

Documentation of Allocation of 2000 Census and 2001-2002 Crime Data to
Philadelphia Health Management Corporation Neighborhoods

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2000 Census data were allocated to the PHMC neighborhoods and used to create three indicators: status, stability, and race indicators.

Status. From the 2000 Census four status indicators were z scored and averaged: median household income; median house value; percent adult population with at least college, and the percent above the poverty line (Cronbach's $\alpha = .904$). Stability. From the 2000 Census, percent of owner occupied households and percent of households living at the same address since 1995 were averaged to create a stability index (Cronbach's $\alpha = .812$). Racial heterogeneity. Percent white was multiplied by percent nonwhite to create a racial heterogeneity variable. Higher scores indicate more mixed neighborhoods. Other racial indicators. The file also contains the percent of the population which was nonwhite in 2000, and the percentage of the population African-American in 2000.

Violent crime. Part I Crime data were obtained from the Philadelphia Police Department and geocoded. For details on the crime data and the geocoding hit rate, see (Lawton, Taylor, & Luongo, in press). Here we use 18 months of violent crime data, spanning January, 2001 through June, 2002, and ending just before the survey field effort commenced. We used an 18 month rather than 12 month window to create a somewhat more stable violent crime rate. The total violent crime counts for the period were annualized (multiplied by 12/18), and then converted into rates per 100,000 population using 2000 population figures.

The same procedures and indices were used to aggregate these data to the 23 Philadelphia Police Districts

