#### **Supplemental Digital Content**

#### **TABLE 8: POOR NEIGHBORHOOD SUPPORT AND COHESION**

| **Construct** | **Indicators[[1]](#endnote-1)** | **Data Source** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Disorder incidents147 | Index of: Counts of calls for service to respond to shots fired, disorder, fight, harassment, loud noise, and suspicious person or activity | Police Department data |
| Neighborhood deterioration147 | Index of: Physical deterioration: e.g., Abandoned or unkempt housing; and  Incivilities: e.g., Litter and vandalism; and  Vulnerability: e.g., Dark and empty streets; and  Territoriality: e.g., Decorating one’s yard or putting one’s name on a door; and  Defensible space: e.g., Adequate lighting, surveillance opportunities, and barriers to entry | Environmental (observational) survey instrument |
| Neighborhood dilapidation102 | Index of: Visible graffiti, painted over graffiti, litter, cleanliness, dilapidated buildings, and dilapidated streets and sidewalks | Neighborhood Environmental Survey |
| Neighborhood physical disorganization148 | Physical decay measured as a ﬁve-item scale capturing deterioration and abandonment of residential, commercial, and recreational buildings on a block face | Systematic Social Observation using rater assessments |
| Physical disorder45 | Nine-item scale of the extent of graffiti, litter, abandoned cars, broken glass, and other similar types of negative neighborhood contamination | Systematic Social Observation using rater assessments |
| Physical disorder149 | Sum of the presence (1) or absence (0) of graffiti, beer or liquor cans or bottles, cigarette butts, litter or broken glass, and abandoned cars | Block observation log (shortened version of the Systematic Social Observation) |
| Population instability150 | Index of: Population density, proportion attached/multi-unit housing, and proportion mobile | U.S. Census |
| Residential instability145 | Proportion of owned homes sold in a year (Number of home sales transactions/Number of owner occupied units) | Dataquick/CoreLogic; U.S. Census |
| Residential instability60 | Index of: Percentage of owner-occupied homes, Percentage of residents living in the same residence than they had 5 years before, Average length of residence | U.S. Census |
| Social and physical disorder151 | Index of housing damage: Boarded door, holes in walls, roof damage, chimney damage, foundation damage, entry damage, door damage, peeling paint, fire damage, condemned, boarded windows, broken windows;  Index of security measures: Block-level proportion of security bars, barbed wire, no trespassing signs, beware of dog signs, security signs, and fencing;  Index of nuisances: Shopping carts, total drug paraphernalia, inoperable car, food garbage, dog waste, tree debris, discarded furniture, discarded appliances, large trash, batteries, condoms, fallen wire, broken manhole cover, uncovered drain, cigarette butts, alcohol container, clothes, baby diapers, construction debris, deep holes, standing water, litter, broken glass, high weeds, graffiti;  Index of property disorder: Cars on lawn, no grass, standing water, litter, garbage, broken glass, discarded furniture, discarded appliances, discarded tires, inoperable vehicle, high weeds | Community Assessment Project (CAP) |
| Social disorganization152 | Unemployment: Percentage of unemployed in civilian labor force;  Racial segregation: Index of racial dissimilarity between whites and African Americans; Residential stability: Percentage owner-occupied housing units;  Divorce: number of divorces per 1K population | U.S. Census |
| Social disorder132 | Index of: Reports of disorderly conduct, noise, alcohol and public drinking, gambling, drug-related offenses (not including large scale drug trafficking), and prostitution | City Police Department |
| Social fragmentation44 | Index of: Percentage of one person households, percentage of households that are one person household renters, percentage of family households (reverse coded), one year residential turnover, five year residential turnover | U.S. Census |
| Tenure status151 | Owner or renter occupied status | Community Assessment Project (CAP) |
| Vacant housing153 | Ratio of vacant housing units to total number of housing units per zip code | U.S. Census, Geolytics |

147. O'Shea TC. Physical Deterioration, Disorder, and Crime. Criminal Justice Policy Review. 2006;17:173-87. (in English).

148. Mair C, Kaplan GA, Everson-Rose SA. Are there hopeless neighborhoods? An exploration of environmental associations between individual-level feelings of hopelessness and neighborhood characteristics. Health & Place. 2012;18:434-9. (in English).

149. Wei E, Hipwell A, Pardini D, Beyers JM, Loeber R. Block observations of neighbourhood physical disorder are associated with neighbourhood crime, firearm injuries and deaths, and teen births. Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health. 2005;59:904-8.

150. Wilcox P, Quisenberry N, Cabrera DT, Jones S. Busy Places and Broken Windows? Toward Defining the Role of Physical Structure and Process in Community Crime Models. The Sociological Quarterly. 2004;45:185-207. (in English).

151. Messer LC, Maxson P, Miranda ML. The urban built environment and associations with women's psychosocial health. Journal of Urban Health. 2013;90:857-71.

152. Roberts A. The influences of incident and contextual characteristics on crime clearance of nonlethal violence: A multilevel event history analysis. Journal of Criminal Justice. 2008;36:61-71. (in English).

153. Abrams LS, Freisthler B. A spatial analysis of risks and resources for reentry youth in Los Angeles County. Journal of the Society for Social Work and Research. 2010;1:41-55.

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)