhoods, rates of violence among boys in disadvantaged neighborhoods rose to higher levels that were sustained significantly longer.
- Conclusions: the results suggested that residing in a disadvantaged neighborhood during early adolescence may have an enduring effect on the shape of the age-crime curve throughout an individual's life.

**Kirk, D. S. and A. V. Papachristos (2011). The Structural and Cultural Dynamics of Neighborhood Violence. Washington, DC, National Institute of Justice.<sup>1</sup>**

- This study explores the origins of legal cynicism, as well as the consequences of cynicism for neighborhood violence.
- Legal cynicism refers to a cultural frame in which people perceive the "law" as illegitimate, unresponsive, and ill-equipped to ensure public safety.
- Four objectives are addressed:
  1. The correlates of legal cynicism.
  2. The cross-sectional relationship between neighborhood violence and legal cynicism, as well as the relationship between neighborhood violence and tolerant attitudes toward violence and deviant behavior.
  3. If legal cynicism predicts the change in neighborhood violence over time, net of changes to the structural conditions of a given neighborhood.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/234629.pdf>

4. If legal cynicism makes all types of violence more likely or just certain forms, we compare whether the neighborhood predictors of gang versus non-gang homicide are the same.

- Findings revealed that tolerant attitudes toward deviance and violence have little bearing on neighborhood rates of violence.
- Legal cynicism, however, has both a near-term and enduring influence on violence, net of neighborhood structural characteristics and social processes such as collective efficacy.
- Neighborhood culture is a powerful determinant of neighborhood violence, and partially accounts for why rates of violence remained stable (and even increased) in some Chicago neighborhoods during the 1990s despite declines in poverty and drastic declines in violence city-wide.
- Findings also indicate that cynicism of the law has a general effect on violence, and that collective efficacy substantially mediates the association between legal cynicism and homicide.
- Legal cynicism undermines the collective efficacy that is vital to the social control of neighborhood violence.

**Papachristos, A. V., C. M. Smith, et al. (2011). "More Coffee, Less Crime? The Relationship between Gentrification and Neighborhood Crime Rates in Chicago, 1991 to 2005." *City & Community* 10(3): 215-240.**

- This study examines the relationship between gentrification and neighborhood crime rates by measuring the growth and geographic spread of one of gentrification's most prominent symbols: coffee shops.
- The annual counts of neighborhood coffee shops provide an on-the-ground measure of a particular form of economic development and changing consumption patterns that tap into central theoretical frames within the gentrification literature.
- The authors analysis augments commonly used Census variables with the annual number of coffee shops in a neighborhood to assess the influence of gentrification on three-year homicide and street robbery counts in Chicago.
- Longitudinal Poisson regression models with neighborhood fixed effects reveal that gentrification is a racialized process, in which the effect of gentrification on crime is different for White gentrifying neighborhoods than for Black gentrifying neighborhoods.
- An increasing number of coffee shops in a neighborhood is associated with declining homicide rates for White, Hispanic, and Black neighborhoods.
- However, an increasing number of coffee shops is also associated with increasing street robberies in Black gentrifying neighborhoods.

**Bogges, L. and J. Hipp (2010). "Violent Crime, Residential Instability and Mobility: Does the Relationship Differ in Minority Neighborhoods?" *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 26(3): 351-370.**

- This study examines the reciprocal relationship between violent crime and residential stability in neighborhoods.
- The authors tested whether the form of stability matters by comparing two different measures of stability: a traditional index of residential stability and a novel approach focusing specifically on the stability of homeowners.
- They also examined whether the racial/ethnic composition of the neighborhood in which this stability occurs affects the instability-violent crime relationship.
- Results indicate that the initial level of violent crime increases the trajectory of residential instability in subsequent years, whether the instability is measured as homeowner turnover specifically, or based on an index of all residents.

- However, the effect of instability on violent crime is only apparent when measuring instability based on an index of general residential turnover and not when including the presence of owners in this measure, or when measuring it based on homeowner turnover.
- The study consistently found that stable highly Latino communities exhibited a protective effect against violence.

**Browning, C. R., R. A. Byron, et al. (2010). "Commercial Density, Residential Concentration, and Crime: Land Use Patterns and Violence in Neighborhood Context." *Journal of Research in Crime & Delinquency* 47(3): 329-357.**

- The authors explored the link between commercial and residential density and violent crime in urban neighborhoods.
- Using crime, census, and tax parcel data for Columbus, Ohio, the authors found evidence of an association between commercial and residential density and both homicide and aggravated assault.
- At low levels, increasing commercial and residential density was positively associated with homicide and aggravated assault.
- Beyond a threshold, however, increasing commercial and residential density serves to reduce the likelihood of both outcomes.
- In contrast, the association between commercial and residential density and robbery rates is positive and linear.

**Hipp, J. R. (2010). "A Dynamic View of Neighborhoods: The Reciprocal Relationship between Crime and Neighborhood Structural Characteristics." *Social Problems* 57(2): 205-230.**

- In this article, the researchers wanted to determine whether neighborhood characteristics influenced crime rates.
- Researchers evaluated census data from a 10 year period from 13 U.S. cities.
- They found that crime influenced neighborhood characteristics more than the characteristics influenced crime rates.
- They also found no evidence to suggest that neighborhood instability or the presence of African Americans led to increased crime rates.

**Kikuchi, G. and S. A. Desmond (2010). "A Longitudinal Analysis of Neighborhood Crime Rates Using Latent Growth Curve Modeling." *Sociological Perspectives* 53(1): 127-149.**

- In this article, the authors discuss the crime rates in neighborhoods using a latent growth curve to analyze data from the Uniform Crime Reports of the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- Crime statistics indicate that violent crime in the U.S. decreased dramatically between 1991 to 2006.
- The authors attempted to determine the effect of neighborhood changes on crime by looking at residential burglary and vehicle theft data for Indianapolis, Indiana.
- The authors reported a significant relationship between neighborhood disadvantage changes and an increase in residential burglary and vehicle theft.

**Zimmerman, G. M. and S. F. Messner (2010). "Neighborhood Context and the Gender Gap in Adolescent Violent Crime." *American Sociological Review* 75(6): 958-980.**

- Research consistently demonstrates that females engage in less criminal behavior than males across the life course, but research on the variability of the gender gap across contexts is sparse.
- To address this issue, the authors examined the gender gap in self-reported violent crime among adolescents across neighborhoods.

- Data from the Project of Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN) indicate that the gender gap in violent crime decreases as levels of neighborhood disadvantage increase.
- Furthermore, the narrowing of the gender gap is explained by gender differences in peer influence on violent offending.
- Neighborhood disadvantage increases exposure to peer violence for both sexes, but peer violence has a stronger impact on violent offending for females than for males; this produces the reduction in the gender gap at higher levels of disadvantage.
- The authors also found that the gender difference in the relationship between peer violence and offending is explained, in part, by (1) the tendency for females to have more intimate friendships than do males and (2) the moderating effect of peer intimacy on the relationship between peer violence and self-reported violent behavior.

**Browning, C. R. (2009). "Illuminating the Downside of Social Capital: Negotiated Coexistence, Property Crime, and Disorder in Urban Neighborhoods." *American Behavioral Scientist* 52(11): 1556-1578.**

- In this article, the author presents a theoretical approach to urban crime and criminogenic conditions that emphasizes the potential for competition between two types of social capital, social network-based reciprocated exchange and collective efficacy, in the regulation of neighborhood crime.
- This "negotiated coexistence" approach hypothesizes that as network interaction and reciprocated exchange among neighborhood residents increase, offenders and conventional residents become increasingly interdependent.
- In turn, the social capital provided by network integration of offenders may diminish the regulatory effectiveness of collective efficacy.
- Using data from the 1990 Census and the 1994-1995 Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods Community Survey, the author tests the negotiated-coexistence model against competing expectations regarding the association between networks, collective efficacy, and crime.
- Consistent with the negotiated-coexistence approach, models of property crime and social disorder indicate that the regulatory effects of collective efficacy on crime are reduced in neighborhoods characterized by high levels of network interaction and reciprocated exchange.

**Gouvis Roman, C., M. Kane, et al. (2009). *Community Organizations and Crime: An Examination of the Social-Institutional Processes of Neighborhoods*. Washington, DC, National Institute of Justice: 112.<sup>2</sup>**

- This study measured how local, community-based institutions and organizations are linked to social control and crime, in order to inform community development policy, research, and practices for crime control and public safety.
- The study's goal was to measure how local, community-based institutions and organizations are linked to social control and crime, in order to inform community development policy, research, and practices for crime control and public safety.
- Of studies testing measures of social capital, positive or pro-social features of communities, few empirical studies have focused on how organizations and institutions can be vehicles for increasing socialization and achieving positive neighborhood outcomes or on the social institutional processes of neighborhoods.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/227645.pdf>

- It is hypothesized that community institutional capacity and collective efficacy are related concepts.
- Three components of community institutional capacity were developed: 1) presence, 2) organizational capacity, and 3) accessibility; and four key measures of crime were focused on using incident/call data from the District of Columbia: 1) aggravated assault rate, 2) property crime rate, 3) social disorder, and 4) physical disorder.
- Findings showed that:
  1. neighborhoods with institutions and organizations further away are significantly more likely to have higher assault rates;
  2. neighborhood organizational accessibility is not significantly related to rates of social or physical disorder or property crime;
  3. accessibility has a significant negative relationship with collective efficacy and a significant relationship with social cohesion;
  4. neighborhood organizational capacity was significantly correlated with the aggravated assault rate when controlling for prior assault rate, residential stability, and concentrated disadvantage; and
  5. accessibility was significantly and positively correlated with the aggravated assault rate.
- Additionally, regression analyses showed that when controlling for neighborhood structural constraints:
  1. the accessibility of organizations predicted social cohesion, but not collective efficacy or informal social control,
  2. only organizational accessibility is significantly associated with crime, and
  3. neighborhood organizational accessibility is significantly and negatively associated with the aggravated assault rate.

**Hipp, J. R. and D. K. Yates (2009). "Do Returning Parolees Affect Neighborhood Crime? A Case Study of Sacramento." *Criminology* 47(3): 619-656.**

- This study used a unique data set that combined information on parolees in the city of Sacramento, CA, over the 2003-2006 time period with information on monthly crime rates in Sacramento census tracts over this same period, providing a fine-grained temporal and geographical view of the relationship between the change in parolees in a census tract and the change in the crime rate.
- The authors found that an increase in the number of tract parolees in a month results in an increase in the crime rate.
- They also found that more violent parolees have a particularly strong effect on murder and burglary rates.
- In addition, the social capital of the neighborhood can moderate the effect of parolees on crime rates:
  - Neighborhoods with greater residential stability dampen the effect of parolees on robbery rates, whereas neighborhoods with greater numbers of voluntary organizations dampen the effect of parolees on burglary and aggravated assault rates.
  - Furthermore, this protective effect of voluntary organizations seems strongest for those organizations that provide services for youth.
  - We show that the effect of single-parent households in a neighborhood is moderated by the return of parolees, which suggests that these reunited families may increase the social control ability of the neighborhood.

**Varano, S. P., J. A. Schafer, et al. (2009). "Constructing Crime: Neighborhood Characteristics and Police Recording Behavior." *Journal of Criminal Justice* 37(6): 553-563.**

- The purpose of this study was to determine if neighborhood characteristics affect police reporting behavior across a wide cross-section of reported call types.
- The findings indicated that reporting behavior widely varies across crime types with a greater percentage of more serious crimes translated into official crime.
- Neighborhood characteristics did affect reporting practices, but surprisingly only for more serious forms of disorder where discretion was perceived to be less.

**Wilson, R. E., T. H. Brown, et al. (2009). "Preventing Neighborhood Crime: Geography Matters." *NIJ Journal* 263: 30-35.<sup>3</sup>**

- This article discusses what research has found regarding how the geography and physical features of a neighborhood relate to preventing neighborhood crime.
- In all the research regarding neighborhoods and crime, one primary theme is evident, i.e., that geography affects how people, residents, and potential offenders view a neighborhood.
- Programs such as Neighborhood Watch, therefore, must take into account the full range of community characteristics in implementing a successful approach to crime prevention.
- Neighborhood crime prevention should take into account the neighborhood's physical features.
- Physical features that offer better surveillance, delineation between public and private space, and proximity to well-used locations provide stronger control of spaces by law-abiding residents.
- Such control leads to less delinquency, less fear, and less victimization.
- Land use and circulation patterns are also significant in reducing crime.
- The layouts of low-crime neighborhoods often have more one-way, narrow, and low-volume streets, which make entry more difficult and suspicious vehicles and surveillance activities by suspicious persons more evident.
- Another important physical feature of a low-crime neighborhood consists of neighborhood markings and signs by local residents that influence perceptions of crime.
  - Such signs show residents' concern about behaviors in and uses of the neighborhood.
- Residents should also control the physical deterioration in a neighborhood by limiting graffiti, trash accumulation, and other signs of distress in public areas and on personal property.

**Roman, C. G., S. E. Reid, et al. (2008). *Alcohol Outlets as Attractors of Violence and Disorder: A Closer Look at the Neighborhood Environment*. Washington, DC, Urban Institute/NIJ.<sup>4</sup>**

- This report investigates the relationship between alcohol availability, type of alcohol establishment, distribution policies, and violence and disorder at the block group level in the District of Columbia.
- The authors test whether density of alcohol outlets, both on-premise and off-premise, influence aggravated assault incidents and calls for service for social "disorder" offenses and/or domestic violence incidents.
- Outcome variations are examined by time of day/day of week and an information theoretic approach is used to estimate spatial econometric regression models.
- The research findings indicate that:

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/226875.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/227646.pdf>

- On-premise outlets, but not off-premise outlets, are a significant predictor of aggravated assault incidents;
- Concentrations of both on-premise and off-premise outlets are associated with high levels of violence and disorderly conduct; and
- Off-premise outlets are associated with a significant increase in domestic violence incidents, but on-premise outlets (specifically restaurants and nightclubs) are associated with a decrease in domestic violence.

**Hipp, J. R. (2007). "Income Inequality, Race, and Place: Does the Distribution of Race and Class within Neighborhoods Affect Crime Rates?" *Criminology* 45(3): 665-697.**

- This study tests the effects of neighborhood inequality and heterogeneity on crime rates.
- The results of this study, which were obtained by using a large sample of census tracts in 19 cities in 2000, provide strong evidence of the importance of racial/ethnic heterogeneity for the amount of all types of crime generally committed by strangers, even controlling for the effects of income inequality.
- Consistent with predictions of several theories, greater overall inequality in the tract was associated with higher crime rates, particularly for violent types of crime.
- Strong evidence revealed that within racial/ethnic group inequality increases crime rates
- An illuminating finding is that the effect of tract poverty on robbery and murder becomes non-significant when the level of income inequality is taken into account.
- This large sample also provides evidence that it is the presence of homeowners, rather than residential stability (as measured by the average length of residence), that significantly reduces the level of crime in neighborhoods.

**Immergluck, D. and G. Smith (2006). *Impact of Single-Family Mortgage Foreclosure on Neighborhood Crime*. New York, NY, Routledge.<sup>5</sup>**

- This paper examines the impact of foreclosures of single-family mortgages on levels of violent and property crime at the neighborhood level.
- Results found that higher foreclosure levels did contribute to higher levels of violent crime.
- While the results for property were not statistically significant, the coefficient in the regression was positive.
  - Property crime related to boarded-up or abandoned homes resulting from foreclosures might be less likely to be reported than property crime occurring in occupied properties.
- These findings suggest that foreclosures may have important social and economic consequences on neighborhoods beyond effects on the finances of households directly affected by the foreclosure. A

**Sampson, R. J. and S. W. Raudenbush (2004). "Seeing Disorder: Neighborhood Stigma and the Social Construction Of "Broken Windows"." *Social Psychology Quarterly* 67(4): 319-342.**

- This article reveals the grounds on which individuals form perceptions of disorder.
- The authors found that observed disorder predicted perceived disorder, but racial and economic context matter more.
- As the concentration of minority groups and poverty increases, residents of all races perceive heightened disorder even after they accounted for an extensive array of personal characteristics and independently observed neighborhood conditions.

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<sup>5</sup> [http://www.chicagofed.org/cedric/files/2005\\_conf\\_paper\\_session1\\_immergluck.pdf](http://www.chicagofed.org/cedric/files/2005_conf_paper_session1_immergluck.pdf)

- Seeing disorder appears to be imbued with social meanings that go well beyond what essentialist theories imply, generating self-reinforcing processes that may help account for the perpetuation of urban racial inequality.

**Shihadeh, E. S. and W. Shrum (2004). "Serious Crime in Urban Neighborhoods: Is There a Race Effect?" *Sociological Spectrum* 24(4): 507 - 533.**

- This study explored the relationship between race and serious crime in urban neighborhoods.
- The relationship between race and crime employ data aggregated at the city level that show that high proportions of Blacks indicate high levels of crime.
- The results show that the association between block group racial composition and crime rates is due to an underlying association between serious crime and structural factors that are often implicated in the Black urban experience.
- Crime at the block level is caused by socioeconomic factors such as poverty, unemployment, and inequality, all variables that reflect the degree of economic deprivation in the block neighborhoods.

**Sampson, R. J. and S. W. Raudenbush (2001). *Disorder in Urban Neighborhoods--Does It Lead to Crime?- Research in Brief. Washington, DC, National Institute of Justice.*<sup>6</sup>**

- This study assessed the "broken windows" thesis (social and physical disorder in urban neighborhoods can lead to serious crime) and its implications for crime-control policy and practice.
- The amount of disorder in the neighborhoods studied was measured by directly observing what was happening on the streets during the day.
- Disorder and crime alike were found to stem from certain neighborhood structural characteristics, notably concentrated poverty.
- Homicide was among the offenses for which there was no direct relationship with disorder.
- Disorder was directly linked only to the level of robbery.
- In neighborhoods where collective efficacy was strong, rates of violence were low, regardless of socio-demographic composition and the amount of disorder observed.
- Collective efficacy also appears to deter disorder.
- The findings thus imply that although reducing disorder may reduce crime, this occurs indirectly by stabilizing neighborhoods through collective efficacy.

**Peterson, R. D., L. J. Krivo, et al. (2000). "Disadvantage and Neighborhood Violent Crime: Do Local Institutions Matter?" *Journal of Research in Crime & Delinquency* 37(1): 31-63.**

- This article explores whether local institutions matter for controlling neighborhood violence.
- The findings show that communities may reduce violent crime somewhat by developing a larger base of certain types of local institutions (e.g., recreation centers) and preventing the encroachment of others (i. e., bars).
- Still, such institutional mechanisms do not explain why economic deprivation and residential instability are strongly linked to violent crime.
- This suggests that efforts to substantially reduce violence in local communities must counter the macro-structural forces that increase economic deprivation and lead to inner-city decline.

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/186049.pdf>