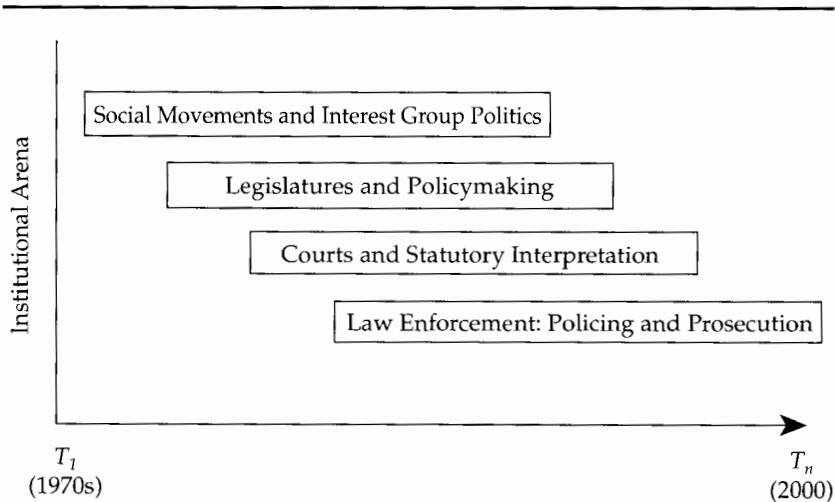
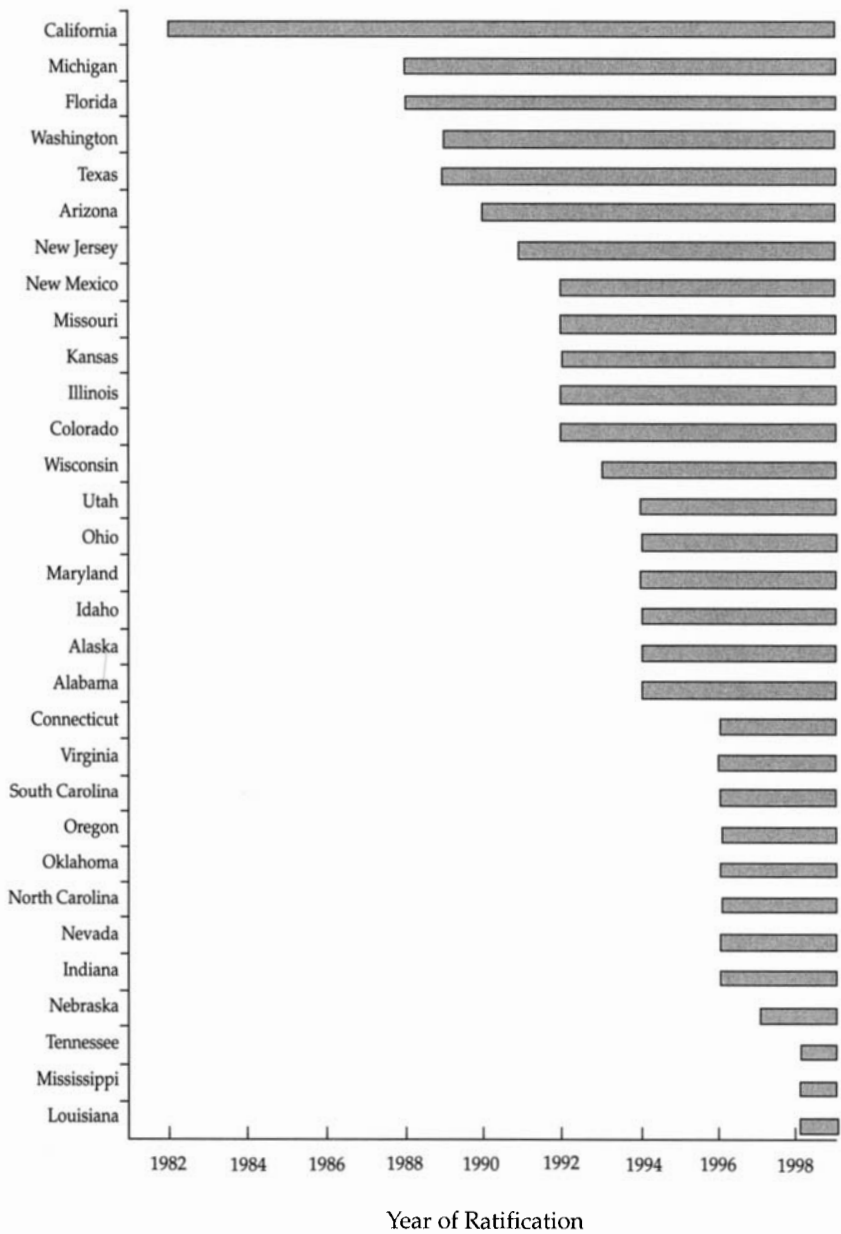


Figure 1.1 Summary of Select Institutional Spheres of Policy Activity on Hate Crime



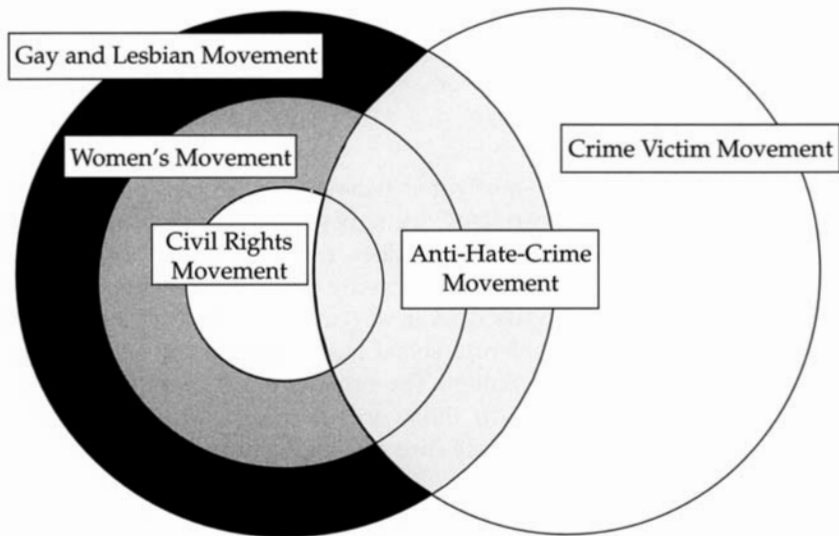
Source: Authors' compilation.

Figure 2.1 Year of Ratification of Victim Bill of Rights, 1982 to 1999



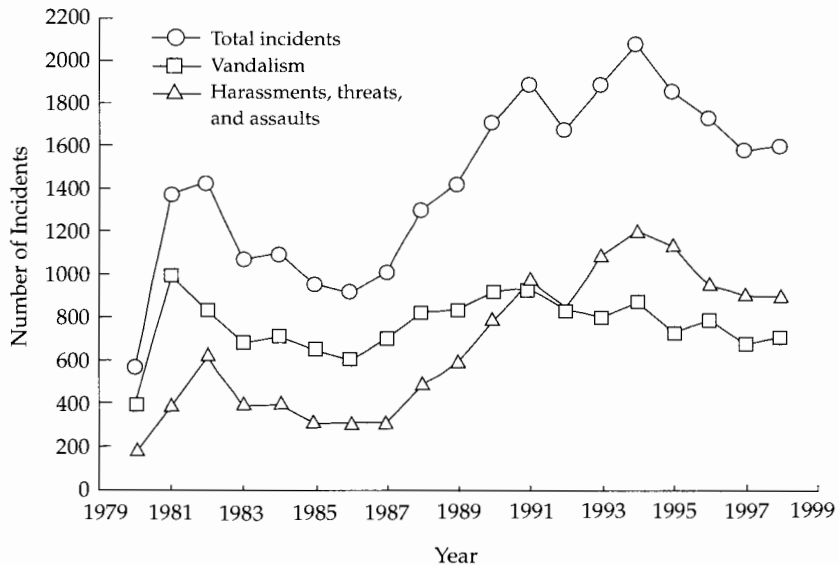
Source: Authors' compilation.

Figure 2.2 The Convergence of Rights Movements and the Emergence of an Anti-Hate-Crime Movement in the Late Twentieth Century



Source: Authors' compilation.

Figure 2.3 Incidence of Anti-Semitic Violence, National Totals, from 1980 to 1998



Source: Anti-Defamation League, 1999.

Figure 2.4 Distribution of Hate Groups in the United States, 1999



Source: Southern Poverty Law Center, 1999.

Table 3.1 Bias-Motivated Offenses Reported by the Uniform Crime Reports, 1991 to 1998

Type of Bias-Motivation	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Race	2,963	5,050	5,085	4,387	6,170	6,767	5,898	5,360
Anti-white	888	1,664	1,600	1,253	1,511	1,384	1,267	989
Anti-black	1,689	2,884	2,985	2,668	3,805	4,469	3,838	3,573
Anti-Native American or Alaskan native	11	31	36	26	59	69	44	66
Anti-Asian or Pacific Islander	287	275	274	267	484	527	437	359
Anti-multiracial group	88	198	190	173	311	318	312	373
Ethnicity or national origin	450	841	701	745	1,022	1,163	1,083	919
Anti-Hispanic	242	498	414	407	680	710	636	595
Anti-other ethnicity or nationality	208	343	287	338	342	453	447	324
Religion	917	1,240	1,245	1,232	1,414	1,500	1,483	1,475
Anti-Jewish	792	1,084	1,104	1,080	1,145	1,182	1,159	1,145
Anti-Catholic	23	18	31	17	35	37	32	62
Anti-Protestant	26	29	25	30	47	80	59	61
Anti-Islamic	10	17	13	16	39	33	31	22
Anti-other religious group	5	77	58	72	122	139	173	138

Anti-multireligious group	11	14	11	14	25	27	26	45
Anti-atheist, agnostic, and so on	4	1	3	3	1	2	3	2
Sexual orientation	425	944	938	780	1,266	1,256	1,375	1,439
Anti-male homosexual	—	—	665	561	915	927	912	972
Anti-female homosexual	—	—	113	119	189	185	229	265
Anti-homosexual	421	928	111	77	125	94	210	170
Anti-heterosexual	3	13	28	16	19	38	14	13
Anti-bisexual	1	3	1	7	18	12	10	19
Disability	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	27
Anti-physical	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	14
Anti-mental	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13
Multiple bias	—	—	—	—	23	20	10	15
Total	4,755	8,075	7,969	7,144	9,895	10,706	9,861	9,235
Number of participating agencies	2,771	6,181	6,551	7,356	9,584	11,354	11,211	10,461
Number of states, including District of Columbia	32	42	47	44	46	50	49	46
Percentage of U.S. population represented	—	51	58	58	75	84	87	79

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992 to 1999.

Table 3.2 Federal Legislation Regarding Hate Crime, from 1985 to 1997 (Excluding Pending Legislation)

Bill or Law	Title	Document	Legislative Body or Audience	Congress	Date	Number of Pages
HCSA	Hate Crimes Statistics Act	Hearing	Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, House Judiciary Committee	99th	3/21/85	148
HCSA	Crimes Against Religious Practices and Property	Hearing	Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, House Judiciary Committee	99th	5/16/85	52
HCSA	Crimes Against Religious Practices and Property	Hearing	Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, House Judiciary Committee	99th	6/19/85	39
HCSA	Hate Crimes Statistics Act	Report	Committee on the Judiciary	99th	7/18/85	4
HCSA	Hate Crimes Statistics Act	Debate	<i>Congressional Record</i>	99th	7/22/85	7
HCSA	Ethnically Motivated Violence Against Arab-Americans	Hearing	Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, House Judiciary Committee	99th	7/16/86	205
HCSA	Anti-Gay Violence	Hearing	Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, House Judiciary Committee	99th	10/9/86	223
HCSA	Anti-Asian Violence	Hearing	Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, House Judiciary Committee	100th	11/10/87	459
HCSA	Hate Crimes Statistics Act	Report	Committee on the Judiciary	100th	4/20/88	13

(Table continues on p. 50.)

Table 3.2 *Continued*

Bill or Law	Title	Document	Legislative Body or Audience	Congress	Date	Number of Pages
HCSA	Racially Motivated Violence	Hearing	Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, House Judiciary Committee	100th	5/11/88	111
HCSA	Hate Crimes Statistics Act	Debate	<i>Congressional Record</i>	100th	5/18/88	19
HCSA	Hate Crimes Statistics Act	Hearing	Subcommittee on the Constitution, House Judiciary Committee	100th	6/21/88	287
HCSA	Racially Motivated Violence	Hearing	Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, House Judiciary Committee	100th	7/12/88	73
HCSA	Hate Crimes Statistics Act	Report	Committee on the Judiciary	100th	9/15/88	8
HCSA	Hate Crimes Statistics Act	Report	Committee on the Judiciary	101st	5/1/89	13
HCSA	Hate Crimes Statistics Act	Report	Committee on the Judiciary	101st	6/23/89	10
HCSA	Hate Crimes Statistics Act	Debate	<i>Congressional Record</i>	101st	6/27/89	11
HCSA	Hate Crimes Statistics Act	Debate	<i>Congressional Record</i>	101st	2/8/90	26
HCSA	Hate Crimes Statistics Act	Debate	<i>Congressional Record</i>	101st	4/3/90	4
HCSA	Hate Crimes Statistics Act	Debate	<i>Congressional Record</i>	101st	4/4/90	1
VAWA	Women and Violence	Hearing	Committee on the Judiciary	101st	6/20/90	112
VAWA	Women and Violence	Hearing	Committee on the Judiciary	101st	8/29/90	82
VAWA	Violence Against Women Act	Report	Committee on the Judiciary	101st	10/19/90	88
VAWA	Women and Violence	Hearing	Committee on the Judiciary	101st	12/11/90	223

VAWA	Violence Against Women: The Increase of Rape in America	Print	Committee on the Judiciary	102d	3/21/91	37
VAWA	Violence Against Women: Victims of the System	Hearing	Committee on the Judiciary	102d	4/9/91	442
VAWA	Violence Against Women Act	Report	Committee on the Judiciary	102d	10/29/91	111
VAWA	Violence Against Women Act	Hearing	Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice, House Judiciary Committee	102d	2/6/92	120
HCSEA	Bias Crime	Hearing	Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice, House Judiciary Committee	102d	5/11/92	184
HCSEA	Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act	Hearing	Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice, House Judiciary Committee	102d	7/29/92	214
HCSA	Hate Crimes Statistics Act	Hearing	Subcommittee on the Constitution, House Judiciary Committee	102d	8/5/92	139
VAWA	Violence Against Women: A Week in the Life of America	Print	Committee on the Judiciary	102d	10/1/92	38
HCSEA	Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act	Report	Committee on the Judiciary	102d	10/2/92	7
VAWA	Violent Crimes Against Women	Hearing	Committee on the Judiciary	103d	4/13/93	84
VAWA	Violence Against Women Act	Report	Committee on the Judiciary	103d	9/10/93	111
HCSEA	Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act	Report	Committee on the Judiciary	103d	9/21/93	7

(Table continues on p. 52.)

Table 3.2 *Continued*

Bill or Law	Title	Document	Legislative Body or Audience	Congress	Date	Number of Pages
VAWA	Violence Against Women: Fighting the Fear	Hearing	Committee on the Judiciary	103d	11/12/93	57
VAWA	Crimes of Violence Motivated by Gender	Hearing	Subcommittee on Constitu- tional and Civil Rights, House Judiciary Committee	103d	11/16/93	129
VAWA	Violence Against Women Act	Report	Committee on the Judiciary	103d	11/20/93	66
HCSA	Hate Crimes Statistics Act	Hearing	Subcommittee on the Con- stitution, House Judiciary Committee	103d	6/28/94	58
HCSA	Reauthorization of the Hate Crimes Statistics Act	Hearing	Committee on the Judiciary	104th	3/19/96	110
HCSA	To Reauthorize the Hate Crimes Statistics Act	Report	Committee on the Judiciary	104th	5/13/96	6
HCSA	Hate Crimes Statistics Act	Debate	<i>Congressional Record</i>	104th	6/21/96	2

Source: Authors' compilation.

Table 3.3 Summary of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994

Title I: Safe Streets for Women

Chapter 1: Federal Penalties for Sex Crimes

Chapter 2: Law Enforcement and Prosecution Grants to Reduce Violent Crime

Chapter 3: Safety for Women in Public Transit and Public Parks

Chapter 4: New Evidentiary Rules

Title II: Safe Homes for Women

Chapter 1: National Domestic Violence Hotline

Chapter 2: Interstate Enforcement

Chapter 3: Arrest Policies in Domestic Violence Cases

Chapter 4: Shelter Grants

Chapter 5: Youth Education

Chapter 6: Community Programs on Domestic Violence

Chapter 7: Family Violence Prevention and Services Act Amendments

Chapter 8: Confidentiality for Abused Persons

Chapter 9: Data and Research

Chapter 10: Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement

Title III: Civil Rights for Women¹

Title IV: Equal Justice for Women in the Courts

Chapter 1: Education and Training for Judges and Court Personnel in State Courts

Chapter 2: Education and Training for Judges and Court Personnel in Federal Courts

Title V: Violence Against Women Act Improvements

Title VI: National Stalker and Domestic Violence Reduction

Title VII: Protections for Battered Immigrant Women and Children

Source: Public Law 103–322.

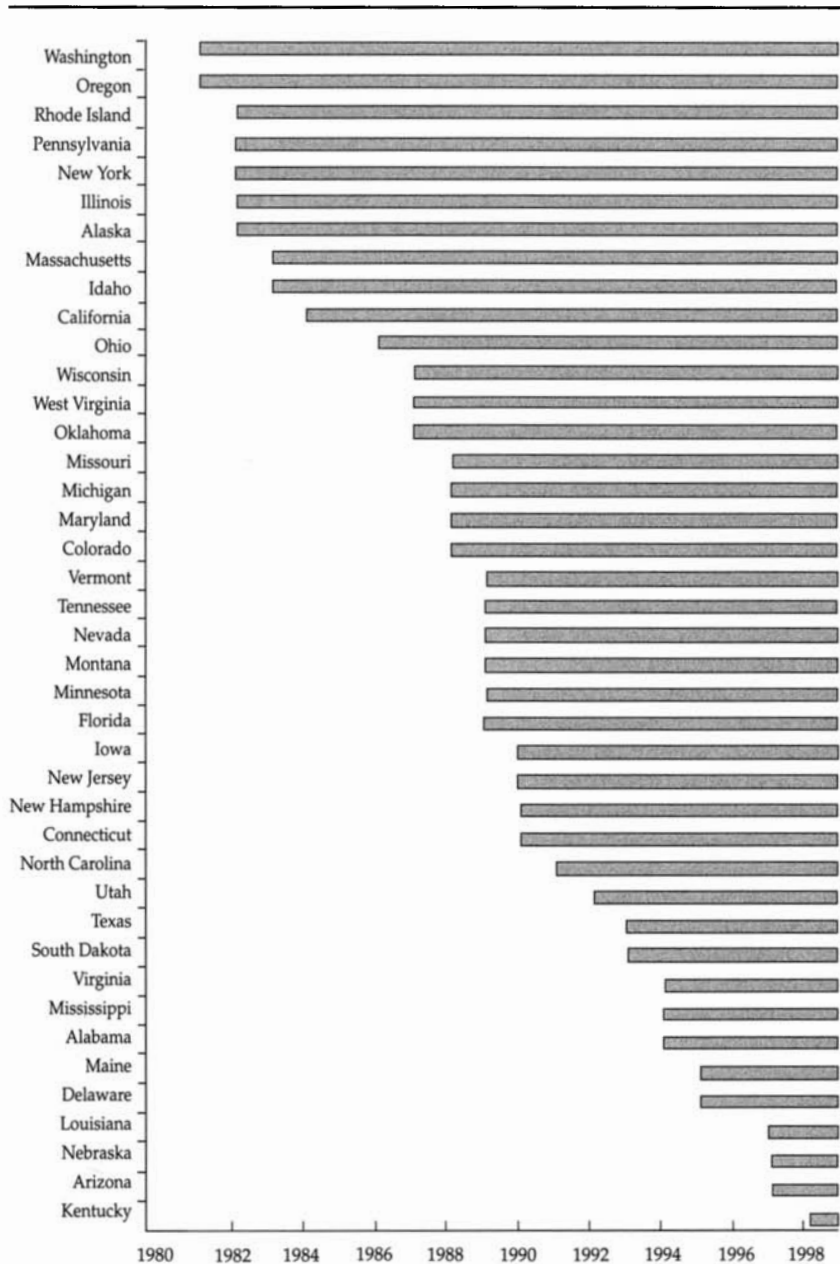
1. Includes a provision for a cause of action for crimes committed because of gender.

Table 3.4 Relationship Between Social Movement Organization (SMO) Mobilization and the Proposal and Adoption of Select Status Provisions in Federal Hate-Crime Legislation

	Provisions Proposed for Inclusion in Legislation	Provisions Adopted in Legislation
Legislation prior to 1990		
SMO mobilization around		
Race	X	X
Religion	X	X
Ethnicity	X	X
Sexual Orientation	X	X
No SMO mobilization around		
Octogenarians	X	
Union Members	X	
Children	X	
Elderly	X	
Legislation after 1990		
SMO mobilization around		
(No Groups)		
No SMO mobilization around		
Gender	X	X
Disabilities	X	X

Source: Authors' compilation.

Figure 4.1 Year of First Adoption of Hate Crime Statute by State, 1981 to 1999



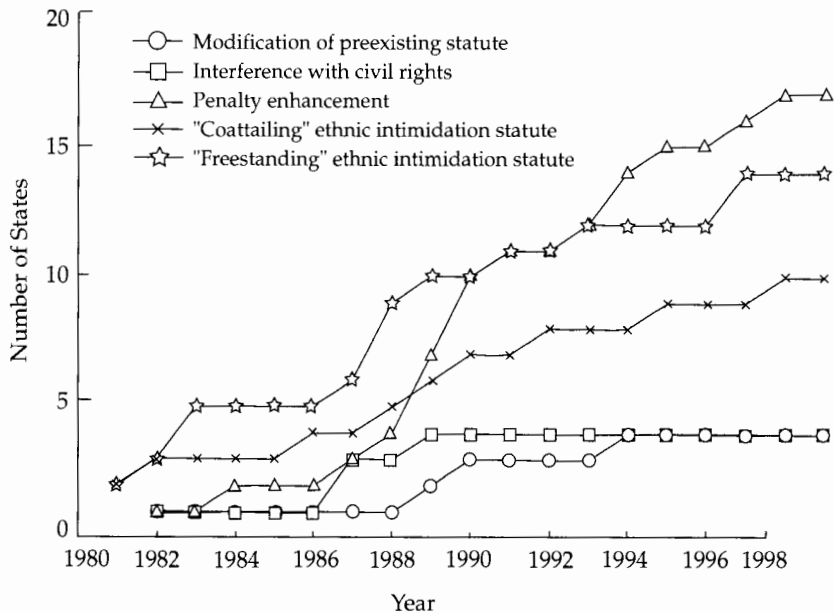
Source: Authors' compilation.

Figure 4.2 Relative Embeddedness of Legal Strategies in States' Hate Crime Legislation

Most "Embedded" ←—————→ Least "Embedded"				
Modification of Preexisting State	Interference with Civil Rights	Penalty Enhancement	"Coattailing" Ethnic Intimidation Statute	"Freestanding" Ethnic Intimidation Statute
Minnesota (1989)	California (1987)	Arizona (1997)	Delaware (1995)	Colorado (1988)
New Jersey (1990)	New York (1982)	Alabama (1994)	Illinois (1982)	Idaho (1983)
New York (1982)	Tennessee (1989)	Alaska (1982)	Iowa (1990)	Louisiana (1997)
Virginia (1994)	West Virginia (1987)	California (1984)	Kentucky (1998)	Maryland (1988)
		Connecticut (1990)	Missouri (1988)	Massachusetts (1983)
		Florida (1989)	New York (1982)	Michigan (1988)
		Illinois (1988)	Ohio (1986)	Montana (1989)
		Maine (1995)	Pennsylvania (1982)	Nebraska (1997)
		Mississippi (1994)	Utah (1992)	North Carolina (1991)
		Montana (1989)	Vermont (1989)	Oklahoma (1987)
		Nevada (1989)		Oregon (1981)
		New Hampshire (1990)		Rhode Island (1982)
		New Jersey (1990)		South Dakota (1993)
		North Carolina (1991)		Washington (1981)
		Rhode Island (1998)		
		Texas (1993)		
		Wisconsin (1987)		

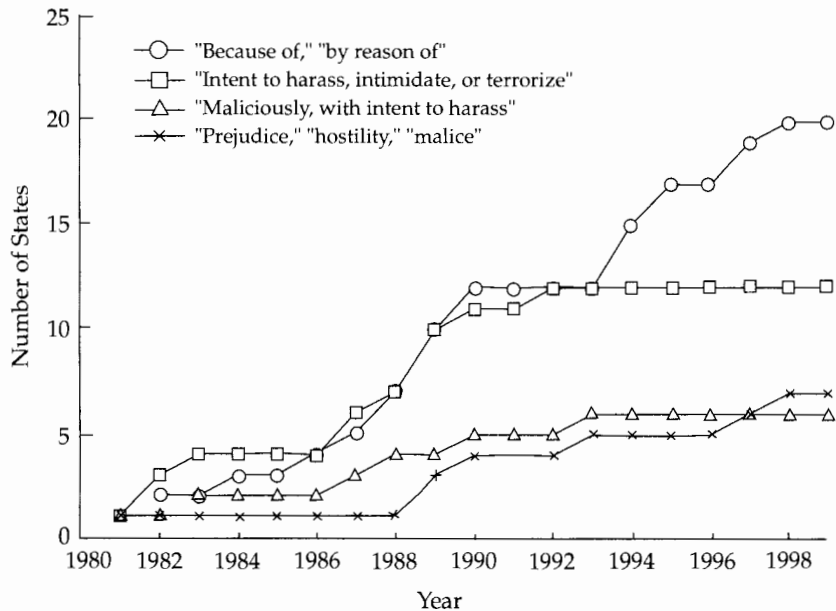
Source: Authors' compilation.

Figure 4.3 Cumulative Frequency of Legal Strategies in States' Hate Crime Statutes from 1980 to 1999



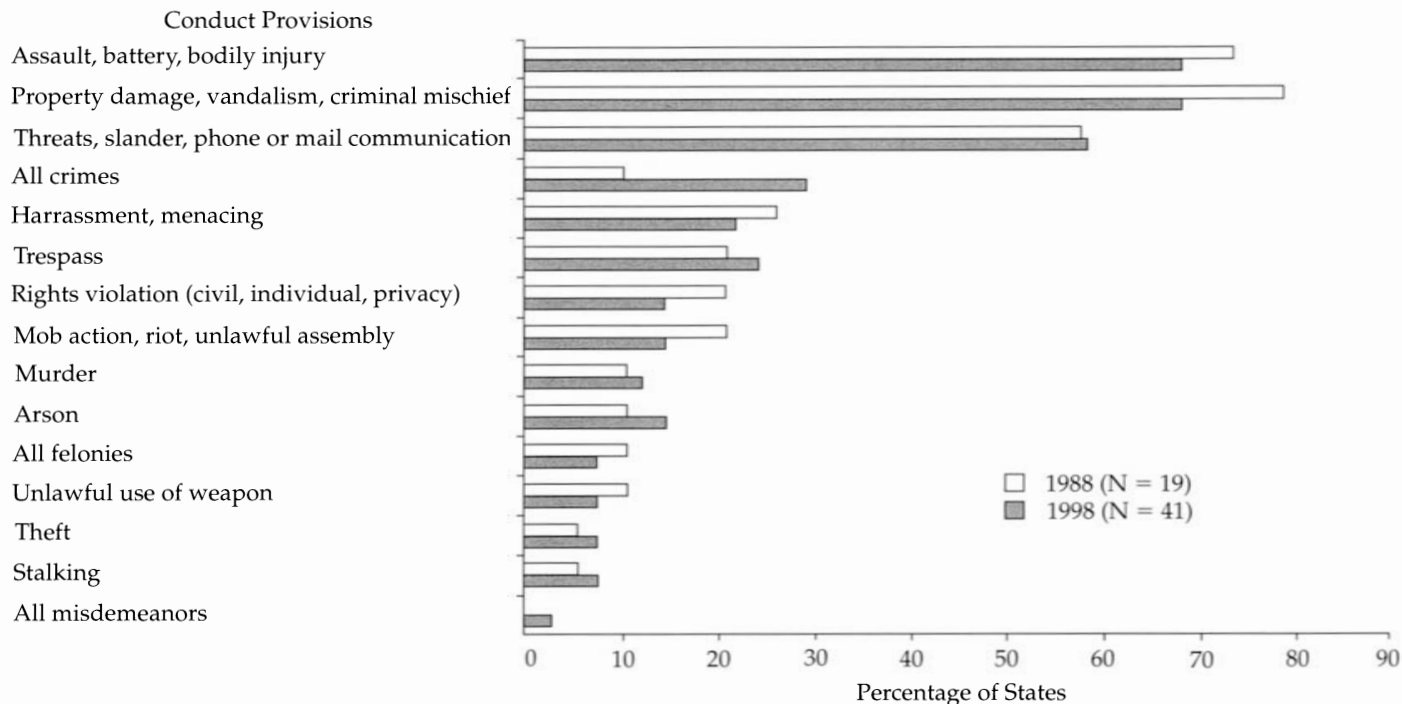
Source: Authors' compilation.

Figure 4.4 Cumulative Frequency of Alternative Motivational Phrasing in State Hate Crime Statutes, 1980 to 1999



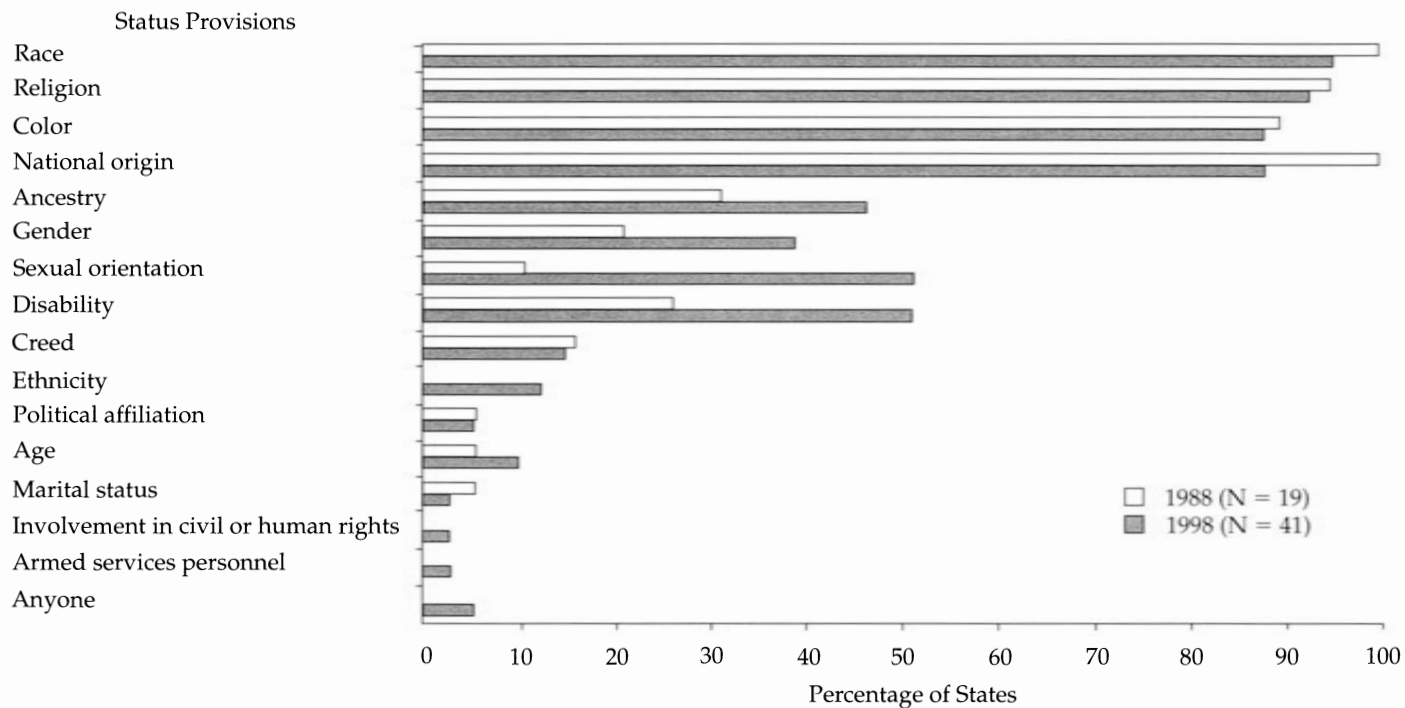
Source: Authors' compilation.

Figure 4.5 Conduct Provisions in States' Hate Crime Statutes, 1988 and 1998



Source: Authors' compilation.

Figure 4.6 Status Provisions in States' Hate Crime Statutes, 1988 and 1998



Source: Authors' compilation.

Table 4.1 Phrasing Regarding Motivation in States' Hate Crime Statutes

Category	Phrasing
"Because of" or "by reason of"	
Minnesota (1989)	"because of"
Iowa (1990, 1992)	
Maryland (1988)	
Delaware (1995)	
Montana (1989)	
Nebraska (1997)	
North Carolina (1991)	"because of" (ethnic intimidation law); "if any misdemeanor with punishment less than the punishment for the general misdemeanor is committed because of" (penalty enhancement law)
California (1984)	"intentionally killed because of his or her" (homicide enhancement law); "because of" (penalty enhancement law)
Missouri (1988)	"by reason of any motive relating to"
Mississippi (1994)	"by reason of"
Ohio (1986)	
Illinois (1982, 1988)	"by reason of" (ethnic intimidation law, 1982); "because of such person's" (penalty enhancement law, 1988)
Nevada (1989)	"by reason of . . . violates" ¹
Virginia (1994)	"intentionally selects the person against whom the offense is committed because of his"
Wisconsin (1987)	"intentionally selects the person against whom the [crime is committed] . . . in whole or in part because of the actor's belief or perception regarding"
Kentucky (1998)	
Alaska (1982)	"knowingly directed the offense at a victim because of"
Maine (1995)	"The selection by the defendant of the person against whom the crime was committed or of the property that was damaged or otherwise affected by the crime because of"
Alabama (1994)	"was found to have been motivated by the victim's"
Louisiana (1997)	"It shall be unlawful for any person to select the victim of the following offenses against person or property because of"

Table 4.1 *Continued*

Category	Phrasing
Intent to harass, intimidate, or terrorize	
California (1987)	"for the purpose of intimidating or interfering with that other person's free exercise or enjoyment of any right . . . because of the other person's"
Massachusetts (1983)	"for the purpose of intimidation because of said person's"
West Virginia (1987)	"if any person conspires with another person or persons to willfully injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate or interfere with any citizen because of such other person's"
Oregon (1981)	"intent to cause substantial inconvenience because of" (2d degree); "intentionally, knowingly or recklessly because of" (1st degree)
Tennessee (1989)	"intent to unlawfully intimidate another from the free exercise or enjoyment of any right" or because he or she exercised a right
Montana (1989)	"when, because of another person's . . . with intent to terrify, intimidate, threaten, harass, annoy or offend" (ethnic intimidation law)
New Jersey (1995) ¹	"with a purpose to intimidate an individual or group of individuals because of" (amended penalty enhancement law)
Minnesota (1989)	"with intent to harass, abuse, or threaten . . . because of" (mail harassment law)
New York (1982)	"with intent to harass, annoy, threaten, or alarm another person because of"
Utah (1992)	"with intent to intimidate or terrorize another person"
Colorado (1988)	"with the intent to intimidate or harass because of"
Rhode Island (1982) ²	"with intent to terrorize by reason of"
"Maliciously" and with intent to harass	
Washington (1981)	"maliciously and with intent to intimidate or harass another person because of, or in a way that is reasonably related to, associated with, [or] directed toward that person's"
Oklahoma (1987)	"maliciously and with specific intent to harass another person because of"
South Dakota (1993)	
Idaho (1983)	
Connecticut (1990)	
Michigan (1988)	

(Table continues on p. 90.)

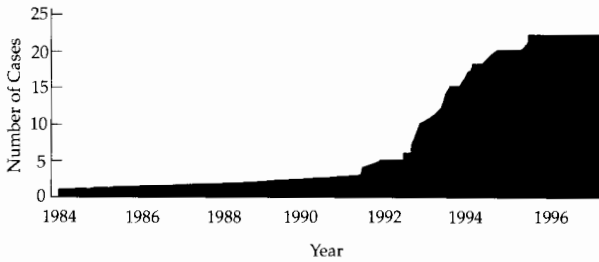
Table 4.1 *Continued*

Category	Phrasing
"Prejudice," "hostility," malice	
Rhode Island (1998) ²	"because of the actor's hatred or animus toward"
Florida (1989)	"evidences prejudice based on"
New Hampshire (1990)	"substantially motivated to commit the crime because of hostility towards the victim's"
New Jersey (1990) ³	"Contempt or hatred on the basis of" (penalty enhancement law) "ill will, hatred, or bias, and with a purpose to intimidate" (ethnic intimidation)
Pennsylvania (1982)	"with malicious intent toward"
Texas (1993)	"if offense committed because of bias or prejudice"
Vermont (1989)	"who commits, causes to be committed or attempts to commit any crime and whose conduct is maliciously motivated by the victim's"
Arizona (1997)	"evidence that the defendant committed the crime out of malice toward the victim because of"

Source: Authors' compilation.

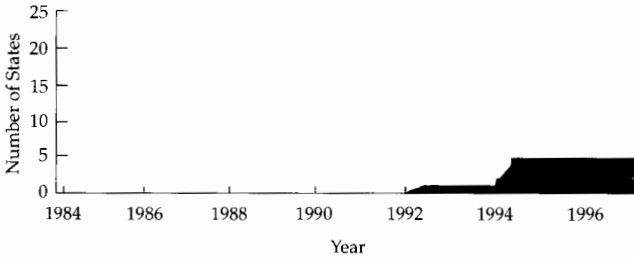
1. In 1995, wording changed to "willfully violates."
2. In 1998, the Rhode Island legislature repealed its 1982 law and replaced it with a new law containing the "animus" wording.
3. In 1994, the New Jersey Supreme Court struck down its statute's earlier (1990) phrasing.

Figure 5.1 Cumulative Frequency of Hate Crimes Court Cases Involving Bodily Injury, 1984 to 1999



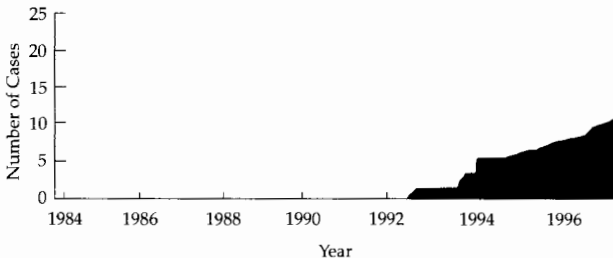
Source: Authors' compilation.
Note: Data as of first day of indicated year.

Figure 5.2 Cumulative Frequency of Hate Crime Court Cases Involving Property Damage



Source: Authors' compilation.
Note: Data as of first day of indicated year.

Figure 5.3 Cumulative Frequency of Hate Crime Court Cases Involving Harassment, 1984 to 1999



Source: Authors' compilation.
Note: Data as of first day of indicated year.

Table 5.1 Defendant Claims Regarding the Constitutionality of Hate Crime Statutes in Appellate Cases, from 1984 to 1999

Claim	Number of Cases	Description	Sample Case
Vagueness	26	Precludes sufficient notice of proscribed act and allows arbitrary enforcement	<i>State v. Mitchell</i> (1991)
Punishment of speech	24	Punishes motive or thought, therefore constitutes regulation of speech	<i>State v. Mitchell</i> (1992)
Overbreadth	20	Allows application to protected conduct, resulting in "chilling effect" on exercise of constitutional rights	<i>People v. Superior Court</i> (1993)
Content discrimination	7	Regulates speech based on content and viewpoint	<i>R.A.V. v. St. Paul</i> (1992)
Denial of equal protection	6	Allows preferential treatment for minorities, unequal treatment of offender based on views	<i>State v. Beebe</i> (1984), <i>State v. Mortimer</i> (1994)

Source: Authors' compilation.

Table 5.2 Hate Crime Cases, 1984 to 1999

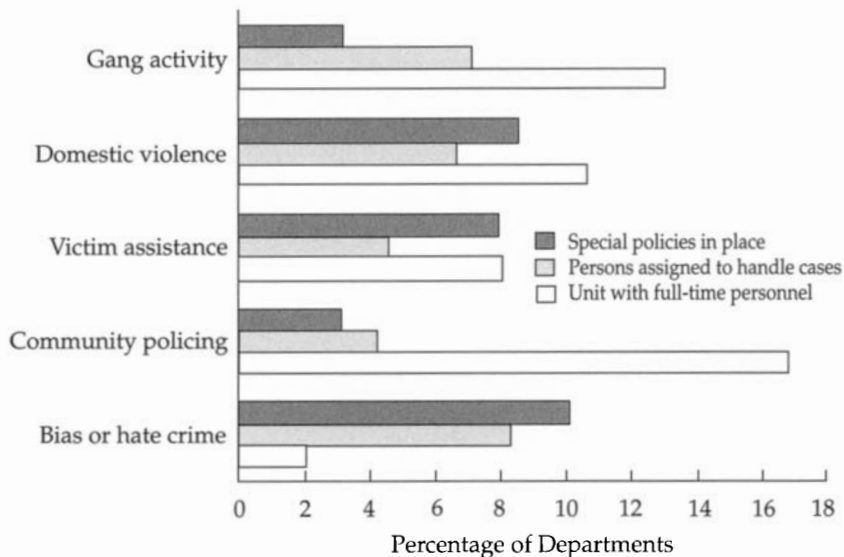
Characteristic	Date	Court
Early disposition		
<i>State v. Beebe</i>	January 20, 1984	Court of Appeals of Oregon
<i>People v. Grupe</i>	August 17, 1988	Criminal Court of the City of New York
<i>State v. Mitchell</i>	June 5, 1991	Court of Appeals of Wisconsin
<i>State v. Hendrix</i>	June 19, 1991	Court of Appeals of Oregon
<i>People v. Lashley</i>	December 16, 1991	Court of Appeals of California
Constitutionality crisis		
<i>R.A.V. v. St. Paul</i>	June 22, 1992	Supreme Court of the United States
<i>State v. Mitchell</i>	June 23, 1992	Supreme Court of Wisconsin
<i>State v. Wyant</i>	August 26, 1992	Supreme Court of Ohio
Reclamation		
<i>State v. Plowman</i>	August 27, 1992	Supreme Court of Oregon
<i>Dobbins v. State</i>	September 24, 1992	Court of Appeals of Florida
<i>People v. Miccio</i>	October 20, 1992	Criminal Court of the City of New York
<i>Richards v. State</i>	November 17, 1992	Court of Appeals of Florida
<i>People v. Joshua H.</i>	March 8, 1993	Court of Appeals of California
<i>People v. Superior Court</i>	May 19, 1993	Court of Appeals of California
<i>Wisconsin v. Mitchell</i>	June 11, 1993	Supreme Court of the United States
<i>State v. Ladue</i>	July 1, 1993	Supreme Court of Vermont
<i>In re M.S.</i>	August 17, 1993	Court of Appeals of California
<i>State v. Talley</i>	September 9, 1993	Supreme Court of Washington
<i>People v. Richards</i>	November 2, 1993	Court of Appeals of Michigan
<i>People v. Baker</i>	December 15, 1993	Court of Appeals of California
<i>State v. McKnight</i>	January 19, 1994	Supreme Court of Iowa
<i>State v. Vanatter</i>	January 25, 1994	Supreme Court of Missouri
<i>State v. Stalder</i>	January 27, 1994	Supreme Court of Florida
<i>Reeves v. State</i>	February 11, 1994	Court of Appeals of Florida
<i>Groover v. State</i>	March 1, 1994	Court of Appeals of Florida
<i>State v. Mortimer</i>	May 26, 1994	Supreme Court of New Jersey
Shift to peripheral issues		
<i>State v. Kearns</i>	May 26, 1994	Supreme Court of New Jersey
<i>Richards v. State</i>	October 5, 1994	Court of Appeals of Florida
<i>People v. McKenzie</i>	May 9, 1995	Court of Appeals of California
<i>In re M.S.</i>	July 3, 1995	Supreme Court of California
<i>People v. Superior Court</i>	July 3, 1995	Supreme Court of California
<i>Washington v. Pollard</i>	December 11, 1995	Court of Appeals of Washington
<i>In re Vladimir P.</i>	September 20, 1996	Court of Appeals of Illinois
<i>Illinois v. Nitz</i>	November 15, 1996	Court of Appeals of Illinois
<i>Wichita v. Edwards</i>	May 23, 1997	Court of Appeals of Kansas
<i>Montana v. Nye</i>	July 23, 1997	Supreme Court of Montana
<i>New Jersey v. Apprendi</i>	August 19, 1997	Superior Court of New Jersey
<i>Boyd v. Texas</i>	March 25, 1999	Court of Appeals of Texas

Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: Cases in bold were ruled unconstitutional on appeal.

1. Section 1 is constitutional because it regulates conduct; section 2 is unconstitutional because it proscribes speech based on content.

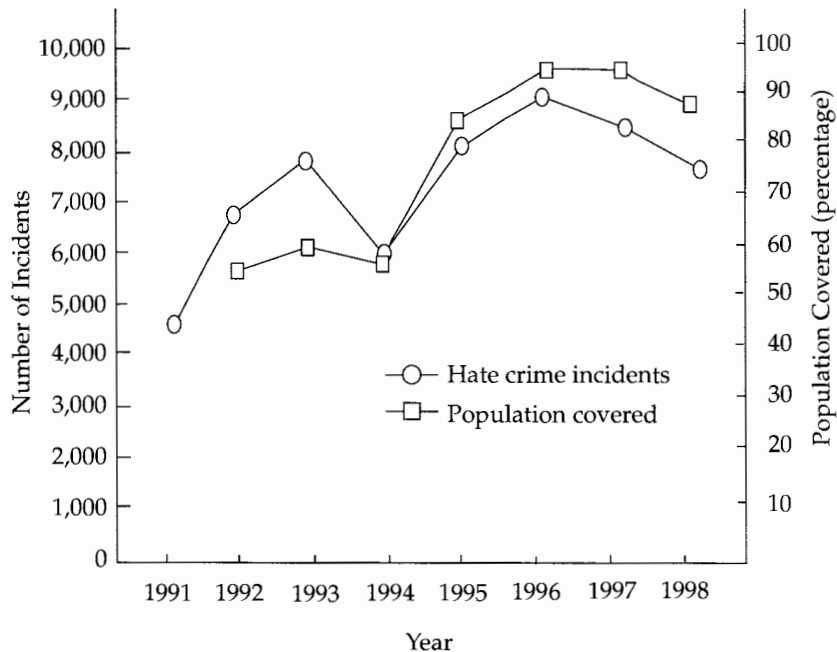
Figure 6.1 Presence of Selected Policies and Programs Within Municipal Police, County Sheriff, and County Police Departments in the United States, 1997



Source: Authors' compilation.

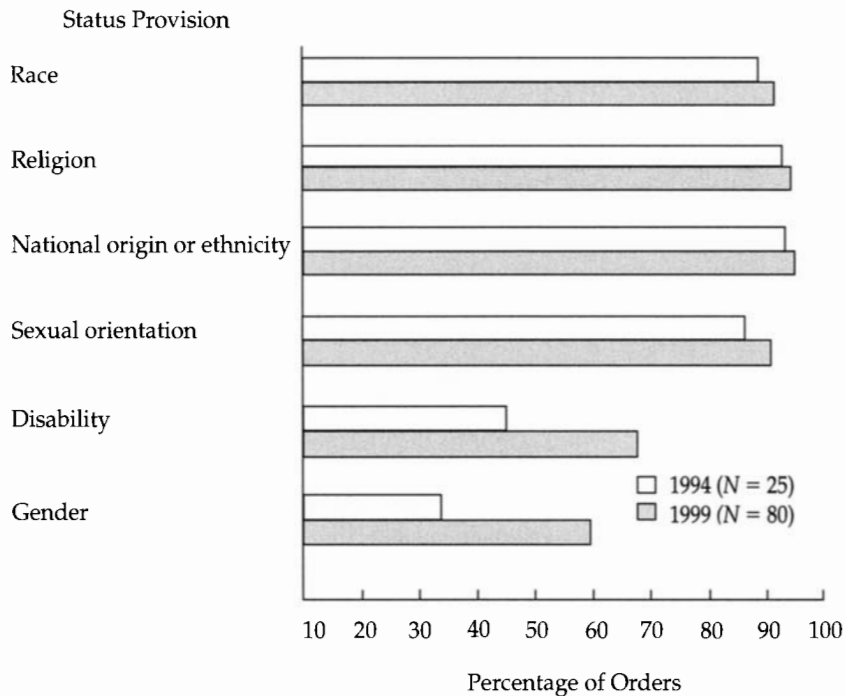
Note: N = 2,907.

Figure 6.2 Law Enforcement's Participation in Hate Crime Policing, from 1992 to 1998



Source: U.S. Department of Justice.

Figure 6.3 Status Provisions Included in Hate Crime General Orders of California Police Departments, 1994 and 1999



Source: Authors' compilation.

Table 7.1 The Formation of a Policy Domain Regarding Hate Crime: Summary of Key Findings

Institutional Sphere	Empirical Findings	Theoretical Import
Social movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convergence of established rights movements • Establishment of anti-hate-crime movement • Documentation of select forms of discriminatory violence • Dissemination of "horror stories" and epidemiological portraits of hate crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discovery of a "condition category" • Establishment of empirical credibility of condition category • Development of collective action frames that define the condition category • Initiation of issue creation
Legislatures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attention to newly defined condition category • Emergence of hate crime as statutory concept • Establishment of core elements of a statutory template • Proliferation of common and differing elements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation of social movement goals into legal discourse • Negotiation of key parameters of policy • Expansion of the domain of the problem • Homogenization of the policy response
Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questioning of the legal standing of the statutes • Development of a constitutional crisis around the law • Elimination of particular statutory responses • Development of legally defensible theoretical foundations for the law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affirmation of the legitimacy of the policy concept • Delineation and demarcation of the concept • Continuing expansion of the domain • Restriction of the parameters of the concept's applicability

Table 7.1 *Continued*

Institutional Sphere	Empirical Findings	Theoretical Import
Law enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Variation in definition and response to problem• Changes in organizational structure initiated to confront ambiguity• Expansion of the working definition• Increasing streamlining in processing of cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Translation of abstract concept into practice• Development and institutionalization of "normal" constructs• Homogenization of organizational practices• Reduction of the ambiguity of the concept through routinization

Source: Authors' compilation.