

Comunidad, delincuencia y prevención

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De la delincuencia como problema individual, a la delincuencia como producto y problema social



Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Areas

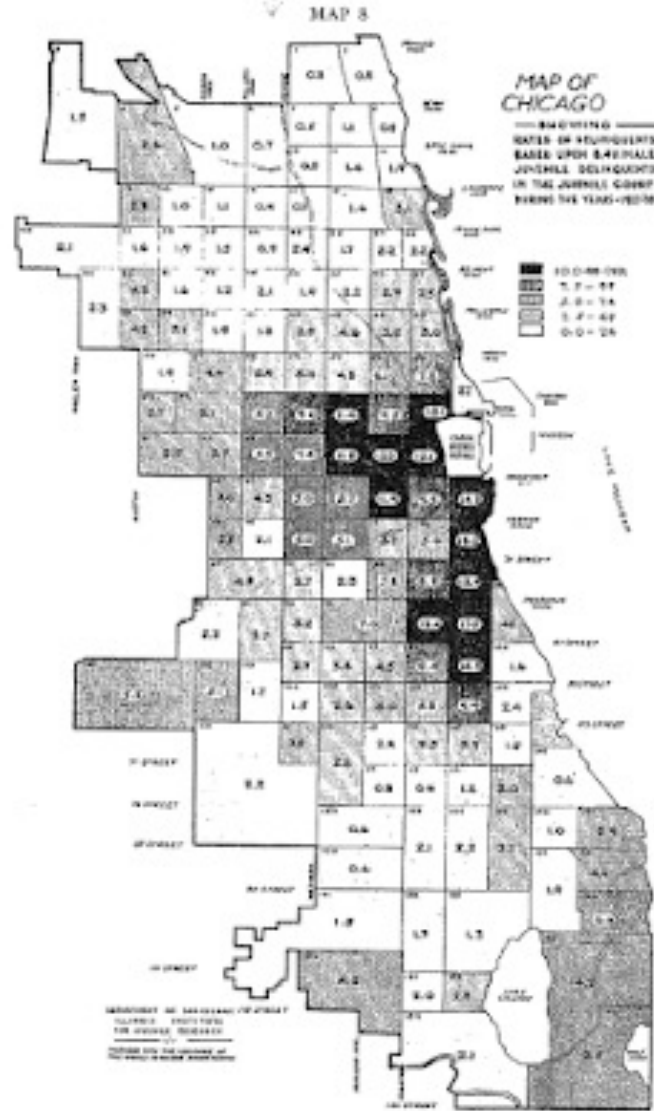
Revised Edition

P442—\$3.95

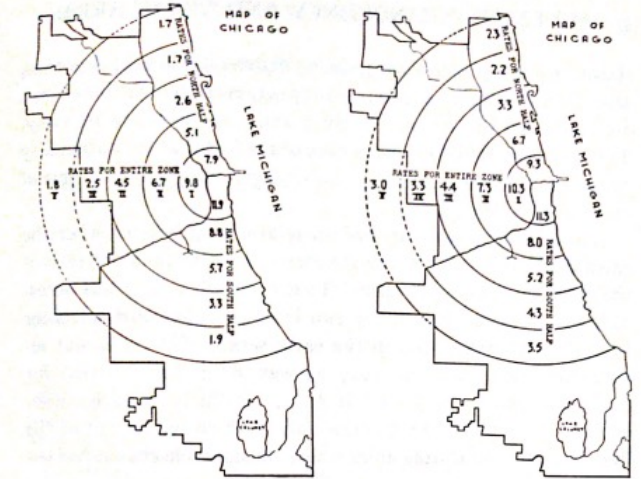
Clifford R. Shaw
Henry D. McKay



Introduction by James F. Short, Jr.

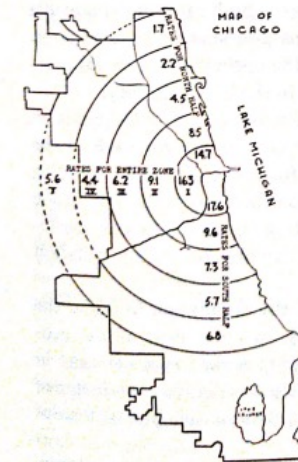


RATES OF MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, CHICAGO, 1917-33



A. Zone rates of male juvenile delinquents, 1927-33 series

B. Zone rates of male juvenile delinquents, 1917-23 series



C. Zone rates of male juvenile delinquents, 1900-1906 series

CRITICAL RATIOS OF SELECTED ZONE RATES Juvenile Court Series (Individuals)

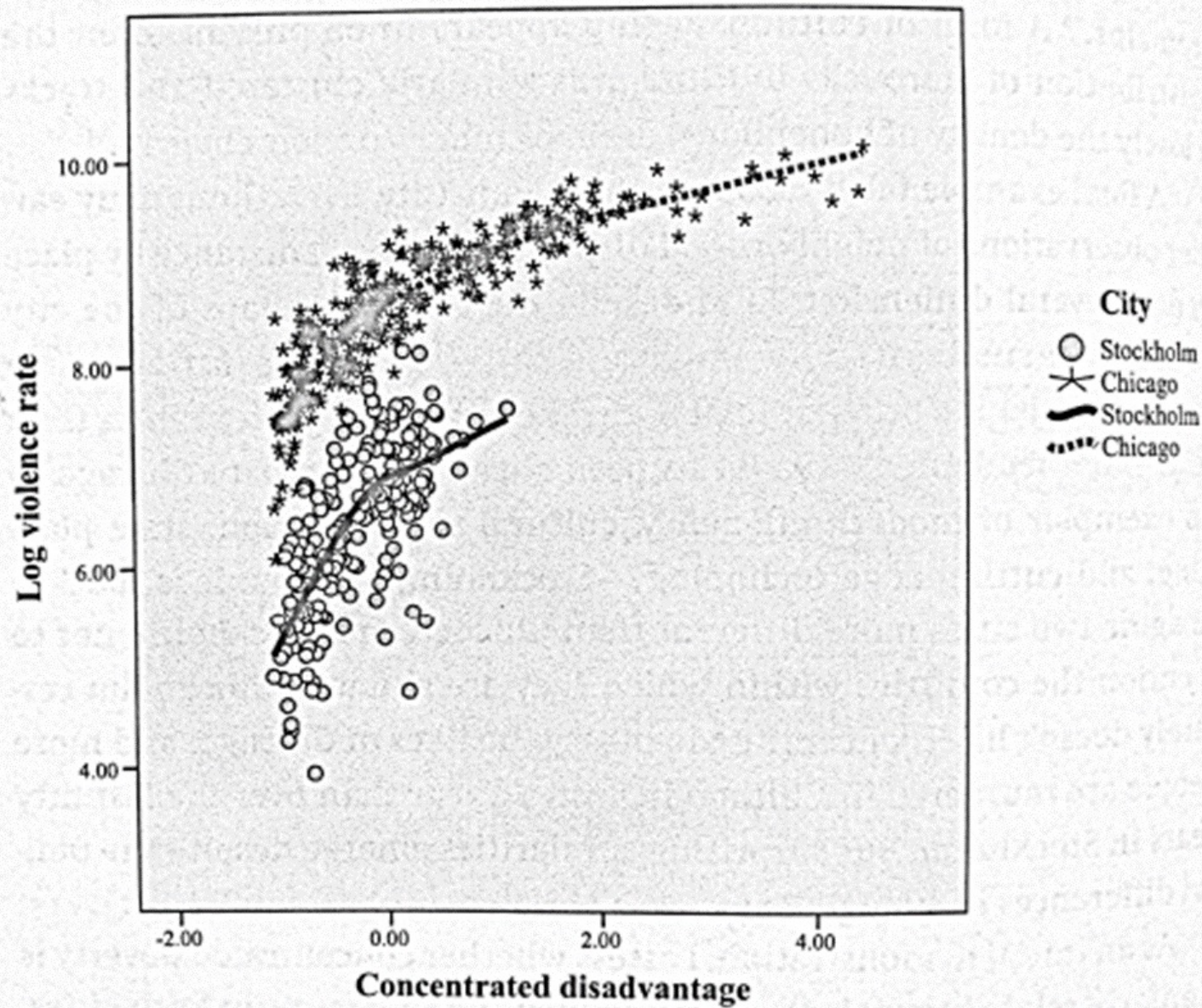
Zones	Difference	Standard Error of the Difference	Critical Ratio
A. 1927-33			
1 and 4.....	7.3	.301	24.2
1 and 5.....	8.0	.302	26.5
2 and 4.....	4.2	.142	29.6
2 and 5.....	4.9	.142	34.5
B. 1917-23			
1 and 4.....	7.0	.293	23.9
1 and 5.....	7.3	.314	23.2
2 and 4.....	4.0	.162	24.7
2 and 5.....	4.3	.196	21.9
C. 1900-1906			
1 and 4.....	11.9	.371	32.1
1 and 5.....	10.7	.467	22.9
2 and 4.....	4.7	.241	19.5
2 and 5.....	3.5	.371	9.4

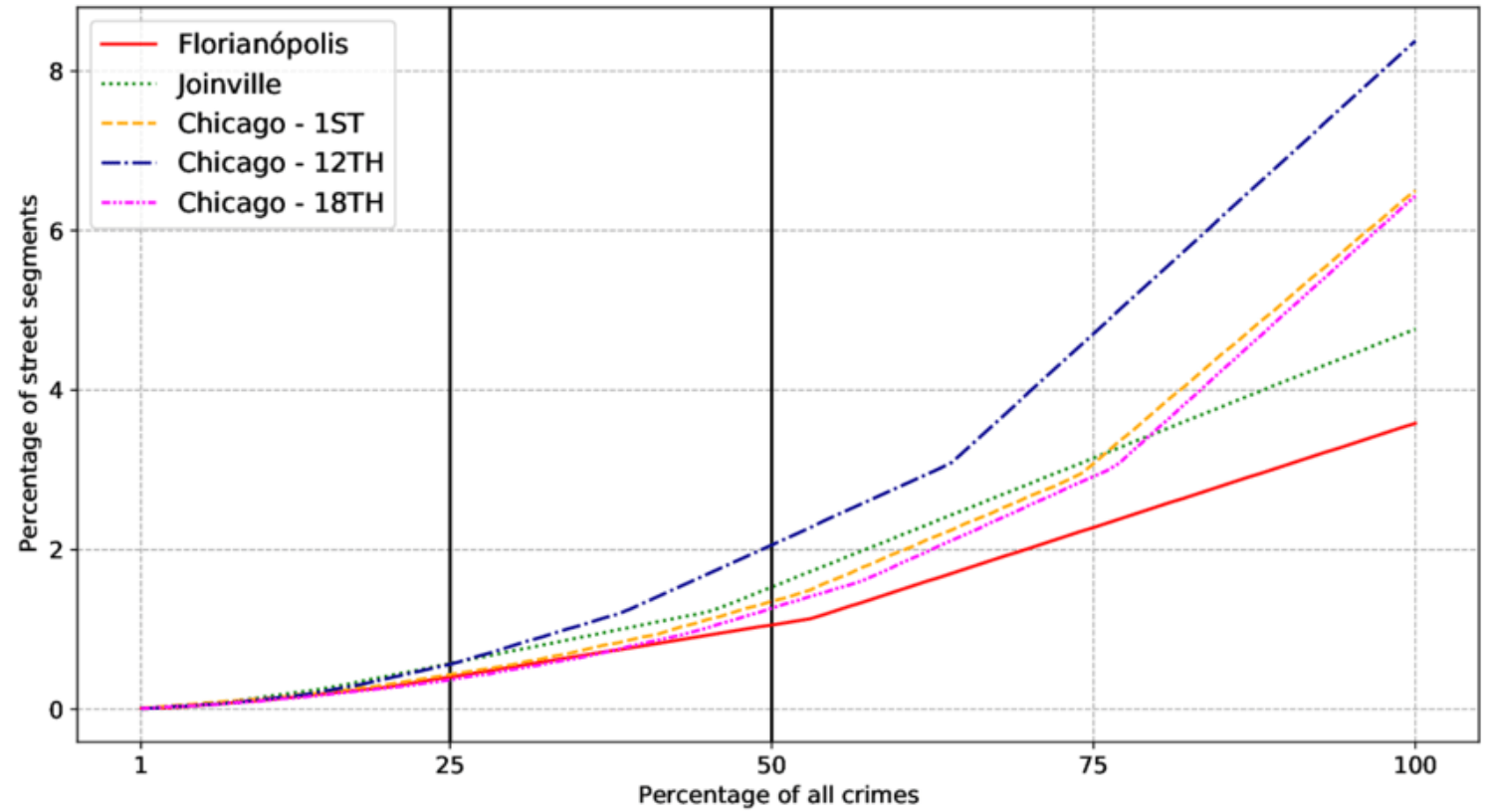
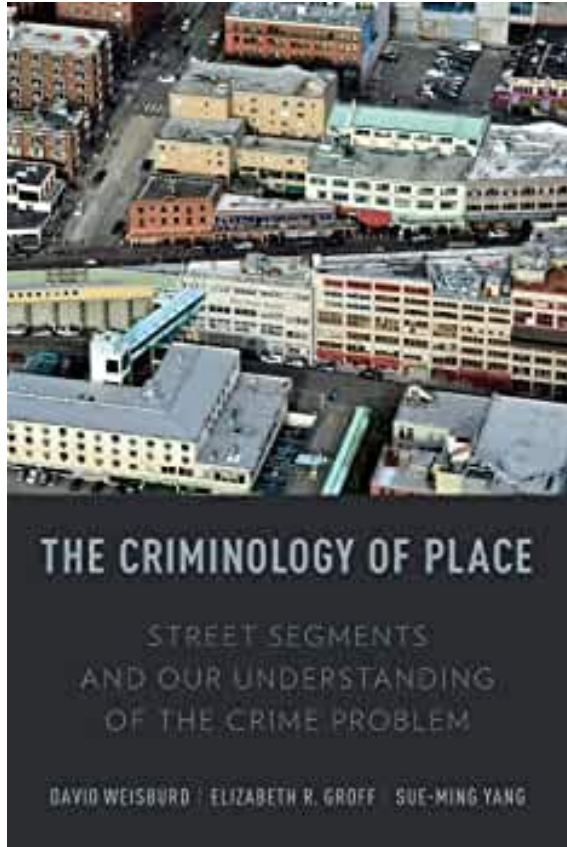
FIG. 1.—Zone maps for three juvenile court series

GREAT AMERICAN CITY

CHICAGO AND
THE ENDURING
NEIGHBORHOOD
EFFECT

ROBERT J. SAMPSON





Definitions

Crime Places

Proprietary Places

Proximal Places

Pooled Places

crime sites – where crimes occur

convergent settings – public meeting

comfort spaces – private meeting

corrupting spots – create crime elsewhere

- Facility
- Owner
- Bounded
- Small

Property parcel
(address)

Street Segment

Neighborhood

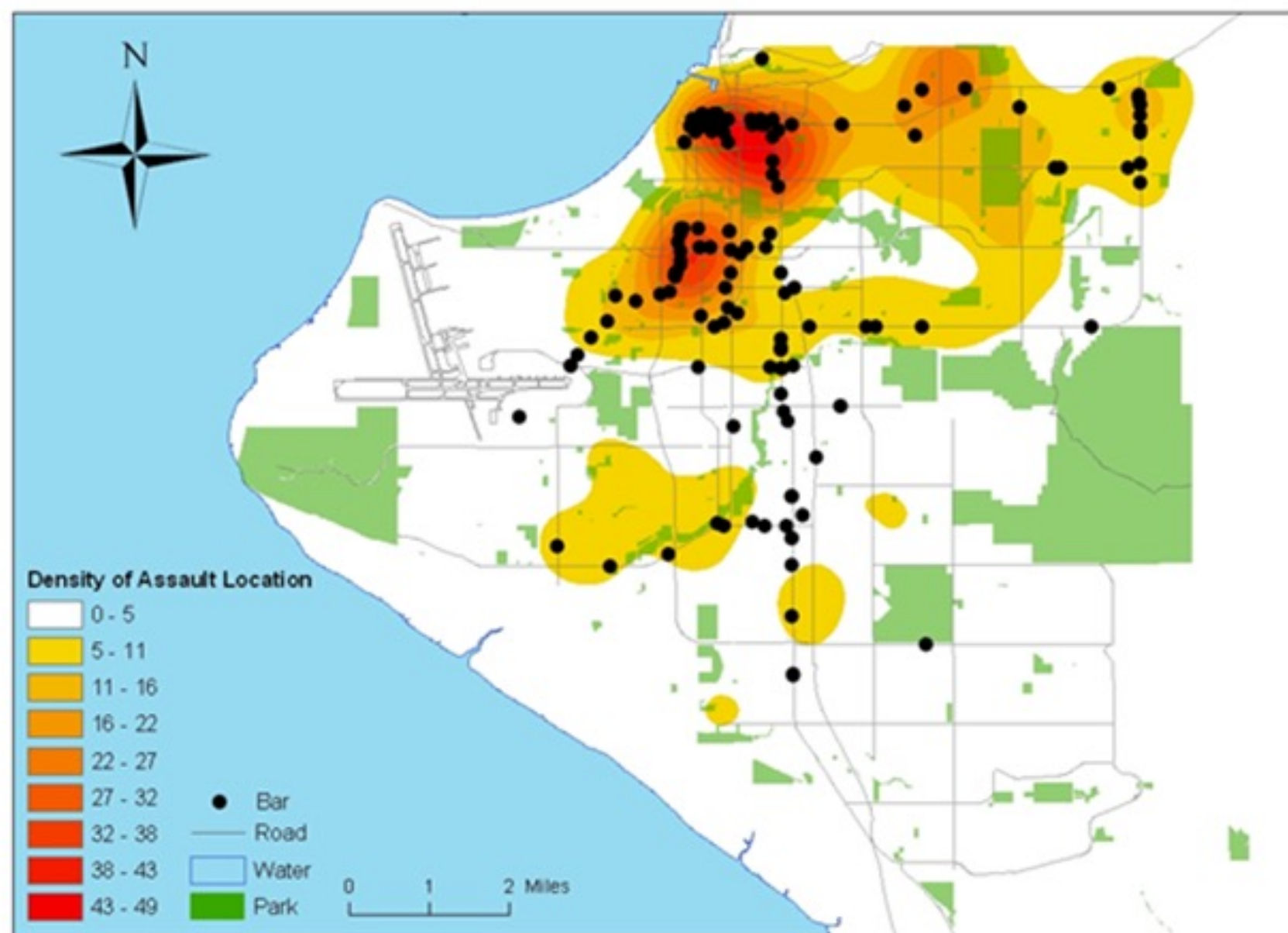


The Iron Law of Troublesome Places

Frequency of
troublesome events



Sexual Assault Densities and Bar Locations in Anchorage: 2000-2001



Research on Neighborhoods in European Cities

Oxford Handbooks Online

Research on Neighborhoods in European Cities

Lieven J. R. Pauwels, Gerben J.N. Bruinsma, Frank M. Weerman, Wim Hardyns, and Wim Bernasco

The Oxford Handbook of Environmental Criminology

Edited by Gerben J.N. Bruinsma and Shane D. Johnson

Print Publication Date: Sep 2018

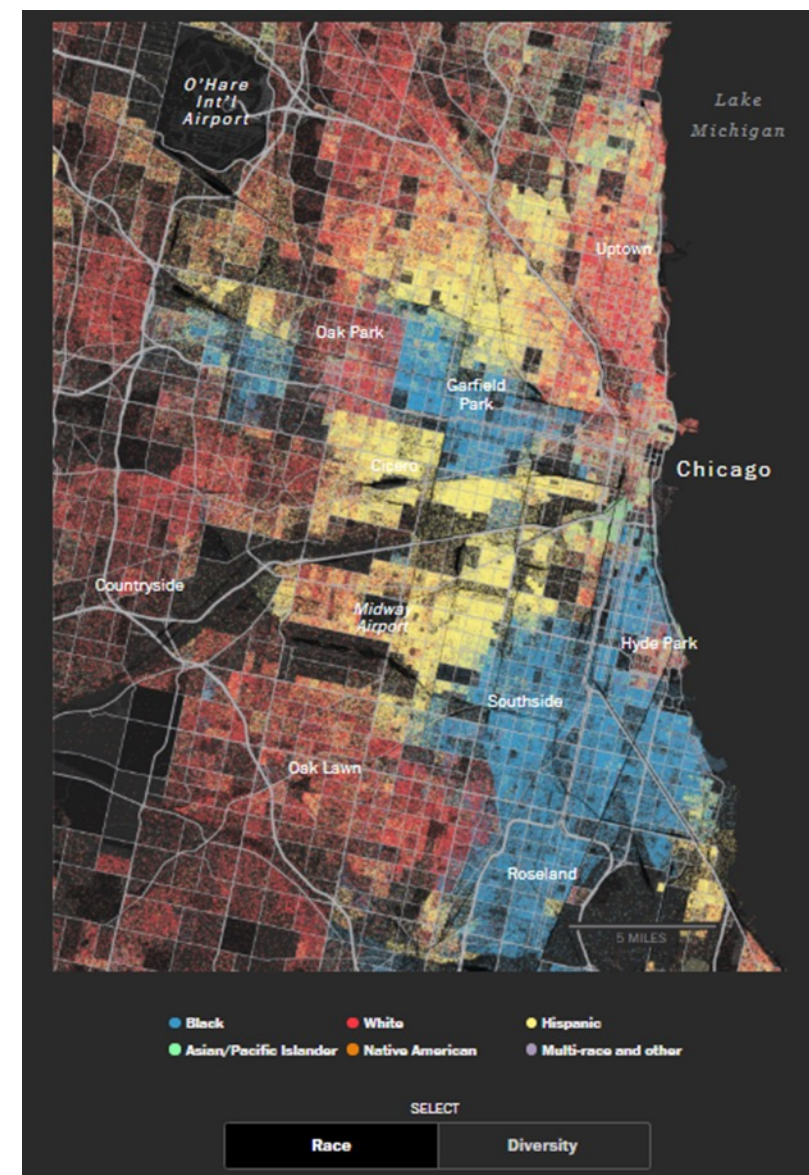
Subject: Criminology and Criminal Justice, Communities and Crime, International and Comparative Criminology

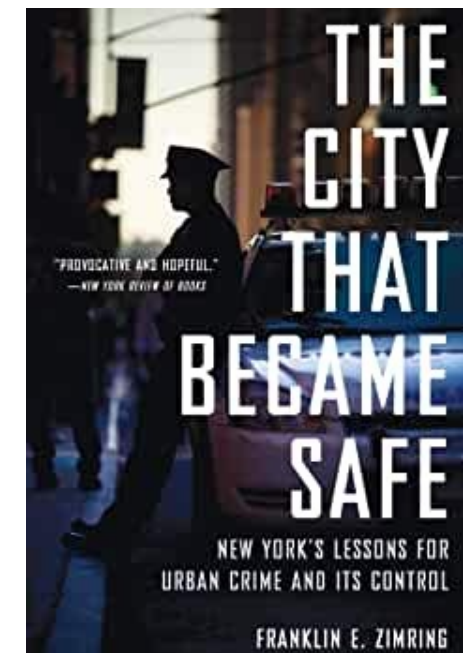
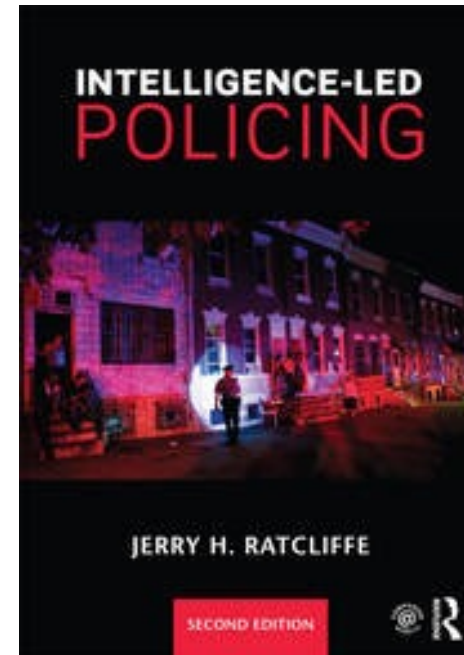
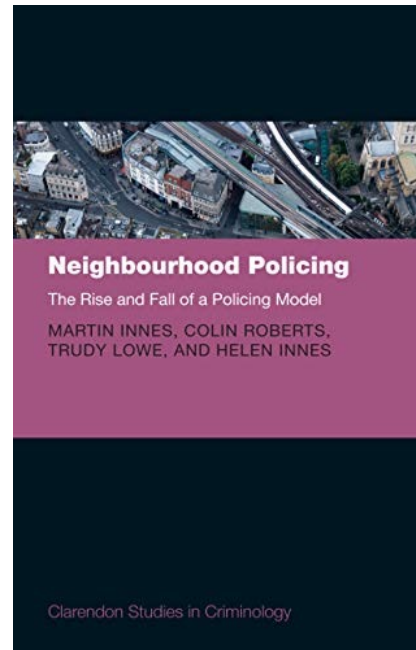
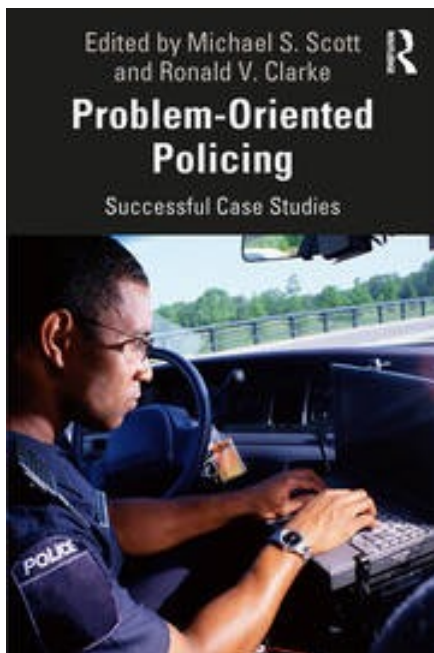
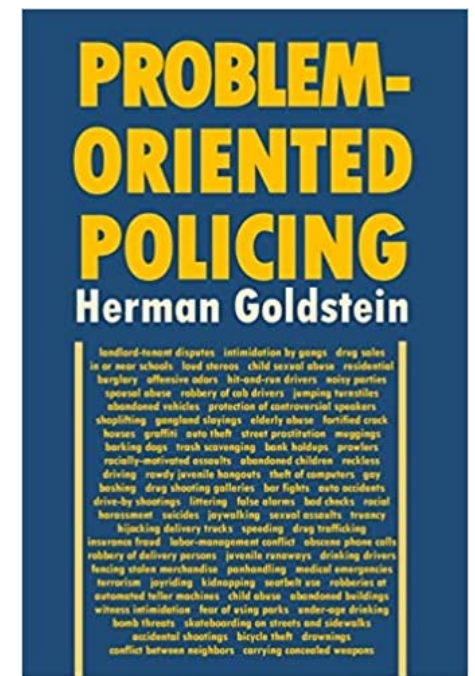
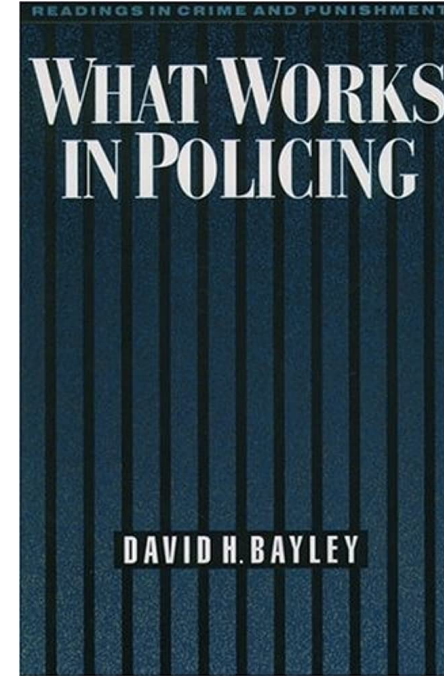
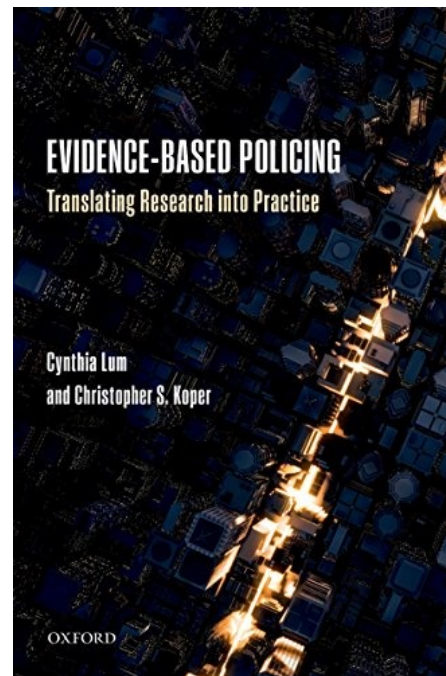
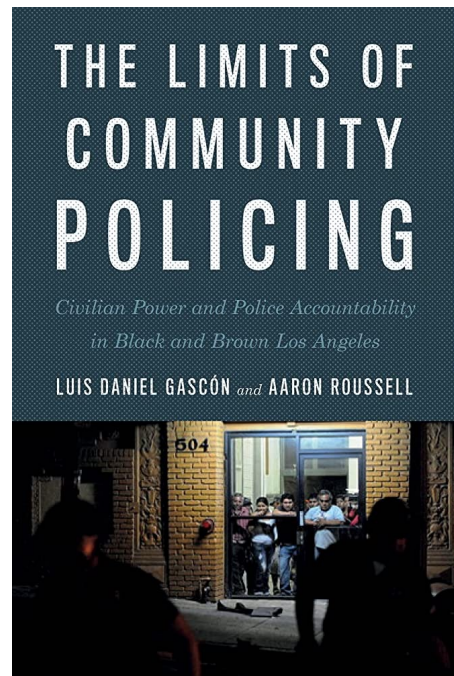
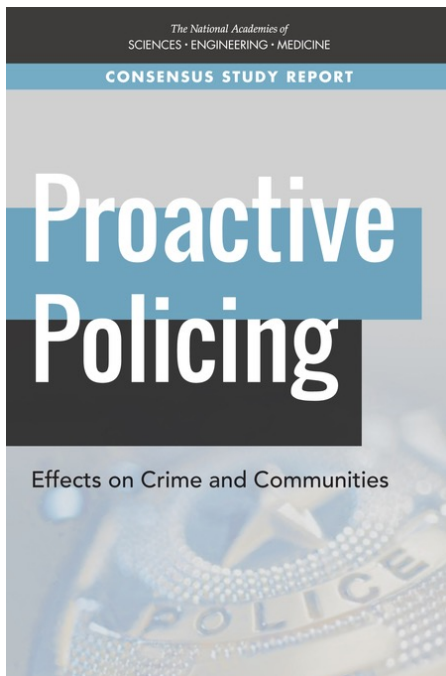
Online Publication Date: Feb 2018 DOI: 10.1093/oxfordhb/9780190279707.013.9

Abstract and Keywords

This chapter provides an overview of European neighborhood studies of crime, victimization, and delinquency that were explicitly guided or inspired by social disorganization theory. Although the origin of social disorganization theory lies in the United States with a long-lasting tradition in urban research, considerable attention has also been given to this perspective in Europe, as well as in other parts of the world. In Europe, a long research tradition of studies on the effects of city or neighborhood characteristics on crime-related outcomes existed before the social disorganization perspective emerged in the United States. Recently, several studies have been conducted in European cities that report findings that differ from those usually found in an American context. Therefore, knowledge about these European studies is paramount for our insights on the role of the neighborhood in crime and criminal behavior.

Keywords: crime, crime rate, Europe, victimization, delinquency, environmental criminology, social disorganization theory, criminal behavior, neighborhood

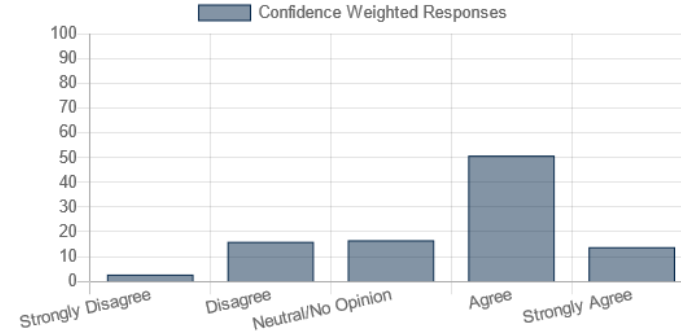
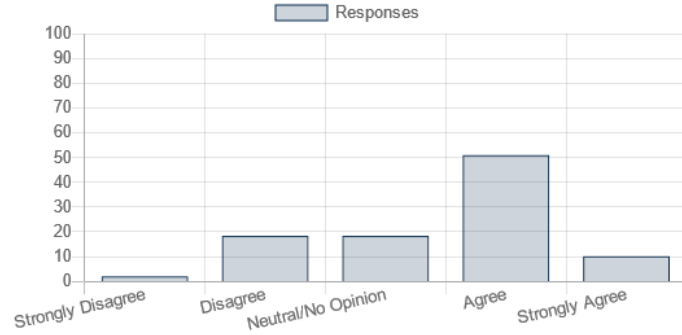






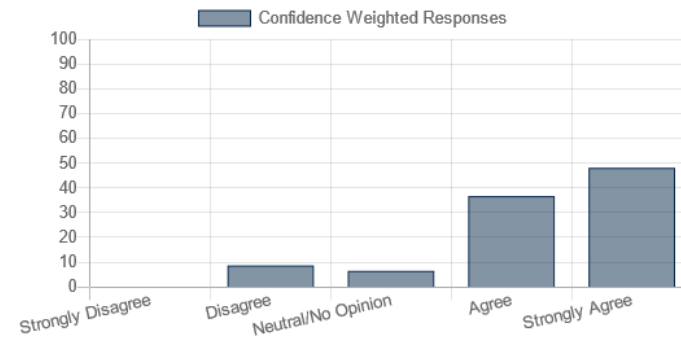
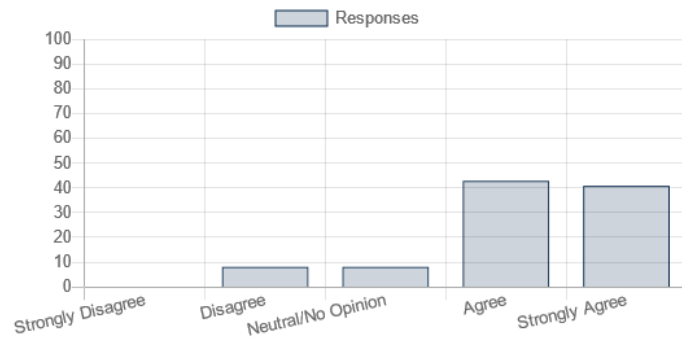
Expert Panelists

Increasing police budgets will improve public safety.

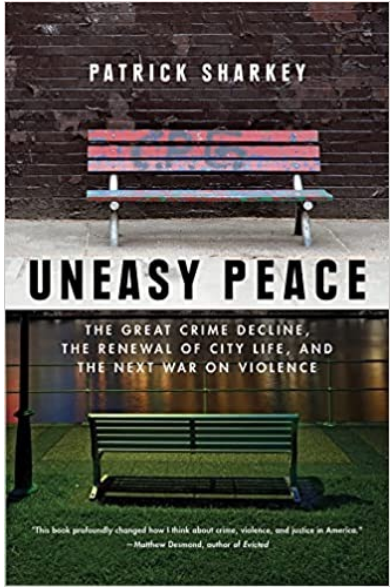


[View Individual Responses](#)

Increasing social service budgets (e.g. housing, health, education) will improve public safety.



[View Individual Responses](#)



Community and the Crime Decline: The Causal Effect of Local Nonprofits on Violent Crime

Patrick Sharkey,^a Gerard Torrats-Espinosa,^a and Delaram Takyar^a

Abstract

Largely overlooked in the theoretical and empirical literature on the crime decline is a long tradition of research in criminology and urban sociology that considers how violence is regulated through informal sources of social control arising from residents and organizations internal to communities. In this article, we incorporate the “systemic” model of community life into debates on the U.S. crime drop, and we focus on the role that local nonprofit organizations played in the national decline of violence from the 1990s to the 2010s. Using longitudinal data and a strategy to account for the endogeneity of nonprofit formation, we estimate the causal effect on violent crime of nonprofits focused on reducing violence and building stronger communities. Drawing on a panel of 264 cities spanning more than 20 years, we estimate that every 10 additional organizations focusing on crime and community life in a city with 100,000 residents leads to a 9 percent reduction in the murder rate, a 6 percent reduction in the violent crime rate, and a 4 percent reduction in the property crime rate.

Keywords

violence, nonprofits, community, systemic model, instrumental variables

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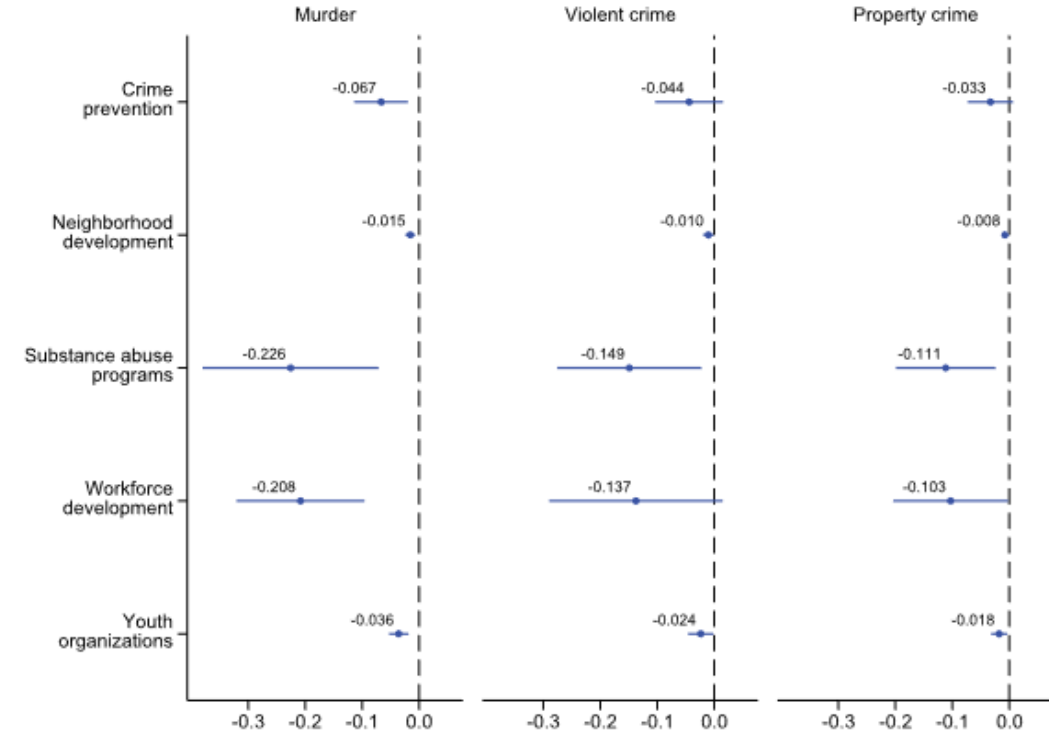


Figure 5. IV Estimates for Different Types of Community Nonprofits



Stemming Violence by Investing in Civic Goods

JENNIFER DOLEAC AND ANNA HARVEY
MARCH 02, 2022

Matt Anderson

Evidence suggests that investments in summer jobs, neighborhood improvements and services can reduce crime.



The criminal justice system is not the only entity that contributes to public safety. In this piece, we review evidence from the United States on “civic goods”—interventions, unrelated to the criminal justice system, that have been shown to have meaningful effects on violent crime in the short- to medium-term.

CHANGING PLACES

The SCIENCE and ART
of NEW URBAN PLANNING



**JOHN MACDONALD,
CHARLES BRANAS, and
ROBERT STOKES**

Summer jobs reduce violence among disadvantaged youth

Sara B. Heller^{a,2*}

Every day, acts of violence injure more than 6000 people in the United States. Despite decades of social science arguing that joblessness among disadvantaged youth is a key cause of violent offending, programs to remedy youth unemployment do not consistently reduce delinquency. This study tests whether summer jobs, which shift focus from remediation to prevention, can reduce crime. In a randomized controlled trial among 1634 disadvantaged high school youth in Chicago, assignment to a summer jobs program decreases violence by 43% over 16 months (3.95 fewer violent-crime arrests per 100 youth). The decline occurs largely after the 8-week intervention ends. The results suggest the promise of using low-cost, well-targeted programs to generate meaningful behavioral change, even with a problem as complex as youth violence.

HOUSING THE HOMELESS:

THE EFFECT OF HOMELESS HOUSING PROGRAMS ON FUTURE

HOMELESSNESS AND SOCIOECONOMIC OUTCOMES

Elior Cohen^{*}

June 14, 2021

Abstract: Funding for housing programs serving the homeless has more than doubled in the past decade, with only scant evidence regarding the causal effect of such programs on future homelessness and socioeconomic outcomes such as crime, employment, and health. Using a random case worker assignment design and a novel dataset constructed by linking administrative records from multiple public agencies in Los Angeles County, I estimate that housing assistance for single adults experiencing homelessness reduces the likelihood of future return to the homeless system by 20 percentage points over an 18-month period, compared to a baseline mean of 40 percent. The decline is driven by housing programs that provide long-term housing solutions and by individuals with physical disabilities and/or severe mental illness. Moreover, my findings show that housing programs reduce crime, increase employment, and improve health, while not increasing reliance on social benefits. A simple cost-benefit analysis implies that up to 80 percent of housing and program costs are offset by these potential benefits in the first 18 months alone. Taken together, these findings demonstrate that well-targeted housing assistance for the homeless with a focus on long-term housing solutions can be rehabilitative for a large segment of the homeless population.

Keywords: Homelessness, Housing Programs
JEL codes: H42, I38, J18



Does emergency financial assistance reduce crime? ☆

Caroline Palmer^a, David C. Phillips^{a, b}, James X. Sullivan^{a, b}

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2018.10.012>
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Highlights

- People experiencing negative shocks call to request one-time financial assistance
- Availability of funds varies quasi-randomly among those eligible
- Violent crime arrests are 51% less common among those for whom funds are available
- Property crime arrests increase, though
- On net social costs of crime decrease more than the cost of financial assistance



The effect of Medicaid expansion on crime reduction: Evidence from HIFA-waiver expansions ☆

Hefei Wen^a, Jason M. Hockenberry^{b, c}, Janet R. Cummings^b

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Highlights

- We study the crime-reduction effect of Medicaid expansions to adult population between 2001 and 2008.
- We find that Medicaid expansions led to an economically meaningful reduction in the rates of robbery, aggravated assault and larceny theft.
- Much of the crime-reduction effect of Medicaid expansions likely occurred through increasing substance use disorder treatment rate and reducing substance use prevalence.



Substance abuse treatment centers and local crime ☆

Samuel R. Bondurant^a, Jason M. Lindo^{a, b}, Isaac D. Swensen^c

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jue.2018.01.007>
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Abstract

In this paper we estimate the effects of expanding access to substance-abuse treatment on local crime. We do so using an identification strategy that leverages variation driven by substance-abuse-treatment facility openings and closings measured at the county level. The results indicate that substance-abuse-treatment facilities reduce both violent and financially motivated crimes in an area, and that the effects are particularly pronounced for relatively serious crimes. The effects on homicides are documented in two sources of homicide data and are concentrated in highly populated areas.

JOURNAL OF POLICY ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT

Research Article

Access to Healthcare and Criminal Behavior: Evidence from the ACA Medicaid Expansions

Jacob Vogler

First published: 30 July 2020 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/pam.22239> | Citations: 9
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Abstract

I investigate the causal relationship between access to healthcare and crime following state decisions to expand Medicaid coverage after the Affordable Care Act. I combine state-level crime data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reports for the years 2009 through 2018 with variation in insurance eligibility generated by the Medicaid expansion. Using a difference-in-differences design, my findings indicate that states that expanded Medicaid have experienced a 5.3 percent reduction in annual reported violent crime rates relative to nonexpansion states. This effect is explained by decreases in aggravated assaults and corresponds to 17 fewer incidents per 100,000 people. The estimated decrease in reported crime amounts to an annual cost savings of approximately \$4 billion.



Do foreclosures cause crime?

Ingrid Gould Ellen^a, Johanna Lacoë^b, Claudia Ayanna Sharygin^b

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jue.2012.09.003>
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Abstract

The mortgage foreclosure crisis has generated increasing concerns about the effects of foreclosed properties on their surrounding neighborhoods, and on criminal activity in particular. There are a number of potential ways in which a foreclosed property might increase the payoffs to committing crime and decrease the likelihood of being caught, including reduced maintenance, residential turnover, and vacancy. Using point-specific, longitudinal crime, foreclosure, and other property data from New York City, this paper determines whether foreclosed properties affect criminal activity on the surrounding blockface – an individual street segment including properties on both sides of the street. We find that additional foreclosures on a blockface lead to additional total crimes, violent crimes and public order crimes. These effects appear to be largest when foreclosure activity is measured by the number of foreclosed properties that are on their way to an auction or have reverted to bank ownership. We find that effects are largest in neighborhoods with moderate or high levels of crime, and on blockfaces with concentrated foreclosure activity.

The Minimum Wage, EITC, and Criminal Recidivism*

Amanda Y. Agan^{*†} and Michael D. Makowsky^{*}
[+ Author Affiliations](#)
 [\(amanda.agan@rutgers.edu\)](mailto:(amanda.agan@rutgers.edu))

Abstract

For released prisoners, the minimum wage and Earned Income Tax Credits (EITCs) can influence their ability to find employment and their potential wages relative to illegal sources of income, affecting the probability they are reincarcerated. Using administrative prison release records we identify the effects of state variation in minimum wages and EITC policies on recidivism. We find that a minimum wage increase of \$0.50 reduces the probability an individual returns to prison within 3 years by 2.15%; these reductions come mainly from returns for property and drug crimes. The availability of state EITCs also reduces recidivism, but only for women.

Distributive Politics and Crime*

Masataka Harada[†]

Daniel M. Smith[‡]

March 28, 2019

Abstract

Redistribution from central to local governments through fiscal transfers has the potential to reduce crime in local areas by alleviating poverty and unemployment. However, estimating the causal effect of redistribution on crime is complicated by the problem of simultaneity: increased transfers may be targeted precisely where crime is a problem. To address this problem, we use change in malapportionment as an instrumental variable, as malapportionment has a well-known relationship with redistribution. Our research design takes advantage of municipality-level panel data from Japan spanning a major electoral system reform that reduced the level of malapportionment across districts. Naïve estimates with OLS regression show almost no effect of fiscal transfers on crime, whereas the IV results show statistically significant and negative effects. These findings support the argument that redistribution reduces crime, while also raising broader implications about the relationship between Japan's well-known pattern of distributive politics and its comparatively low crime rates.

THE OTHER SIDE OF “BROKEN WINDOWS”

What if vacant property received the attention that, for decades, has been showered on petty crime?

By Eric Klinenberg

August 23, 2018



Recent research on crime rates in Philadelphia points toward a new approach to crime prevention, focussed on the restoration of abandoned spaces. Photograph by Mark Makela / NYT / Redux

Citywide cluster randomized trial to restore blighted vacant land and its effects on violence, crime, and fear

Check for updates

Charles C. Branas, Eugenia South, Michelle C. Kondo, Bernadette C. Hohl, Philippe Bourgois, Douglas J. Wiebe, and John M. MacDonald

PNAS March 20, 2018 115 (12) 2946-2951; first published February 26, 2018;
<https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1718503115>

Edited by Susan Hanson, Clark University, Worcester, MA, and approved January 26, 2018 (received for review October 24, 2017)

Article

Figures & SI

Info & Metrics

PDF

Significance

Blighted and vacant urban land is a widespread and potentially risky environmental condition encountered by millions of people every day. About 15% of the land in US cities is deemed vacant or abandoned, translating into an area roughly the size of Switzerland: over 3 million hectares of otherwise beneficial spaces remain neglected. Urban residents, especially in low-income neighborhoods, point to these spaces as primary threats to their health and safety. Cities continue to seek meaningful, evidence-based interventions for remediating vacant land. Standardized processes for the restoration of vacant urban land were experimentally tested on a citywide scale and found to significantly reduce gun violence, crime, and fear.

ECOMETRICS IN THE AGE OF BIG DATA: MEASURING AND ASSESSING “BROKEN WINDOWS” USING LARGE-SCALE ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS

Daniel Tumminelli O’Brien^{*†}
Robert J. Sampson[†]
Christopher Winship[†]

Abstract

The collection of large-scale administrative records in electronic form by many cities provides a new opportunity for the measurement and longitudinal tracking of neighborhood characteristics, but one that will require novel methodologies that convert such data into research-relevant measures. The authors illustrate these challenges by developing measures of “broken windows” from Boston’s constituent relationship management (CRM) system (aka 311 hotline). A 16-month archive of the CRM database contains more than 300,000 address-based requests for city services, many of which reference physical incivilities (e.g., graffiti removal). The authors carry out three econometric analyses, each building on the previous one. Analysis 1 examines the content of the measure, identifying 28 items that constitute two independent constructs, private neglect and public denigration. Analysis 2 assesses

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