# Journal Articles

Akins, S. (2003). Racial segregation and property crime: Examining the mediating effect of police strength. *Justice Quarterly,* *20*(4), 675-695. doi:10.1080/07418820300095661

Examines the relationship between segregation and property crime, including the influence of police strength. Limited to the year 1990. Authors conclude that segregation is significantly and positively associated with larceny, burglary and motor vehicle theft. Police strength apparently does serve to mediate this association.

Cahill, M. E. (2004). Geographies of Urban Crime in Nashville, Tennessee, Portland, Oregon, and Tucson, Arizona, 1998-2002. *ICPSR Data Holdings*. doi:10.3886/icpsr04547

This dissertation actually includes three papers, each examining crime across the three urban areas listed in the title. The author attempts to incorporate demographic information and geographic information to explore and explain crime in a unique way. The importance of taking local context into account is an important factor.

Cahill, M. E., & Mulligan, G. F. (2003). The Determinants of Crime in Tucson, Arizona1. *Urban Geography,* *24*(7), 582-610. doi:10.2747/0272-3638.24.7.582

Study computes three different crime indices, some more comprehensive than others. These are used in conjunction with demographic data from the US Census 1990 to determine which factors might be correlated with crime in this particular city. The authors suggest a general model of violent crime for the study region; this model explains the geography of violent crimes in the study region.

Cahill, M., & Mulligan, G. (2007). Using Geographically Weighted Regression to Explore Local Crime Patterns. *Social Science Computer Review,* *25*(2), 174-193. doi:10.1177/0894439307298925

This journal article looks at violent crime in Portland, Oregon. It establishes crime rates and certain factors that covary with crime, but also attempts to link geography with crime. It is only recently that researchers have had the methods and ability to do the complex calculations that allow space to be taken into account in the same way that other factors that affect crime are. The methods are interesting; some good ideas for how to map data to neighborhoods are made clear.

Gould, E. D., Weinberg, B. A., & Mustard, D. B. (2002). Crime Rates and Local Labor Market Opportunities in the United States: 1979-1997. *SSRN Electronic Journal,* *84*(1), 45-61. doi:10.2139/ssrn.121969

The authors examine data regarding crime rates and economic opportunity during the 1980s and 1990s. The labor market fell in the first decade and improved in the second; crime rates saw a reversed trend. The paper argues for a causal relationship between the two, since most crime is committed by young, unskilled men, who were also most affected by the difficult job market. They conclude that both wages and unemployment contribute significantly to crime; wages play a larger role than unemployment.

Johnson, C. (2016, September 19). Study: Violent Crime And Murders Slightly On The Rise This Year In Largest Cities. Retrieved March 30, 2017, from http://www.npr.org/2016/09/19/494293952/study-violent-crime-and-murders-slightly-on-the-rise-this-year-in-largest-cities

The article cites an examination of crime rates in the nation’s 30 largest cities. Overall, crime has been on a downward trend, and is near historic lows in many places. Some places, however, are predicted to experience more violence in 2017, based on trends from 2015 and 2016. The article serves to illuminate factual information about crime rates when public perception may be distorted by claims from political sources.

O’Flaherty, B., & Sethi, R. (2007). Crime and segregation. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization,* *64*(3-4), 391-405. doi:10.1016/j.jebo.2006.07.005

The authors argue that higher robbery rates and racial segregation in urban areas are closely connected. “Robberies typically involve incomplete information about the likelihood of victim resistance and offender violence.” They argue that higher crime in certain areas motivates white people to move to safer areas, and that conditional to income, black people tend to live in more dangerous areas than white people.

Pyrooz, D. C., Decker, S. H., Wolfe, S. E., & Shjarback, J. A. (2016). Was there a Ferguson Effect on crime rates in large U.S. cities? *Journal of Criminal Justice,* *46*, 1-8. doi:10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2016.01.001

The authors conducted statistical analysis on crime data from several large US cities to examine the claims of a “Ferguson Effect,” wherein crime rates spiked after events in Ferguson, Missouri. In aggregate, no such effect was observed. In disaggregate, some cities did see an increase in certain criminal activity, while other continued the decline that had been in effect previous to Ferguson.

# Other Resources

Crossman, A. (2017, March 2). What Are the Different Types of Crime? Retrieved April 02, 2017, from https://www.thoughtco.com/types-of-crimes-3026270

Broad description of different categories of crime (organized, victimless, property, etc.) Also included are some thoughts on racial and economic issues around crime: do some minorities commit more crime, or are they arrested for criminal activity more frequently?

Datasets. (n.d.). Retrieved March 28, 2017, from http://www.civicapps.org/datasets

Resource for open data for the city of Portland, Oregon. There are several data sets available, including datasets giving information related to crime for the years 2004-2014.

FBI Releases Crime Statistics for Oregon and Washington. (2013, September 16). Retrieved April 02, 2017, from https://archives.fbi.gov/archives/portland/press-releases/2013/fbi-releases-crime-statistics-for-oregon-and-washington

Reveals a nationwide crime increase of 0.7% in 2012 over 2011. Portland homicide rate is 20 per year; property crimes increased during this time period. More recent and older data may be available if needed.

Gentrification and Displacement Study . (n.d.). Retrieved April 02, 2017, from https://www.portlandoregon.gov/bps/62635

Links to information regarding gentrification in Portland, and how neighborhoods are marked as at risk for gentrification. Possible relationship to crime rates?

Higher Crime Rate Linked To Low Wages And Unemployment, Study Finds. (n.d.). Retrieved March 29, 2017, from http://researchnews.osu.edu/archive/crimwage.htm

This report is regarding a study conducted on crime rates between 1979 and 1997, which indicated that low economic status and high unemployment is statistically significant in predicting crime rates: the tougher the labor market is, the more crime is seen (especially property crime). Other crimes, such as murder and rape (usually not associated with an economic motive), did not see an increase. Overall, wages had a stronger impact than unemployment. These findings were applicable to men with no college education; men with a college education were not found to be affected by these trends.

Korn, P. (2013, October 31). The Rose City's homicide drought. Retrieved April 02, 2017, from http://portlandtribune.com/pt/9-news/199302-the-rose-citys-homicide-drought

Author points out that Portland is an outlier in regards to homicide rates. In 2013 it was among the lowest of other cities of similar size. This might be attributed to low poverty rates, or high numbers of foreign-born residents. Some speculate that it might be due to quality hospitals in the area. Are assault rates and attempted murders similar to other cities? Some interesting reading for further insights into Portland-specific issues.

Portland State Criminal Justice Policy Research Institute: Portland Crime Data | Welcome. (n.d.). Retrieved April 02, 2017, from https://www.pdx.edu/crime-data/

Webpage with links to interesting studies and datasets regarding crime in Portland, done through Portland State University’s Criminal Justice Policy Research Institute.

Shoener, N. (2017, March 21). What Are the Different Types of Crimes? Retrieved April 02, 2017, from http://www.legalmatch.com/law-library/article/what-are-the-different-types-of-crimes.html

A handy list of the subcategories of crime, including definitions of each: larceny, robbery, burglary, assault, aggravated assault, etc.