#### **Supplemental Digital Content**

#### **TABLE 5: COMMUNITY VIOLENCE**

| **Construct** | **Indicators****[[1]](#endnote-1)** | **Data Source** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Adolescent victim rates96 | No. of assault victims (aged 12-18) divided by the No. of population aged 18 years or younger multiple of 10,000 in each zip code area | Project Ujima Database[[2]](#footnote-1) |
| Alternative Social Control77  | (Total No. of homicides/Total number of people) x 100,000 | FBI Uniform Crime Report |
| Assault97 | Overnight hospitalization related to an assault for a citizen 15 years or older | Hospital discharge data |
| Bias crime98 | Count of bias crime by race, sexual orientation, religion, gender & disability to construct three variables: total bias crimes, anti-black bias crimes, and violent bias crimes | Police department crime data, State Criminal Justice Statistics Center data |
| Black homicide99 | No. of black homicides within census tracts | City police department |
| Child abuse100 | Index of the number of reports and substantiated cases of child physical, mental and sexual abuse, neglect, child prostitution, and allowing a child to ingest an illegal drug | State Department of Human Services (DHS), Division of Data Management, Bureau of Research and Statistics |
| Child abuse incidence rates100 | No. of county level reports and substantiated cases for the years 1984 through 1993 divided by the county population under 18 years of age | State Department of Human Services (DHS), Division of Data Management, Bureau of Research and Statistics |
| Child sexual assault101 | Divided the number of reported instances of child sexual assault in each census tract over the three-year period by the 2000 total population of each census tract and multiplied by 1,000 | Police department & Sheriff's office |
| Community crime102 | Total number of community crimes per LAPD reporting district acreage per school year: assault, homicide, robbery, and sex offenses | Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) Police Department and Los Angeles Police Department |
| Community safety91 | Violent crime rate per 100K population & homicide death rate per 100K population | County Health Rankings |
| Crime103 | No. of calls law enforcement officials receive to respond to domestic violence; reports of nonviolent crime; and reports of violent crime | State Department of Justice |
| Crime51  | 3-year average count of all homicides, rapes, and robberies | National Neighborhood Crime Study (NNCS)[[3]](#footnote-2) |
| Crime104 | Index of violent crime: Homicide, assault, robbery; Index of property crime: Burglaries, thefts, and vehicle theft; Index of disorder crime: Sales/possession of illicit drugs, prostitution, alcohol violations, criminal mischief, and littering | City police department, Louisville/Jefferson County Information Consortium (LOJIC) & U.S. Census |
| Crime105 | Proximal exposure to violent crime: Count of violent crime within a one-half mile radius of maternal residence and distance from maternal residence to nearest violent crime; Area-level violent crime: Count of violent crimes within a block group and block group rate of violent crimes | City crime report and U.S. Census (block groups) |

| **Construct** | **Indicatorsa** | **Data Source** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Crime106 | Co-offending: Instances in which 2 or more people were arrested together for the same crime & homicide victimization amongst offenders using 1) Homicide records containing detailed information on the incident and participants and 2) Records of all arrests among residents in the community during the observation period | City police department data |
| Community violence107 | Index of: Blood in the street, the presence of shell casings, police tape, memorials, people yelling, people swearing, and people fighting | Neighborhood Inventory for Environmental Typology |
| Domestic violence108  | Emergency Protective Order: Number issued per 1,000 female residents aged 15 and olderDomestic Violence Order: Number issued statewide per 1,000 female residents aged 15 and olderDocket observations: Number court sessions; # court activity; % pre-adjudication activity; % post-adjudication activity; % adjudicated cases; % DVOs issued; % EPOs dismissed; % transferred to circuit court | State police data and observation data |
| Drug-related crime56 | Number of arrests for drug offenses per 1K population | Criminal Justice Statistics Center |
| Fatalities and injuries41 | Count of cases coded by the Office of the Medical Examiner (for fatalities) and hospital staff (for injuries) using ICD-10 codes to classify injuries as either intentional or self-inflictedCount of all cases; gun cases; and cases with African American victims given the disproportionate effect of violence on African Americans within the city and nationally | Vital Statistics records and hospital admissions registers of the city’s Department of Health and Mental Hygiene |
| Gang homicide109 | All cases in which either the victim or the offender in the homicide is identified as a gang member | City police department datasets |
| Gang homicides & gang membership87  | Gang homicides: The proportion of all homicides in a given city and year classified as gang-relatedGang membership: Average gang membership for each city in the sample over 2, 4-year periods | National Youth Gangs Survey |
| Gang violence110 | Gang concentration: Count of gang members within each neighborhood | City police department gang-intelligence data |
| Gang homicides & gang membership87  | Gang homicides: The proportion of all homicides in a given city and year classified as gang-relatedGang membership: Average gang membership for each city in the sample over 2, 4-year periods | National Youth Gangs Survey |
| Gang violence111 | Gang network membership: Number of ties between individuals from all situations in which two or more individuals were observed in each other’s presence by the police and recorded in Field Intelligence Observation data | City police data |
| Gang violence112 | Violent acts in which police identified the victim and offender as known gang members, and homicides and shootings that occurred between unique gangs or gang sub-groups; excluding acts of violence committed between members of the same gang | City police data |
| Gunshot injury111 | Whether or not an individual was the victim of either a fatal or non-fatal gunshot wound | City police data |
| Hate crime113 | Index of 3 years of hate crime data: Threats, harassment, assault or assault and battery, and assault or assault and battery by means of a dangerous weapon | City police department community disorders unit data |
| Hate crime114 | Total number of hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation bias in the previous 5 years | FBI’s Uniform Crime Reports |
| Homicide115 | Overall rates and rates of intimate partner, filicide, parricide, and siblicide for each city (most of these crimes were rare) | 2000 Census File SF 3 and FBI’s Uniform Crime Report’s Supplemental Homicide Report |
| Homicide62 | Victimization rate for each racial/ethnic group for each metropolitan area and number of homicide deaths by race/ethnic group and MSA of occurrence/ total race/ethnic population by five-year age groups for each MSA | U.S. Census |
| Homicide75, 116 | Incident homicide rate: Multi-year aggregated counts of homicide geocoded to match neighborhood clusters in which events occurred;Homicide victimization: Count of causes of death due to injuries inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill, by any means geocoded based on home residence of the victim | City police department data; Vital Statistics data; County coroner office |
| Homicide117  | Mean per census tract of gang homicides; non-gang homicides; robbery-related homicides; intimate homicides; drug-involved homicides | City police department data & Neighborhood Change Database [NCDB]  |
| Homicide118 | Victim characteristics: Gender (1 = female; 0 = male); Race (1 = white victim; 0 = non-white victim); Age (victim under 10 years of age, victim aged 65 and over, and victim aged 11-64 as the reference category); Victim has a prior record for a violent crime (1 = prior record for murder, attempted murder, aggravated assault, sexual assault, assault, or robbery; 0 = no record for such offenses); Victim has a prior record for a non-violent crime (1 = prior record for any property or drug offense [traffic offenses are excluded]; 0 = no record for such offenses) | City police department data |
|  | Incident characteristics: Weapon (contact weapon, other weapon, and firearm as the reference category); Circumstances (felony- related, revenge/retaliation, other circumstances, unknown circumstances, and argument as the reference category); Location (other indoor location, outdoor location, and residence as the reference category)Availability of witnesses: Whether or not a third party was present at the time of the incident (someone other than the suspect or victim)Offender characteristics: Demographic characteristics such as offender gender (1 = female; 0 =male); race (1 = white offender; 0 = non-white offender); Age (continuous variable); multiple offenders (1 = yes; 0 = no); Offender has a prior record for a violent crime (1 = prior record for murder, attempted murder, aggravated assault, sexual assault, assault, or robbery; 0 = no record for such offenses); Offender has a prior record for a non-violent crime (1 = prior record for any property or drug offense [traffic offenses are excluded]; 0 = no record for such offenses); Victim-offender relationship (family, friend/acquaintance, stranger, and intimate partner) as the reference category |  |
| Homicide incident threat119 | Location (inside, outside in the street); Weapon (gun, knife/cutting object, blunt object, personal weapon, other); Victim/offender relationship (domestic, friend, acquaintance, stranger, unknown); Multiple suspects (yes, no); Homicide was sparked by a “threat” against a person’s group or the person’s status within a group (yes, no) | City police department data |
| Intentional injury120 | Number of cases having an ICD-9-CM code in the range of E960-E969, “homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons’’ | State Hospital Discharge data |
| Intimate partner femicide121 | Number of deaths of female by male intimate partners | Wisconsin Violent Death Reporting System (WVDRS) matched with the Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence annual report on DV homicides |
| Intimate partner femicide122 | Homicides of women aged 15 or older classified based on their relationship to the perpetrator | Medical examiner records |
| Juvenile arrests123 | Felony, misdemeanor; petty misdemeanor; violation | Juvenile Justice Information System from State Attorney General’s Office |
| Mortality from homicide124 | Age-adjusted mortality rates standardized to the 1990 US population and expressed as # of deaths per 100,000 persons | National Center for Health Statistics Compressed Mortality File  |
| Neighborhood Crime125 | Index of: Number of robberies, aggravated assaults, rapes, and homicides per 100,000 residents in each county | U.S. Census |
| Non-lethal assaults against police126  | Number of nonlethal assaults against police | FBI Uniform Crime Reports |
| Offending rates127 | Six-year counts of homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and larceny by gender excluding offenders under 10 or 65 and older | FBI Uniform Crime Reports & Supplemental Homicide Report |
| Officer killings126 | Sum of police officers killed over period of nine years regardless of race of offender or victim | FBI Uniform Crime Reports |
| Police use of force128 | Acts that threaten or inflict physical harm on suspects  | Police crime records & in-person interviews with police officers |
| Property crime39, 60 | Total number of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft, number per 100K population, and sum divided by city population then multiplied by 100K | City police department data & U.S. Census; FBI Uniform Crime Report |
| School crime102 | Index of total number of school crimes per 1000 students enrolled in the school year: Assaults, batteries, homicides, robberies, weapons possession, substance abuse, and sex offenses; Suspension/ expulsion rates: Number of expulsions/suspensions per student enrollment per 100 students | State Department of Education |
| Sexually oriented business (SOB) crime density104 | Count of crime incidents within 500 feet (1st buffer zone) to 1,000 feet (2nd buffer zone) of the SOB | City police department, Louisville/Jefferson County Information Consortium (LOJIC) & U.S. Census  |
| Youth violence123 | Non-fatal injuries from assaults (rate per 1K) for youth ages 10-19 | External causes of injury codes retrieved from state department of health |
| Violence and victimization129 | Index of average, annual, zip code rates of homicide and calls for service to police per capita: assault with a deadly weapon, arson, attack, battery, bomb, burglary, child abuse, dispute, explosion, kidnapping, murder, prowler or a neighbor reporting an open window or door, robbery, screaming, shots fired, theft, and vandalism  | State Department of Health and Human Services & city police department data |
| Violent and firearm-related crime130  | Violent and firearm-related crimes (VFC): Number of VFC handguns per 1000 gun years of exposure; Time to crime: Median time between the traced guns’ sales and their recoveries by police | State Department of Justice (CDOJ) & ATF (Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives)  |
| Violent crime131, 132 | Aggravated assault; non-aggravated assault; drive-by shooting; homicide; kidnapping; rape; robbery; and sexual offenses | City police department data |
| Violent crime133 | Index of total number divided by each city’s population and multiplied by 100K of: Aggravated assault, homicide, forcible rape, and robbery | FBI Uniform Crime Reports |
| Violent crime density134 | Index of number of crimes within ½ mile of the perimeter of the target area plotted on a map: Fighting, shooting, stabbing, murder, domestic violence, gang-related activity, robbery, and sex crimes: rape, sexual abuse, molestation | Daily newspaper police blotters (with confirmation by the city police department) were used to measure crime. |
| Violent crime & violence uncertainty135 | Index of violent crime: Tract-level counts of assault, homicide, rape, and robbery with a deadly weapon;Violence uncertainty: Residual change score for tract-level violence (regressing the six-month violent crime rate per tract on the previous six-month violence crime rate per tract) | City police department data & U.S. Census |
| Violent injury136 | Index of violent injury: Injury coded by paramedics for where an assault occurred, including rape, fight/brawl, shooting, or stabbing | City Ambulance Authority  |
| Intentional injury-related ambulance pickups136 | Rate of intentional injury-related ambulance pickups: Average number of injury-related ambulance pickups per month for each census tract per 1,000 populations in the specified time period | City Ambulance Authority  |
| Violent victimization137 | Sum of all outpatient hospitalizations for injuries coded as assaults for adolescents aged 10–17 and adolescents and young adults aged 15–24 over a 3-year period | Hospital data |
| Youth homicide offenses87 | Youth homicide offenses: Homicide rate per 100 000 for offenders aged 13–17 and aged 18–24 included both men and women | U.S. Department of Justice’s Supplemental Homicide Report  |

96. Melzer-Lange MD, Van Thatcher CD, Liu J, Zhu S. Urban community characteristics and adolescent assault victims. WMJ. 2007;106:394-6.

97. Gruenewald PJ, Freisthler B, Remer L, Lascala EA, Treno A. Ecological models of alcohol outlets and violent assaults: crime potentials and geospatial analysis. Addiction. 2006;101:666-77.

98. Grattet R. The Urban Ecology of Bias Crime: A Study of Disorganized and Defended Neighborhoods. Social Problems. 2009;56:132-50. (in English).

99. Lee MT, Martinez R. Social Disorganization Revisited: Mapping the Recent Immigration and Black Homicide Relationship in Northern Miami. Sociological Focus. 2002;35:363-80. (in English).

100. Weissman AM, Jogerst GJ, Dawson JD. Community Characteristics Associated with Child Abuse in Iowa. Child Abuse & Neglect. 2003;27:1145-59. (in English).

101. Mustaine EE, Tewksbury R, Huff-Corzine L, Corzine J, Marshall H. Community characteristics and child sexual assault: Social disorganization and age. Journal of Criminal Justice. 2014;42:173-83.

102. Limbos MA, Casteel C. Schools and neighborhoods: organizational and environmental factors associated with crime in secondary schools. Journal of School Health. 2008;78:539-44; quiz 69-71.

103. Jeffrey J, Sternfeld I, Tager I. The association between childhood asthma and community violence, Los Angeles County, 2000. Public Health Reports. 2006;121:720-8.

104. McCord ES, Tewksbury R. Does the Presence of Sexually Oriented Businesses Relate to Increased Levels of Crime? An Examination Using Spatial Analyses. Crime & Delinquency. 2013;59:1108-25. (in English).

105. Messer LC, Kaufman JS, Dole N, Herring A, Laraia BA. Violent crime exposure classification and adverse birth outcomes: a geographically-defined cohort study. International Journal of Health Geographics [Electronic Resource]. 2006;5:22.

106. Papachristos AV, Wildeman C. Network exposure and homicide victimization in an African American community. American journal of public health. 2014;104:143-50.

107. Milam A, Furr-Holden C, Leaf P. Perceived school and neighborhood safety, neighborhood violence and academic achievement in urban school children. The Urban Review. 2010;42:458-67.

108. Logan TK, Shannon L, Walker R. Protective orders in rural and urban areas: a multiple perspective study. Violence Against Women. 2005;11:876-911.

109. Papachristos ANB. Murder by Structure: Dominance Relations and the Social Structure of Gang Homicide. American Journal of Sociology. 2009;115:74-128. (in English).

110. Katz CM, Schnebly SM. Neighborhood variation in gang member concentrations. Crime & Delinquency. 2011;57:377-407.

111. Papachristos AV, Braga AA, Hureau DM. Social networks and the risk of gunshot injury. Journal of urban health : bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine. 2012;89:992-1003.

112. Papachristos AV, Hureau DM, Braga AA. The Corner and the Crew: The Influence of Geography and Social Networks on Gang Violence. American Sociological Review. 2013;78:417-47. (in English).

113. Duncan DT, Hatzenbuehler ML, Johnson RM. Neighborhood-level LGBT hate crimes and current illicit drug use among sexual minority youth. Drug and Alcohol Dependence. 2014;135:65-70.

114. Spring AL. Declining Segregation of Same-Sex Partners: Evidence from Census 2000 and 2010. Population Research and Policy Review. 2013;32:687-716. (in English).

115. Diem C, Pizarro JM. Social Structure and Family Homicides. Journal of Family Violence. 2010;25:521-32. (in English).

116. Robinson PL, Boscardin WJ, George SM, Teklehaimanot S, Heslin KC, Bluthenthal RN. The effect of urban street gang densities on small area homicide incidence in a large metropolitan county, 1994-2002. Journal of Urban Health. 2009;86:511-23.

117. Mares D. Social Disorganization and Gang Homicides in Chicago: A Neighborhood Level Comparison of Disaggregated Homicides. Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice. 2010;8:38-57. (in English).

118. Regoeczi WC, Jarvis JP. Beyond the Social Production of Homicide Rates: Extending Social Disorganization Theory to Explain Homicide Case Outcomes. Justice Quarterly. 2013;30:983-1014. (in English).

119. Pizarro JM, McGloin JM. Explaining gang homicides in Newark, New Jersey: Collective behavior or social disorganization? Journal of Criminal Justice. 2006;34:195-207.

120. Fabio A, Li W, Strotmeyer S, Branas CC. Racial segregation and county level intentional injury in Pennsylvania: analysis of hospital discharge data for 1997-1999. Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health. 2004;58:346-51.

121. Beyer KM, Layde PM, Hamberger LK, Laud PW. Characteristics of the residential neighborhood environment differentiate intimate partner femicide in urban versus rural settings. Journal of Rural Health. 2013;29:281-93.

122. Frye V, Wilt S. Femicide and social disorganization. Violence Against Women. 2001;7:335-51.

123. Sugimoto-Matsuda JJ, Hishinuma ES, Momohara CB, Rehuher D, Soli FM, Bautista RP, et al. Monitoring the multi-faceted problem of youth violence: the Asian/Pacific Islander Youth Violence Prevention Center's surveillance system. Journal of Community Health. 2012;37:1015-25.

124. Galea S, Karpati A, Kennedy B. Social Capital and Violence in the United States, 1974-1993. Social Science and Medicine. 2002;55:1373-83. (in English).

125. Barnes JC, Jacobs BA. Genetic Risk for Violent Behavior and Environmental Exposure to Disadvantage and Violent Crime: The Case for Gene-Environment Interaction. Journal of Interpersonal Violence. 2013;28:92-120. (in English).

126. Jacobs D, Carmichael JT. Subordination and Violence against State Control Agents: Testing Political Explanations for Lethal Assaults against the Police. Social Forces. 2002;80:1223-51. (in English).

127. Steffensmeier DJ, Haynie DL. Gender, Structural Disadvantage, and Urban Crime: Do Macrosocial Variables also Explain Female Offending Rates? Criminology. 2000;38:403-38. (in English).

128. Terrill W, Reisig MD. Neighborhood Context and Police Use of Force. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency. 2003;40:291-321. (in English).

129. Jacobson JO. Do drug treatment facilities increase clients' exposure to potential neighborhood-level triggers for relapse? A small-area assessment of a large, public treatment system. Journal of Urban Health. 2006;83:150-61.

130. Wintemute GJ, Cook PJ, Wright MA. Risk factors among handgun retailers for frequent and disproportionate sales of guns used in violent and firearm related crimes. Injury Prevention. 2005;11:357-63.

131. Olson CP, Laurikkala MK, Huff-Corzine L, Corzine J. Immigration and violent crime: Citizenship status and social disorganization. Homicide Studies: An Interdisciplinary & International Journal. 2009;13:227-41.

132. Yang S-M. Assessing the spatial–temporal relationship between disorder and violence. Journal of Quantitative Criminology. 2010;26:139-63.

133. Zhao JS, Scheider MC, Thurman Q. Funding community policing to reduce crime: have cops grants made a difference? Criminology & Public Policy. 2002;2:7-32. (in English).

134. Gomez JE, Johnson BA, Selva M, Sallis JF. Violent crime and outdoor physical activity among inner-city youth. Preventive Medicine. 2004;39:876-81.

135. Kane RJ. The ecology of unhealthy places: Violence, birthweight, and the importance of territoriality in structurally disadvantaged communities. Social Science and Medicine. 2011;73:1585-92.

136. Masho SW, Bishop DL, Edmonds T, Farrell AD. Using surveillance data to inform community action: the effect of alcohol sale restrictions on intentional injury-related ambulance pickups. Prevention Science. 2014;15:22-30.

137. Kaylen MT, Pridemore WA. A reassessment of the association between social disorganization and youth violence in rural areas. Social Science Quarterly. 2011;92:978-1001.

1. Multiple indicators that represent some form of an index are formatted with the prefix “index of”; constructs that are represented by multiple sub-constructs/indices are underlined and separated by semi-colons; otherwise multiple indicators that are not part of an index are separated by commas. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. The indicator can be found using other publicly available data sources (e.g., FBI Uniform Crime Reports, city police department data, newspaper crime blotters). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
3. The indicator can be found using other publicly available data sources (i.e., FBI Uniform Crime Report). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)