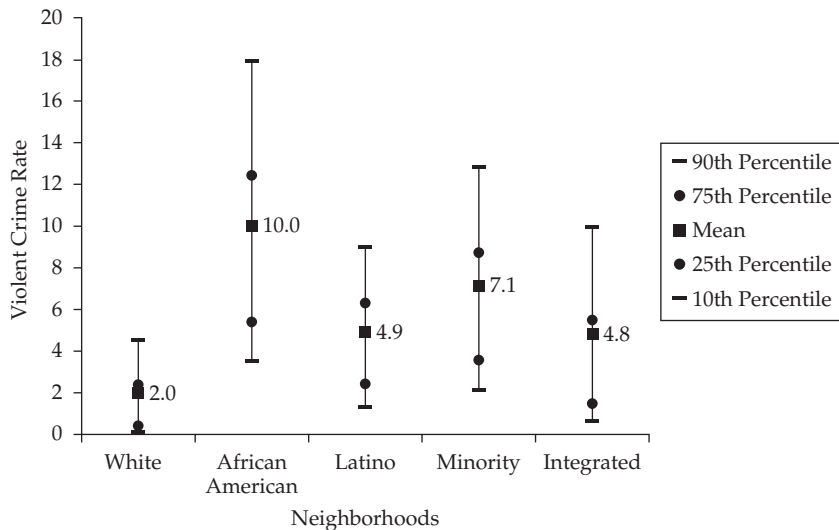
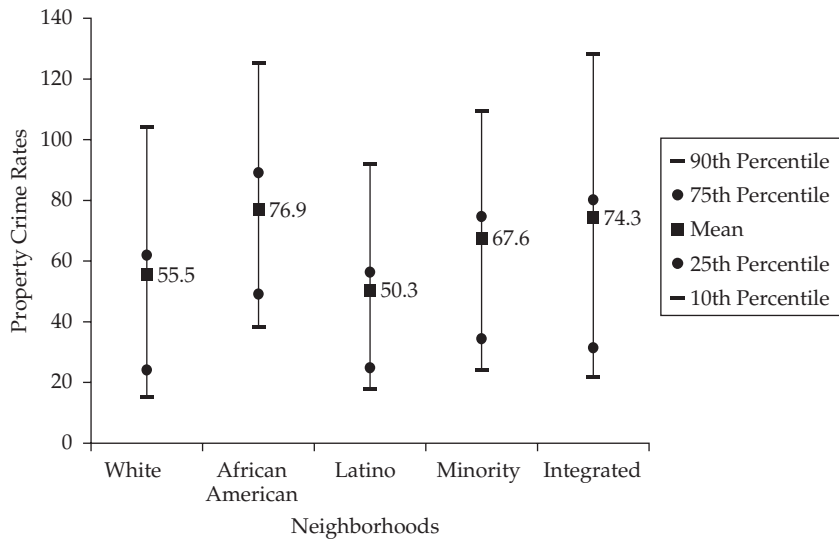


**Figure 2.1 Violent Crime Rates for Neighborhoods of Different Colors**



Source: National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

**Figure 2.2 Property Crime Rates for Neighborhoods of Different Colors**



Source: National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

**Figure 2.3**      **Cities in the National Neighborhood Crime Study**

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*Source:* ESRI (2006).

**Table 2.1 Mean Values for Selected Characteristics of U.S. Cities with Populations over 100,000 and NNCS Sample Cities, 2000**

Characteristic	All Large U.S. Cities	NNCS Cities
Index crime rate per 100,000	6,104.4	6,374.5
Black-white segregation	43.9%	47.5%
Poverty rate	15.1	15.4
Percentage white	53.9	54.8
Percentage African American	17.4	18.6
Percentage Latino	19.8	19.1
Region		
Northeast-Midwest	28.2	36.3
South	32.7	35.2
West	39.2	28.6

*Source:* Authors' calculations based on data from the National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010), the 2000 census (U.S. Bureau of the Census 2007), Federal Bureau of Investigation (2001), and the Lewis Mumford Center for Comparative Urban and Regional Research (2009).

# Appendix

**Table 2A.1      Cities Included in the National Neighborhood Crime Study**

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Akron, Ohio	Louisville, Kentucky
Albuquerque, New Mexico	Madison, Wisconsin
Alexandria, Virginia	McAllen, Texas
Arlington, Texas	Memphis, Tennessee
Aurora, Illinois	Miami, Florida
Austin, Texas	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Boston, Massachusetts	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Buffalo, New York	Naperville, Illinois
Carrollton, Texas	Nashville, Tennessee
Chandler, Arizona	New Haven, Connecticut
Charlotte, North Carolina	Newport News, Virginia
Chicago, Illinois	Norfolk, Virginia
Chula Vista, California	Oakland, California
Cincinnati, Ohio	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Cleveland, Ohio	Ontario, California
Columbus, Ohio	Overland Park, Kansas
Coral Springs, Florida	Pasadena, California
Dallas, Texas	Pasadena, Texas
Dayton, Ohio	Pembroke Pines, Florida
Denver, Colorado	Phoenix, Arizona
Des Moines, Iowa	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Detroit, Michigan	Plano, Texas
Eugene, Oregon	Portland, Oregon
Evansville, Indiana	Rockford, Illinois
Fort Collins, Colorado	San Bernardino, California
Fort Wayne, Indiana	San Diego, California
Fort Worth, Texas	Santa Rosa, California
Fullerton, California	Seattle, Washington
Garden Grove, California	Simi Valley, California
Glendale, Arizona	St. Louis, Missouri
Hampton, Virginia	St. Petersburg, Florida
Hartford, Connecticut	Stamford, Connecticut
Hialeah, Florida	Sterling Heights, Michigan
Houston, Texas	Tampa, Florida
Inglewood, California	Tempe, Arizona
Irving, Texas	Toledo, Ohio
Jacksonville, Florida	Topeka, Kansas
Kansas City, Missouri	Tucson, Arizona
Knoxville, Tennessee	Virginia Beach, Virginia
Lexington, Kentucky	Waco, Texas
Lincoln, Nebraska	Washington, D.C.
Livonia, Michigan	Waterbury, Connecticut
Long Beach, California	Worcester, Massachusetts
Los Angeles, California	

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*Source:* National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

**Table 2A.2 Operationalizations of Variables**

Variables	Operationalizations
Dependent variable	
Violent crimes	Three-year (1999 to 2001) average number of homicides and robberies per 1,000 tract population
Property crimes	Three-year (1999 to 2001) average number of burglaries, larcenies, and motor vehicle thefts per 1,000 tract population
Independent variables	
Tract level (N = 8,931)	
Neighborhood ethno-racial composition	Dummy variables for type of area White neighborhood, 1 = 70% or more non-Latino white (else = 0) (reference) African American neighborhood, 1 = 70% or more non-Latino black (else = 0) Latino neighborhood, 1 = 70% or more Latino (else = 0) Minority neighborhood, 1 = 70% or more Latinos and non-Latino blacks (else = 0) Integrated neighborhood, 1 = any other race-ethnic combination (else = 0)
Residential instability ( $\alpha = .69$ )	Average of the standard scores for two variables Percentage of occupied housing units that are renter-occupied Percentage of population age five and over who lived in a different residence in 1995
Residential loans	Total dollar amount of loans issued in 2000 (in thousands of dollars)
Immigrant prevalence ( $\alpha = .96$ )	Average of the standard scores of the following three variables Percentage of the total population that is foreign-born Percentage of the total population that is foreign-born and arrived in the United States in 1990 or later Percentage of households in which no one age fourteen or over speaks English well

*(Table continues on p. 48.)*

**Table 2A.2** *Continued*

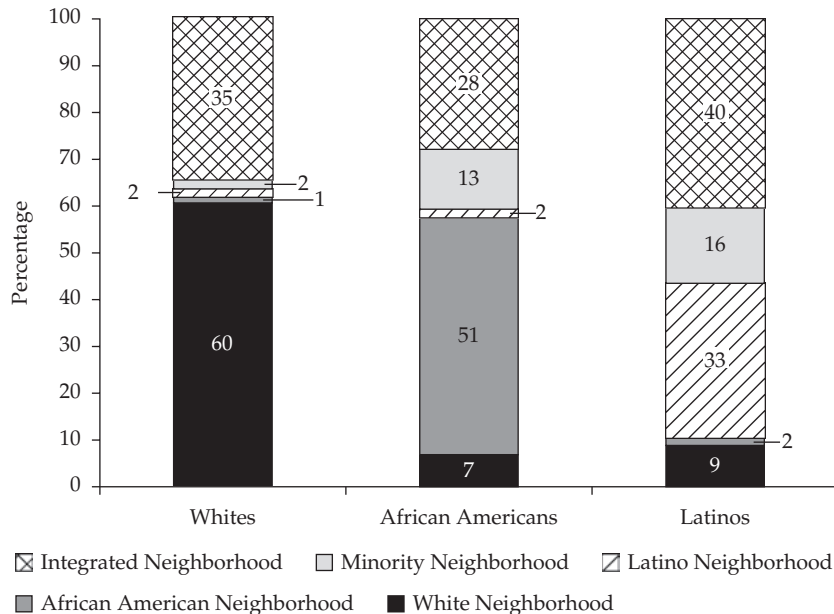
Variables	Operationalizations
Disadvantage ( $\alpha = .93$ )	<p>Average of the standard scores for six variables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of population age sixteen to sixty-four who are unemployed or out of the labor force (joblessness)</li> <li>Percentage of employed civilian population age sixteen and over working in professional or managerial occupations (reverse-coded in index)</li> <li>Percentage of population age twenty-five and over who are college graduates (reverse-coded in index)</li> <li>Percentage of households that are female-headed families</li> <li>Percentage of employed civilian population age sixteen and over employed in the six occupational categories with the lowest average incomes (low-wage jobs)</li> <li>Percentage of population that is below the poverty line</li> </ul>
Percentage of young males City level ( $N = 87$ )	Percentage of the population that is male and age fifteen to thirty-four
Segregation	Index of Dissimilarity across census tracts within the city between non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks
Disadvantage ( $\alpha = .95$ )	<p>Average of the standard scores for six variables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of population age sixteen to sixty-four who are unemployed or out of the labor force (joblessness)</li> </ul>

	Percentage of employed civilian population age sixteen and over working in professional or managerial occupations (reverse-coded in index)
	Percentage of population age twenty-five and over who are college graduates (reverse-coded in index)
	Percentage of households that are female-headed families
	Percentage of employed civilian population age sixteen and over employed in the six occupational categories with the lowest average incomes (low-wage jobs)
	Percentage of population that is below the poverty line
Manufacturing jobs	Percentage of employed civilian population age sixteen and over working in a manufacturing industry
Population	Total city population
Percentage African American	Percentage of the population that is non-Latino black
Percentage movers	Percentage of the population age five and over who lived in a different residence in 1995
Percentage foreign-born	Percentage of the population that is foreign-born
Percentage young males	Percentage of the population that is male and age fifteen to thirty-four
South	1 = South (0 if else)
West	1 = West (0 if else)

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*Source:* National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

**Figure 3.1 Whites, African Americans, and Latinos Living in Each of the Five Ethno-Racial Neighborhood Types**

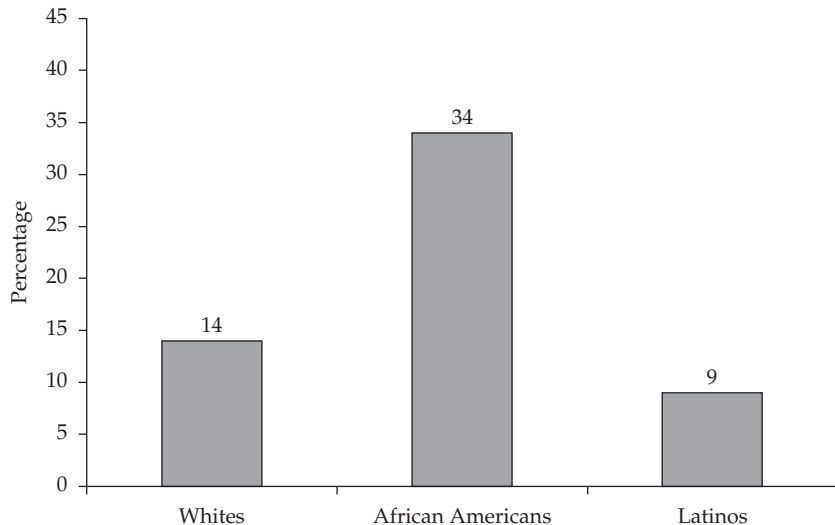


Source: National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).



**Figure 3.2 Whites, African Americans, and Latinos in Neighborhoods with 90 Percent or More of the Same Race-Ethnicity**

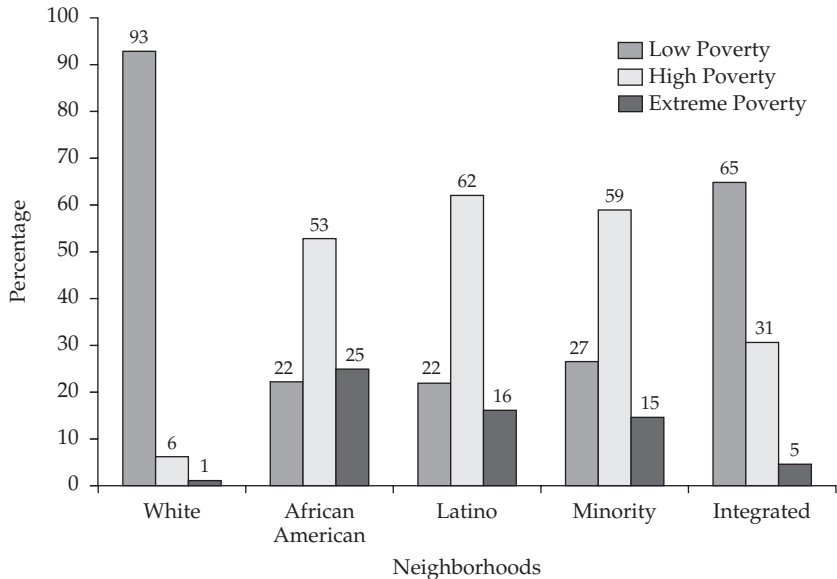
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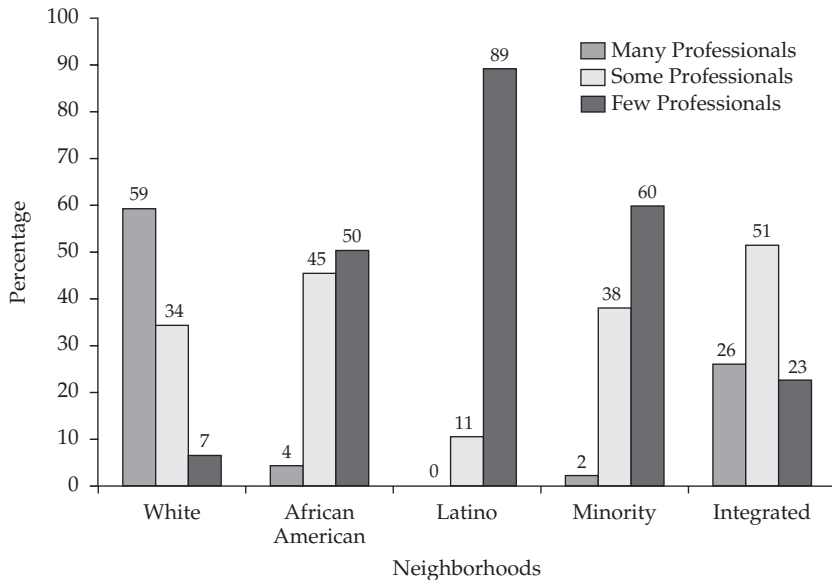
Source: National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

**Figure 3.3** Neighborhood Types with Varying Levels of Poverty



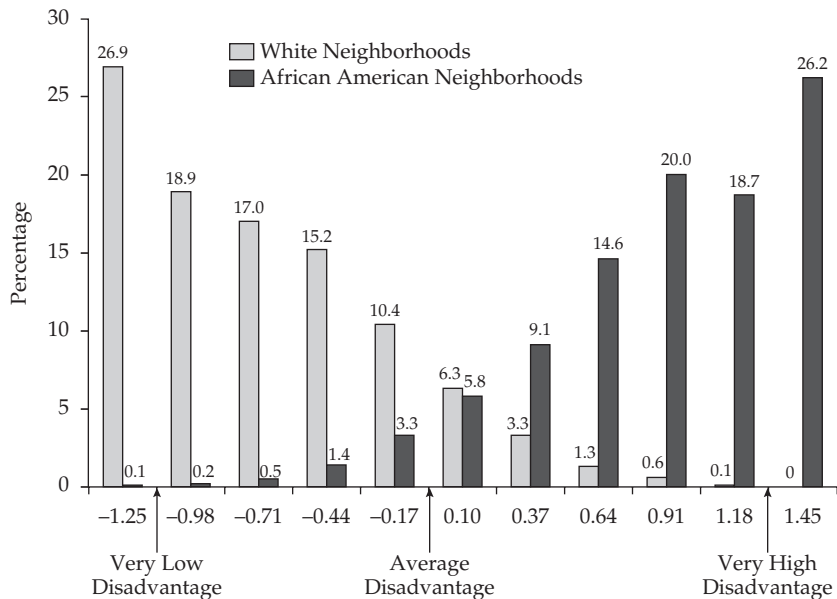
Source: National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

**Figure 3.4** Neighborhood Types with Varying Levels of Professional Workers



Source: National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

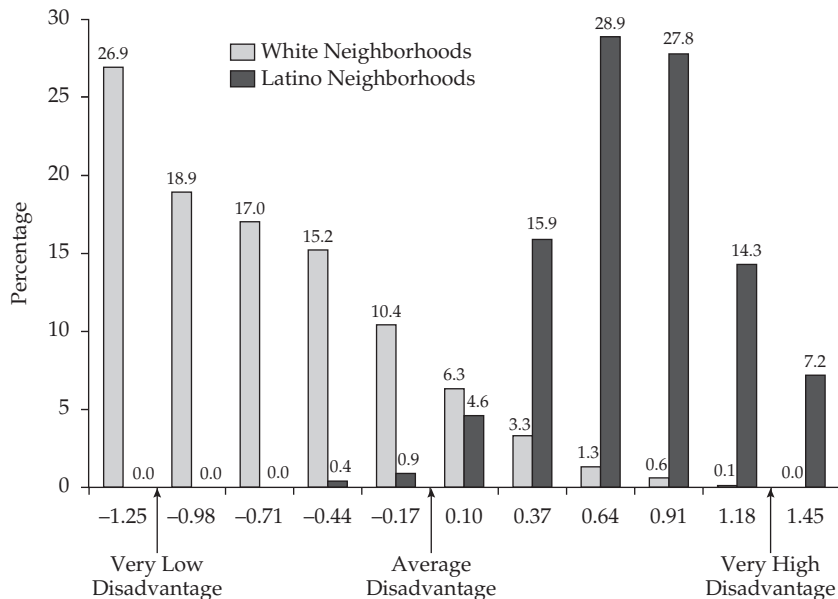
**Figure 3.5 Disadvantage Distributions for White and African American Neighborhoods**



*Source:* National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

*Note:* Disadvantage Index values represent the midpoint of equal-size categories.

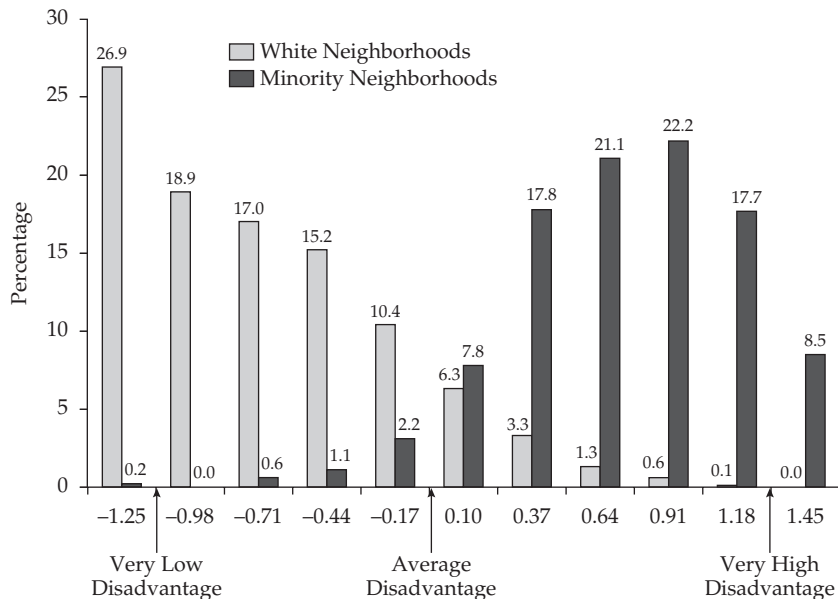
**Figure 3.6 Disadvantage Distributions for White and Latino Neighborhoods**



Source: National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

Note: Disadvantage Index values represent the midpoint of equal-size categories.

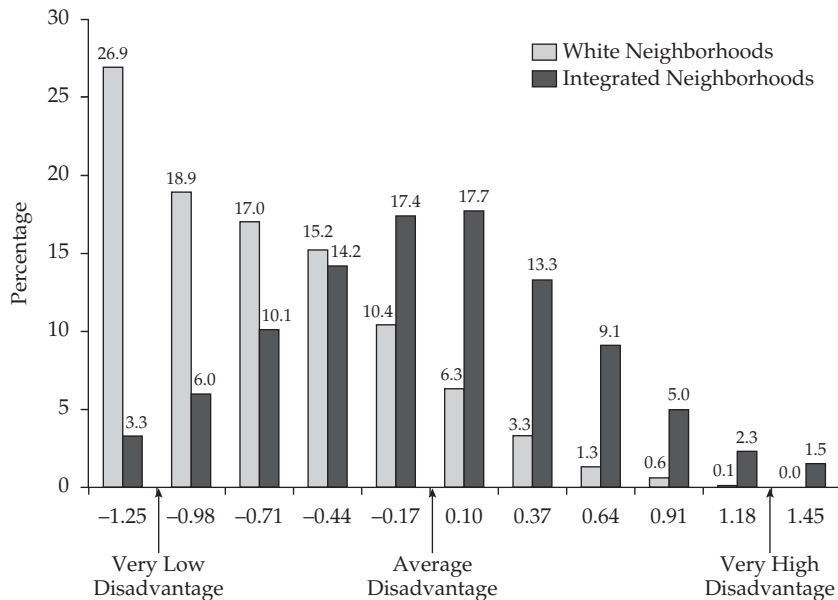
**Figure 3.7 Disadvantage Distributions for White and Minority Neighborhoods**



Source: National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

Note: Disadvantage Index values represent the midpoint of equal-size categories.

**Figure 3.8 Disadvantage Distributions for White and Integrated Neighborhoods**



Source: National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

Note: Disadvantage Index values represent the midpoint of equal-size categories.

**Table 3.1 Mean Values for Socioeconomic Variables for Neighborhoods of Different Colors**

Neighborhood Characteristic	White Areas	African American Areas	Latino Areas	Minority Areas	Integrated Areas
Poverty	8.6%	31.7%	28.9%	28.3%	17.9%
Joblessness	23.5	47.8	47.1	45.0	32.4
Low-wage jobs	12.2	26.3	25.1	25.1	18.4
Female-headed families	8.6	35.7	18.6	24.8	14.7
Professional workers	44.2	21.2	13.1	18.9	31.6
College graduates	39.8	9.9	6.7	10.2	24.4
Number of cases	3,115	1,467	679	645	3,025

*Source:* National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).



**Table 3.2**      **Number of Extreme Disadvantages for Neighborhoods of Different Colors**

Neighborhood Color	None	Only One	Two or Three	Four or More
White areas	88.9%	4.6%	5.5%	1.0%
African American areas	2.8	12.3	28.6	56.4
Latino areas	3.2	3.8	41.5	51.4
Minority areas	5.9	15.0	31.5	47.6
Integrated areas	56.4	16.5	18.4	8.7

*Source:* National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

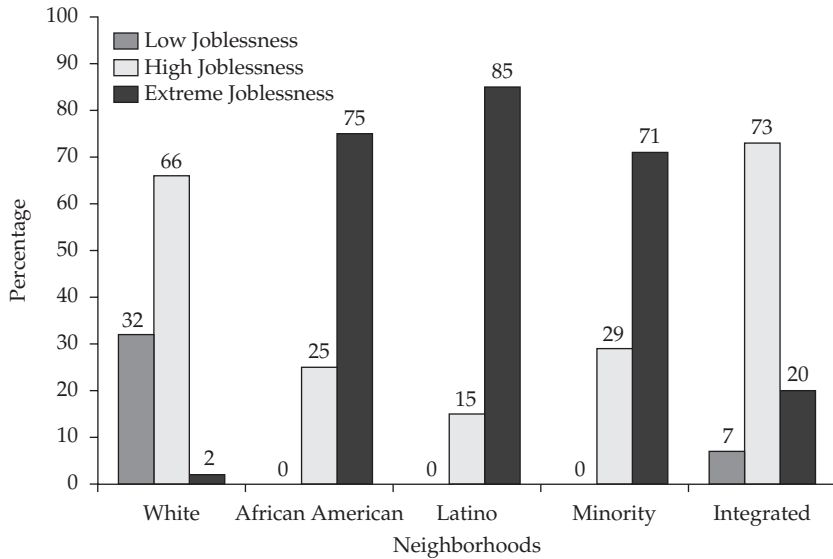
**Table 3.3 Mean Values of Residential Instability and Immigrant Characteristics for Neighborhoods of Different Colors**

Neighborhood Characteristic	White Areas	African American Areas	Latino Areas	Minority Areas	Integrated Areas
Residential instability	-.248	-.228	.181	.201	.282
Percentage renters	36.1	55.2	60.8	59.8	54.4
Percentage movers	51.6	41.4	49.8	50.9	56.3
Residential loans (in thousands of dollars)	22,073	4,919	6,485	9,340	14,003
Immigrant characteristics	-.464	-.720	1.934	.630	.259
Percentage foreign-born	8.8	2.8	47.9	26.9	21.3
Percentage recent immigrant	3.7	1.3	21.5	12.5	10.2
Percentage linguistically isolated	2.4	1.3	31.6	14.7	9.4

Source: National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

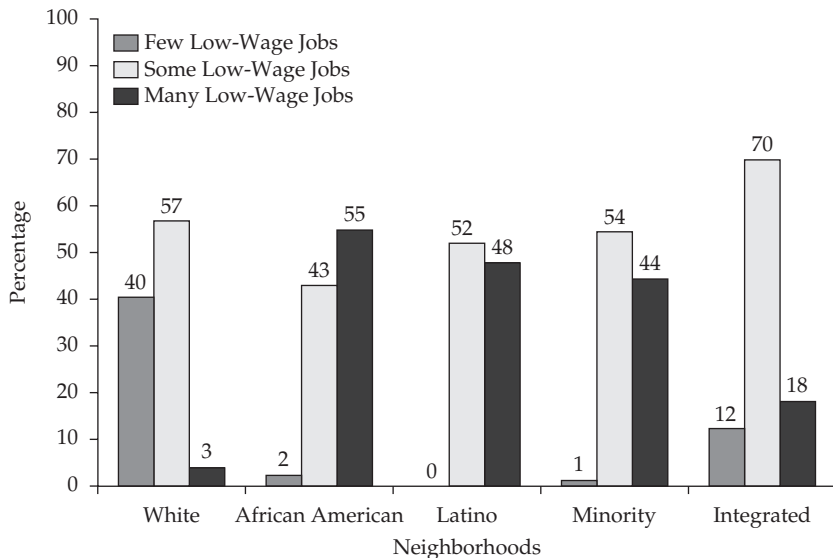
# Appendix

**Figure 3A.1 Neighborhood Types by Levels of Joblessness**



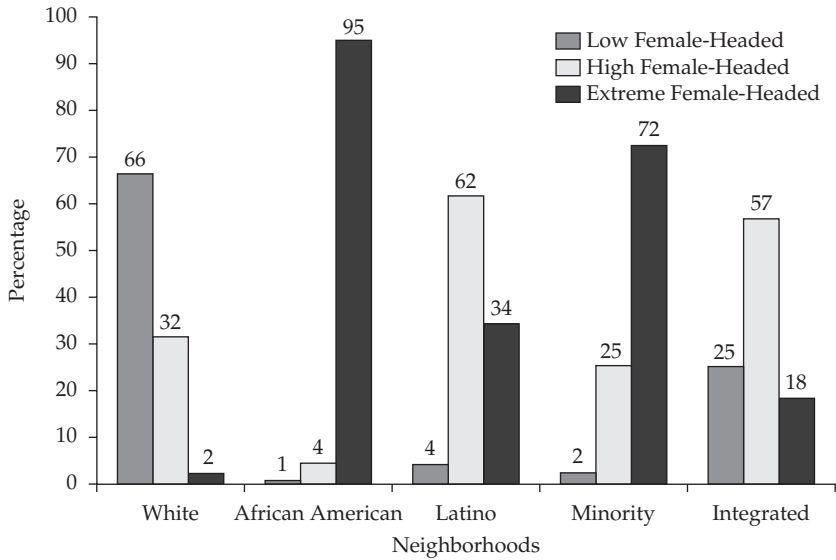
Source: National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

**Figure 3A.2 Neighborhood Types with Varying Levels of Low-Wage Jobs**



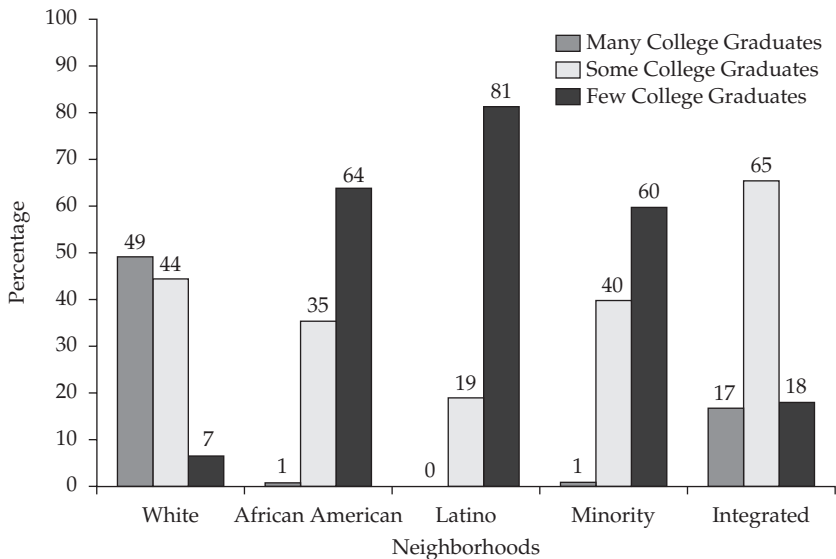
Source: National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

**Figure 3A.3 Neighborhood Types with Varying Levels of Female-Headed Families**



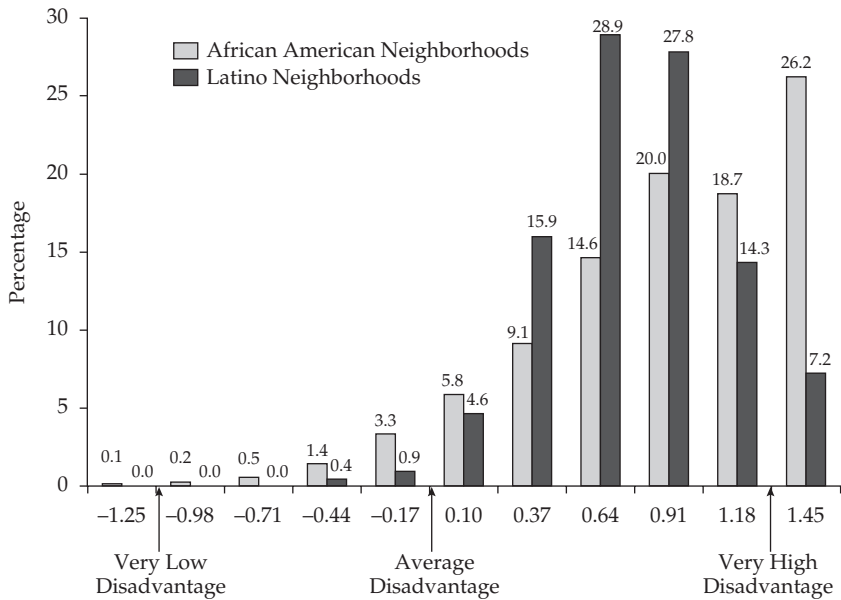
Source: National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

**Figure 3A.4 Neighborhood Types with Varying Levels of College Graduates**



Source: National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

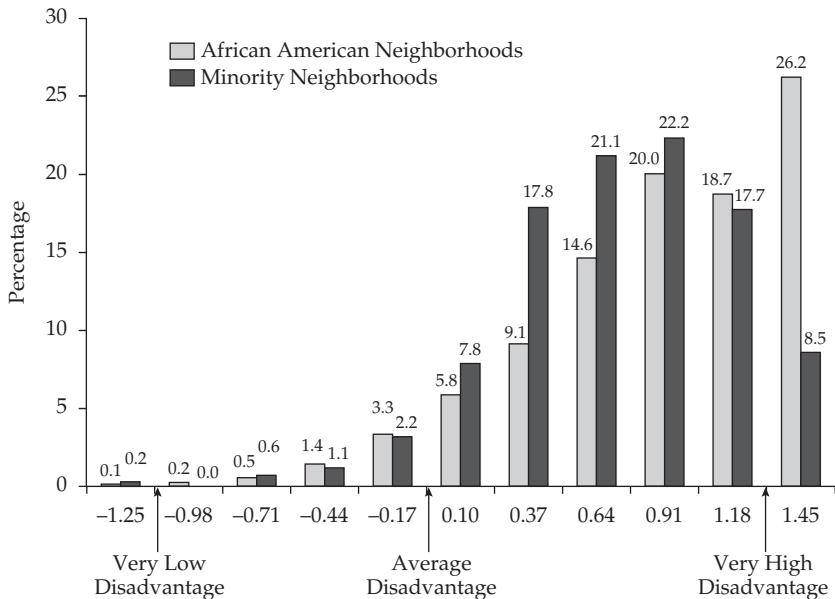
**Figure 3A.5 Disadvantage Distributions for African American and Latino Neighborhoods**



Source: National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

Note: Disadvantage Index values represent the midpoint of equal-size categories.

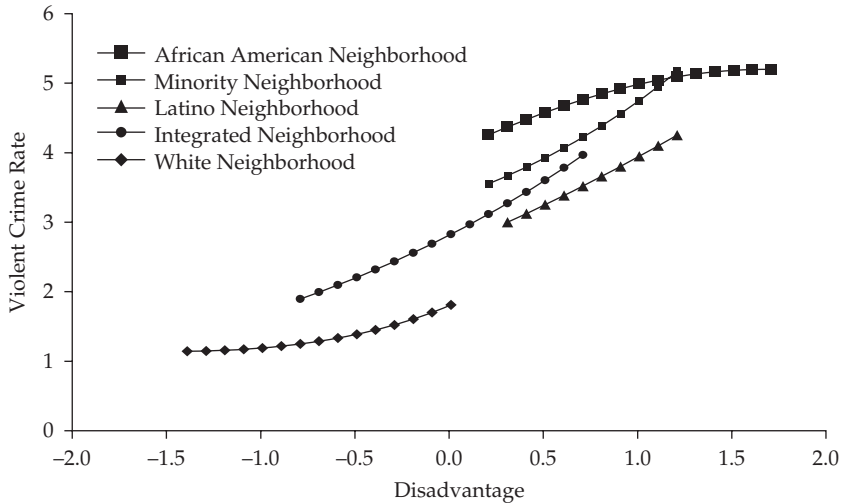
**Figure 3A.6 Disadvantage Distributions for African American and Minority Neighborhoods**



Source: National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

Note: Disadvantage Index values represent the midpoint of equal-size categories.

**Figure 4.1** Predicted Violent Crime Rates for Observed Levels of Disadvantage for Ethno-Racial Neighborhood Types



Source: National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

**Table 4.1 Effects of City and Neighborhood Characteristics on Neighborhood Violent Crime Rates**

Characteristic	Percentage Change in Neighborhood Violence
City conditions	
Segregation	28.9%*
Disadvantage	3.7
Percentage manufacturing	-12.5*
Population size	6.9*
Percentage African American	30.2*
Percentage movers	0.5
Percentage foreign-born	7.1
Percentage young males	1.4
South	-21.7*
West	12.2
Neighborhood conditions	
Percentage young males	2.0
Residential instability	29.8*
Residential loans	-8.8*
Immigration	-11.2*
Disadvantage (at the mean)	58.9*

Source: National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

Note: Values represent the percentage change in the neighborhood violent crime rate for a one-standard-deviation unit change in the characteristic for all variables except South and West. For the region variables, values represent the percentage difference in the neighborhood violent crime rate between the South or West and other areas of the country. Ethno-racial neighborhood type is controlled.

\* $p < .05$



**Table 4.2 Ratios of Violent Crime Rates for African American, Latino, Minority, and Integrated Versus White Neighborhoods**

Accounting For:	African American Area/ White Area	Latino Area/ White Area	Minority Area/ White Area	Integrated Area/ White Area
Baseline model	4.27*	2.49*	3.45*	2.25*
Plus residential instability	3.82*	2.46*	3.12*	2.02*
Plus residential loans	3.28*	2.13*	2.80*	1.92*
Plus immigration	3.26*	2.25*	2.87*	1.95*
Plus disadvantage	1.65*	1.29*	1.53*	1.36*

*Source:* National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

*Note:* The baseline model includes ten city characteristics (segregation, disadvantage, manufacturing, population, percentage African American, percentage recent movers, percentage foreign-born, percentage young males, South, and West) and neighborhood age-sex structure. Shading highlights the substantial degree of change in the violence ratios from the baseline model to the final model that includes neighborhood disadvantage.

\* $p < .05$

**Table 4.3** Effects of City and Neighborhood Characteristics on Neighborhood Property Crime Rates

Characteristic	Percentage Change in Neighborhood Property Crime
City conditions	
Segregation	4.1%
Disadvantage	6.6
Percentage manufacturing	-5.8
City population	4.7
Percentage African American	1.3
Percentage movers	2.2
Percentage foreign-born	-1.5
Percentage young males	1.0
South	-7.5
West	-6.0
Neighborhood conditions	
Percentage young males	1.0
Residential instability	27.2*
Residential loans	-9.4*
Immigration	-14.7*
Disadvantage (at the mean)	15.2*

*Source:* National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

*Note:* Values represent the percentage change in the neighborhood property crime rate for a one-standard-deviation unit change in the characteristic for all variables except South and West. For the region variables, values represent the percentage difference in the neighborhood property crime rate between the South or West and other areas of the country. Ethno-racial neighborhood type is controlled.

\* $p < .05$

**Table 4.4 Ratios of Property Crime Rates for Black, Latino, Minority, and Integrated Versus White Neighborhoods**

Accounting For:	African American Area/ White Area	Latino Area/ White Area	Minority Area/ White Area	Integrated Area/ White Area
Baseline model	1.58*	1.03	1.34*	1.30*
Plus residential instability	1.47*	1.04	1.27*	1.21*
Plus residential loans	1.32*	0.94	1.17*	1.17*
Plus immigration	1.28*	1.20*	1.30*	1.25*
Plus disadvantage	1.10	1.08	1.11*	1.08*

*Source:* National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

*Note:* The baseline model includes ten city characteristics (segregation, disadvantage, manufacturing, population, percentage African American, percentage recent movers, percentage foreign-born, percentage young males, South, and West) and neighborhood age-sex structure. Shading highlights the substantial degree of change in the violence ratios from the baseline model to the final model that includes neighborhood disadvantage.

\* $p < .05$

**Table 4.5 Ratios of Violent Crime Rates for African American, Latino, Minority, and Integrated Versus White Low-Poverty Neighborhoods**

Accounting For:	African American Area/ White Area	Latino Area/ White Area	Minority Area/ White Area	Integrated Area/ White Area
Baseline model	3.26*	1.71*	2.55*	1.76*
Plus residential instability	3.40*	1.90*	2.61*	1.71*
Plus residential loans	3.17*	1.76*	2.45*	1.65*
Plus immigration	3.12*	1.89*	2.54*	1.69*
Plus disadvantage	2.12*	1.39*	1.70*	1.34*

*Source:* National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

*Note:* The baseline model includes ten city characteristics (segregation, disadvantage, manufacturing, population, percentage African American, percentage recent movers, percentage foreign-born, percentage young males, South, and West) and neighborhood age-sex structure. Low poverty is defined as less than 20 percent poor. Shading highlights the substantial degree of change in the violence ratios from the baseline model to the final model that includes neighborhood disadvantage.

\* $p < .05$

**Table 4.6 Ratios of Property Crime Rates for African American, Latino, Minority, and Integrated Versus White Low-Poverty Neighborhoods**

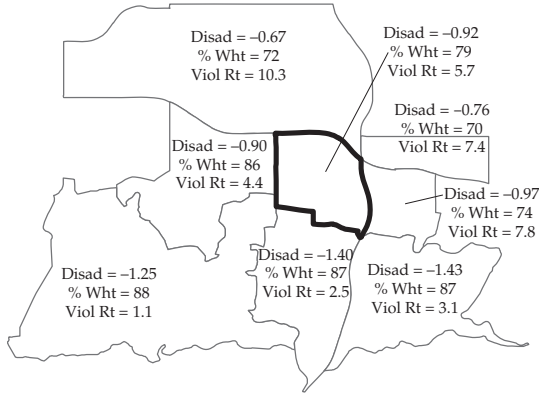
Accounting For:	African American Area/ White Area	Latino Area/ White Area	Minority Area/ White Area	Integrated Area/ White Area
Baseline model	1.42*	0.94	1.24*	1.15*
Plus residential instability	1.49*	1.06	1.28*	1.13*
Plus residential loans	1.40*	0.98	1.21*	1.09*
Plus immigration	1.34*	1.19*	1.33*	1.16*
Plus disadvantage	1.17*	1.06	1.10	1.05

*Source:* National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

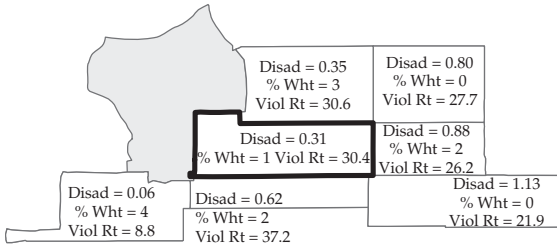
*Note:* The baseline model includes ten city characteristics (segregation, disadvantage, manufacturing, population, percentage African American, percentage recent movers, percentage foreign-born, percentage young males, South, and West) and neighborhood age-sex structure. Low poverty is defined as less than 20 percent poor. Shading highlights the substantial degree of change in the violence ratios from the baseline model to the final model that includes neighborhood disadvantage.

\* $p < .05$

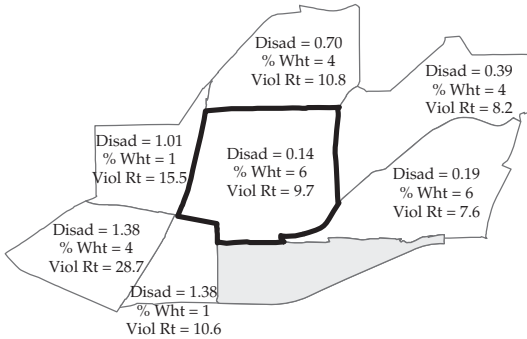
**Figure 5.1 Spatial Census Tract Variable Construction Examples**



**White Tract**  
 Disadvantage -1.05  
 Percentage White 81%  
 Violence Rate 5.2



**African American Tract**  
 Disadvantage 0.64  
 Percentage White 2%  
 Violence Rate 25.4

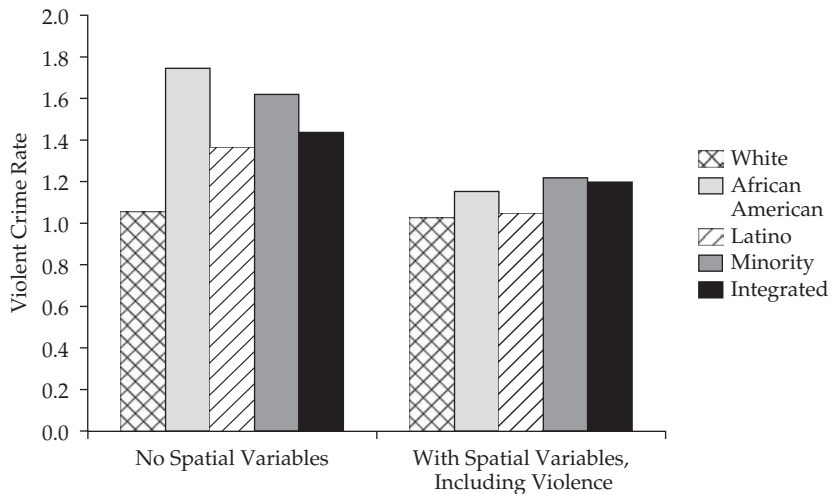


**Latino Tract**  
 Disadvantage 0.84  
 Percentage White 3%  
 Violence Rate 13.57

**Focus Tract**   **Surrounding Tracts**   **Outside Los Angeles**

Source: Authors' compilation based on the 2000 census (U.S. Bureau of the Census 2007) and ESRI (2006).

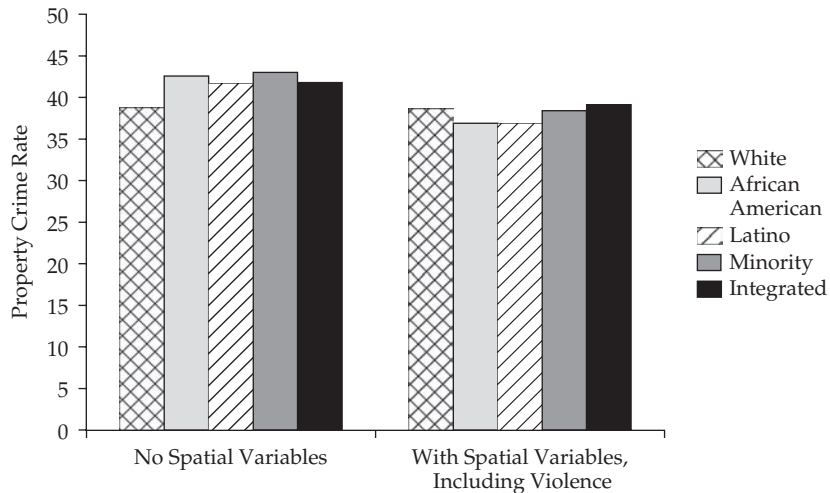
**Figure 5.2** Predicted Rates of Violent Crime for Neighborhoods of Different Colors



*Source:* National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

*Note:* Predicted values hold the city and all other neighborhood characteristics constant at white mean levels.

**Figure 5.3** Predicted Rates of Property Crime for Neighborhoods of Different Colors



*Source:* National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

*Note:* Predicted values hold the city and all other neighborhood characteristics constant at white mean levels.



**Table 5.1 Mean Values for Spatial Variables for Neighborhoods of Different Colors**

Neighborhood Characteristic	White Areas	African American Areas	Latino Areas	Minority Areas	Integrated Areas
Disadvantage	-.582	.820	.641	.562	-.045
Residential instability	-.123	-.193	.150	.097	.160
Residential loans (in thousands of dollars)	\$20,908	\$5,638	\$7,925	\$10,934	\$14,794
Immigrant characteristics	-.375	-.609	1.607	.506	.213
Percentage white	77.16	11.21	13.28	17.81	46.47
Violent crime rate	2.46	10.19	5.50	6.88	4.64
Property crime rate	59.68	83.75	59.03	70.06	71.64

*Source:* National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

**Table 5.2 Ratios of Violent Crime Rates for African American, Latino, Minority, and Integrated Versus White Neighborhoods When Accounting for Single Spatial Neighborhood Characteristics**

Accounting For:	African American Area/White Area	Latino Area/White Area	Minority Area/White Area	Integrated Area/White Area
No spatial variables	1.65*	1.29*	1.53*	1.36*
Spatial residential instability	1.64*	1.31*	1.55*	1.34*
Spatial residential loans	1.60*	1.23*	1.51*	1.34*
Spatial immigration	1.68*	1.27*	1.55*	1.35*
Spatial disadvantage	1.49*	1.16	1.41*	1.30*
Spatial percentage white	1.05	0.91	1.08	1.10
Spatial violent crime rate	1.43*	1.21*	1.42*	1.32*

Source: National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

Note: City variables and all other neighborhood factors are controlled in all models (see table 4.1 for the full list of variables).

\* $p < .05$

**Table 5.3 Ratios of Violent Crime Rates for African American, Latino, Minority, and Integrated Versus White Neighborhoods When Simultaneously Accounting for Sets of Spatial Neighborhood Characteristics**

Accounting For:	African American Area/ White Area	Latino Area/ White Area	Minority Area/ White Area	Integrated Area/ White Area
No spatial variables	1.65*	1.29*	1.53*	1.36*
Plus four spatial variables <sup>a</sup>	1.19*	1.01	1.21*	1.16*
Plus spatial violent crime rate <sup>a</sup>	1.13	1.02	1.19*	1.17*

*Source:* National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

*Note:* City variables and all other neighborhood factors are controlled in all models (see table 4.1 for the full list of variables).

<sup>a</sup>Spatial variables for neighborhood residential instability, residential loans, disadvantage, and percentage white are included.

\* $p < .05$

**Table 5.4 Effects of Neighborhood Internal and Spatial Characteristics on Neighborhood Violent Crime**

Characteristic	Percentage Change in Neighborhood Violence	
	(1)	(2)
Neighborhood conditions		
Young males	0.2%	1.1%
Residential instability	22.2*	18.3*
Residential loans	-6.1*	-6.9*
Immigration	-13.2*	-10.7*
Disadvantage (at the mean)	47.1*	46.4*
Spatial neighborhood conditions		
Spatial residential instability	17.7*	10.0*
Spatial residential loans	-2.9	4.1
Spatial disadvantage	8.3*	1.0
Spatial percentage white	-17.5*	-16.1*
Spatial violent crime rate		25.3*

*Source:* National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

*Note:* Values represent the percentage change in the neighborhood violent crime rate for a one-standard-deviation unit change in the characteristic. The models include ten city characteristics (segregation, disadvantage, manufacturing, population, percentage African American, percentage recent movers, percentage foreign-born, percentage young males, South, and West).

\* $p < .05$

**Table 5.5 Ratios of Property Crime Rates for African American, Latino, Minority, and Integrated Versus White Neighborhoods When Accounting for Single Spatial Neighborhood Characteristics**

Accounting For:	African American Area/ White Area	Latino Area/ White Area	Minority Area/ White Area	Integrated Area/ White Area
No spatial variables	1.10	1.08	1.11*	1.08*
Spatial residential instability	1.10	1.09	1.12*	1.07*
Spatial residential loans	1.07	1.04	1.09	1.06*
Spatial immigration	1.12*	1.06	1.12*	1.07*
Spatial disadvantage	1.01	0.99	1.04	1.04
Spatial percentage white	0.85*	0.88*	0.91*	0.96
Spatial property crime rate	1.07	1.05	1.08	1.07*

Source: National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

Note: City variables and all other neighborhood factors are controlled in all models (see table 4.1 for the full list of variables).

\* $p < .05$

**Table 5.6 Ratios of Property Crime Rates for African American, Latino, Minority, and Integrated Versus White Neighborhoods When Simultaneously Accounting for Sets of Spatial Neighborhood Characteristics**

Accounting For:	African American Area/ White Area	Latino Area/ White Area	Minority Area/ White Area	Integrated Area/ White Area
No spatial variables	1.10	1.08	1.11*	1.08*
Plus four spatial variables <sup>a</sup>	0.97	0.98	1.02	1.02
Plus spatial property crime rate <sup>a</sup>	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.01

*Source:* National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

*Note:* City variables and all other neighborhood factors are controlled in all models (see table 4.1 for the full list of variables).

<sup>a</sup>Spatial lag variables for neighborhood residential instability, residential loans, immigration, disadvantage, and percentage white are included.

\* $p < .05$

**Table 5.7** Effects of Neighborhood Internal and Spatial Characteristics on Neighborhood Property Crime

Characteristic	Percentage Change in Neighborhood Violence	
	(1)	(2)
Neighborhood conditions		
Young males	-0.6%	-0.2%
Residential instability	24.0*	22.3*
Residential loans	-7.1*	-7.3*
Immigration	-14.8*	-14.3*
Disadvantage (at the mean)	5.9*	4.2
Spatial neighborhood conditions		
Spatial residential instability	10.1*	4.0*
Spatial residential loans	-4.3*	-0.6
Spatial immigration	-1.9	0.9
Spatial disadvantage	13.2*	10.7*
Spatial percentage white	-3.8	-4.9*
Spatial property crime rate		1.4*

*Source:* National Neighborhood Crime Study (Peterson and Krivo 2010).

*Note:* Values represent the percentage change in the neighborhood property crime rate for a one-standard-deviation unit change in the characteristic. The models include ten city characteristics (segregation, disadvantage, manufacturing, population, percentage African American, percentage recent movers, percentage foreign-born, percentage young males, South, and West).

\* $p < .05$