CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION: WHY STUDY THE POLICE IN PLANNING?

Police are marginal within mainstream planning academia, which is a questionable oversight for two reasons. First, recent police killings in Sanford, Florida, Ferguson, Missouri, and many other places made the greater United States aware of something that members of the Black community have known for a long time: racist police abuse amplifies urban injustice. Equity-minded planners would be well-equipped to better understand police work. Secondly, the police are central to traditional municipal planning practice, a point overlooked in many mainstream studies. Municipal planners at public meetings frequently encounter residents voicing racist crime fears, and calling for more police presence (S. Harwood & Myers, 2002). Planners may support walls, security fences, street rerouting, and other measures that aid the police in their public safety mandate (Newman, 1996). Plan implementation measures may rely upon coercive and illiberal police regulations, such as land-use and design restrictions. Land-use zoning—arguably the most common municipal plan implementation tool in the United States—is fundamentally a form of police (as I posit below). Obscuring these connections obscures ways that state power operates through planning, perhaps to racist ends.

Yet planners and planning scholars maintain a peculiar silence about police. Searches into "police power" or "police[1]" yield no substantive results within the archive of *Planning Theory, Journal of Planning Education and Research,* or the *Journal of the American Planning Association* (see Jefferson, 2017 in *Journal of Planning Literature* for an important corrective). This silence elides from "curious" to "questionable" when considering the centrality of the police within current debates of urban injustice, segregation, and racism. In the United States in particular, addressing urban social justice necessitates addressing the police.

---

[1] Note that terms like "blight" that could be coded ways of talking about policing and crime. However, that they remain "coded" supports the fact that police are rarely directly addressed.

This dissertation attempts to provide planners—within academia, city hall, and urban community groups—a more thorough understanding of the relationship between policing, planning, and the everyday lives of people in U.S. cities. This thesis's intervention is to center affective, communicative labor within planning's understanding of police work. Prior scholarship in planning and cognate disciplines emphasizes the placemaking work of police violence. This dissertation builds on that endeavor by highlighting the less analyzed, yet still crucial, role of police communications. The police shape space not only truncheons and guns, but through mass texts and e-mails, social media posts, and strategic communications that have fallen outside the purview of planning scholarship. I find that planning institutions help provide a legitimate forum through which police communications reach both the public and other police agencies. These institutions not only spearhead plans, but also "govern legal governance" (Valverde, 2009) in Atlanta. Lastly, through a research design based on qualitative geographic information systems, I analyze the effects of these police communications on a diverse sample of college students in central Atlanta. I find that while inequities in police abuse remain salient, also salient are racist inequities in police *caretaking*. It is also through police discretionary caretaking that race territorializes into urban space.

My conceptual framing helps allow this intervention. I apply theories of police from organizational sociology, political/legal anthropology, and critical criminology to planning institutions. Central to my approach is existing sociological and anthropological knowledge on the diversity of police institutions (Brodeur, 2010), competencies (Manning, 1997), and ends (Thacher, 2001, 2014), along with the police's oftentimes ambivalent relationship to the law itself (J. T. Martin, 2018; Dubber, 2005). These broader, critical framings of police work complement critical police scholarship from urban planning and cognate disciplines (Jefferson, 2018; S. Hall, Critcher, Jefferson, Clarke, & Roberts, 2013; Muhammad, 2011; Wacquant, 2007; N. Smith, 2001, 1998), which centralizes the police's capacity for violence and carceral governance. Additionally, I draw on

critical race scholarship that informs the relationship between law, space, and race/racisms (Inwood

& Bonds, 2017; Bonds & Inwood, 2016; Lipsitz, 2011; Goldberg, 2002; Ford, 1996; Harris, 1993).

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

I begin this review chapter by making an argument for why the police are a valid object of analysis within a planning research project. I then focus on the literature that examines the intersection between police and planning. Two significant and related strands emerge in this literature. The first implores investigation into the "dark side" of planning practice, specifically how planning practice relies upon oppressive power/knowledges. The second concerns how planning and police re-produce oppressive gendered and racist hierarchies in urban space. The purpose of this review chapter is to provide broad analysis of how, within the urban planning discipline, the police are constructed and theorized. I center upon two gaps: 1) by limiting their analysis to patrol police exercising violence and arrest, the literature under-theorizes the diversity of police agencies and practices, and 2) the literature neglects the importance of personal emotions that affect how embodied subjects relate to the police in urban space. I briefly highlight three concepts that can help guide future inquiry into the police within planning: communication, jurisdiction, and security.

Power in planning, and police power

The call to study power within planning came as a reaction to rationalist theories of planning. Rational planning theories under-theorized the role of contested political power in plan creation and implementation (e.g., Faludi, 1973). Studies of power within planning proliferated during the renaissance of political economy studies in the 1970s and early 1980s (Metzger, Soneryd, & Tamm Hallström, 2017; Fainstein & Fainstein, 1979; Harvey, 1978), while feminist and Foucauldian planning studies of power soon followed (e.g., Flyvbjerg & Richardson, 2002; Sandercock, 1997; Flyvbjerg, 1996).

Police remain marginal within planning studies of power, despite "police power" being a major legal doctrine that planning master's students become familiar with during their Planning Accreditation Board-mandated planning law classes. As mentioned prior, a search for "police" or "police power" within the archives of the discipline's major journals (specifically *Planning Theory, Journal of Planning Education and Research, Journal of the American Planning Association,* and *Journal of Planning Literature*) yields no examination of the concepts, and hardly even a mention (see Jefferson, 2017; Tulumello, 2017c for important recent exceptions). By ignoring the police power, scholars risk mis-specifying the agents of power within planning, identifying *ex post facto* the effects of power without analyzing the legal customs, doctrine, and practices that enable state (or non-state) power.

The urban function of police

The state's police power, as a legal principle and doctrine, refers to the state's amorphous ability to use patriarchal discretion to prevent harm to the state and ensure its order (Neocleous, 2006, 2000; Dubber, 2005). It is borderline cliché to describe police power's objects as undefinable (Novak, 1996), given that an innumerable list of actions can be valid exercises of police power (e.g., ordering citizens to collect leaves and clear their sidewalks, demolishing roadblocks, evicting slums). Police power involves state using its discretion, as *patria potentate* of the national household, in order to promote the order and health of that household. During the formation of the United States, the concept of governance as the householder's patriarchal discretion, borrowed largely from jurist Sir William Blackstone's writing on police governance, took easily to a nation whose constitution-authoring gentry practiced chattel slavery (Singh, 2014; Dubber, 2005).

The police power legal doctrine established a prominent position within United States jurisprudence, particularly with regards to disputes over urbanization and the organization of cities. The need to organize urbanization is a major justification of the police power in the *Alger v. Commonwealth* case, which features the most extensive early definition of police power within U.S.

10

jurisprudence. The ruling's examples of valid applications of police power—e.g., regulating building size, organizing the free flow of traffic—all concern urbanization (see Dubber, 2005, p. 139). This association between police power and urbanization stretches across cases from the mid-19th to mid-20th century (Novak, 1996). These include the *Slaughter-House Cases* (1873), which affirmed the constitutionality of slaughter-house siting regulations; *Pennsylvania Coal Co. v. Mahon* (1922), which stipulated that police actions confiscating land could be regulatory takings (meaning that they were still valid, but required compensation); and *Berman v. Parker* (1954), which upheld that a confiscation of private property for urban renewal is a valid exercise of state police power.

It is important to distinguish between "police power" and "police," particularly within the U.S. context. Within the United States, the "police power" concerns law: it is most often cited as a legal doctrine giving U.S. states the ability to craft laws that regulate order within their territory. "Police" or policing agents are separate from law, occupying a space "between law and law's relational other" (Martin, 2019, p. 110, quoting Tomlins, 2007), the "relational other" being violence, authoritarianism, local self-determination, or other entities from which law seeks to distinguish itself. Police can be seen as the human manifestation of the state police power (Sklansky, 2008): like the police power doctrine, police agents wield the authority of patriarchal discretion, albeit usually more locally. The historically shifting definitions of the verb "to police"—from "managing urbanization through the state's patriarchal discretion" to the current definition implying "fighting crime and public disorder"—has led to excessive slippage and conceptual murkiness (Farmer, 2006). The contemporary associations with "police" and "police officer" likely obfuscates the police's historical connection with urban development (viz., Foucault, 2007), succinctly captured by Foucault's insight that to police means to urbanize (see Valverde, 2008).

One of the main interventions of this dissertation is to help reconcile the disconnect between "police"'s historical focus on urbanization, and its current manifestation in uniformed

patrol officers, and the various ways in which contemporary urban planning institutions can perhaps been seen as a concept which bridges these two police functions. The order maintenance function of police closely links policing and planning practices, a point elided within older planning-focused studies of policing that emphasize the police's competency for violence. Order maintenance entails regulating the shared use of space (Thacher, 2014), and the uniformed police retain a "unique competency" to do this (Thacher, 2004; Bittner, 1974). Brodeur's (2010, pp. 103–138) succinct definition of police likewise emphasizes the police's order maintenance function. Additionally, the focus on order maintenance illustrates how the police focus not only on policing *people* (through arrest and violence), but also policing *things* (through regulations and administration, see Dubber, 2005).

The police's central concern with public order maintenance links the older police idea (centered on orderly urban development) to the newer "boys in blue"-centered police idea. Like policing, planning has a central concern with co-existence in shared space. The exact phrase arises in planning's major recent theoretical texts. For Sandercock (2003, p. 208), planning's "central task" is "co-existence in the shared space of cities." Healey (1997), on at least five occasions (pp. 3, 42, 68, 77, 284), describes planning's central goal as "managing co-existence in shared places" (or a close variation of that quote).

This is not to imply that planning and policing are the same activity, despite both being governance strategies (see Karpiak, 2010; Healey, 1997). Planning involves strategizing to intervene in the built environment. Police infers parties with special powers to maintain order. Planning implementation measures (such as zoning) may be police measures, yet not all planning measures are fundamentally police. Likewise, in certain illiberal contexts planners could have police powers. Yet the potential connections between the two practices are obscured, perhaps because of the way that police violence and arrest dominates planning and urban studies scholarship's understanding of the

police. For instance, the police participate in racial banishment (Roy, 2017), revanchist displacement and global social cleansing (N. Smith, 2005, 2001), carceral governance (Bonds, 2018; Gill, 2013; Wacquant, 2012, 2007; Gilmore, 2007), or diverse normative strategies that affirm their violent control over territory (Herbert, 1996).

I will now outline the major themes within the small sub-set of planning (and related) literature where police and police power appear. I address two broadly defined subfields: governmentality, and race/gender and place.

Governmentality and the dark side

Scholarship into the "dark side of planning" (Yiftachel, 1998), inspired by Foucault, investigates how planning reproduces state structures that oppress subordinate groups, fundamentally challenging the notion that urban planning is a benign, salutary practice. Inspired by Foucauldian theories of governmentality and pastoral [police] power (see Foucault, 1986), planning scholars investigated how benign planning projects like urban gardens (Certomà & Notteboom, 2017; Certomà, 2015), governance reform (Haughton, Allmendinger, & Oosterlynck, 2013), and natural resource management (Gunder & Mouat, 2002) rely upon power/knowledges that shape urban populations' subjectivities in the service oppressing subordinate groups (Flyvbjerg, 1996).

Two oversights emerge in the "dark side" and governmentality-inspired literatures. First, governmentality studies often over-emphasize the instrumentally rational aspects of governance, and ignore governance's affective and embodied dimension (Valverde, 2014, p. 384). For example, while governance measures may address water resource management for its calculable benefits (e.g., cleaner stormwater runoff, lower environmental remediation costs), the reasons that populations may support natural resource management may be entirely affective. Citizens may feel a greater sense of wellbeing knowing that they and their children can be near waterways without fear of toxic

exposure. They may feel pride that their city successfully cleaned its waterways. The emphasis on affect, emotion, and (particularly) fear are crucial in understanding policing's relation to urban governance (Valverde, 2014; Caldeira, 2001). A large body of literature attests to how crime panics can very quickly mobilize severe governance changes and reforms (e.g., S. Hall et al., 2013; Muhammad, 2011; Simon, 2009; Anderson, 1995).

The second oversight is that governmentality studies can assume a rigid, deterministic stance, whereby the relationship between power, governance rationality, and the rationality's outcome seem predetermined (Rose, O'Malley, & Valverde, 2006, p. 98). This explicitly contradicts the logic of governmentality, which should assume a study of plural governance *rationalities* (ibid.). Yet, Foucault-inspired theories and epistemologies within planning often grant police power a monolithic status (Fischler, 2000). As such, these studies under-analyze the diversity of agents of power, instead usually relying on in-depth case studies of specific governance agencies (such as public health or environmental authorities) (Forester, 1988, qtd. in Fischler, 2000). This bears heavily on a study of police. The police are a much wider variety of agencies than the municipal patrol police (Brodeur, 2010). The police include an overlooked variety of patrol and administrative agencies (even at the scale of a single city or neighborhood), each of which may deploy its own governance rationalities in the services of governing urban space. Yet this diversity is often overlooked within planning governmentality studies.

I now transition towards the second broad group of literature on policing and planning, addressing race, space, and place. This literature can help address one shortcoming of governmentality literature, specifically, the above-mentioned importance of affect.

Race, space, and place: centering affect

Research into the intersection between race, gender, and space/place helps address the important (and under-addressed) linkage between affect and spatial governance (Hoch, 2006; Sandercock, 2004). Planning (intentionally and unintentionally) can cement racist and gendered oppression into the landscape (Schein, 2012; Hirsch, 1998; Massey & Denton, 1993). For many non-male and non-white citizens, the results are both material *and* affective (Sweet, 2016; Sweet & Escalante, 2015; Inwood & Martin, 2008; Sandercock, 2003; Pain, 2000; Hayden, 1980). Furthermore, segregation or patriarchal dominance occurs not merely through legal or violent exclusion in urban space, but also subtle, embodied practices. Political anthropologists have highlighted the affective practices through which citizens navigate the segregated U.S. city (Ramos-Zayas, 2012). This is an important intervention, as it emphasizes how citizens understand their place within the racial state as not only being marked by phenotype, but a distinct set of affective practices that align in various ways to diverse state agencies. Yet critical planning and urban geography scholarship, while it often addresses the importance of affect, shares a tendency with governmentality literature to treat the police as a monolithic agency, rather than a plurality of agencies. Typically, the police are patrol constables exercising violence, often clearing slums (Watson, 2012, 2009; Baviskar, 2003) or regulating elite spaces of consumption (often in the Global South). This sort of framing neglects how policing cultivates popular affect, attempting to shape popular feelings and sentiments by using diverse (and often non-violent) competencies (J.T. Martin, 2019).

As mentioned prior, the police are comprised of a highly diverse set of competencies and institutional forms. Besides the roughly 20,000 public police agencies in the United States, an array of other public and private regulatory bodies (whose numbers exceed beyond 20,000) are vested with police powers to maintain order within public space (Brodeur, 2010; Dubber, 2005). This

oversight likely arises from the police being a marginal object of study within planning. But like planning, police also cement racial hierarchies in urban space (Shabazz, 2015; Fassin, 2013; Muhammad, 2011). Thus, addressing the police, within planning, will help elucidate the practices of a major agent of state (and non-state) legal power that segregates space.

Stated bluntly, planners' concern about (just) co-existence in shared space requires an investigation into police. To guide this inquiry, I turn towards critical analyses of police from urban geography and socio-legal studies. This literature helps elucidate the prior-mentioned diversity of police, and how these diverse agencies operate within urban space.

WORKS CITED

Adams, C. (2003). The meds and eds in urban economic development. *Journal of Urban Affairs*, *25*(5), 571–588. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9906.2003.00003.x

Addie, J.-P. D. (2016). From the urban university to universities in urban society. *Regional Studies*, *0*(0), 1–11. https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2016.1224334

Akers, J. (2015). Emerging market city. *Environment and Planning A*, *47*(9), 1842–1858. https://doi.org/10.1177/0308518X15604969

Alexander, E. (2005). Institutional transformation and planning: From institutionalization theory to institutional design. *Planning Theory*, *4*(3), 209–223. https://doi.org/10.1177/1473095205058494

Alexander, E. (2011). An evolutionary theory of institutions – prescriptive implications: Institutional design lives, but prudential principles apply. *Planning Theory*, *10*(2), 187–189. https://doi.org/10.1177/1473095210389995

Alexander, E., & Faludi, A. (1989). Planning and plan implementation: Notes on evaluation criteria. *Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design*, *16*(2), 127–140. https://doi.org/10.1068/b160127

Alperovitz, G., Howard, T., & Williamson, T. (2010, February 11). The Cleveland model. *The Nation*.

Anderson, D. C. (1995). *Crime and the politics of hysteria: How the Willie Horton story changed American justice* (1st ed.). New York: Crown.

Atkinson, R. (2012). The Life story interview as a mutually equitable relationship. In *The SAGE handbook of interview research: The complexity of the craft* (2nd ed., pp. 115–128). https://doi.org/10.4135/9781452218403

Bartik, T. J., & Erickcek, G. (2008). *The local economic impact of "eds & meds": How policies to expand universities and hospitals affect metropolitan economies*. Washington, DC: Brookings.

Bates, M. D. (2014, June 8). Steps to nowhere. *This Land Press*. Retrieved from http://thislandpress.com/2014/06/18/steps-to-nowhere/

Baviskar, A. (2003). Between violence and desire: Space, power, and identity in the making of metropolitan Delhi. *International Social Science Journal*, *55*(175), 89–98. https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2451.5501009

Bayley, D. H. (1983). Police: History. In S. H. Kadish (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Crime and Justice*. New York, NY: Free Press.

Bayley, D. H. (1996). *Police for the future*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Beckett, K., & Herbert, S. (2008). Dealing with disorder: Social control in the post-industrial city. *Theoretical Criminology*, *12*(1), 5–30. https://doi.org/10.1177/1362480607085792

Beckett, K., & Herbert, S. (2009). *Banished: The new social control in urban America*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Bell, S. L., Phoenix, C., Lovell, R., & Wheeler, B. W. (2014). Green space, health and wellbeing: Making space for individual agency. *Health & Place*, *30*, 287–292. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2014.10.005

Bénit-Gbaffou, C. (2008). Unbundled security services and urban fragmentation in post-apartheid Johannesburg. *Geoforum*, *39*(6), 1933–1950. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2007.10.011

Benton, L. (2001). Making order out of trouble: Jurisdictional politics in the spanish colonial borderlands. *Law & Social Inquiry*, *26*(2), 373–401. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1747-4469.2001.tb00182.x

Berger, P. L., & Luckmann, T. (1966). *The social construction of reality: A treatise in the sociology of knowledge*. New York, NY: Anchor.

Bittner, E. (1974). Florence Nightengale in pursuit of Willie Sutton. In H. Jacobs (Ed.), *The potential for reform of criminal justice*. Retrieved from https://www.ncjrs.gov/App/publications/Abstract.aspx?id=19990

Bonds, A. (2018). Race and ethnicity I: Property, race, and the carceral state. *Progress in Human Geography*, 0309132517751297. https://doi.org/10.1177/0309132517751297

Bonds, A., & Inwood, J. (2016). Beyond white privilege: Geographies of white supremacy and settler colonialism. *Progress in Human Geography*, *40*(6), 715–733. https://doi.org/10.1177/0309132515613166

Bonilla, Y., & Rosa, J. (2015). #Ferguson: Digital protest, hashtag ethnography, and the racial politics of social media in the United States. *American Ethnologist*, *42*(1), 4–17. https://doi.org/10.1111/amet.12112

Borer, M. I., & Fontana, A. (2012). Postmodern trends: Expanding the horizons of interviewing practices and epistemologies. In *The SAGE handbook of interview research: The complexity of the craft* (2nd ed., pp. 45–60). https://doi.org/10.4135/9781452218403

Born, B., & Purcell, M. (2006). Avoiding the local trap: Scale and food systems in planning research. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, *26*(2), 195–207. https://doi.org/10.1177/0739456X06291389

Boyer, J. W. (2015). *The University of Chicago: A History*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

Braverman, I. (2007). Powers of illegality: House demolitions and resistance in East Jerusalem. *Law & Social Inquiry*, *32*(2), 333–372. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1747-4469.2007.00062.x

Braverman, I. (2008). Everybody loves trees: Policing American cities through street trees. *Duke Environmental Law & Policy Forum*, *19*, 81–118.

Brenner, N., & Theodore, N. (2003). Cities and the geographies of "actually existing neoliberalism." In N. Brenner & N. Theodore (Eds.), *Spaces of neoliberalism: Urban restructuring in North America and Western Europe* (1st ed., pp. 2–32). Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell.

Brodeur, J.-P. (2003). Violence and the Police. In *International handbook of violence research* (pp. 207–224). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-0-306-48039-3_11

Brodeur, J.-P. (2007a). An encounter with Egon Bittner. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, *48*(3), 105–132. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10611-007-9084-2

Brodeur, J.-P. (2007b). High and Low Policing in Post-9/11 Times. *Policing*, *1*(1), 25–37. https://doi.org/10.1093/police/pam002

Brodeur, J.-P. (2010). *The policing web*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Browne, S. (2015). *Dark matters: On the surveillance of Blackness*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press.

Brownlow, A. (2011). Between rights and responsibilities: Insurgent performance in an invisible landscape. *Environment and Planning A*, *43*(6), 1268–1286. https://doi.org/10.1068/a436

Buliung, R. N., & Kanaroglou, P. S. (2006). A GIS toolkit for exploring geographies of household activity/travel behavior. *Journal of Transport Geography*, *14*(1), 35–51. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtrangeo.2004.10.008

Caldeira, T. P. R. (2001). *City of walls: Crime, segregation, and citizenship in São Paulo*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

Camera locations. (2019). Retrieved February 12, 2019, from Midtown Atlanta website: https://www.midtownatl.com/about/programs-and-projects/public-safety-midtown-blue/camera-locations

Casper-Futterman, E. (2011). Back to (non)basics: Worker cooperatives as economic development. *Berkeley Planning Journal*, *24*(1), 115–130.

Certomà, C. (2015). Expanding the 'dark side of planning': Governmentality and biopolitics in urban garden planning. *Planning Theory*, *14*(1), 23–43. https://doi.org/10.1177/1473095213506202

Certomà, C., & Notteboom, B. (2017). Informal planning in a transactive governmentality: Re-reading planning practices through Ghent's community gardens. *Planning Theory*, *16*(1), 51–73. https://doi.org/10.1177/1473095215598177

Chambers, P., & Andrews, T. (2019). Never mind the bollards: The politics of policing car attacks through the securitisation of crowded urban places. *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, 0263775818824343. https://doi.org/10.1177/0263775818824343

Chazin, R. (2015, February 25). University of Minnesota removes race description from vague crime alerts. *KMSP*. Retrieved from http://www.fox9.com/news/university-of-minnesota-removes-race-description-from-vague-crime-alerts

Chetty, R., Hendren, N., Kline, P., & Saez, E. (2014). Where is the land of opportunity?: The geography of intergenerational mobility in the United States. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *129*(4), 1553–1623. https://doi.org/10.1093/qje/qju022

Chicago Anchors for a Strong Economy. (n.d.). Retrieved January 10, 2017, from World Business Chicago website: http://www.worldbusinesschicago.com/case/

City of Baltimore, MD. (2014). *Baltimore City anchor plan* [City Plan]. Baltimore, MD.

Coaffee, J., O'Hare, P., & Hawkesworth, M. (2009). The Visibility of (In)security: The Aesthetics of Planning Urban Defences Against Terrorism. *Security Dialogue*, *40*(4–5), 489–511. https://doi.org/10.1177/0967010609343299

Comelli, T., Anguelovski, I., & Chu, E. (2018). Socio-spatial legibility, discipline, and gentrification through favela upgrading in Rio de Janeiro. *City*, *22*(5–6), 633–656. https://doi.org/10.1080/13604813.2018.1549205

Connell, D. J. (2009). Planning and its orientation to the future. *International Planning Studies*, *14*(1), 85–98. https://doi.org/10.1080/13563470902741609

Connors, E. E., West, B. S., Roth, A. M., Meckel-Parker, K. G., Kwan, M.-P., Magis-Rodriguez, C., … Brouwer, K. C. (2016). Quantitative, qualitative and geospatial methods to characterize HIV risk environments. *PloS One*, *11*(5), e0155693.

Constable, M. (2014). Law as language. *Critical Analysis of Law*, *1*(1). Retrieved from https://cal.library.utoronto.ca/index.php/cal/article/view/20973

Cook, I. R., & Whowell, M. (2011). Visibility and the policing of public space. *Geography Compass*, *5*(8), 610–622. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1749-8198.2011.00437.x

Cormack, B. (2009). *A power to do justice: Jurisdiction, English literature, and the rise of common law*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

Cozens, P. M., Saville, G., & Hillier, D. (2005). Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED): A review and modern bibliography. *Property Management*, *23*(5), 328–356. https://doi.org/10.1108/02637470510631483

Crang, M. (2003). Qualitative methods: Touchy, feely, look-see? *Progress in Human Geography*, *27*(4), 494–504. https://doi.org/10.1191/0309132503ph445pr

Crawford, A., & Hutchinson, S. (2016). Mapping the contours of 'everyday security': Time, space and emotion. *The British Journal of Criminology*, *56*(6), 1184–1202. https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azv121

Creswell, J. W. (2009). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (3rd ed.). Los Angeles, CA: SAGE.

Davis, E. F., Alves, A. A., & Sklansky, D. A. (2014). Social media and police leadership: Lessons from Boston. *Australasian Policing*, *6*(1), 10.

Davis, M. (2006). Fortress Los Angeles: The militarization of urban space. In *City of Quartz: Excavating the future in Los Angeles* (2nd ed., pp. 154–180). New York, NY: Verso Books.

Davoudi, S. (2012). The legacy of positivism and the emergence of interpretive tradition in spatial planning. *Regional Studies*, *46*(4), 429–441. https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2011.618120

de Socio, M. (2012). Regime network restructuring in Akron, Ohio, 1975–2009: A longitudinal social network analysis. *Growth and Change*, *43*(1), 27–55. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2257.2011.00576.x

Derickson, K. D. (2017). Urban geography II: Urban geography in the Age of Ferguson. *Progress in Human Geography*, *41*(2), 230–244. https://doi.org/10.1177/0309132515624315

Diehl, J. A., Heard, D., Lockhart, S., & Main, D. S. (2017). Access in the food environment: A health equity approach reveals unequal opportunity. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 0739456X17745358. https://doi.org/10.1177/0739456X17745358

Donegan, M. (2019). Bridging commercialisation and redevelopment: Jurisdictions and university policy development. *Urban Studies*, 0042098018804758. https://doi.org/10.1177/0042098018804758

Dorsett, S. (2017). *Juridical encounters: Maori and the colonial courts, 1840-1852*. Auckland, NZ: Auckland University Press.

Dorsett, S., & McVeigh, S. (2012). *Jurisdiction*. New York, NY: Routledge.

Dorsett, S., & McVeigh, S. (2014). Jurisprudences of jurisdiction: Matters of public authority. *Griffith Law Review*, *23*(4), 569–588. https://doi.org/10.1080/10383441.2014.1017036

Downtown Atlanta real estate report, March 10. (2010, March). Retrieved from https://www.atlantadowntown.com/_files/docs/downtown-real-estate-report-march-2010-final.pdf

Drucker, J. (2015). Reconsidering the regional economic development impacts of higher education institutions in the United States. *Regional Studies*, *0*(0), 1–18. https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2014.986083

Drucker, J., & Goldstein, H. (2007). Assessing the regional economic development impacts of universities: A review of current approaches. *International Regional Science Review*, *30*(1), 20–46. https://doi.org/10.1177/0160017606296731

Dubber, M. D. (2005). *The police power: Patriarchy and the foundations of American government*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press.

Dubber, M. D., & Valverde, M. (Eds.). (2006). *The new police science: The police power in domestic and international governance*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

Dubber, M. D., & Valverde, M. (Eds.). (2008). *Police and the liberal state*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

Fainstein, N. I., & Fainstein, S. S. (1979). New debates in urban planning. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, *3*(1–4), 381–403. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2427.1979.tb00796.x

Faludi, A. (1973). *Planning theory*. Elmsford, NY: Pergamon Press.

Farmer, L. (2006). The jurisprudence of security: The police power and criminal law. In Markus Dirk Dubber & M. Valverde (Eds.), *The New Police Science: The Police Power in Domestic and International Governance* (pp. 145–167). Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

Fassin, D. (2013). *Enforcing Order: An ethnography of urban policing*. Malden, MA: Polity.

Fausset, R. (2018, January 20). In Atlanta, a thorny question: Should the next mayor be Black? *The New York Times*. Retrieved from https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/03/us/atlanta-mayor-race-civil-rights.html

Fischler, R. (2000). Communicative planning theory: A Foucauldian assessment. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, *19*(4), 358–368. https://doi.org/10.1177/0739456X0001900405

Fishman, R. (1989). *Bourgeois utopias: The rise And fall Of suburbia* (3rd ed.). New York, NY: Basic Books.

Flyvbjerg, B. (1996). *The dark side of planning: Rationality and "realrationalität"* (SSRN Scholarly Paper No. ID 2278431). Retrieved from Social Science Research Network website: http://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=2278431

Flyvbjerg, B., & Richardson, T. (2002). *Planning and Foucault: In search of the dark side of planning theory* (SSRN Scholarly Paper No. ID 2278389). Retrieved from Social Science Research Network website: https://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=2278389

Ford, R. T. (1996). Geography and Sovereignty: Jurisdictional Formation and Racial Segregation. *Stanford Law Review*, *49*, 1365–1446.

Forester, J. (1988). *Planning in the face of power*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

Foucault, M. (2007). *Security, Territory, Population* (2009 edition; A. I. Davidson, Ed.; G. Burchell, Trans.). Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Foucault, Michel. (1986). Omnes et singulatim: Towards a critique of political reason. *Le Debat*, (4), 5–36.

Friedmann, J. (1987). *Planning in the Public Domain: From Knowledge to Action*. Princeton University Press.

Fulton County police history. (n.d.). Retrieved December 17, 2018, from Fulton County Police Department website: http://www.fultoncountyga.gov/about-fcpd/history

Futterman, C. B., Hunt, C., & Kalven, J. (2016). *Youth/police encounters on Chicago's South Side: Acknowledging the realities* (SSRN Scholarly Paper No. ID 2754761). Retrieved from Social Science Research Network website: http://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=2754761

Galtung, J. (1969). Violence, peace, and peace research. *Journal of Peace Research*, *6*(3), 167–191.

Georgia Institute of Technology. (2004a). *Georgia Institute of Technology Campus Master Plan Update, 2004*. Atlanta, GA.

Georgia Institute of Technology. (2004b). *The campus master plan, 2004 update* (Master Plan No. 4.4). Retrieved from http://www.space.gatech.edu/sites/default/files/images/2004cmp.pdf

Georgia Institute of Technology urban renewal project no. II. (n.d.). Retrieved from Georgia Tech Archives. (Urban Renewal Project Records [Box 1, Folder 1])

Georgia State University Police. (2017). *Safety net: Annual campus security & fire safety reports*. Atlanta, GA.

Giddens, A. (1982). *Profiles and critiques in social theory*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

Gill, N. (2013). Mobility versus liberty? The punitive uses of movement within and outside carceral environments. In D. Moran, N. Gill, & D. Conlon (Eds.), *Carceral spaces: Mobility and agency in imprisonment and migrant detention* (pp. 19–35). Burlington, VT: Ashgate.

Gilmore, R. W. (2007). *Golden gulag: Prisons, surplus, crisis, and opposition in globalizing California*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

Goffman, E. (1959). *The presentation of self in everyday life* (1 edition). New York, NY: Anchor.

Goldberg, D. T. (2002). *The racial state*. Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell.

Goldberg, D. T. (2008). Racisms without racism. *PMLA*, *123*(5), 1712–1716. Retrieved from JSTOR.

Goldstein, J. (1959). Police discretion not to invoke the criminal process: Low-visibility decisions in the administration of justice. *Yale Law Journal*, *69*, 543–594.

Graham, S. (2012). Olympics 2012 security. *City*, *16*(4), 446–451. https://doi.org/10.1080/13604813.2012.696900

Graham, S., & Healey, P. (1999). Relational concepts of space and place: Issues for planning theory and practice. *European Planning Studies*, *7*(5), 623–646. https://doi.org/10.1080/09654319908720542

Graham, S., & Marvin, S. (1996). *Telecommunications and the city: Electronic spaces, urban places* (1 edition). New York, NY: Routledge.

Graham, S., & Marvin, S. (2001). *Splintering urbanism: Networked infrastructures, technological mobilities and the urban condition*. New York, NY: Routledge.

Graham, S., & Wood, D. (2003). Digitizing surveillance: Categorization, space, inequality. *Critical Social Policy*, *23*(2), 227–248. https://doi.org/10.1177/0261018303023002006

Greenstein, R., Jacobson, A., Coulson, M., & Morales, A. (2015). Innovations in the pedagogy of food system planning. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, *35*(4), 489–500. https://doi.org/10.1177/0739456X15586628

Grinyer, A., & Thomas, C. (2012). The value of interviewing on multiple occasions or longitudinally. In *The SAGE handbook of interview research: The complexity of the craft* (2nd ed., pp. 219–230). https://doi.org/10.4135/9781452218403

Gunder, M., & Mouat, C. (2002). Symbolic violence and victimization in planning processes: A reconnoitre of the New Zealand Resource Management Act. *Planning Theory*, *1*(2), 124–145. https://doi.org/10.1177/147309520200100203

Hall, P. A., & Thelen, K. (2009). Institutional change in varieties of capitalism. *Socio-Economic Review*, *7*(1), 7–34. https://doi.org/10.1093/ser/mwn020

Hall, S., Critcher, C., Jefferson, T., Clarke, J., & Roberts, B. (2013). *Policing the crisis: Mugging, the state and law and order* (2nd ed.). Hampshire, UK: Palgrave Macmillan.

Hamilton, J. T. (2013). *Security: Politics, humanity, and the philology of care*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Harper, S. R., Davis, R. J., Jones, D. E., McGowan, B. L., Ingram, T. N., & Platt, C. S. (2011). Race and Racism in the Experiences of Black Male Resident Assistants at Predominantly White Universities. *Journal of College Student Development*, *52*(2), 180–200. https://doi.org/10.1353/csd.2011.0025

Harris, C. I. (1993). Whiteness as property. *Harvard Law Review*, *106*(8), 1707–1791. https://doi.org/10.2307/1341787

Harrison, E. D. (1968, May 29). *Letter to George L. Simpson, Jr. From Edwin D. Harrison*. Georgia Tech Archives (Urban Renewal Project Records [Box 1, Folder 1]).

Harvey, D. (1978). On planning the ideology of planning. *Planning Theory in the 1980s*, *213*.

Harvey, D. (1989). From managerialism to entrepreneurialism: The transformation in urban governance in late capitalism. *Geografiska Annaler. Series B, Human Geography*, *71*(1), 3–17. https://doi.org/10.2307/490503

Harvey, D. (2004). The "new imperialism": Accumulation by dispossession. *Actuel Marx*, *No 35*(1), 71–90.

Harwood, S. A., Mendenhall, R., Lee, S. S., Riopelle, C., & Huntt, M. B. (2018a). Everyday racism in integrated spaces: Mapping the experiences of students of color at a diversifying predominantly white institution. *Annals of the American Association of Geographers*, *108*(5), 1245–1259. https://doi.org/10.1080/24694452.2017.1419122

Harwood, S. A., Mendenhall, R., Lee, S. S., Riopelle, C., & Huntt, M. B. (2018b). Everyday racism in integrated spaces: Mapping the experiences of students of color at a diversifying predominantly white institution. *Annals of the American Association of Geographers*, *108*(5), 1245–1259. https://doi.org/10.1080/24694452.2017.1419122

Harwood, S., & Myers, D. (2002). The Dynamics of Immigration and Local Governance in Santa Ana. *Policy Studies Journal*, *30*(1), 70–91. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1541-0072.2002.tb02130.x

Haughton, G., Allmendinger, P., Counsell, D., & Vigar, G. (2009). *The new spatial planning: Territorial management with soft spaces and fuzzy boundaries*. London, UK: Routledge.

Haughton, G., Allmendinger, P., & Oosterlynck, S. (2013). Spaces of neoliberal experimentation: Soft spaces, postpolitics, and neoliberal governmentality. *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space*, *45*(1), 217–234. https://doi.org/10.1068/a45121

Hayden, D. (1980). What would a non-sexist city be like? Speculations on housing, urban design, and human work. *Signs*, *5*(3), 5170–5187.

Healey, P. (1997). *Collaborative planning: Shaping places in fragmented societies*. Vancouver, BC: UBC Press.

Healey, P. (2003). Collaborative planning in perspective. *Planning Theory*, *2*(2), 101–123. https://doi.org/10.1177/14730952030022002

Herbert, S. (1996). *Policing space: Territoriality and the Los Angeles Police Department*. Minneapolis, MN: University Of Minnesota Press.

Hillier, J. (2017). *Stretching beyond the horizon: A multiplanar theory of spatial planning and governance*. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315242255

Hirsch, A. R. (1998). *Making the second ghetto*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

Hobson, M. J. (2017). *The legend of the Black Mecca: Politics and class in the making of modern Atlanta*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press.

Hoch, C. (2006). Emotions and planning. *Planning Theory & Practice*, *7*(4), 367–382. https://doi.org/10.1080/14649350600984436

Holstein, J. A., & Gubrium, J. F. (1995). *The active interview*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE.

How directional distribution (standard deviational ellipse) works. (2018). Retrieved December 12, 2018, from ArcGIS Desktop website: http://pro.arcgis.com/en/pro-app/tool-reference/spatial-statistics/h-how-directional-distribution-standard-deviationa.htm

Huang, G., Xue, D., & Li, Z. (2014). From revanchism to ambivalence: The changing politics of street vending in Guangzhou. *Antipode*, *46*(1), 170–189. https://doi.org/10.1111/anti.12031

Inwood, J., & Bonds, A. (2017). Property and whiteness: The Oregon standoff and the contradictions of the U.S. Settler State. *Space and Polity*, *21*(3), 253–268. https://doi.org/10.1080/13562576.2017.1373425

Inwood, J., & Martin, D. G. (2008). Whitewash: White privilege and racialized landscapes at the University of Georgia. *Social & Cultural Geography*, *9*(4), 373–395. https://doi.org/10.1080/14649360802033882

Inwood, J., & Yarbrough, R. A. (2010). Racialized places, racialized bodies: The impact of racialization on individual and place identities. *GeoJournal*, *75*(3), 299–301. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10708-009-9308-3

Jackson, R. L., II. (1999). White space, white privilege: Mapping discursive inquiry into the self. *Quarterly Journal of Speech*, *85*(1), 38–54. https://doi.org/10.1080/00335639909384240

Jacobs, J. (1992). *The death and life of great American cities* (Reissue edition). New York, NY: Vintage.

Janosik, S. M. (2004). Parents' views on the Clery Act and campus Safety. *Journal of College Student Development*, *45*(1), 43–56. https://doi.org/10.1353/csd.2004.0010

Janosik, S. M., & Gehring, D. D. (2003). The impact of the Clery Campus Crime Disclosure Act on student behavior. *Journal of College Student Development*, *44*(1), 81–91. https://doi.org/10.1353/csd.2003.0005

Jefferson, B. J. (2017). Cities, crime, and carcerality: Beyond the ecological perspective. *Journal of Planning Literature*, *32*(2), 103–116. https://doi.org/10.1177/0885412216688217

Jefferson, B. J. (2018). Predictable policing: Predictive crime mapping and geographies of policing and race. *Annals of the American Association of Geographers*, *108*(1), 1–16. https://doi.org/10.1080/24694452.2017.1293500

Jessop, B. (2006). Spatial fixes, temporal fixes and spatio- temporal fixes. In N. Castree & D. Gregory (Eds.), *David Harvey: A critical reader* (pp. 142–166). https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470773581.ch8

Jessop, B. (2013). Revisiting the regulation approach: Critical reflections on the contradictions, dilemmas, fixes and crisis dynamics of growth regimes. *Capital & Class*, *37*(1), 5–24. https://doi.org/10.1177/0309816812472968

Jessop, B. (2014). Capitalist diversity and variety: Variegation, the world market, compossibility and ecological dominance. *Capital & Class*, *38*(1), 45–58. https://doi.org/10.1177/0309816813513087

Kahn, J. S. (2017). Geographies of discretion and the jurisdictional imagination. *PoLAR: Political and Legal Anthropology Review*, *40*(1), 5–27. https://doi.org/10.1111/plar.12205

Kahn, J. S. (2018). *Islands of sovereignty*. Retrieved from https://www.press.uchicago.edu/ucp/books/book/chicago/I/bo29203032.html

Kamete, A. Y. (2012). Interrogating planning's power in an African city: Time for reorientation? *Planning Theory*, *11*(1), 66–88. https://doi.org/10.1177/1473095211419116

Kamete, A. Y. (2017). Governing enclaves of informality: Unscrambling the logic of the camp in urban Zimbabwe. *Geoforum*, *81*(Supplement C), 76–86. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2017.02.012

Karpiak, K. G. (2010). Of heroes and polemics: "The policeman" in urban ethnography. *PoLAR: Political and Legal Anthropology Review*, *33*(s1), 7–31. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1555-2934.2010.01063.x

Kaza, N. (2018). Vain foresight: Against the idea of implementation in planning. *Planning Theory*, 1473095218815201. https://doi.org/10.1177/1473095218815201

Kelley, C. (2018, February 28). Westside story: Atlanta's Westside and West Midtown boom is going strong. *Atlanta INtown Paper*. Retrieved from https://atlantaintownpaper.com/2018/02/westside-story-atlantas-westside-west-midtown-boom-going-strong/

Kim, Y., & Warner, M. E. (2017). Geographies of local government stress after the Great Recession. *Social Policy & Administration*, *52*(1), 365–386. https://doi.org/10.1111/spol.12307

Kinzer, K. (2016). Missed connections: A critical analysis of interconnections between public participation and plan implementation literature. *Journal of Planning Literature*, *31*(3), 299–316. https://doi.org/10.1177/0885412216652889

Kitchin, R. (2014). The real-time city? Big data and smart urbanism. *GeoJournal*, *79*(1), 1–14. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10708-013-9516-8

Klauser, F., Paasche, T., & Söderström, O. (2014). Michel Foucault and the smart city: Power dynamics inherent in contemporary governing through code. *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, *32*(5), 869–885. https://doi.org/10.1068/d13041p

Knaap, G. J., Hopkins, L. D., & Donaghy, K. P. (1998). Do plans gatter? A game-theoretic model for examining the logic and effects of land use planning. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, *18*(1), 25–34. https://doi.org/10.1177/0739456X9801800103

Koskela, H. (2000). 'The gaze without eyes': Video-surveillance and the changing nature of urban space. *Progress in Human Geography*, *24*(2), 243–265. https://doi.org/10.1191/030913200668791096

Kwan, M.-P. (2008). From oral histories to visual narratives: Re-presenting the post-September 11 experiences of the Muslim women in the USA. *Social & Cultural Geography*, *9*(6), 653–669. https://doi.org/10.1080/14649360802292462

Kwan, M.-P. (2012). The uncertain geographic context problem. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, *102*(5), 958–968. https://doi.org/10.1080/00045608.2012.687349

Kwan, M.-P., & Ding, G. (2008). Geo-narrative: Extending geographic information systems for narrative analysis in qualitative and mixed-method research. *The Professional Geographer*, *60*(4), 443–465. https://doi.org/10.1080/00330120802211752

Kwan, M.-P., Hawthorne, T., Calder, C., Darneider, W., Jackson, A., & Krivo, L. J. (2009). Activity-space measures for studying spatial crime and social isolation. *Annual Meeting of the Association*

of American Geographers, Las Vegas, NV. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers, Las Vegas, NV.

Laniyonu, A. (2018). Coffee shops and street stops: Policing practices in gentrifying neighborhoods. *Urban Affairs Review*, *54*(5), 898–930. https://doi.org/10.1177/1078087416689728

Law, J. (2004). And if the global were small and noncoherent?: Method, complexity, and the baroque. *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, *22*(1), 13–26. https://doi.org/10.1068/d316t

Lemanski, C. (2012). Everyday human (in)security: Rescaling for the Southern city. *Security Dialogue*, *43*(1), 61–78. https://doi.org/10.1177/0967010611430435

Lepawsky, J. (2012). Legal geographies of e-waste legislation in Canada and the US: Jurisdiction, responsibility and the taboo of production. *Geoforum*, *43*(6), 1194–1206. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2012.03.006

Lewis, J. A., Mendenhall, R., Harwood, S. A., & Huntt, M. B. (2013). Coping with gendered racial microaggressions among Black women college students. *Journal of African American Studies*, *17*(1), 51–73. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12111-012-9219-0

Lieberman, H. (2018, August 29). The trigger effect. *The Atavist Magazine*, *82*. Retrieved from https://magazine.atavist.com/the-trigger-effect-scout-schultz-georgia-tech

Light, J. S. (2004). Urban Planning and Defense Planning, Past and Future. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, *70*(4), 399–410. https://doi.org/10.1080/01944360408976390

Lipsitz, G. (2006). *The possessive investment in whiteness: How white people profit from identity politics, Revised and Expanded Edition*. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press.

Lipsitz, G. (2011). *How racism takes place*. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press.

Lipsky, M. (2010). *Street-level bureaucracy: Dilemmas of the individual in public service, 30th Anniversary expanded edition* (30 Anv Exp edition). New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

Loader, B. D., Vromen, A., & Xenos, M. A. (2014). The networked young citizen: Social media, political participation and civic engagement. *Information, Communication & Society*, *17*(2), 143–150. https://doi.org/10.1080/1369118X.2013.871571

Loader, I. (2000). Plural policing and democratic governance. *Social & Legal Studies*, *9*(3), 323–345. https://doi.org/10.1177/096466390000900301

Lyon, D. (2006). *Theorizing surveillance*. New York, NY: Routledge.

Manning, P. K. (1978). The police: Mandate, strategies, and appearances. *Policing: A View from the Street*, 7–31.

Manning, P. K. (1988). *Symbolic communication: Signifying calls and the police response*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press.

Manning, P. K. (1992). *Organizational communication*. New York, NY: Transaction Publishers.

Manning, P. K. (1997). *Police work: The social organization of policing* (2nd ed.). Prospect Heights, IL: Waveland Press Inc.

Manning, P. K. (1999). Police: Mandate, strategies, and appearances. In V. E. Kappeler (Ed.), *Police and Society* (2nd ed., pp. 94–122). Retrieved from https://www.ncjrs.gov/App/publications/Abstract.aspx?id=183266

Manning, P. K. (2001). Theorizing policing: The drama and myth of crime control in the NYPD. *Theoretical Criminology*, *5*(3), 315–344. https://doi.org/10.1177/1362480601005003002

Manning, P. K. (2003). *Policing contingencies*. Chicago, IL: University Of Chicago Press.

Manning, P. K. (2010). *Democratic Policing in a Changing World*. Routledge.

Martin, H. (2018, July 18). Reports of an office space glut in Atlanta have been exaggerated. *Atlanta Business Chronicle*. Retrieved from https://www.bizjournals.com/atlanta/news/2018/07/18/reports-of-an-office-space-glut-in-atlanta-have.html

Martin, J. T. (2016). Calling the police, more or less democratically. *Theoretical Criminology*, *20*(4), 462–481. https://doi.org/10.1177/1362480616659808

Martin, J. T. (2017). Police culture: What it is, what it does, and what we should do with it. In W. Garriott & K. Karpiak (Eds.), *The Anthropology of Police*. London, UK: Routledge.

Martin, J. T. (2018). Police and policing. *Annual Review of Anthropology*, *47*(1), 133–148. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-anthro-102317-050322

Martin, J. T. (2019). *Sentiment, reason, and law: Policing in the Republic of China on Taiwan*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

Martin, R. (2000). Institutional approaches in economic geography. In E. Sheppard & T. J. Barnes (Eds.), *A companion to economic geography* (pp. 77–94). Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing.

Massey, D. S., & Denton, N. A. (1993). *American Apartheid: Segregation and the naking of the underclass*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

McKittrick, K. (2006). *Demonic grounds*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press.

McKittrick, K. (2011). On plantations, prisons, and a black sense of place. *Social & Cultural Geography*, *12*(8), 947–963. https://doi.org/10.1080/14649365.2011.624280

McVeigh, S. (2014). Law as (more or less) itself: On some not very reflective elements of law. *UC Irvine Law Review*, *4*, 471–492.

McVeigh, S. (Ed.). (2016). *Jurisprudence of jurisdiction* (1 edition). Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge-Cavendish.

Merry, S. E. (1988). Legal pluralism. *Law & Society Review*, *22*, 869–896.

Metzger, J., Soneryd, L., & Tamm Hallström, K. (2017). 'Power' is that which remains to be explained: Dispelling the ominous dark matter of critical planning studies. *Planning Theory*, *16*(2), 203–222. https://doi.org/10.1177/1473095215622502

Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldaña, J. (2013). *Qualitative data analysis* (3rd ed.). Los Angeles, CA: SAGE.

Milner, H. R. (2007). Race, Culture, and Researcher Positionality: Working Through Dangers Seen, Unseen, and Unforeseen. *Educational Researcher*, *36*(7), 388–400. https://doi.org/10.3102/0013189X07309471

Miraftab, F. (2007). Governing post-apartheid spatiality: Implementing city improvement districts in Cape Town. *Antipode*, *39*(4), 602–626. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8330.2007.00543.x

Mitchell, D. (1997). The annihilation of space by law: The roots and implications of anti-homeless laws in the United States. *Antipode*, *29*(3), 303–335. https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8330.00048

Mitchell, K. (2010). Ungoverned space: Global security and the geopolitics of broken windows. *Political Geography*, *29*(5), 289–297. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polgeo.2010.03.004

Mosselson, A. (2019). Everyday security: Privatized policing, local legitimacy and atmospheres of control. *Urban Geography*, *40*(1), 16–36. https://doi.org/10.1080/02723638.2018.1482091

Moulaert, F., Jessop, B., & Mehmood, A. (2016). Agency, structure, institutions, discourse (ASID) in urban and regional development. *International Journal of Urban Sciences*, *20*(2), 167–187. https://doi.org/10.1080/12265934.2016.1182054

Mountz, A. (2018). Political geography III: Bodies. *Progress in Human Geography*, *42*(5), 759–769. https://doi.org/10.1177/0309132517718642

Muhammad, K. G. (2011). *The condemnation of Blackness: Race, crime, and the making of modern Urban America*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Nalla, M. K., & Newman, G. R. (1991). Public versus private control: A reassessment. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *19*(6), 537–547. https://doi.org/10.1016/0047-2352(91)90065-4

Németh, J., & Hollander, J. (2010). Security zones and New York City's shrinking public space. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, *34*(1), 20–34. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2427.2009.00899.x

Németh, J., & Schmidt, S. (2007). Toward a methodology for measuring the security of publicly accessible spaces. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, *73*(3), 283–297. https://doi.org/10.1080/01944360708977978

Neocleous, M. (2000). *The fabrication of social order: A critical theory of police power*. London, UK: Pluto Press.

Neocleous, M. (2006). Theoretical foundations of the "new police science." In Markus Dirk Dubber & M. Valverde (Eds.), *The New Police Science: The Police Power in Domestic and International Governance* (pp. 17–41). Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

Newberry, J. L. (2017). *Racial profiling and the NYPD: The who, what, when, and why of stop and frisk*. Cham, Switzerland: Springer.

Newman, O. (1996). *Creating defensible space, office of policy development and research*. Washington, DC: Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Novak, W. J. (1996). *The people's welfare: Law and regulation in nineteenth-century America* (3rd ed.). Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press.

Novak, W. J. (2008). Police power and the hidden transformation of the American state. In Markus D. Dubber & M. Valverde (Eds.), *Police and the liberal state* (1st ed., pp. 54–73). Stanford, CA: Stanford Law Books.

Paasche, T. F. (2013). 'The softer side of security': The role of social development in Cape Town's policing network. *Geoforum*, *45*, 259–265. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2012.11.013

Paasche, T. F., Yarwood, R., & Sidaway, J. D. (2013). Territorial Tactics: The Socio-spatial Significance of Private Policing Strategies in Cape Town. *Urban Studies*, 0042098013499084. https://doi.org/10.1177/0042098013499084

Packer, M. J. (2011). *The science of qualitative research*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.

Pain, R. (2000). Place, social relations and the fear of crime: A review. *Progress in Human Geography*, *24*(3), 365–387. https://doi.org/10.1191/030913200701540474

Patton, M. Q. (1999). Enhancing the quality and credibility of qualitative analysis. *Health Services Research*, *34*(5 Pt 2), 1189–1208.

Peck, J. (2013). Pushing austerity: State failure, municipal bankruptcy and the crises of fiscal federalism in the USA. *Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society*, rst018. https://doi.org/10.1093/cjres/rst018

Perry, D. C., & Wiewel, W. (Eds.). (2005). *The university as urban developer: Case studies and analysis*. Armonk, NY: Routledge.

Phillips, S. W. (2016). Police discretion and boredom: What officers do when there is nothing to do. *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, *45*(5), 580–601. https://doi.org/10.1177/0891241615587385

Pothukuchi, K. (2004). Community food assessment: A first step in planning for community food security. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, *23*(4), 356–377. https://doi.org/10.1177/0739456X04264908

Pothukuchi, K. (2015). Five decades of community food planning in Detroit city and grassroots, growth and equity. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, *35*(4), 419–434. https://doi.org/10.1177/0739456X15586630

Ramos-Zayas, A. Y. (2012). *Street therapists: Race, affect, and neoliberal personhood in Latino Newark*. Chicago, IL: University Of Chicago Press.

Rankin, S. R., & Reason, R. D. (2005). Differing Perceptions: How Students of Color and White Students Perceive Campus Climate for Underrepresented Groups. *Journal of College Student Development*, *46*(1), 43–61. https://doi.org/10.1353/csd.2005.0008

Reaves, B. A. (2015). *Campus law enforcement, 2011-2012* (No. NCJ 248028). Retrieved from Bureau of Justice Statistics website: http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cle1112.pdf

Reichel, P. L. (1988). Southern slave patrols as a transitional police type. *American Journal of Police*, *7*, 51–78.

Richland, J. B. (2008). *Arguing with tradition*. Chicago, IL: University Of Chicago Press.

Richland, J. B. (2011). Hopi tradition as jurisdiction: On the potentializing limits of Hopi sovereignty. *Law & Social Inquiry*, *36*(1), 201–234. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1747-4469.2010.01229.x

Richland, J. B. (2013). Jurisdiction: Grounding law in language. *Annual Review of Anthropology*, *42*(1), 209–226. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-anthro-092412-155526

Riessman, C. K. (1993). *Narrative analysis*. Newbury Park, CA: SAGE.

Riles, A. (2005). A new agenda for the cultural study of law: Taking on the technicalities essays. *Buffalo Law Review*, *53*, 973–1034.

Robinson, W. I. (2018). Accumulation crisis and global police state. *Critical Sociology*, 0896920518757054. https://doi.org/10.1177/0896920518757054

Rohe, W. M. (2009). From Local to Global: One Hundred Years of Neighborhood Planning. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, *75*(2), 209–230. https://doi.org/10.1080/01944360902751077

Rose, N., O'Malley, P., & Valverde, M. (2006). Governmentality. *Annual Review of Law and Social Science*, *2*(1), 83–104. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.lawsocsci.2.081805.105900

Rosenbaum, D. P., Schuck, A. M., Costello, S. K., Hawkins, D. F., & Ring, M. K. (2005). Attitudes toward the police: The effects of direct and vicarious experience. *Police Quarterly*, *8*(3), 343–365. https://doi.org/10.1177/1098611104271085

Rothstein, R. (2017). *The color of law: A forgotten history of how our government segregated America* (1 edition). New York, NY: Liveright.

Roussell, A. (2015). Policing the anticommunity: Race, deterritorialization, and labor market reorganization in South Los Angeles. *Law & Society Review*, *49*(4), 813–845. https://doi.org/10.1111/lasr.12168

Roy, A. (2017). Dis/possessive collectivism: Property and personhood at city's end. *Geoforum*, *80*, A1–A11. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2016.12.012

Rush, P. (1997). An altered jurisdiction: Corporeal traces of law. *Griffith Law Review*, *6*, 144–168.

Sandercock, L. (1997). *Towards cosmopolis: Planning for multicultural cities* (1st ed.). New York, NY: Academy Press.

Sandercock, L. (2003). *Cosmopolis II: Mongrel cities of the 21st century*. New York, NY: Continuum.

Sandercock, L. (2004). Towards a planning imagination for the 21st century. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, *70*(2), 133–141. https://doi.org/10.1080/01944360408976368

Santos, B. de S. (1987). Law: A map of misreading: Toward a postmodern conception of law. *Journal of Law and Society*, *14*(3), 279–302. https://doi.org/10.2307/1410186

Sauter, M. B. (2018, July 5). Population migration patterns: US cities we are flocking to. *USA Today*. Retrieved from https://www.usatoday.com/story/money/economy/2018/07/05/cities-americans-growing-population-migration/35801343/

Schein, R. H. (2012). Urban form and racial order. *Urban Geography*, *33*(7), 942–960. https://doi.org/10.2747/0272-3638.33.7.942

Schneider, C. J. (2016). *Policing and social media: Social control in an era of new media*. Lanham, MD: Lexington Books.

Scott, J. C. (1998). *Seeing like a state: How certain schemes to improve the human condition have failed.* New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

Shabazz, R. (2015). *Spatializing blackness: Architectures of confinement and Black masculinity in Chicago.* Champaign, IL: University of Illinois Press.

Sharp, E. B. (2014). Politics, economics, and urban policing: The postindustrial city thesis and rival explanations of heightened order maintenance policing. *Urban Affairs Review, 50*(3), 340–365. https://doi.org/10.1177/1078087413490397

Shelton, T., & Poorthuis, A. (2019). The Nature of Neighborhoods: Using Big Data to Rethink the Geographies of Atlanta's Neighborhood Planning Unit System. *Annals of the American Association of Geographers, 109*(5), 1341–1361. https://doi.org/10.1080/24694452.2019.1571895

Sherman, J. E., Spencer, J., Preisser, J. S., Gesler, W. M., & Arcury, T. A. (2005). A suite of methods for representing activity space in a healthcare accessibility study. *International Journal of Health Geographics, 4*(1), 24. https://doi.org/10.1186/1476-072X-4-24

Sherman, L. W. (2018). Policing domestic violence 1967–2017. *Criminology & Public Policy, 17*(2), 453–465. https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9133.12365

Short, A., Guthman, J., & Raskin, S. (2007). Food deserts, oases, or mirages?: Small markets and community food security in the San Francisco Bay Area. *Journal of Planning Education and Research, 26*(3), 352–364. https://doi.org/10.1177/0739456X06297795

Silver, C. (1985). Neighborhood planning in historical perspective. *Journal of the American Planning Association, 51*(2), 161–174. https://doi.org/10.1080/01944368508976207

Silverman, R. M., Patterson, K. L., Yin, L., & Wu, L. (2015). Neighborhood characteristics and the location of HUD-subsidized housing in shrinking cities: An analysis to inform anchor-based urban revitalization strategies. *Community Development, 46*(5), 632–651. https://doi.org/10.1080/15575330.2015.1088875

Simon, J. (2009). *Governing through crime: How the war on crime transformed American democracy and created a culture of fear* (1 edition). Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press.

Singh, N. P. (2014). The whiteness of police. *American Quarterly, 66*(4), 1091–1099. https://doi.org/10.1353/aq.2014.0060

Sites, W. (2003). *Remaking New York: Primitive Globalization and the Politics of Urban Community, Vol. 12* (1st edition). Minneapolis: University Of Minnesota Press.

Smith, D. (2004). Studentification-ication: The gentrification factory. In Rowland Atkinson & G. Bridge (Eds.), *Gentrification in a Global Context* (pp. 73–90). New York, NY: Routledge.

Smith, N. (1998). Giuliani time: The revanchist 1990s. *Social Text,* (57), 1–20. https://doi.org/10.2307/466878

Smith, N. (2001). Global social cleansing: Postliberal revanchism and the export of zero tolerance. *Social Justice, 28*(3), 68–74.

Smith, N. (2002). New globalism, new urbanism: Gentrification as global urban strategy. *Antipode, 34*(3), 427–450. https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8330.00249

Smith, N. (2005). *The new urban frontier: Gentrification and the revanchist city.* https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203975640

Smith, W. A., Allen, W. R., & Danley, L. L. (2007). "Assume the position...you fit the description": Psychosocial experiences and racial battle fatigue among African-American male college students. *American Behavioral Scientist, 51*(4), 551–578. https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764207307742

Soss, J., Fording, R. C., & Schram, S. (2011). *Disciplining the poor.* Retrieved from http://www.press.uchicago.edu/ucp/books/book/chicago/D/bo12120768.html

Sousa, W., & Kelling, G. (2014). Order maintenance policing. In G. Bruinsma & D. Weisburd (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice* (pp. 3349–3358). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4614-5690-2_267

Spade, D. (2007). Documenting gender. *Hastings Law Journal, 59*, 731–842.

Spain, D. (2014). Gender and Urban Space. *Annual Review of Sociology, 40*(1), 581–598. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-soc-071913-043446

Stebbins, R. A. (2001). *Exploratory research in the social sciences.* Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE.

Stone, C. N. (1989). *Regime politics: Governing Atlanta, 1946-1988.* Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas.

Suchman, M. C., & Edelman, L. B. (2006). Legal rational myths: The new institutionalism and the law and society tradition. *Law & Social Inquiry, 21*(4), 903–941. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1747-4469.1996.tb00100.x

Sweet, E. L. (2016). Carceral feminism: Linking the state, intersectional bodies, and the dichotomy of place. *Dialogues in Human Geography, 6*(2), 202–205. https://doi.org/10.1177/2043820616655041

Sweet, E. L., & Escalante, S. O. (2015). Bringing bodies into planning: Visceral methods, fear and gender violence. *Urban Studies, 52*(10), 1826–1845. https://doi.org/10.1177/0042098014541157

Talen, E. (1996). Do plans get implemented?: A review of evaluation in planning. *Journal of Planning Literature, 10*(3), 248–259. https://doi.org/10.1177/088541229601000302

Thacher, D. (2001). Policing is not a treatment: Alternatives to the medical model of police research. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 38*(4), 387–415. https://doi.org/10.1177/0022427801038004003

Thacher, D. (2004). Order maintenance reconsidered: Moving beyond strong causal reasoning. *The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, 94*(2), 381. https://doi.org/10.2307/3491374

Thacher, D. (2014). Order maintenance policing. In R. J. Kane & M. D. Reisig (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Police and Policing* (1st ed.). Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

Timely warnings/Clery Act Safety Alerts. (n.d.). Retrieved July 22, 2018, from Georgia Institute of Technology Police Department website: http://police.gatech.edu/timely-warningsclery-act-safety-alerts

Torpy, B. (2017, July 26). Torpy at Large: A new kind of lust at the Cheetah: It's a hot property. *Atlanta Journal Constitution.* Retrieved from https://www.ajc.com/news/local/torpy-large-new-kind-lust-the-cheetah-hot-property/RFJT5VzPgQrKN2ghvSZ8SP/

Tulumello, S. (2017a). *Fear, Space and Urban Planning: A Critical Perspective from Southern Europe.* Retrieved from https://www.springer.com/us/book/9783319439365

Tulumello, S. (2017b). Living in a Fearscape? In S. Tulumello (Ed.), *Fear, Space and Urban Planning: A Critical Perspective from Southern Europe* (pp. 1–17). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-43937-2_1

Tulumello, S. (2017c). Toward a critical understanding of urban security within the institutional practice of urban planning: The case of the Lisbon metropolitan area. *Journal of Planning Education and Research, 37*(4), 397–410. https://doi.org/10.1177/0739456X16664786

Turner, D. (2008, June 29). More commuter colleges are going residential. Retrieved September 8, 2019, from Msnbc.com website: http://www.nbcnews.com/id/25440027/ns/us_news-education/t/more-commuter-colleges-are-going-residential/

Tyler-Richards, C., Toro Martinez, I., Pan, L., & Gross, R. (2017, March 2). Crime warning emails perpetuate racism and negative stereotypes. *The Daily Cardinal.* Retrieved from http://www.dailycardinal.com/article/2017/03/crime-warning-perpetuates-racism

Valverde, M. (2003). Police science, British style: Pub licensing and knowledges of urban disorder. *Economy and Society*, *32*(2), 234–252. https://doi.org/10.1080/0308514032000073419

Valverde, M. (2008). Police, sovereignty, & law: Foucaultian reflections. In Markus D. Dubber & M. Valverde (Eds.), *Police and the Liberal State* (1st ed., pp. 15–32). Stanford, Calif: Stanford Law Books.

Valverde, M. (2009). Jurisdiction and scale: Legal `technicalities' as resources for theory. *Social & Legal Studies*, *18*(2), 139–157. https://doi.org/10.1177/0964663909103622

Valverde, M. (2011). Seeing like a city: The dialectic of modern and premodern ways of seeing in urban governance. *Law & Society Review*, *45*(2), 277–312. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-5893.2011.00441.x

Valverde, M. (2012). *Everyday law on the street*. Chicago, IL: University Of Chicago Press.

Valverde, M. (2014). Studying the governance of crime and security: Space, time and jurisdiction. *Criminology & Criminal Justice*, *14*(4), 379–391. https://doi.org/10.1177/1748895814541899

Valverde, M. (2015). *Chronotopes of law: Jurisdiction, scale and governance*. New York, NY: Routledge.

Van Dam, A. (2018, January 18). The top 10 places people are moving, and how their choices differ by race. *Washington Post*. Retrieved from https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2018/01/18/the-top-10-places-people-are-moving-and-how-their-choices-differ-by-race/?noredirect=on&utm_term=.c9034f30a54e

van Zoonen, L. (2016). Privacy concerns in smart cities. *Government Information Quarterly*, *33*(3), 472–480. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2016.06.004

VanderVelde, L. S. (1989). Local knowledge, legal knowledge, and zoning law. *Iowa Law Review*, *75*, 1057–1076.

Wacquant, L. (2007). *Urban outcasts: A comparative sociology of advanced marginality*. Malden, MA: Polity Press.

Wacquant, L. (2012). The wedding of workfare and prisonfare in the 21st century. *Journal of Poverty*, *16*(3), 236–249. https://doi.org/10.1080/10875549.2012.695540

Walker, S. (1997). *Popular justice: A history of American criminal justice* (2 edition). New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Wall, T., & Linnemann, T. (2014). Staring Down the State: Police Power, Visual Economies, and the "War on Cameras." *Crime, Media, Culture*, *10*(2), 133–149. https://doi.org/10.1177/1741659014531424

Walters, J. (2014, July). Governments Struggling to Get Social Media Right. *Governing*. Retrieved from http://www.governing.com/topics/mgmt/gov-government-social-media.html

Ward, K. (2006). 'Policies in motion', urban management and state restructuring: The trans-local expansion of business improvement districts. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, *30*(1), 54–75. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2427.2006.00643.x

Ward, K. (2007). Business improvement districts: Policy origins, mobile policies and urban liveability. *Geography Compass*, *1*(3), 657–672. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1749-8198.2007.00022.x

Watson, V. (2009). 'The planned city sweeps the poor away…': Urban planning and 21st century urbanisation. *Progress in Planning*, *72*(3), 151–193. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.progress.2009.06.002

Watson, V. (2012). Planning and the 'stubborn realities' of global south-east cities: Some emerging ideas. *Planning Theory*, 1473095212446301. https://doi.org/10.1177/1473095212446301

Weber, S. (2005). *Targets of Opportunity: On the Militarization of Thinking* (1st ed.). New York: Fordham University Press.

Wekerle, G. (2005). Gender planning in public transit: Institutionalizing feminist policies, changing discourse, and practices. *Gender and Planning: A Reader*, 275–295.

Wender, J. M. (2008). *Policing and the poetics of everyday life* (1st ed.). Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press.

Wickert, D. (2018, February 6). Report finds Atlanta has some of world's worst traffic. *Atlanta Journal Constitution*. Retrieved from https://www.ajc.com/news/local-govt--politics/report-finds-atlanta-has-some-world-worst-traffic/PhkusU6Vq3buzATfC1hbPM/

Wiewel, W., & Perry, D. (Eds.). (2008). *Global universities and urban development: Case studies and analysis*. Armonk, NY: Routledge.

Wiig, A. (2018). Secure the city, revitalize the zone: Smart urbanization in Camden, New Jersey. *Environment and Planning C: Politics and Space*, *36*(3), 403–422. https://doi.org/10.1177/2399654417743767

Williams, M. L., Edwards, A., Housley, W., Burnap, P., Rana, O., Avis, N., … Sloan, L. (2013). Policing cyber-neighbourhoods: Tension monitoring and social media networks. *Policing and Society*, *23*(4), 461–481. https://doi.org/10.1080/10439463.2013.780225

Wilson, B. M. (2000). *Race and Place in Birmingham: The Civil Rights and Neighborhood Movements*. Rowman & Littlefield.

Wolfe, S. E., & Nix, J. (2016). The alleged "Ferguson Effect" and police willingness to engage in community partnership. *Law and Human Behavior*, *40*(1), 1–10. https://doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000164

Worthy, W. (1977). *The rape of our neighborhoods: And how communities are resisting take-overs by colleges, hospitals, churches, businesses, and public agencies*. New York, NY: William Morrow and Company.

Yiftachel, O. (1998). Planning and social control: Exploring the dark side. *Journal of Planning Literature*, *12*(4), 395–406. https://doi.org/10.1177/088541229801200401

Yin, R. K. (2009). *Case study research: Design and methods* (Vol. 5). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Inc.

Yosso, T. J. (2006). *Critical race counterstories along the Chicana/Chicano educational pipeline*. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203624821

Zeiderman, A. (2016). *Endangered city: The politics of security and risk in Bogotá*. Durham: Duke University Press Books.