

Crime, Law, and Deviance

A section of the American Sociological Association

Newsletter

Summer 2006

Crime, Law, and Deviance
2005-2006 SECTION OFFICERS

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CLD Invited Sessions August 2006, Montreal ASA 101st Annual Meeting

Section on Crime, Law and Deviance Invited Session: **New Directions in Research on Gendered Victimization**

Scheduled Time: Sunday, **Aug.
13th, 8:30-10:10.** Building: Palais
des Congrès de Montréal

Session Organizer and President:
Karen Heimer, University of
Iowa

Gender 'n the Hood: Violence
Against Girls in Public Spaces
Jody A. Miller, University of
Missouri, St. Louis

Parental Criminality as
Victimization: A Follow-up of
the Children of Serious Female
and Male Adolescent Offenders
**Peggy C. Giordano, Wendy
Diane Manning, Monica A.
Longmore**, and **Patrick Seffrin**,
Bowling Green State University

The Gender Gap in Violent
Victimization, 1973-2004
Janet L. Lauritsen, University of
Missouri, St. Louis, **Karen
Heimer**, University of Iowa,
Jacob Stowell, University of
Massachusetts, Lowell

Twentieth Century Trends in
Intimate Partner Homicide:

Women's and Men's
Victimization in Four Cities,
Rosemary Gartner, University
of Toronto, **Bill McCarthy**,
University of Toronto

Discussant: **Candace
Kruttschnitt**, University of
Minnesota

Section on Crime, Law, and Deviance Invited Session: **Explaining Crime Trends**

Scheduled Time: Sunday,
August 13th, 10:30-12:10
Building: Palais des Congrès
de Montréal

Session Organizer and
President:
Richard Rosenfeld, University
of Missouri, St. Louis.

Criminal Victimization in
American Metropolitan Areas,
1979-2004, **Janet L. Lauritsen**,
University of Missouri, St.
Louis.

Crime and the Racial Divide:
Comparing City-Level Arrest
Trends for African Americans
and Whites in U. S. Cities,
1960-2000. **Gary LaFree**,
University of Maryland,
Robert O'Brien, University of
Oregon, and **Eric P. Baumer**,
University of Missouri, St.
Louis.

Robbery and Consumer Sentiment, **Richard Rosenfeld**, University of Missouri, St. Louis, and **Robert Fomango**, University of Missouri, St. Louis.

Correcting the Report to the Surgeon General on Youth Violence. **Gary F. Jensen**, Vanderbilt University.

Indeterminacy and Uncertainty in Forecasts of Crime Rates.

Kenneth C. Land, Duke University, and **Patricia L. McCall**, North Carolina State University

Section on Crime, Law and Deviance Invited Session. **The Pure Sociology of Crime, Law and Deviance.**

Scheduled Time: **Sunday, Aug. 13 - 2:30pm - 4:10pm Building: Palais des Congrès de Montréal**

Session Organizer: Mark Cooney, University of Georgia

Presider Allan V. Horwitz, Rutgers University

The Behavior of Drug Sales **Scott Thomas Jacques**, University of Georgia and **Richard E. Wright**

Conflict Management in the Emergency Room **Marcus Mahmood Kondkar**, Loyola University, New Orleans

The Vertical Structure of Execution: Geometrical Patterns in the Capital of Capital Punishment, 1992-1999

Ronald Scott Phillips, University of Denver

The Social Control of Suicide, **James Tucker**, University of New Hampshire

Section on Crime, Law, and Deviance **Council Meeting** is at 12:30 to 1:30 in the Palais des Congrès de Montréal

Crime, Law and Deviance Business Meeting

Section on Crime, Law, and Deviance **Business Meeting:**

Scheduled Time: 1:30-2:10 pm Building: Palais des congrès de Montréal

New Books

Marcus Felson, Rutgers University, Crime and Nature (Sage, 2006).

Darrell Steffensmeier and Jeffery Ulmer have a recently released book, Confessions of a Dying Thief: Understanding Criminal Careers and Illegal Enterprise (Transaction-Aldine). The ethnographic study is based on continuous contact for many years with a veteran thief, fence, and quasi-legitimate businessman (alias Sam Goodman), multiple interviews with his network of associates in crime and business, and a series of interviews with him shortly before he died that provide a

sobering backdrop throughout the whole book. The book's chapters alternate between Sam's first-person narratives and authors' commentary that integrates social learning, opportunity, and commitment perspectives as a conceptual framework for understanding pathways into and out of crime as well as the social world of illegal enterprise.

Call for Papers

The journal **Homicide Studies**, published by Sage, invites manuscripts for a planned special issue on "Homicide in an international context." This topic is defined broadly and submissions may include (though are not limited to) cross-national studies, studies comparing two (or a similarly small number of) nations, detailed analyses of homicides in individual nations (not including the United States), meta-analyses or reviews, and very brief summaries of homicide in individual countries or regions rarely examined in the empirical literature. Manuscripts should be no more than 20 pages in length and follow the standard manuscript preparation guidelines of the journal (see <http://homicidestudies.sagepub.com>). The firm deadline for submission is September 1, 2006. We prefer to receive manuscripts as Microsoft Word or WordPerfect

documents via e-mail attachment. If you are unable to send by e-mail, please send four copies of the manuscript to:

William Alex Pridemore,
Indiana University
Department of Criminal Justice
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Positions Available

Cornell College

The Department of Sociology and Anthropology invites applications for a tenure-track position in sociology at the assistant professor level. Teaching responsibilities include introductory sociology and a range of upper-division undergraduate courses. The candidate should have expertise in social organizations with a focus on one or more of the following areas: community and urban sociology, crime and criminal justice, and work and economy. Supplementary areas of interest to the department include media, health and medicine, and education. We are particularly interested in candidates who are able to incorporate a social class perspective in their teaching. Ph.D. in Sociology and a commitment to undergraduate education in a liberal arts residential college required. Cornell College has attracted national attention for its distinctive academic calendar under which faculty teach and students take one course at a

time in month-long terms. The College is committed to excellence in teaching and encourages interdisciplinary interests among its faculty. Start date is Fall 2007. Screening of applicants will begin immediately and members of the search committee may seek to contact applicants at the ASA annual meeting. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled but to guarantee full consideration a candidate should apply by September 8, 2006. Submit paper copies of letters of application, vita, evidence of teaching ability, and three letters of reference or placement fill to: **Ms. Ann Opatz**, Assistant Dean of the College, Cornell College, 600 First Street SW, Mount Vernon, IA 52314-1098. Cornell College is an AA/EO employer.

San Francisco State University.

The Department of Sociology invites applications for a tenure-track position at the rank of assistant professor in the field of criminology. The appointment will begin in August 2007. We are particularly interested in hiring a Criminologist whose critical research focus is on issues of inequality and social justice. We expect the new faculty member to teach some of the Department's existing courses in Criminology and to contribute to curricular innovation. Special consideration will be given to candidates who can teach introductory sociological methods and/or quantitative analysis. Ph.D. in Sociology

required by May 2007. Salary is commensurable with qualifications and fully competitive. San Francisco State University, a member of the California State University system, serves a diverse student body of 27,000 undergraduate and graduate students. The mission of the University is to promote scholarship, freedom, human diversity, excellence in instruction, and intellectual accomplishment. San Francisco State University faculty are expected to be effective teachers and demonstrate professional achievement and growth through continued research, publications, and/or creative activities. SFSU is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity/ADA Employer and strongly encourages applications from people of color, women, sexual minorities, and people with disabilities. Applicants should send a letter describing teaching and research interests, a current curriculum vita, three letters of recommendation, a teaching portfolio, and a sample of written work. Send all materials to Chair, Hiring Committee/Criminology, Department of Sociology, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94132. Review of applications will begin on September 15, 2006 and will continue until the position is filled.

University of Miami. The Department of Sociology is seeking applications for two tenure-track positions, one in Criminology and one in Race/Ethnic Relations, at the rank of Assistant Professor to begin August 15, 2007. The ideal candidates for each position will also be able to make contributions to overlapping programmatic areas, which include Medical Sociology in addition to the two areas named in the open positions. The successful candidates will be expected to sustain an active research and publication agenda, teach in our undergraduate and graduate programs, and show promise for obtaining external funding for their research. The ability to teach statistics/methods at the graduate level is desirable but not required. Applicants must have a Ph.D. in Sociology or a closely related field at the time of appointment. Applicants should submit a letter of application, a curriculum vita, and the names and addresses of three references who can evaluate scholarly achievement and potential. Applicants for the criminology position should send materials to the attention of **Roger Dunham** and applicants for the race/ethnic relations position should send materials to the attention of **George Wilson** at the Department of Sociology, University of Miami, P.O. Box 248162, Coral Gables, FL 33124-2208. Review of applications will begin October 1, 2006 and continue until the positions are filled. Women and minorities

are especially encouraged to apply. The University of Miami is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Awards

Steven E. Barkan (Department of Sociology, University of Maine) has won the 2006 "Texty" Textbook Excellence Award in the humanities and social sciences category from the Text and Academic Authors Association for his *Criminology: A Sociological Understanding*, 3rd edition (Prentice Hall, 2006).



Conferences of CLD Interest

Memo referring to the European Criminology Conference in Tuebingen, South-West Germany: In case you consider or have already decided to join the 6th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology from August 26 to August 28, 2006 (perhaps including pre-conference and post-conference scholarly events). I would like you not to forget that the ESC offer for reduced registration fees expires on the 30th of June, 2006. It may therefore be worthwhile to register soon with the Executive Secretariat ESC in Seville, as indicated on the Conference website: <http://www.eurocrim2006.org> You may also think of joining the wonderful Gala Dinner on the

evening of the 28th August, 2006 in the Summer Refectory of the some 900 years old Monastery of Bebenhausen near Tuebingen. Paid participants will receive free shuttle bus transport to the Dinner site and back from there to the Tuebingen Conference site. If you are interested to book one or more of the tickets, please fill in the form to be found at our Conference website, and fax it back to us in Tuebingen. Reservations will be accepted and confirmed along the principle of "first come, first serve". Due to the limited capacity of the magnificent Summer Refectory, the maximum number of tickets available is 230.

http://www.eurocrim2006.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=14&Itemid=26

With best regards,
Hans-J. Kerner
ESC-President and responsible
Conference Organizer



Spotlight on Some Recent NSF Grants of CLD Interest (Text Below Reproduced from NSF Web Page)

<http://www.nsf.gov/awardsearch/>

Collaborative Research: Legal Institutions and Doing Business: A Cross-Country Analysis

Vojislav Maksimovic
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(Principal Investigator)
University of Maryland, College Park.

Recent academic business literature has shown that the quality of a country's legal system has a significant effect on firms' ability to conduct business, obtain external financing and to grow. This research has had important policy implications, with international agencies such as the World Bank and USAID implementing programs for the development of good legal institutions in developing countries, so as to facilitate effective business environments in these countries. This project addresses the following questions: At the firm-level: (1) How do firms' perception of specific legal issues such as the access to information about laws and regulations, consistent interpretation of regulation, consistency and enforceability of courts and confidence in the legal system to uphold their property rights, vary across firms of different sizes, ownership structures and legal forms? (2) Does the type and severity of legal problems faced by firms differ according to legal tradition and specific laws related to doing business such as bankruptcy procedures? (3) What is the impact of legal problems on firm growth and contracting relationships such as its ability to raise external financing and its propensity to enter into joint ventures with other firms? At the macro level: (1) Which of the institutional

theories recently advanced in the literature best explains firms perceptions of property rights, judicial efficiency, corruption, crime, taxes and regulation? How do these theories compare against one another? (2) Which of these institutional theories have a robust causal impact on specific laws, such as property rights protection? (3) What proportion of the firm-level variation in the perception of legal challenges can be explained by firm characteristics and what proportion can be explained by the country-level institutional theories? The intellectual merit of the proposed activity: This research contributes to the literature on two fronts: the issues examined and the empirical methodologies adopted. First, there are several unresolved issues in the literature on the impact of institutions on firm behavior. In the existing micro-level literature, it is puzzling that some features of the legal system, such as firms' perceptions of the impartiality of a country's courts, that should affect firm performance, appear not to do so. Further, this literature does not explore the possibility that differently organized firms (partnerships, limited liability corporations) are affected differently by deficiencies in the legal system and that the deficiencies, either individually or together may adversely affect firm performance. The research proposed in this project will characterize the effect of legal system deficiencies on different

types of firms in countries at different levels of development. On the macro level, other researchers have attempted to ascertain which factors predict the existence of legal systems that support effective business environments. Thus, for example, it is of interest whether legal systems based on common law are perceived as being superior to those based on civil law, as some researchers claim, or whether a country's initial endowments are a better predictor of legal institutions. However, there is a great deal of controversy about the importance of common law legal systems and endowments for business performance. A part of this controversy is due to the empirical challenges in identifying causal relations in the macro literature since there are comparatively few observations and many of the variables of interest vary together. While existing literature has paid little attention to ascertaining causal relations, in this project the researchers employ methodologies such as the extreme bounds analysis and also the more recently developed Directed Acyclic Graph methodology, which allows them to examine direct and indirect causal impacts of the different institutional theories on legal protections.

The broad impact resulting from the proposed activity:
The research agenda described

in this project has much broader implications for the development debate and for international organizations by addressing how aid and government action can be best channeled towards overall development. This has particular relevance in examining the role of law in changes taking place in the former Socialist countries where institutions are still in a process of transition. Moreover, it has wide implications for governmental policy, which attempts to build institutions in developing countries that facilitate economic development, particularly the creation of legal systems and regulatory frameworks that promote commerce and result in the growth of successful business enterprises. Further, the methodological contribution from this project lends itself to application in other areas in law and finance.

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School Discipline and Security: Maintaining Safety and Legitimacy

Aaron Kupchik
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 (Principal Investigator),
 University of Delaware

In recent years, schools across the U.S. have adopted a variety of strategies in their efforts to prevent crime. Many school systems have brought full-time police officers (usually called School Resource Officers) onto campuses; others have combined this new security presence with zero-tolerance punishment

policies. Yet neither researchers nor educators have investigated the process by which schools enforce their safety policies. We do not know whether students perceive this new brand of school discipline and security as legitimate and fair, if they feel protected or alienated by increasingly aggressive security regimes, or if these reactions influence how students bond to their schools. Furthermore, we do not know how the process of maintaining discipline and security varies across different groups of students. Improving the efficiency, fairness, and effectiveness of crime prevention in schools requires that we address these issues. The proposed research project, School Discipline and Security: Maintaining Safety and Legitimacy, investigates how school discipline and security are exercised in contemporary high schools, and how students and staff experience this security regime. In particular, the project asks the following questions: 1) To what extent do students and staff perceive school discipline and security to be fair? 2) Do student perceptions of school discipline vary by race/ethnicity and socio-economic status? and 3) Does the process of maintaining school safety alienate students from participating in school activities? The project entails a three-part data collection strategy in order to compare school discipline and security in schools where a majority of students are white and middle-class, to schools where a majority of students are

non-white and lower-class. Comparisons will be made both across demographically diverse schools, and across groups of students within each school. Part one includes observations of student-staff interactions (including student-police officer, student-administrator, and student-teacher). Part two includes interviews with a sample of 100 students, parents, teachers, school administrators, and school security staff. Part three includes a survey of approximately 2,000 high school students. All research will be completed in two schools within Maricopa County, Arizona, and two schools within New Castle County, Delaware. Data will be analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively. This project addresses theoretically important yet unresolved issues and debates about how youth are policed and punished. It offers an opportunity to test theories about procedural justice, which argue that how rules are enforced may be more important in shaping perceptions of fairness than what the rules are. Additionally, though prior studies demonstrate that racial and ethnic minorities are more likely to be disciplined in school than white students, it is unclear how recently emerging school security practices are enforced across demographic-ally diverse schools, or whether they are

experienced differently across students within schools. Further, this project promises to have a broad and beneficial practical impact. As prior research shows, students are more likely to follow school rules if they believe these rules are legitimate and fairly enforced; by studying how students perceive school rules, this project can contribute directly to schools efforts to maintain fair, and consequentially safe, learning environments. Additionally, since the project will compare school discipline and security across majority white, middle-class areas and majority non-white, lower-class areas, the results can be used to improve how disadvantaged students are treated within schools (and thus possibly reducing dropout rates among minority youth). Furthermore, the research will provide new opportunities to train and mentor graduate students.

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Commerce and Crime: States, Property Rights, and the War on Trade, 1700-1815

Henning Hillmann
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 (Principal Investigator) Stanford University

When do state governments sponsor criminal behavior? History provides many examples where states have not suppressed but supported activities that are otherwise considered criminal such as extortion, production of illegal commodities, smuggling or even

outright terrorism. Yet evidence strongly suggests that the costs involved are dramatic: countries have lower economic growth and a high potential for political conflict. Despite its economic and political importance, the lack of reliable micro data has so far inhibited systematic research on this puzzle. This comparative-historical study collects and analyzes unique quantitative evidence on the political economy of eighteenth-century British and French privateering: state-licensed sea piracy to raid commerce ships belonging to rival countries. The project identifies (1) the conditions under which states promote the otherwise criminal activity of sea piracy, and (2) explores how it shaped economic and political performance. The theoretical contribution is that privateering will be studied as a case of selective property rights. Privateering is an institutional arrangement that enforces property rights of domestic merchants but denies foreign merchants the same rights. Although property rights are a key institution for social and economic exchange, they have received scant attention in sociology. If they do attend to them, social scientists typically recognize property rights as a public, not a selective good: it is either available to everyone or completely absent. Since Sociology does not have a theory of selective property rights this research uses game-theoretic tools to develop a model of selective institutions that demonstrates how legalizing sea

piracy as privateering provided a political instrument that worked much like patron-client networks in binding elites to the interests of state governments. For merchant elites, privateering offered at once lucrative business opportunities, chances for achieving influential political careers, and compensation for trade losses during war. For state-building rulers, authorizing merchant elites as privateers provided additional sources of revenue, a supplement to the navy at little cost, and, in true mercantilist fashion, undermined the trade of rival states. To explore these relationships, the project collects new data on the incidence, organization and profitability of privateering voyages in Britain and France between 1700 and 1815. **BROADER IMPACT:** Empirical results from this research will have important implications for policy decisions concerning contemporary forms of state-sponsored violence. The study will offer new and consequential insights for institution-building and state-making in developing and transition countries, especially to what extent the selective enforcement of property rights thwarts economic growth and political stability.

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Understanding the Likelihood of Occurrence and Dynamics of Campus Community Public Order Disturbances

John McCarthy jxm516@psu.edu
 (Principal Investigator),
 Pennsylvania State University

Serious public order disturbances have become increasingly common during the last decade on and near U.S. College and University campuses, a rare wave of them that offers a unique opportunity for research. In spite of their increasing frequency and the alarm they have triggered in local communities, there has been no systematic enumeration of campus disturbances. Nor, as a result, has there been any serious attempt to account for the underlying conditions that make a community more or less likely to experience a disturbance or to investigate disturbance dynamics and outcomes. This project assembles systematic evidence on disorderly public gatherings that occurred in large campus communities during the period between 2001 and 2006 to fill this void. We will conduct a rigorous test of an explanation designed to account for variation in the likelihood that any community will experience a disorderly gathering as well as its dynamics and level of severity. When all phases of this project are completed, it will test the notion that the likelihood a campus community will experience a public order disturbance is dependent upon 1) a set of underlying structural conditions related to the size, social density of community's population and its proximity to common assembly areas; 2) facilitating

conditions that relate primarily to the level of antagonism in the ongoing relations between campus community residents and the local police and university administration; and 3) the density of alcohol outlets in proximity to common assembly locations. The severity of resulting disturbances is conceived as dependent upon these several characteristics along with a set of specific disturbance related factors, including disturbance size and the behavior of both police and civilian participants. This project uses all communities that include one of the large campuses (with an enrollment of more than 10,000 students) as the target population of communities at risk and all we study all of the temporary gatherings that become noticeably disorderly on or near those campuses compose the population of events of interest. Campus disturbances that began with protests as well as those that began as sports gatherings, as sports celebrations and as social events will be included. In the first phase of the project surveys of Campus Police and Student Affairs offices on each campus will allow the identification of disturbances which occurred in those communities within the study period: 2001-2006. Measures of precipitating conditions will be generated out of secondary data sources, particularly the annual campus "Clery" reports on alcohol violations, county level annual crime and arrest reports as well as from the surveys of

campus police and student affairs representatives concerning policies relevant to the relations between campus and community citizens and authorities. Finally, an extensive variety of electronic newspaper archives will be used to locate reports on most of the identified disturbances, and a data base capturing their details will be created. The research has very great potential to have broader impacts, both theoretical and in terms of practical policy. First, the research will provide a unique test of the most robust empirical account of the urban disorders of the 1960s. And, second, the results of the research provide great promise to help policy makers who work to reduce the likelihood and reduce the severity of campus community disturbances formulate effective policy proposals.

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Mathematical and Simulation Modeling of Crime Hot Spots

P. Jeffrey Brantingham
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Lincoln Chayes (Co-Principal Investigator)
Andrea Bertozzi (Co-Principal Investigator)
George Tita (Co-Principal Investigator), University of California, Los Angeles.

This project will concentrate on the development of analytical and computational models of

crime hot spot formation, persistence and dissipation. Crime hot spots are geographical areas with clusters of criminal offenses occurring within a specified interval of time. Hot spots may consist of clusters of property crimes such as burglaries or auto thefts, or violent crimes such as homicides, which occur on time scales ranging from hours to months. Mapping of crime hot spots is important in current approaches to understanding criminal offender behavior and is a tool used increasingly by police departments and policy makers for strategic crime prevention. However, despite the availability of sophisticated digital mapping and analysis tools there is a substantial gap in the understanding of how low-level behaviors of offenders lead to aggregate crime patterns including crime hot spots. Thus, for example, it is not possible to specify exactly why directed police action at crime hot spots sometimes leads to displacement of crime in space but, surprisingly, often can also lead to hot spot dissipation and a real reduction in crime incidences. Drawing on analytical methods in statistical physics, the mathematics of swarms, and new techniques in agent-based computational modeling, formal models of offender movement and target selection will be developed and simulated in different environments. These baseline models will be extended to consider offender behavior on abstract urban street networks and then integrate both model

types with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) by exploring the spatial properties of simulated crime maps. Finally, at each stage of model development, empirical tests will be conducted against spatial crime data provided by the Los Angeles, San Diego and Long Beach Police Departments. The project will help clarify the quantitative relationships between criminal behavior, criminal opportunities and policing and may provide insight into how to design better crime prevention strategies, contributing to a broader dialog on homeland security. Simultaneous development of mathematical and simulation models, as well as continuous empirical testing, will provide a guide for the experimental use of these tools in the social sciences, while the broad interdisciplinary foundation of the project will provide a model for collaboration between mathematicians and social scientists.

Segregation and Local Crime: An Integrated Spatial Analysis

Ruth Peterson

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(Principal Investigator)

Lauren Krivo (Co-Principal Investigator)

Mei-Po Kwan (Co-Principal Investigator)

Christopher Browning (Co-Principal Investigator)

Catherine Calder (Co-Principal Investigator), Ohio State University

Urban areas in the U.S. are characterized by the uneven distribution of social groups across geographic space as evidenced in pervasive levels of residential segregation by race, ethnicity, and economic status. This segregation is associated with crime and other deleterious conditions for communities with high concentrations of disadvantaged and minority residents, but carries benefits for more advantaged and White localities. These differential outcomes of segregation have been interpreted as evidence that the spatial isolation of minority neighborhoods produces social problems by creating and reinforcing social and structural isolation. However, most crime studies rely on measures that do not take into account the location of segregated areas relative to one another. As such, they leave unanswered the question of how the inherently spatial nature of segregation is connected with the geographic distribution of criminal activity. This research draws on studies of segregation and its consequences, analyses of geographic variation in crime, and aggregate and multilevel crime research to develop a model that brings space into the analysis of crime. Our broad question is: How does racial, ethnic, and associated economic segregation affect the geographic distribution of crime? Answering this general

question entails addressing four specific objectives: (1) developing more refined spatially-based measures of locally segregated (along a variety of dimensions) areas using the best Geographical Information Systems (GIS) data and techniques; (2) identifying what aspects of the physical infrastructure of local communities affect crime; (3) determining how the effects on crime of nearby localities vary across neighborhoods within cities; and (4) evaluating how the effects of local segregation on neighborhood crime varies across cities. Thus, the intellectual merit of the study consists of the light it will shed on the linkages among city-wide segregation, local segregation, and neighborhood crime through meeting these objectives. The project will analyze data for 10 large U.S. cities for circa 2000: Austin, Boston, Chicago, Columbus, Fort Worth, Jacksonville, Milwaukee, Oklahoma City, Phoenix, and Portland. The 10 cities cover a range of Black-White segregation, incorporate regional variation, and have relatively large Hispanic and/or Black populations. National Neighborhood Crime Study (NNCS) data will be combined with GIS-based measures of local segregation and physical and ecological characteristics of areas derived from GIS databases on digital transportation networks and parcel- and building-level land use, and other public sources. State-of-the-art GIS analyses and hierarchical

Bayesian spatial statistical modeling techniques will be used to evaluate our theoretical model. The modeling strategy is designed to highlight the substantive spatial effects of different types of local segregation (e.g., by race, Hispanic origin, economic status) on crime, while controlling for residual spatial dependence in crime caused by unmeasured conditions. The hierarchical Bayesian approach also permits the within-city and between-city substantive issues to be explored in an integrated manner that accounts for residual spatial dependence.

Broader Impacts: Substantively, the study will shed light on how a major social process (i.e., segregation) fosters inequality in the prevalence of crime among diverse groups within cities. Beyond its substantive impact, this work will: (1) integrate thinking in three different fields about the sources of neighborhood crime, laying a foundation for future advances in interdisciplinary work on this important policy topic; (2) develop methodological strategies that will serve as models for research in a variety of fields seeking to integrate multiple types of spatial data and concepts; (3) make available to the scientific community newly refined GIS-based measures of local segregation and neighborhood physical and ecological characteristics as supplements to the NNCS; and, (4) provide an attractive topic and diverse mentors for

undergraduate and graduate students of color and from economically disadvantaged backgrounds seeking to enhance their ability to conduct research.

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The Impact of Employment, Job Quality, and Labor Market Context on Adolescent Problem Behavior

Shawn Bushway

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(Principal Investigator)

Robert Apel (Co-Principal Investigator), University of Maryland

According to data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997, employment during high school is ubiquitous. For example, fully 87 percent of students have worked during at least one month of high school by May of their senior year, and many employed students work at high intensity, generally considered over 20 hours per week. In addition, almost one in four employed seniors (23%) works full time at over 35 hours per week. But empirical work stretching back to the early 1980s establishes that long work hours in combination with school enrollment are correlated with elevated involvement in a variety of problem behaviors, not the least of which are crime and substance use. Partly on the basis of the research showing adverse effects of extensive work involvement on problem behavior, the

National Research Council (1998:227) proposed extending federal limits on youth work involvement during the school year-which currently apply to 14 and 15 year olds only-to 16 and 17 year olds. This recommendation was adopted in the Youth Worker Protection Act, a bill introduced in the 108th Congress. This recommendation represents an example of how sociological research can lead directly to public policy recommendation, and at the very least to a change in attitudes on the part of policymakers. Indeed, in the 1970s, three federal government panels recommended an increase in employment for adolescents. Yet the research in question does not directly address the proposal made by the National Research Council. In their recommendation, the NRC infers that the movement into the labor market that accompanies the relaxation of child labor laws at age 16 leads to increased problem behavior. But the research that led to this recommendation is based on the cross-sectional correlation between work intensity and problem behavior with, at best, a control for previous offending. Knowing that youths who work longer hours have more problem behavior than youth who work fewer, controlling for observables, does not in itself prove that youths will increase their problem behavior as a result of an increase in work involvement. Indeed, recent econometric work cautions that the adverse work intensity effect observed in prior

studies may be driven by inattention to unobserved heterogeneity, and that longer work hours may have no causal impact or may under some circumstances reduce delinquent involvement. Broader Impacts The PI maps state-to-state variation in child labor laws at ages 16 and 17 onto changes in self-reported work and problem behavior for youths in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997. The study will examine what happens to problem behavior, job quality, and other dimensions of youth work as a result of the change in policy regime from federal to state laws at age 16. The study pays special attention to the interaction between labor market conditions and these laws, in part because it is unlikely that the laws will be as relevant in loose labor markets as they are in tight labor markets where there is a demand for youth labor. The general procedure gives the PI the ability to shed light on the potential consequences of expanding federal restrictions to cover 16 and 17 year olds. This the first study that so directly explores the policy recommendation from the NRC. This approach will also provide new quasi-experimental evidence for the sociological question regarding the causal relationship between work and youth behavior. Study results will be unique in that they derive their power from legislative variation that is of direct interest to policymakers, and as such, will be of interest to both social scientists and policymakers.

Mob Violence against Mexicans in the United States, 1848-1928

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Civilian violence against Mexicans has long been an endemic element of the history of the Southwest Borderlands. Although widely recognized in the Mexican community on both sides of the border, and among some scholars, the history of mob violence against Mexicans is largely unknown. Most of the scholarly works on lynching focus on African Americans. Next to African Americans, no minority group suffered lynching in greater numbers than did Mexicans. Although several inventories of lynching victims exist for southern states, no inventory of Mexican lynching victims currently exists. This project -- an analysis of the scale and impact of mob violence against Mexicans -- will challenge traditional understandings of racial violence and of violence in the West. The collaborative study will enable construct two significant databases. One will consist of Mexican lynching victims, and the other will hold data on criminal court records involving capital crimes and Mexicans. In addition to constructing the two databases, the principal investigators will enhance their understanding of the subject through the reading of

hundreds of letters, memoirs, newspapers, organizational files and inventories, government records, diplomatic correspondence, oral interviews, and other contemporary records. The results of this research will be disseminated at scholarly conferences, via a website hosted by Rowan University, and through the publication of a monograph on the subject.

The Impact of Crack Cocaine

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A wide range of social indicators turned sharply negative for Blacks in the late 1980s. The PI's intend to examine whether crack cocaine can explain these patterns. Despite a general appreciation of the potential importance of crack, very little empirical analysis has been done to date, due in part to the absence of quantitative measures of crack. The proposed research agenda proceeds in three steps. The first two of these are concerned with intellectual merit and the third with the broader impact of the proposed research.

First, the PI's develop an identification strategy for constructing an index of crack that can be estimated annually at the city, county, or state level. The basic insight underlying the index is that the arrival of crack causes a wide range of previously uncorrelated

outcomes (e.g., youth homicide, cocaine-related emergency visits, low birth weight babies, fraction of children in foster care, etc.) to covary. Changes in these correlations before and after crack provide an indirect means of measuring the prevalence of crack. The PI's formalize this intuition using the tools of factor analysis. Preliminary estimation using a subset of the available data demonstrates that the crack index reproduces many of the spatial and temporal patterns described in ethnographic and popular accounts of the crack epidemic. The second part of the research agenda is to use the crack index to examine how much of the reversal of black fortunes in the late 1980s and early 1990s is attributable to crack. Preliminary analysis suggests that the rise and fall of crack had an enormous impact on youth homicide, but much smaller effects on homicide rates of adults, as well as violent and property crime more generally. The PI's find important effects of crack on fetal death, low birth weight babies, the placement of children into foster care, and the death rate of children aged one to four. Crack does not, however, appear to have an impact on poverty or unemployment rates.

Understanding the timing of crack's rise and fall, and the corresponding social impact is the intellectual merit of the proposal. The third aspect of the research agenda is to analyze the extent to which failure to adequately control for crack may have led to spurious results in

prior research. For instance, it has been claimed that apparent crime reductions induced by concealed weapons laws or legalized abortion are actually due to the omission of crack as a control. Because crack appears to be an important determinant of outcomes, and the impact of crack is not uniform across states or years (or even within a state and year), the types of controls typically included in empirical studies will not properly control for crack. In addition to the PI's reanalyzing a number of prior studies, the crack index will be made freely available to other researchers for inclusion in future analyses, increasing the potential for the work to have broad impacts.

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