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Annotated Bibliography: Urban Crime

1. Gumus, Erdal & Erdal, (2004). Crime in Urban Areas: An Empirical Investigation. Akdeniz I.I.B.F. Dergisi. 4. 98-109.

Crime is an illness that attacks the rights of individuals. It, therefore, interests everybody in society. It is argued that as urbanization increases so does crime. The purpose of this paper is to empirically investigate the determinants of crime in urban areas by using cross-sectional data. The results they get indicate that per capita income, income inequality, population, and the present black population are all important determinants of urban crime. Their results also confirm previous empirical studies on the subject.

It is a study that empirically investigates various aspects of crime within urban environments. This may include examining crime rates, patterns, and contributing factors within cities. The study employs empirical research methods such as data analysis, surveys, or observations to gather and analyze data. It delves into the types of crimes prevalent in urban areas, their distribution, socioeconomic influences, and potential policy implications for crime prevention and urban planning.

1. Zhao, Xiangyu & Tang, Jiliang. (2018). Crime in Urban Areas: A Data Mining Perspective. ACM SIGKDD Explorations Newsletter. 20. 10.1145/3229329.3229331.

Urban safety and security play a crucial role in improving the life quality of citizens and the sustainable development of urban areas. Traditional urban crime research focused on leveraging demographic data, which is insufficient to capture the complexity and dynamics of urban crimes. In the era of big data, the authors have witnessed advanced ways to collect and integrate fine-grained urban, mobile, and public service data that contains various crime-related sources as well as rich environmental and social information. The availability of big urban data provides unprecedented opportunities to enable us to construct advanced urban crime research. Meanwhile, environmental and social crime theories from criminology provide better understandings about the behaviors of offenders and complex patterns of crime in urban areas. They not only can help bridge the gap from what we have (big urban data) to what we want to understand about urban crime (urban crime analysis); but also, can guide us to build computational models for crime. In this article, they give an overview to these theories from criminology, summarize crime patterns observed from urban data, review state-of-the-art algorithms for various types of computational crime tasks and discuss some appealing research directions that can bring the urban safety and security research into a new frontier.