

## Korrekturhinweise

### Crime rate in green cities

	R	F	akzeptiert	nicht akzeptiert
0	x		<i>The study, published online</i>	
1		x	While shrubs may shield	"It stands to reason" And it challenges the It is also likely Just a 10 percent That could be important The study, published online The study, underwritten by Trees "get people outside"
2		x	The study, underwritten by	"It stands to reason" And criminals likely avoid And it challenges the But Grove, who is That is a variation The study, published online Trees "get people outside" While shrubs may shield
3		x	And criminals likely avoid	"In the tree world" "It stands to reason" A new study looking Another study, also by But Grove, who is If they see you Just a 10 percent Shady streets are cooler That is a variation The study, published online Trees "get people outside" While shrubs may shield Who doesn't love a
4	x		That is a variation	And criminals likely avoid Another study, also by If you have trees In the tree world It is also likely The study underwritten
5	x		Another study, also by	"In the tree world" And criminals likely avoid But the Baltimore study If they see you If you have trees It is also likely That could be important That is a variation The study, underwritten by Trees "get people outside"
6		x	Using Spotcrime, an online	Another study, also by But the Baltimore study Researchers mapped tree canopy

7		x	The link to reduced	"In the tree world Grove said he hoped Using spotcrime, an online
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## Begründungen

0

The text says: "The study, published online in the journal Landscape and Urban Planning, supports arguments by advocates that environmental factors, and not just more police, can fight crime." Therefore, data proved the opinion wrong that not only law and order offers protection, but also environmental factors.

1

The text says: "While shrubs may shield bad behavior, mature, well-tended trees do just the opposite, [...]." This sentence proves the statement wrong that any kind of greenery keeps offenders away.

2

The text says: "The study, underwritten by the Forest Service and the National Science Foundation, looked only at the statistical relationship between trees and crime, without trying to prove cause and effect." So the survey did not examine reasons to prove the link between green areas and violence.

3

The text says: "And criminals likely avoid places where their deeds might be spotted and reported, Grove suggested." This sentence proves the statement wrong that crime rates rise in well-frequented places.

4

The text says: "That is a variation on the 'broken-window' theory that suggests visible signs of disrepair like a broken window tend to encourage vandalism and escalating criminal activity if not remedied." Therefore, it is believed that a run-down building invites people to break the law.

5

The text says: "Another study, also by Forest Service researchers, of 2,800 homes in Portland, Ore., found fewer crimes around places with many large, mature trees." This statement shows that the size of green spaces and the number of crimes correlate.

6

The text says: "Using Spotcrime, an online crime mapping service, the researchers developed an index of all robberies, burglaries, thefts and shootings reported throughout the city and county from 2007 to 2010." This statement therefore shows that experts collected information on various illegal activities not across the USA, but only throughout the city and county.

7

The text says: "The link to reduced crime was most apparent on public land, such as parks, schoolyards and other government property with lots of mature trees." This sentence underlines that the relation between greener spaces and fewer crimes was most significant on public property, so state and privately owned real estate did not show the same decrease in illegal acts.