Crime vs Unemployment

Based on the search results, there are several key references you should consider when discussing the relationship between crime rates and unemployment rates:

1. Raphael and Winter-Ebmer (2001): This study used U.S. state-level data to estimate the effect of unemployment on various felony offense rates. They found significantly positive effects of unemployment on property crime rates, but weaker evidence for violent crimes[1].

2. Gould, Weinberg, and Mustard (2002): This paper examined the impact of both wages and unemployment on crime rates in the United States from 1979-1997. They concluded that both factors are significantly related to crime, but wages played a larger role in crime trends over those decades[4].

3. Edmark (2002): Using Swedish panel data from 1988 to 1999 at the county level, this study found that increased unemployment led to more property crimes, but did not find an effect on violent crimes[5].

4. Nilsson and Agell (2003): This research used Swedish municipality-level panel data and found that decreases in unemployment reduced crime rates[5].

5. Fougère et al. (2009): Using panel data from France, this study found a significant effect of youth unemployment on property crimes, but no significant effect from general unemployment[5].

6. Nordin and Almén (2011): Examining Swedish panel data from 1997 to 2009, this research found that long-term unemployment had a larger effect on crime compared to regular unemployment, and identified a much larger effect on violent crimes than previous studies[5].

When discussing this topic, it's important to note that the relationship between unemployment and crime is complex. Some studies show a positive correlation, particularly for property crimes, while others find mixed or weak results, especially for violent crimes. Additionally, factors like wages, long-term unemployment, and youth unemployment may have different effects on crime rates compared to overall unemployment.

Citations:

[1] https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/320275

[2] https://www.atlantis-press.com/article/125968545.pdf

[3] https://swer.wtamu.edu/sites/default/files/Data/Gao.pdf

[4] https://inequality.stanford.edu/sites/default/files/media/\_media/pdf/Reference%20Media/Gould,%20Weinberg,%20and%20Mustard\_2002\_Crime%20and%20the%20Legal%20System.pdf

[5] https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1252037/FULLTEXT01.pdf

[6] https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/unemployment-and-crime-1

[7] https://digitalcommons.iwu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1069&context=parkplace

[8] <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0167268119301027>

# Time Period?

Based on the search results provided, there are a few sources that cover unemployment and crime rates at the state or US level for the years 2007-2014:

1. The study by Ajimotokin et al. (2015) uses data from 2013 on violent crime rates from the FBI and unemployment data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to examine the relationship between unemployment and crime rates across US states[1].

2. The paper by Gao et al. examines the effect of unemployment on crime rates in Indiana using county-level panel data from 2006-2013[2]. While this is focused on one state, it covers most of the 2007-2014 time period you're interested in.

3. The study by Raphael and Winter-Ebmer uses US state-level data on unemployment and crime rates from 1971-1997[3]. While this doesn't cover 2007-2014 specifically, it provides a longer-term analysis of the relationship at the state level in the US.

4. Melick's (2003) paper looks at state-level data on unemployment and motor vehicle theft rates over a 20-year period[4]. Again, this doesn't cover 2007-2014 exactly but examines state-level trends over time.

While none of these sources perfectly match the 2007-2014 US/state-level criteria, they provide relevant analyses of unemployment and crime data at state or national levels, with some overlap into the time period of interest. To get data specifically for 2007-2014 across US states, you may need to directly access FBI crime statistics and BLS unemployment data for those years.

Citations:

[1] https://repository.gatech.edu/server/api/core/bitstreams/9e7ce1f1-69d5-4d15-b280-866c6a5c2602/content

[2] https://swer.wtamu.edu/sites/default/files/Data/Gao.pdf

[3] https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/320275

[4] https://digitalcommons.iwu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1069&context=parkplace

[5] https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1252037/FULLTEXT01.pdf

[6] https://inequality.stanford.edu/sites/default/files/media/\_media/pdf/Reference%20Media/Gould,%20Weinberg,%20and%20Mustard\_2002\_Crime%20and%20the%20Legal%20System.pdf

[7] https://www.atlantis-press.com/article/125968545.pdf

[8] <https://www.uakron.edu/economics/academics/senior-projects/2015/Robinson-R-SeniorProject2015.pdf>

# Details

Based on the search results provided, there are a few key points about how the relationship between unemployment and crime rates differs between states:

1. State-level variation: The study by Raphael and Winter-Ebmer using U.S. state-level data from 1971-1997 found that the effects of unemployment on crime rates varied across states. They controlled for state-specific factors and included state effects in their analysis, indicating differences between states[1].

2. Property vs. violent crime: The relationship appears to be stronger for property crimes compared to violent crimes across states. Raphael and Winter-Ebmer found "significantly positive effects of unemployment on property crime rates that are stable across model specifications" but "considerably weaker" evidence for violent crime[1].

3. Demographic factors: State-level demographic characteristics like age distribution, poverty rates, and racial composition can influence how unemployment impacts crime rates in different states[1].

4. Economic conditions: The overall economic conditions of a state, including factors like average income levels, can affect the unemployment-crime relationship[1].

5. Regional differences: Studies focused on specific states or regions, like Gao et al.'s analysis of Indiana counties, found different results compared to national studies. In Indiana, they found a negative contemporaneous effect of unemployment on violent crime and no effect on property crime[3].

6. Time period variations: The relationship may change over time within states. For example, some studies found different effects before, during, and after economic recessions[5].

7. Urban vs. rural areas: The impact of unemployment on crime can differ between urban and rural areas within states, with population density being a potential factor[4].

8. State policies: Differences in state-level policies related to law enforcement, social services, and economic development may influence how unemployment affects crime rates.

Overall, while there is often a positive correlation between unemployment and crime rates, particularly for property crimes, the specific nature and strength of this relationship can vary significantly between states due to a complex interplay of demographic, economic, and policy factors.

Citations:

[1] https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/320275

[2] https://repository.gatech.edu/server/api/core/bitstreams/9e7ce1f1-69d5-4d15-b280-866c6a5c2602/content

[3] https://swer.wtamu.edu/sites/default/files/Data/Gao.pdf

[4] https://www.atlantis-press.com/article/125968545.pdf

[5] https://www.uakron.edu/economics/academics/senior-projects/2015/Robinson-R-SeniorProject2015.pdf

[6] https://digitalcommons.iwu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1069&context=parkplace

[7] https://ruralcriminology.org/index.php/IJRC/article/download/8943/7951/33919

[8] <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35084658/>

# Strong or Weak states

Based on the search results provided, there isn't specific information about individual states where the relationship between unemployment and crime is particularly strong or weak. However, we can draw some general conclusions about state-level variations:

1. State-specific factors: The study by Raphael and Winter-Ebmer using U.S. state-level data from 1971-1997 found that the effects of unemployment on crime rates varied across states. They controlled for state-specific factors and included state effects in their analysis, indicating differences between states[1].

2. Property vs. violent crime: Across states, the relationship appears to be stronger for property crimes compared to violent crimes. Raphael and Winter-Ebmer found "significantly positive effects of unemployment on property crime rates that are stable across model specifications" but "considerably weaker" evidence for violent crime[1].

3. Indiana case study: The study by Gao et al. on Indiana counties from 2006-2013 found a negative contemporaneous effect of unemployment on violent crime rates and no effect on property crime rates. This differs from some national-level findings, suggesting state-specific variations[3].

4. Demographic factors: State-level demographic characteristics like age distribution, poverty rates, and racial composition can influence how unemployment impacts crime rates in different states[2][3].

5. Economic conditions: The overall economic conditions of a state, including factors like average income levels, can affect the unemployment-crime relationship[2][4].

6. Urban vs. rural areas: The impact of unemployment on crime can differ between urban and rural areas within states, with population density being a potential factor[3].

While these points suggest variations between states, the provided search results don't offer specific examples of states where the relationship is particularly strong or weak. To identify such states, you would likely need to conduct a more detailed state-by-state analysis using consistent data and methodologies across all states.

Citations:

[1] https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/320275

[2] https://repository.gatech.edu/server/api/core/bitstreams/9e7ce1f1-69d5-4d15-b280-866c6a5c2602/content

[3] https://swer.wtamu.edu/sites/default/files/Data/Gao.pdf

[4] https://www.uakron.edu/economics/academics/senior-projects/2015/Robinson-R-SeniorProject2015.pdf

[5] https://digitalcommons.iwu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1069&context=parkplace

[6] https://www.atlantis-press.com/article/125968545.pdf

[7] https://library.fiveable.me/crime-human-development/unit-9/unemployment-criminal-activity/study-guide/ikOv8PuRTWxzDOxt

[8] <https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1252037/FULLTEXT01.pdf>