crime: life on the run

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Midterm 1 due date changes:
    - Questions distributed 10/16
    - NEW DUE DATE: 5 pm on Friday, 10/25
- Prospectus still due Friday, 11/1
    - 3-pages maximum

PREVIOUSLY . . .

- Most **segregated cities** in the United States
    - Black-white segregation is declining overall (although this might be a result of increasing gentrification).
    - The growing Latinx/Hispanic population contributes to increased racial diversity in neighborhoods/community.

PREVIOUSLY

- Poverty — based on absolute poverty.

  - Poverty Line — Mollie Orshansky

    - Estimates food costs for minimum food requirements to determine whether a family can "afford" to survive.

    - Critiques:

      - Formula has not changed since first introduced 50 years ago.

      - Failure to evolve to consider people's changing economic circumstances (increased cost of living despite stabilizing and/ or decreasing costs of food).

PREVIOUSLY . . .

- Whiteness and place?

  - Outpaces urban poverty, yet it receives less coverage than urban poverty. Why?

    - Possible explanations

    - Studies of whites in place

      - White ethnic identity (examining variation of European immigrants from native-born whites).

      - White racial identity formation (examining the minimal impact of European ancestry in the daily lives of whites in the United States).

THOSE WHO WORK, THOSE WHO DON'T
JENNIFER SHERMAN

- Complexion of Poverty (Black-White Comparison)
  - A certain degree of racial, socioeconomic, and institutional isolation.
  - High poverty rates understood as a result of deindustrialization and industrial restructuring (absence of job security).
    - Environmental policies on the federal and state levels which disrupted Golden Valley's main industry.
    - Shapes GV's politics and identity (place, community)
  - Characterized by closed, strong ties (social networks).

THOSE WHO WORK, THOSE WHO DON'T
JENNIFER SHERMAN

- Morality as a strategy of survival:
    - Constructed; built around a sense of tradition.
        - Gender and the Family (despite many women being the only working parent in the home).
        - Gendered Complexion of Employment (Job Opportunities)
            - Available jobs tend to be viewed as feminized (part-time, low wage, service and administrative jobs)
            - Men's reliance on government assistance justified (disability vs. welfare).
    - The presence of an "underground economy"
        - GV residents legitimate their participation in an "underground economy" through morality.

ASIAN AMERICANS IN THE UNITED STATES

- As capitalists encouraged the migration of an expendable labor force from Asia, the government were regulating Asian immigration, denying them a chance to naturalize (become American citizens)
    - 1875: Page Law passed
        - intended to ban Chinese prostitutes from entering the United States; barred **all** Chinese women.
    - 1882: The Chinese Exclusion Act passed
        - banned all Chinese immigrants from entering into the United States.
    - 1917: Immigration Act banned all Asians from entering into the United States.
        - 1924: Immigration Act introduced a quota system (strengthened the ban on Chinese and Japanese Immigrants)
    - 1965: Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1965 passed, removing the ban of Asian immigration to the United States. .

The reading predominantly talks about segregation in the 1950s and 1960s and how Asian Americans and other races would struggle to move to Fremont. However, by the 1970s that all started to change as the new suburbs started accepting Asian Americans. By the 2000s, Mission San Jose had the number one high school in the state with majority-Asian-American students. Based on what we know about integration and segregation, what do you think caused this attitude change?

—JULIA M., EXPERT QUESTION

ASIANS AS A "MODEL MINORITY"

- Asians considered a "model minority" as early as the 19th Century

  - Asians, compared to blacks, were "more obedient and industrious than the negro, works as well without an overseer, and at the same time are more cleanly in their habits."

  - Revived in the 1960s, post-Civil Rights

    - Peterson: "By any criterion of citizenship that we choose, the Japanese Americans are better than any group in our society, including native-born whites."

Lung-Amam references how Asian Americans were seen as "alien neighbors" in their own communities (p. 28). How is it that the presence in Silicon Valley is marked simultaneously by their absence and denial of their involvement in the creation of culture and industry in the region? How does the formation of citizenship maintain boundaries (imaginary and real) and allow Whites to make claim to Silicon Valley without regard to Asian-American communities? How is the concept of citizenship a gatekeeper today?

—PRAISE H., EXPERT QUESTION

IMMIGRANT ENCLAVES VS. ETHNIC COMMUNITIES

Logan, Zheng, and Alba (2002)

- **immigrant enclaves:** immigrant settlement areas arising out of and maintained to meet newcomers' needs for affordable housing, social networks, economic opportunities and a familiar culture (Thomas and Znaniecki [1927] 1994).

  - less desirable places to live

  - transitional neighborhoods for immigrants

IMMIGRANT ENCLAVES VS. ETHNIC COMMUNITIES

- **ethnic community:** ethnic neighborhoods that are selected as living environments by those who have wider options based on their market resources (Logan, et al. 2002: 300).

    - grounded more in tastes and preferences than with economic necessity.

    - resist assimilation

THE RISE OF THE ETHNOBURB

- **ethnoburb:** a suburban residential and business are with a notable cluster of a particular ethnic minority population.

    - the ethnic group may not constitute the majority within the area (but they are a significant part of the population).

    - ethnoburbs resemble ethnic enclaves, but they are characterized by "large houses and malls catering to businesses of that group."

IMMIGRANT ENCLAVES VS. ETHNIC COMMUNITIES

"What makes [ethnic communities] potentially more significant today [are] the presence of immigrant groups with high levels of human and financial capital, such as Asian Indians, who have the means to translate their preferences for residing in a culturally familiar environment into residential niches in affluent areas" (Logan, et al. 2002: 301).

IMMIGRANT ENCLAVES VS. ETHNIC COMMUNITIES

- Immigrant Enclaves vs. Ethnic Communities/Neighborhoods

  - **enclave economies:** local economies in which a high percentage of workers are employed by members of their own ethnic group, normally within a few industries.

  - **institutional completeness:** the degree to which an ethnic community can perform the services required by its members.

Unlike the segregation we have seen so far in class, Dan and Elaine seemed to enjoy and thrive off the all Asian-American neighborhood. To them, it felt like nostalgia from their life in Taiwan with some aspects of American culture, along with their strong sense of community, similar to all-black neighborhoods. From what we have learned, should the government work to integrate other races into this segregated community? What differentiates good and bad racial segregation? Is there good segregation or should Fremont have further racial integration?

—JULIA M., EXPERT QUESTION

URBAN ISSUES - CRIME

- The United States has the highest murder rate of any country in the world, excluding Russia.

- REALITY:

  - Crime in the United States has declined for much of the 21st century.

PERCENT CHANGE OF REPORTED CRIME IN UNITED STATES
2009 - 2014

Years	Violent crime	Murder	Rape (R)	Rape (L)	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
2010/2009	-6.2	-7.1		-6.2	-10.7	-3.9	-2.8	-1.4	-2.3	-9.7	-14.6
2011/2010	-6.4	-5.7		-5.1	-7.7	-5.9	-3.7	-2.2	-4.0	-5.0	-8.6
2012/2011	+1.9	-1.7		-1.4	+2.0	+2.3	+1.5	+0.1	+1.9	+1.7	+3.2
2013/2012	-5.4	-6.9		-10.6	-1.8	-6.6	-5.4	-8.1	-4.7	-3.2	-15.6
2014/2013	-0.2	-0.5	+1.8	+2.4	-5.6	+2.0	-5.0	-10.5	-2.7	-1.5	NR

DATA FROM THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, 2014, TABLE 1A (HTTP://WWW.FBI.GOV).

PERCENT CHANGE OF REPORTED CRIME IN UNITED STATES
TWO, FIVE, AND TEN YEAR COMPARISONS

Years	Violent crime	Murder	RAPE (R)	RAPE (L)	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
2016/2015	+4.1	+8.6	+3.5	+4.9	+1.2	+5.1	-1.3	-4.6	-1.5	+7.4
2016/2012	+2.6	-0.4		+12.4	-6.4	+5.4	-12.0	-28.2	-8.6	+5.8
2016/2007	-12.3	-18.1		+3.9	-25.7	-7.3	-19.9	-30.8	-14.5	-30.4

DATA FROM THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, 2014, TABLE 1A (HTTP://WWW.FBI.GOV).

CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES BY REGION
2015-2016

	Violent Crime	Murder	Rape (R)	Rape (L)	Robbery	Aggravated Assualt	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny - Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
Northeast	-1.2	-0.6	+1.4	+2.6	-5.6	+0.7	-4.4	-9.6	-3.7	+0.9
Midwest	+5.9	+13.5	+1.9	+3.1	+2.9	+7.8	-0.7	-2.4	-1.2	+8.1
South	+3.5	+9.1	+4.2	+5.6	+1.3	+4.2	-1.5	-4.7	-1.3	+6.2
West	+6.3	+8.0	+5.3	+6.8	+4.5	+7.2	-0.1	-3.9	-0.9	+9.3

URBAN ISSUES - CRIME

- Perceptions:

  - Crime is a serious problem in cities.

  - Fear of crime shaped not from firsthand experience, but rather secondhand information (news accounts, TV shows, friends' anecdotes).

CHICAGO: MURDER CAPITAL?

FOX NEWS

FBI: Chicago officially America's murder capital

Published September 10, 2013 | FoxNews.com

Statistics released by the FBI earlier this week show that Chicago passed New York as America's murder capital in 2012 despite the Windy City only having a third of the Big Apple's population.

Fox News, 09/10/13

WARD ROOM

BLOGS > WARD ROOM

Opinion: Why Chicago Is America's Murder Capital

By Edward McClelland

NBC Chicago, 02/1/13

Chicago crime poses political headaches

Chicago crime poses political headaches

USA Today, 07/29/14

America's murder capital is even MORE violent than first thought: Chicago police did not report a QUARTER of aggravated assault and battery victims

- Chicago Police Department counted each attack as a single incident
- But under Illinois state guidelines they should have counted every victim
- It means that attacks with multiple victims went under reported
- CPD spokesman said they had been recording incidents this was 'for years'
- Chicago was U.S. murder capital in 2012 surpassing New York for first time

By DANIEL MILLER

PUBLISHED: 11:37 EST, 8 April 2014 | UPDATED: 13:48 EST, 8 April 2014

UK Telegraph 8/8/14

CHICAGO: MURDER CAPITAL?

MURDER IN AMERICAN CITIES

Chicago has the most homicides, but its rate per capita is one third as high as New Orleans.

FIVE-YEAR HOMICIDE RATE (2010-15) IN U.S. CITIES WITH POPULATIONS ABOVE 250,000

THE TRACE SOURCE: FBI - UCR

City	Rate
New Orleans	46.9
Detroit	45.0
St. Louis	43.8
Baltimore	38.1
Oakland	23.9
Kansas City	21.4
Cincinnati	20.4
Cleveland	20.0
Atlanta	19.4
Philadelphia	18.7
Memphis	18.7
Buffalo	18.3
Washington, D.C.	18.2
Stockton	17.2
Miami	17.0
Milwaukee	16.9
Pittsburgh	16.8
Chicago	16.4
Indianapolis	13.7
Tulsa	12.8

Chicago has a lower **rate per capita** (i.e. murders per 100,000 people) than many other cities in the United States.

Six U.S. Cities Have Held the Title of "Murder Capital" Since 1985

Cities with the highest number of murders per 100,000 population
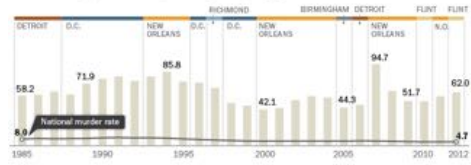
Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics - UCR Data Online

PEW RESEARCH CENTER / GRAPHIC BY DIANA YOO

DeSilver, Drew. 2014. "Despite recent shootings, Chicago is nowhere near U.S. 'murder capital.'" Pew Research Center: July 14 (http://www.pewresearch.org)

URBAN ISSUES - CRIME

- Perceptions:

  - Crime is a serious problem in cities.

  - Fear of crime shaped not from firsthand experience, but rather secondhand information (news accounts, TV shows, friends' anecdotes).

  - Fear of crime often bears little relationship to the likelihood that they themselves might be victimized.

  - War on Drugs

TAKEAWAYS

- Crime and cities do **not** necessarily go together.

  - No correlation between city size and large crimes.

  - Highest crimes rates found in medium-sized cities (between 200,000 and 500,000).

- Crime statistics can be misleading.

  - Crime rates are on reported crimes.

  - Certain crimes are better reported than others.

THEORIES OF CRIME

THE CHICAGO SCHOOL

Social problems orientation with ameliorative policy perspective.

Walter Reckless (1925) Vice in Chicago

Paul Cressey (1932) The Taxi Dance-Hall;

Nels Anderson (1923) The Hobo; "The Juvenile and the Tramp"

social disorganization: "the inability of a community structure to realize the common values of its residents and maintain effective social controls" (Sampson and Wilson 1995: 45).

results from the domination of secondary ties over primary ties.

THE CHICAGO SCHOOL

How does that that conceptualization of social disorganization lead to social problems?

Place matters, dependent on:

the prevalence and interdependence of social networks in a community, both informal and formal.

in the span of collective supervision that the community directs toward social problems.

Low economic status, ethnic heterogeneity, and residential mobility led to the disruption of community social organization, contributing to crime and delinquency rates (Shaw and McKay 1942).

BROKEN WINDOWS THEORY

- introduced by George L. Kelling and James Q. Wilson (1982).

- based on a series of experiments by Phillip Zimbardo (1969).

  - two abandoned cars in Palo Alto (near Stanford U) and South Bronx (then the most dangerous neighborhood in the country).

BROKEN WINDOWS THEORY

- **THRUST:** The best way to prevent crime is to focus on minor quality-of-life-offenses, such as drinking in public, and public vandalism.

  - Neighborhood disorder and decay, if left unchecked, combined with public drinking and vagrancy, signal to criminals that when no one is watching, crime will take place.

  - basis of "community based policing"

EXPLAINING DECREASING CRIME RATES

- "community based policing" (broken windows)

- shrinkage of teenage population

- stiffer sentencing for violent crimes

- computer-based policing

- predictive policing