

A. Paper title

- THE DETERMINANTS OF CRIME IN TUCSON, ARIZONA

B. Paper authors

- Meagan E. Cahill, Gordon F. Mulligan

C. Link to the paper

- https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Gordon_Mulligan/publication/250171621_The_Determinants_of_Crime_in_Tucson_Arizona_1/links/53d87b140cf2631430c32209.pdf

D. Paper abstract

- This paper examines the geography of violent crime across the neighborhoods of Tucson and South Tucson, Arizona. The research is informed by the tenets of modern social disorganization theory, which has a strong ecological or environmental basis. Three different crime indices are computed; each represents an annual average during the five-year period 1995– 1999. The most comprehensive index captures aggravated assaults, homicides, robberies, and sexual assaults. After providing a factor-ecological study of the study area, using 27 variables taken from the 1990 census, various regression models are developed to explain violent crime patterns. These models use a smaller array of ten demographic, economic, and social attributes to predict patterns at the block group level. A number of variables are found to be significant across all models, thereby providing further support for social disorganization theory. Stability in the signs and values of the estimates suggest that a general model of violent crime can be established for the study region. The paper closes with a short discussion of some public policy implications.

E. Why did you choose this paper?

- This paper examines various determinants like geographical and economical reasons, of the crime happened in Arizona in 1990s, and we would like to see these determinants, and if we can get insights in these features in analyzing the crimes in Boston and New York.

A. Paper title

- Policing, crime and ‘big data’; towards a critique
- of the moral economy of stochastic governance

B. Paper authors

- Carrie B. Sanders, James Sheptycki

C. Link to the paper

- <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10611-016-9678-7>

D. Paper abstract

The paper defines ‘stochastic governance’ as the governance of populations and territory by reference to the statistical representations of metadata. Stochastic governance aims at achieving social order through algorithmic calculation made actionable through policing and regulatory means. Stochastic governance aims to improve the efficiency and sustainability of populations and territory while reducing costs and resource consumption. The algorithmic administration of populations and territory has recourse to ‘Big Data’. The big claim of Big Data is that it will revolutionize the governance of big cities and that, since stochastic governance is data driven, evidence-led and algorithmically analysed, it is based on morally neutral technology. The paper defines moral economy – understood to be the production, distribution, circulation and use of moral sentiments emotions and values, norms and obligations in social space – through which it advances a contribution to the critique of stochastic governance. In essence the argument is that certain technological developments in relation to policing, regulation, law and governance are taking place in the context of a neo-liberal moral economy that is shaping the social outcomes of stochastic governance. Thinking about policing in both the narrow sense of crime fighting and more broadly in its Foucauldian sense as governance, empirical manifestations of ‘policing with Big Data’ exhibit the hallmarks of the moral economy of neo-liberalism. This suggests that a hardening of the socio-legal and technical structures of stochastic governance has already largely taken place.

E. Why did you choose this paper?

- We would like to learn from this paper that how they use Big Data into analyzing crime rates, it would give us ideas on how to use the correct methods to get the results.

A. Paper title

- HOW ONE STATE REDUCED BOTH CRIME AND INCARCERATION

B. Paper authors

- Hon. Jonathan Lippman

C. Link to the paper

- https://law.hofstra.edu/pdf/academics/journals/lawreview/lrv_issues_v38n04_bb1.lippman.final.pdf

D. Paper abstract

- It has been my good fortune to have been one of the many participants in that history, to have grappled personally with the challenge of reforming the state courts to enable them to deal more effectively with the millions of new criminal cases that flooded into our system during the 1990s. It is from that perspective that I want to highlight the lessons that I have learned while overseeing statewide court operations from 1996 to 2007 as the state’s Chief

Administrative Judge, and, now, as the Chief Judge and CEO of New York's judicial branch of government. I believe the dramatic reductions in crime and incarceration we have enjoyed in New York are the result of a unique alchemy of factors: (1) innovative policing, (2) public-private collaboration, (3) a vibrant infrastructure of alternative-to-incarceration programs, and (4) a major philosophical shift in the judicial role and mindset.

E. Why did you choose this paper?

- As our aim for this project is to reduce the crime rate in large cities, we would like to see what our ancestors did to lower the crime rate, and this paper introduces four successful techniques that NYPD used before.

A. Paper title

- Crime Sensing With Big Data: The Affordances and Limitations of Using Open-source Communications to Estimate Crime Patterns

B. Paper authors

- Matthew L. Williams, Pete Burnap, Luke Sloan

C. Link to the paper

- <https://academic.oup.com/bjc/article/57/2/320/2623946>

D. Paper abstract

- This paper critically examines the affordances and limitations of big data for the study of crime and disorder. We hypothesize that disorder-related posts on Twitter are associated with actual police crime rates. Our results provide evidence that naturally occurring social media data may provide an alternative information source on the crime problem. This paper adds to the emerging field of computational criminology and big data in four ways: (1) it estimates the utility of social media data to explain variance in offline crime patterns; (2) it provides the first evidence of the estimation offline crime patterns using a measure of broken windows found in the textual content of social media communications; (3) it tests if the bias present in offline perceptions of disorder is present in online communications; and (4) it takes the results of experiments to critically engage with debates on big data and crime prediction

E. Why did you choose this paper?

- This paper focused a lot on the limitation of big data in analyzing crimes, after we get our results and need further discussion we might want to consider how big data can be a limitation.