Daily activities and violence in neighborhood landscapes

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Space-Time Adolescent Risk Study (R01AA014944)

- 10-19 year-olds in Philadelphia
- Hypothesis: daily routines constrain activities in space-time, dictate time protected from/exposed to gunshot injury risks
- Population-based case-control study
- Cases: shooting victims, Emergency Room recruitment
- Controls: recruited randomly
- In-person interview: space-time map of daily activities
- Key risk factor: bars, alcohol outlets
Alcohol outlets: n=1700
Neighborhoods: n=69
Social stress: elevated rates of truancy, child poverty, teen births, substantiated abuse and neglect cases

McWayne, McDermott, Fantuzzo, Culhane. Employing community data to investigate social and structural dimensions of urban neighborhoods: An early childhood education example. Departmental Papers, School of Social Policy and Practice, Univ of Penn 2007.
Experiences in their neighborhoods: 10-19 year-old shooting victims (case subjects) and control subjects in Philadelphia, 2005-present

- I've heard gunshots
- I've seen people using or selling drugs
- I often see drunk people on the street
- I've seen someone get stabbed
- I've seen someone pull a gun on somebody
- I've seen someone get shot

* Data not final
Implications

• Locations of activities are linked to risk
  – evidence from Sampson and Stoll
  – evidence emerging in Philadelphia study

• Opportunities to be in a given location vary

• Nature of activities within a location also link to risk

• Identifying modifiable risk factors creates opportunities to make neighborhoods safer
Acknowledgement

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