

Fall 2004
Criminal Justice 623: Seminar on violent behavior
Class time: M 5:45 - 8:15
Office hours: M 3:30 - 5:30 and by appointment

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1. Focus of the course

The purpose of this course is to *survey the theoretical and empirical literature on interpersonal violence*, focusing mostly on homicide. An additional objective of the course is to *develop the skills necessary to create professional presentations and scientific articles*. We begin with a discussion of (1) how to organize our research for a professional audience (including developing a set of criteria we will use to evaluate scientific research), (2) causal inference, and (3) different methodologies employed to study violence. We then examine *measurement* issues (e.g., where can we find information about violence? how do we measure violence?). Following this, we will discuss the major temporal, spatial, and demographic *patterns of violence* in the United States (e.g., how have rates changed over time? where are rates of violence higher/lower? which demographic groups experience higher/lower rates of violence?). The next several weeks (i.e., the largest portion of the course) will be spent discussing and *evaluating several explanations of violence* (e.g., are economic conditions related to violence? are there subcultures of violence? is weather related to violence? the media? alcohol? guns? criminal sanctions? is violence “contagious?”). We end the semester with a series of conference-like presentations by students based on their term papers.

2. Grading

Your grade for the course will be based upon a term paper (50% of your grade), your participation in the seminar (25%), your presentation of your paper to the class at the end of the semester (15%), and weekly summaries of scientific articles (10%). We will discuss each of these in more detail in class.

3. Reading materials

There is no text or reading packet for this course. The reading materials consist of a series of articles, book chapters, and monographs that are listed at the end of this syllabus. Reading assignments will be made for each seminar.

4. Course design and attendance

This is a graduate seminar. The first 2-3 weeks will consist of lectures. The rest of the course will be student-led, with one or two people leading our discussions each week (though all of us will have completed the reading on each topic and be actively involved in the discussion). The success of this course thus depends on your preparation, attendance, and participation. The schedule below lists the topics we will cover each week. See the reading list at the end of the syllabus for the readings for each section. We will select several articles from each topic to cover in detail each week.

5. Class schedule and topics

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. August 30 | Organizing research presentations and articles Causal inference and types of research on violence |
| 2. September 6 | Measurement instruments and issues |
| 3. September 13 | Patterns of violence (temporal and spatial) |
| 4. September 20 | Patterns (demographic), Discussion of course paper |
| 5. September 27 | Economic issues (poverty) |
| 6. October 4 | Economic issues (inequality and unemployment) |
| 7. October 11 | Social cohesion |
| 8. October 18 | Subcultures of violence |
| 9. October 25 | Weather, media |
| 10. November 1 | Alcohol |
| 11. November 8 | Guns |
| 12. November 15 | Sanctions/Public policy |
| 13. November 22 | Other: Contagion/epidemics, abortion, medical care, child abuse, biology/biosociology |
| 14. November 29 | Paper presentations |
| 15. December 6 | Paper presentations |

NOTES

1. Science is an inherently communal task and you should feel free to consult with me, other professors, and your fellow students in order to improve upon your work. However, your written work must be completed independently. Quoted material must be identified and you should cite your sources in the style outlined in the most current edition of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*. Failure to do so is plagiarism and will be treated as a violation of University policy on academic integrity. Scientific integrity is inviolable, and learning to cite correctly and appropriately is an important professional skill to develop.

2. Any student who has a disability that may prevent you from fully demonstrating your other abilities should contact me as soon as possible so that we can discuss any accommodations necessary to ensure your full participation and facilitate your educational opportunities.

4. Religious holidays: It is the policy of the University to excuse absences of students that result from religious observances and to provide without penalty for the rescheduling of examinations and additional required classwork that may fall on religious holidays. It is your responsibility, however, to provide me *advance* notice so that we may work out a reasonable solution.

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Reading list

Interesting websites

Homicide trends in the United States: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/homtrnd.htm>

FBI's Uniform Crime Reports: <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm>

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS): <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC):
<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/ncipchm.htm>

CDC/NCIPC's site for injury statistics: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars/default.htm>

The Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: <http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook>

Bureau of Justice Statistics: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>

U.S. Bureau of the Census: <http://www.census.gov>

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), National Archive of Criminal Justice Data(NACJD): <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/>

National Criminal Justice Reference Service: <http://www.ncjrs.org>

General references

Smith, M. D., & Zahn, M. A. (Eds.). (1999). *Homicide: A sourcebook of social research*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

*Make a habit of scanning journals (criminology, sociology, public health, psychology, drug/alcohol, etc.) for articles that are relevant to the substantive and methodological issues we are discussing.

Useful texts discussing statistics and research design:

Neter, J., Kutner, M. H., Nachtsheim, C. J., & Wasserman, W. (1996). *Applied linear statistical models*. Boston: McGraw-Hill.

Pindyck, R.S., & Rubinfeld, D.L. (1991). *Econometric models and economic forecasts*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Rothman, K.J., & Greenland, S. (1998). *Modern epidemiology*. Philadelphia: Lippincott-Raven.

The Sage Series of *Quantitative Applications in the Social Sciences* (aka, the little green books).

Organizing research presentations and articles

American Psychological Association (2001). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (5th

edition). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Girden, E. R. (2000). *Evaluating research articles*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Gopen, G. D., & Swan, J. A. (1990). The science of scientific writing. *American Scientist*, 78, 550-558.

Lalumière, M. L. (1993). Comment: Increasing the precision of citations in scientific writing. *American Psychologist*, 48, 913.

Wallgren, A., Wallgren, B., Persson, R., Jorner, U., & Haaland, J.-A. (1996). *Graphing statistics and data: Creating better charts*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Other: Conference presentations: creating the presentation, handouts, overheads/slides, etc.

Causal inference

Blalock, H.M., Jr. (1964). *Causal inferences in nonexperimental research*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.

Holland, P.W. (1986). Statistics and causal inference. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 81, 945-960.

**Special issue of *European Sociological Review*, 17 (March 2001) on causation and statistics.

Types of research on violence

Cross-sectional (structural level): Land, K. C., McCall, P. L., & Cohen, L. E. (1990). Structural covariates of homicide rates: Are there any invariances across time and social space. *American Journal of Sociology*, 95, 922-963.

Cross-sectional (individual-level): Pridemore, W.A., & Shkolnikov, V.M. (2004). Education and marriage as protective factors against homicide mortality: Methodological and substantive findings from Moscow. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 20, 173-187.

Time-series: McDowall, D. (1986). Poverty and homicide in Detroit, 1926-1978. *Violence and Victims*, 1, 23-34.

Observational: Graham, K., West, P., & Wells, W. (2000). Evaluating theories of alcohol-related aggression using observations of young adults in bars. *Addiction*, 95, 847-863.

Experimental: Bandura, A., Ross, D., & Ross, S. A. (1961). Transmission of aggression through imitation of aggressive models. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 63, 575-582.

Natural experiment: (1) Addington, L. A. (2003). Students' fear after Columbine: Findings from a randomized experiment. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 19, 367-387.

(2) Chamlin, M.B., Pridemore, W.A., & Cochran, J.K. *An interrupted time series analysis of Durkheim's social deregulation thesis: The case of the Russian Federation*. Unpublished manuscript.

Path analysis: Battin, S. R., Hill, K. G., Abbott, R. D., Catalano, R. F., & Hawkins, J. D. (1998). The contribution of gang membership to delinquency beyond delinquent friends. *Criminology*, 36, 93-115.

Measurement

- General: Mosher, C. J., Miethe, T. D., & Philips, D. M. (2002). *The mismeasure of crime*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Rokaw, W. M., Mercy, J. A., & Smith, J. C. (1990). Comparing death certificate data with FBI crime reporting statistics on U. S. homicides. *Public Health Reports, 105*, 447-455.
- Wiersema, B., Loftin, C., & McDowall, D. (2000). A comparison of Supplementary Homicide Reports and National Vital Statistics System homicide estimates for U.S. counties. *Homicide Studies, 4*, 317-340.
- McDowall, D., & Loftin, C. (2004). What is divergence and what do we know about it? Unpublished draft.
- Loftin, C. (1986). The validity of robbery-murder classifications in Baltimore. *Violence and Victims, 1*, 191-204.
- Maltz, M. D. (1999). *Bridging gaps in police crime data*. A discussion paper from the BJS Fellows Program. NCJ 176365. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- Maxfield, M.G. (1999). The national incident-based reporting system: Research and policy implications. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 15*, 119-149.
- Addington, L. A. (2004). The effects of NIBRS reporting on item missing data in murder cases. *Homicide Studies, 8*, 193-213.
- Special issue on missing data. *Homicide Studies, 8*(3). 2004.
- Maltz, M. D., & Targonski, J. (2003). Measurement and other errors in county-level UCR data: A reply to Lott and Whitley. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 19*, 199-206.
- Maltz, M. D., & Targonski, J. (2002). A note on the use of county-level UCR data. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 18*, 297-318.
- Pridemore, W.A. (2004). Another cautionary note on using county-level crime and homicide data. Forthcoming in *Homicide Studies*.
- Maxfield, M. G. (1989). Circumstances in Supplementary Homicide Reports: Variety and validity. *Criminology, 27*, 671-695.
- Pampel, F. C., & Williams, K. R. (2000). Intimacy and homicide: Compensating for missing data in the SHR. *Criminology, 38*, 661-680.
- Williams, K. R., & Flewelling, R. L. (1987). Family, acquaintances, and stranger homicide: Alternative procedures for rate calculations. *Criminology, 25*, 543-560.
- Messner, S. F., Deane, G., & Beaulieu, M. (2002). A log-multiplicative association model for allocating homicide with unknown victim-offender relationships. *Criminology, 40*, 457-479.

Regoeczi, W. C., & Miethe, T. D. (2003). Taking on the unknown: A qualitative comparative analysis of unknown relationship homicides. *Homicide Studies*, 7, 211-234.

Regoeczi, W. C., & Riedel, M. (2003). The application of missing data estimation models to the problem of unknown victim/offender relationships in homicide cases. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 19, 155-183.

Block, C. R., McFarlane, J. M., Walker, G. R., & Ovcharchyn Devitt, C. (1999). Beyond public records databases: Field strategies for locating and interviewing proxy respondents in homicide research. *Homicide Studies*, 3, 349-366.

Annest, J. L., Mercy, J. A., Gibson, D. R., & Ryan, G. W. (1995). Beyond the tip of the iceberg: National estimates of nonfatal firearm-related injuries. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 273, 1749-1754.

Other: National Violent Injury Statistics System, National Electronic Injury Surveillance System

Patterns

Brown, S. E., Esbensen, F.-A., & Geis, G. (2001). Chapter 4: Distribution of crime, in *Criminology: Explaining crime and its context*.

Zahn, M. A., & McCall, P. L. (1999). Trends and patterns of homicide in the 20th-century United States. In M. D. Smith & M. A. Zahn (eds.), *Homicide: A sourcebook of social research*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Nelson, C., Corzine, J., & Huff-Corzine, L. (1994). The violent West reexamined: A research note on regional homicide rates. *Criminology*, 32, 149-161.

Gurr, T. R. (1981). Historical trends in violent crime: A critical review of the evidence. *Crime and Justice, an Annual Review of Research*, 3, 295-353.

O'Brien, R. M. (2003). UCR violent crime rates, 1958-2000: Recorded and offender-generated trends. *Social Science Research*, 32, 499-518.

Andresen, M. A., Jenion, G. W., & Jenion, M. L. (2003). Conventional calculations of homicide rates lead to inaccurate reflection of Canadian trends. *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, , 1-17.

Eckberg, D. L. (1995). Estimates of early Twentieth-Century U.S. homicide rates: An econometric forecasting approach. *Demography*, 32, 1-16.

Monkkonen, E. H. (1999). New York City offender ages: How variable over time? *Homicide Studies*, 3, 256-270.

Maltz, M. D. (1998). Which homicides decreased? Why? *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 88, 1479-1486.

Economic issues

Poverty

Centerwall, B. S. (1984). Race, socioeconomic status, and domestic homicide, Atlanta, 1971-72. *American Journal of Public Health*, 74, 813-815.

Centerwall, B. S. (1995). Race, Socioeconomic Status, and Domestic homicide. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 273, 1755-1758.

McDowall, D. (1986). Poverty and homicide in Detroit, 1926-1978. *Violence and Victims*, 1, 23-34.

Loftin, C. & Parker, R. N. (1985). An errors-in-variable model of the effect of poverty on urban homicide rates. *Criminology*, 23, 269-287.

Chamlin, M. B., Cochran, J. K., & Lowenkamp, C. T. (2002). A longitudinal analysis of the welfare-homicide relationship: Testing two (nonreductionist) macro-level theories. *Homicide Studies*, 6, 39-60.

Inequality

Blau, J. R., & Blau, P. M. (1982). The cost of inequality: Metropolitan structure and violent crime. *American Sociological Review*, 47, 114-129.

Messner, S. F. (1982). Poverty, inequality, and the urban homicide rate: Some unexpected findings. *Criminology*, 20, 103-114.

Bailey, W. C. (1984). Poverty, inequality, and city homicide rates: Some not so unexpected findings. *Criminology*, 22, 531-550.

Thacher, D. (2004). The rich get richer and the poor get robbed: Inequality in U.S. criminal victimization, 1974-2000. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 20, 89-116.

Fowles, R., & Merva, M. (1996). Wage inequality and criminal activity: An extreme bounds analysis for the United States, 1975-1990. *Criminology*, 34, 163-182.

Harer, M. D., & Steffensmeier, D. (1992). The differing effects of income inequality on black and white rates of violence. *Social Forces*, 70, 1035-1054.

Messner, S. F., & Golden, R. M. (1992). Racial inequality and racially disaggregated homicide rates: An assessment of alternative theoretical explanations. *Criminology*, 30, 421-447.

Employment

Cantor, D., & Kenneth C. L. (1985). Unemployment and crime rates in the post World War II United States: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis. *American Sociological Review*, 50, 317-332.

Cook, P. J., & Zarkin, G. A. (1985). Crime and the business cycle. *Journal of Legal Studies*, 14, 115-128.

Crutchfield, R. D. (1989). Labor stratification and violent crime. *Social Forces*, 68, 489-512.

Sampson, R. J. (1987). Urban black violence: The effect of male joblessness and family disruption. *American Journal of Sociology*, 93, 348-382.

Shihadeh, E. S., & Ousey, G. C. (1998). Industrial restructuring and violence: The link between entry-level jobs,

economic deprivation, and black and white homicide. *Social Forces*, 77, 185-206.

Levitt, S. D. (2001). Alternative strategies for identifying the link between unemployment and crime. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 17, 377-390.

Paternoster, R., & Bushway, S. D. (2001). Theoretical and empirical work on the relationship between unemployment and crime. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 17, 391-407.

Social cohesion

Sampson, R. J., Raudenbush, S., & Earls, F. (1997). Neighborhoods and violent crime: A multilevel study of collective efficacy. *Science*, 277, 918-24.

Gorman-Smith, D., Henry, D.B., Tolan. P.H. (2004). Exposure to community violence and violence perpetration: the protective effects of family functioning. *Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology*, 33, 439-449.

Morenoff, J. D., Sampson, R. J., & Raudenbush, S. W. (2001). Neighborhood inequality, collective efficacy, and the spatial dynamics of urban violence. *Criminology*, 39, 517-559.

Sampson, R. J., & Groves, W. B. (1989). Community structure and crime: Testing social-disorganization theory. *American Journal of Sociology*, 94, 774-802.

Rosenfeld, R., Messner, S. F., & Baumer, E. P. (2001). Social capital and homicide. *Social Forces*, 80, 283-309.

Shihadeh, E. S., & Flynn, N. (1996). Segregation and crime: The effect of black social isolation on the rates of black urban violence. *Social Forces*, 74, 1325-1352.

Peterson, R. D., & Krivo, L. J. (1993). Racial segregation and black urban homicide. *Social Forces*, 71, 1001-1026.

Galea, S., Karpati, A., & Kennedy, B. (2002). Social capital and violence in the United States, 1974-1993. *Social Science and Medicine*, 55, 1373-1383.

Pratt, T. C. & Godsey, T. W. (2003). Social support, inequality, and homicide: A cross-national test of an integrated theoretical model. *Criminology*, 41, 611-643.

Kim, S.W. & Pridemore, W.A. (2004). Social support and homicide in the context of a rapidly changing society. Working paper currently under review.

Osgood, D. W., & Chambers, J. M. (2000). Social disorganization outside the metropolis: An analysis of rural violence. *Criminology*, 38, 81-115.

Subcultures

Anderson, E. (1994, May). The code of the streets. *The Atlantic Monthly*.

Gastil, R. (1971). Homicide and a regional subculture of violence. *American Sociological Review*, 36, 412-427.

Nisbett, R. E., & Cohen, D. (1996). *Culture of Honor: The psychology of violence in the South*. Boulder, CO: Westview.

Cohen, D. (1998). Culture, social organization, and patterns of violence. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 75, 408-419.

Nisbett, R. E. (1993). Violence and U.S. regional culture. *American Psychologist*, 48, 441-449.

Rivera, C., Chu, R., & Loftin, C. (2002). Do strong communities increase homicide? An evaluation of the Nisbett-Cohen thesis. *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, 22(7/8), 109-121.

O'Carroll, P. W., & Mercy, J. A. (1989). Regional variation in homicide rates: Why is the West so Violent? *Violence and Victims*, 4, 17-25.

Schwaner, S. L., & Keil, T. J. (2003). Internal colonization, folk justice, and murder in Appalachia: The case of Kentucky. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 31, 279-286.

Weather

Cheatwood, D. (1988). Is there a season for homicide? *Criminology*, 26, 287-306.

Landau S.F., & Friedman D. (1993). The seasonality of violent crime: The case of robbery and homicide in Israel. *Journal of Research in Crime Delinquency*, 30, 163-192. [4642]

Cheatwood, D. (1995). The effects of weather on homicide. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 11, 51-70.

Loftin, C., & Cheatwood, D. (1996). Cold Floor Effects on Homicide. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 12, 439-444.

Anderson, C.A. (1989). Temperature and aggression: Ubiquitous effects of heat on occurrence of human violence. *Psychological Bulletin*, 106, 74-96.

Rotton, J. (1993). Ubiquitous errors: Reanalysis of Anderson's (1987) "Temperature and Aggression." *Psychological Reports*, 73, 259-271.

Anderson, C., Bushman, B. J. & Groom, R. W. (1997). Hot years and serious and deadly assault: Empirical tests of the heat hypothesis. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 73, 1213-1223.

Media

Johnson, J. G., Cohen, P., Smailes, E. M., Kasen, S., & Brook, J. S. (2002). Television viewing and aggressive behavior during adolescence and adulthood. *Science*, 295, 2468-2471.

Anderson, C.A., Berkowitz, L., Donnerstein, E., Huesmann, L.R., Johnson, J., Linz, D., Malamuth, N., & Wartella, E. (2003). The influence of media violence on youth. *Psychological Science in the Public Interest*, 4, 81-110.

Huesmann, L. R., Moise, J., Podolski, C. P., & Eron, L. D. (2003). Longitudinal relations between childhood exposure to media violence and adult aggression and violence: 1977-1992. *Developmental Psychology*, 39, 201-221.

Centerwall, B. S. (1989). Exposure to television as a risk factor for violence. *American Journal of Epidemiology*,

129, 643-652.

Jensen, G. F. (2001). The invention of television as a cause of homicide: Reification of a spurious relationship. *Homicide Studies*, 5, 114-130.

Phillips, D. P. (1983). The impact of mass media violence on U.S. homicides. *American Sociological Review*, 48, 560-568.

–Baron, J. N., & Reiss, P. C. (1985). Same time, next year: Aggregate analyses of the mass media and violent behavior. *American Sociological Review*, 50, 347-363.

–Phillips, D. P., & Bollen, K. A. (1985). Same time, last year: Selective data dredging for negative findings. *American Sociological Review*, 50, 364-371.

–Baron & Reiss. Same year. Reply to Phillips and Bollen. *ASR*, 50, 372-376.

Donnerstein, E., & Berkowitz, L. (1981). Victim reactions in aggressive-erotic films as a factor in violence against women. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 41, 710-724.

Stack, S., & Gundlach, J. (1992). The effect of country music on suicide. *Social Forces*, 71, 211-218.

–Long series of replies that followed in *Social Forces*.

Alcohol

Parker, R.N., & Rebhun, L.A. (1995). *Alcohol and homicide: A deadly combination of two American traditions*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.

Wells, S., & Graham, K. (2003). Aggression involving alcohol: Relationship to drinking patterns and social context. *Addiction*, 98, 33-42.

Giancola, P. R. (2004). Difficult temperament, acute alcohol intoxication, and aggressive behavior. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 74, 135-145.

Greenfield, T. K., & Weisner, C. (1995). Drinking problems and self-reported criminal behavior, arrests and convictions: 1990 US alcohol and 1989 county surveys. *Addiction*, 90, 361-373.

Norström, T. (1998). Effects on criminal violence of different beverage types and private and public drinking. *Addiction*, 93, 689-699.

Pridemore, W.A. (2002). Vodka and violence: Alcohol consumption and homicide rates in Russia. *American Journal of Public Health*, 92, 1921-1930.

Pridemore, W.A. (2004). Weekend effects on binge drinking and homicide mortality: The social connection between alcohol and violence in Russia. *Addiction*, 99, 1034-1041.

–Rossow, I. (2004). Alcohol and homicide in Russia. *Addiction*, 99, 937.

–Pridemore, W.A. (2004). Alcohol poisonings, drinking behavior, and violence in Russia: A reply to Rossow. Forthcoming in *Addiction*.

Razvodovsky, Y. E. (2003). Association between distilled spirits consumption and violent mortality rate. *Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy*, 10, 235-250.

Carcach, C., & Conroy, R. (2001). Alcohol and homicide: A routine activities analysis. In P. Williams (ed.), *Alcohol, young persons, and violence* (pp. 183-201). Canberra, Australia: Australian Institute of Criminology.

Guns

Hepburn, L. M., & Hemenway, D. (2003). Firearm availability and homicide: A review of the literature. *Aggression and Violent Behavior, 9*, 417-440.

Kleck, G., & Patterson, B. (1993). The impact of gun control and gun ownership levels on violence rates. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 9*, 249-287.

Loftin, C., McDowall, D., Wiersema, B., & Cottey, T. J. (1991). Effects of restrictive licensing of handguns on homicide and suicide in the District of Columbia. *New England Journal of Medicine, 325*, 1615-1620.

–Long list of replies that followed.

McDowall, D. (1991). Firearms availability and homicide rates in Detroit, 1951-1986. *Social Forces, 69*, 1085-1101.

Koper, C. S., & Roth, J. A. (2002). The impact of the 1994 federal assault weapons ban on gun markets: An assessment of short-term primary and secondary market effects. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 18*, 239-266.

Webster, D. W., Vernick, J. S., Zeoli, A. M., & Manganello, J. A. (2004). Association between youth-focused firearm laws and youth suicides. *Journal of the American Medical Association, 292*, 594-601.

Wells, W. (2002). The nature and circumstances of defensive gun use: A content analysis of interpersonal conflict situations involving criminal offenders. *Justice Quarterly, 19*, 127-157.

Sanctions/Public Policy

Levitt, S. D. (2002). The effect of prison population size on crime rates: Evidence from prison overcrowding litigation. *Quarterly Journal of Economics, 111*, 319-351.

McDowall, D., Loftin, C., & Wiersema, B. (2000). The impact of youth curfew laws on juvenile crime rates. *Crime and Delinquency, 46*, 76-91.

White, M. D., Fyfe, J. J., Campbell, S. P., & Goldcamp, J. S. (2003). The police role in preventing homicide: Considering the impact of problem-oriented policing on the prevalence of murder. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 40*, 194-225.

Cochran, J. K., Chamlin, M. B., & Seth, M. (1994). Deterrence or brutalization? An impact assessment of Oklahoma's return to capital punishment. *Criminology, 32*, 107-134.

Ehrlich, I. (1975). The deterrent effect of capital punishment: A question of life and death. *American Economic Review, 65*, 397-417.

Bowers, W. J., & G. L. Pierce (1975). The illusion of deterrence in Isaac Ehrlich's research on capital punishment. *Yale Law Journal, 85*, 187-208.

Phillips, D. A. (1980). The deterrent effect of capital punishment: New evidence on an old controversy. *American*

Journal of Sociology, 86, 139-148.

Stack, S. (1987). Publicized executions and homicide, 1950-1980. *American Sociological Review*, 52, 532-540.

Bailey, W. C. (1990). Murder, capital punishment, and television: Execution publicity and homicide rates. *American Sociological Review*, 55, 628-633.

Bailey, W. C., & Peterson, R. D. (1989). Murder and capital punishment: A monthly time-series analysis of execution publicity. *American Sociological Review*, 54, 722-743.

Grogger, J. (1990). The deterrent effect of capital punishment: An analysis of daily homicide counts. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 85, 295-303.

Other

Biology/Biosociology: (1) Caspi, A., McClay, J., Moffitt, T. E., Mill, J., Martin, J., Craig, I. W., Taylor, A., & Poulton, R. (2002). Role of genotype in the cycle of violence in maltreated children. *Science*, 297, 851-854.

(2) Stretesky, P. B., & Lynch, M.J. (2003). The relationship between lead and crime. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 45, 214-229.

Violence against women: (1) Dugan, L., Nagin, D. S., & Rosenfeld, R. (2003). Exposure reduction or retaliation? The effects of domestic violence resources on intimate-partner homicide. *Law & Society Review*, 37, 169-198.

(2) Whaley, R. B., & Messner, S. F. (2002). Gender equality and gendered homicides. *Homicide Studies*, 6, 188-210.

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