

Crime, Law & Deviance News

Newsletter for the Crime, Law & Deviance section of the American Sociological Association

Innovation and Impact from the CLD Community of Scholars

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In my capacity as Chair of CLD over the past several months, I have been fortunate to have had a unique view of our group. What has struck me the most is that CLD is much more than a “section.” Indeed, it’s a diverse, talented, and intellectually gifted community of scholars who are doing some really exciting research. In light of that, I would like to devote space here to highlighting some of the innovative and impactful projects in which some of our fellow community members are engaged. I am sure the projects described below merely scratch the surface, but they nonetheless illuminate the creativity and the methodological and substantive diversity of the CLD membership.

Neighborhood Change. Lauren Krivo (Rutgers University-New Brunswick), Christopher Lyons (University of New Mexico), and María Vélez (University of New Mexico) are currently collecting data for the second wave of The National Neighborhood Crime Study (NNCS2), funded by the

National Science Foundation (NSF). The first wave of the NNCS (NNCS1), also funded by the NSF, and conducted by Ruth Peterson and Lauren Krivo, provided reported crime data for seven founded part 1 crimes as well as socioeconomic and demographic information for 9,593 census tracts in 91 cities in 64 metropolitan areas circa 2000. The NNCS1 also included extensive information from the 2000 census and other publicly available sources for the city (i.e., labor market structure and socioeconomic inequality) and metropolitan area (i.e., labor market and population change) where the neighborhoods were located. These multi-level data allowed researchers to investigate the city/metropolitan and neighborhood level determinants of neighborhood crime across the United States for 2000. The PIs for ...

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NNCS1 analyzed the data in a series of scholarly outlets to provide an unprecedented portrait of the structural and racialized sources of neighborhood crime in the United States. This work is most notably showcased in their book *Divergent Social Worlds: Neighborhood Crime and the Racial-Spatial Divide* (2010). The NNCS1, which is housed at University of Michigan's ICPSR (study #27501), also has been used in work by many other scholars and been analyzed by students in classrooms at a variety of colleges and universities.

A major goal of the NNCS2 is to address a key limitation of the NNCS1: its cross-sectional nature. In particular, it will be the first study to provide crime data at the neighborhood level for two time periods (circa 2000 and 2010) along with information on a variety of indicators of the socio-economic and demographic conditions for the same neighborhoods outlined above. The NNCS2 will also incorporate data on the socioeconomic, demographic and political realities of cities such as police and city council representation by racial/ethnic minorities, presence of community policing, and percentage of votes for Democrats or Republicans for the 2008 and 2012 elections. Ultimately the NNCS2 will provide a platform to understand how the *changing* character of neighborhoods and cities/metropolitan areas promotes or reduces local crime and also how *changes in crime* shape the fate of neighborhoods across a variety of city and metropolitan contexts. Given the dramatic changes vis-à-vis the economy, housing, and inequality that took place during the 2000s as a result of the Great Recession, the NNCS2 will provide a unique vantage point to assess the consequences of such crises on neighborhood crime. Once data collection is complete, the NNCS2 will be housed at the ICPSR. The NNCS2 team expects that the data will be as widely used as its predecessor (available usage statistics indicate that there have been 619 unique users of the wave 1 data across 90 institutions).

The Role of Networks Within and After Prison

The Prison Inmates Network Study (PINS) is a NSF-funded project (Principal Investigator: Derek Kreager) that collected two waves of network and survey data in a single prison unit (N=205) of a Pennsylvania medium-security men's prison during summer and fall of 2015. The PINS project includes investigators from multiple institutions (Pennsylvania State University: Derek Kreager, Gary Zajac; Ohio State University: Dana Haynie; Arizona State University: David Schaefer, Jacob Young; Rutgers University: Sara Wakefield; Simon Fraser University: Martin Bouchard; and CUNY Hunter: Michaela Soyer) with varying expertise (networks, criminology, corrections, and the life course). The purpose of the project is to investigate the informal social structure of the prison unit and correlate this with inmate health, safety, and rehabilitative outcomes. The investigators designed a CAPI survey (approximately 30 minutes in length) that included peer nominations for ties of friendship, power and influence, communication, and trading that was administered to approximately 70% of unit inmates at the first wave. The survey data were merged with Department of Corrections official data that included misconduct records, offense histories, visitation information, gang classifications, and work assignments. These data and the saturated unit sample permit analyses directed at understanding how friendship and status structures correlate with inmate-level characteristics. For example, how do inmate age, offense, and time in prison relate to position in the unit's status hierarchy? The research team will use network methods (e.g., Exponential Random Graph Models) to understand the unit's social structure and its properties. They also are collecting open-ended narrative data to capture unit norms and values, which will allow them to conduct mixed methods analyses of the unit's structure and culture. Finally, observations over two time points will permit them to examine unit changes over time and the experience of inmates who are new to the unit.

A related ongoing project, the Re-entry Prison Inmates Network Study (RPINS), extends this work by following parole-eligible PINS respondents who have been or will be released from the unit into the community (N~50). This extension is led by Sara Wakefield (Rutgers), Michaela Soyer (Hunter), and Corey Whichard (Pennsylvania State University). Pre-release interviews include information on reentry expectations, challenges, and concerns as well as an ego-network module to measure each respondent's "expected" social network once released. The network data include people the respondent expects to spend significant time with as well as demographic and risk characteristics of each alter in the network. Respondents are being re-interviewed at 2-3 months, 6-8 months, and one year post-release to gain insight into their experiences with reentry. These data will allow investigators to examine changes in social relationships during reentry; importantly, gaps between expected and experienced social support may be an important predictor of recidivism. Taken together, the PINS and RPINS studies bring new methods to classic questions on the conditions of confinement, the social experience of imprisonment and reentry, and the determinants of recidivism. On-going work funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) repeats the PINS study in a therapeutic treatment community unit and funding from the National Institute of Justice will replicate the PINS and RPINS design in two women's prisons, adding in qualitative and social network interviews with children of incarcerated mothers and their caregivers.

Big Questions, Big Data

Scholars at Harvard University (Robert Sampson, Principal Investigator; Christopher Winship and Mario Small, Co-PIs) and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Marta Gonzalez, Co-PI) are collaborating on an exciting project titled **"Portal to Data and Analysis Tools (P-DAT): Enabling Data-Intensive Research in the Urban Sciences on Linked, Large-Scale Records."** The project is designed to produce a new online portal of data, analytic tools, and research studies that will advance the urban sciences and improve the capacity for urban governance in the digital age. P-DAT builds on the Boston Area Research Initiative, an inter-university partnership that conducts a comprehensive urban research agenda. The portal will integrate large-scale administrative, social media, and mobile phone data across time and space in greater Boston; develop analytic tools that transform the data into research-ready forms; and create an interactive context where the data can be browsed, merged, mapped, analyzed, and downloaded. The online portal will offer a real-time window into the social, behavioral, and economic dynamics of the city, thus permitting users to address a broad range of questions in the urban sciences that previously they could not. Because cities like Boston constitute a stage upon which nearly all aspects of human behavior occur, played out across the diversity of neighborhoods and social contexts that constitute the urban landscape, P-DAT will not only advance understanding of the city, but also of human behavior and society more broadly.

The data sources that will be united in the online portal include millions of requests by citizens for government services (by type), crime incidents, health emergencies, census data over time, millions of social media posts, both public and private transportation use, and GPS tracking of cell phone use. To make these data accessible, P-DAT will develop analytic tools, or econometrics, that will translate the raw data into reliable and valid measures of the physical and social characteristics of the Boston metropolitan area's ecology, be it an address, street, or neighborhood. Tools that automatically generate these measures and then merge them according to shared geographic referents will be a critical part of the portal's infrastructure and documentation, creating a cumulative body of knowledge and facilitating analysis across data sources. The project will also demonstrate the utility of the data portal by addressing core scientific questions on the social structure and dynamics of the urban processes. Theoretically motivated questions to be ...

studied include the sources and consequences of how neighborhoods are socially and physically organized, the nature of social and economic exchanges between neighborhoods (e.g., commuting patterns and human activity flows), and how the institutions of a city (e.g., police, schools, health agencies) interact with local neighborhoods. All analysis results and data will be made public in a usable form to both researchers and policymakers.

The Social Context of Policing and Police Officer Behavior

Michael Sierra-Arévalo (Yale University) is engaging in extensive field work within three urban police departments, one each on the east coast, west coast, and in the southwest. Thus far, he has completed about 1000 hours of time in the field with police officers, and 94 interviews with police ranging in rank from patrol-level to chiefs of police. The broad aim of the project is to explore how police officers' perceptions of danger influence their behavior. To that end, it focuses on how police officers engage in a variety of behaviors that they believe will keep them safe from violence, some of which are learned through formal training within police academies and others which they learn through informal training with other officers. The project also will speak to how police officers perceive broader changes in public and political rhetoric concerning police/race, and advances in police technology (e.g. body cameras, ShotSpotter, shooting simulators).

Conclusion: CLD is an Innovative Research Community

The aforementioned studies are just a small sample of the many exciting projects being pursued by CLD members. They each are creative, forward-thinking endeavors, and my hope is that more of you will share with us details about your own innovative research so that we can highlight it in our next newsletter.

Please Renew, Please Join, Please Spread the Word

Thanks to the excellent work of our membership committee (Chair: Sarah Shannon, University of Georgia; Brea Perry, University of Indiana; Chris Uggen, University of Minnesota), CLD reached the coveted 600 member threshold this fall. I hope that all current members rejoin soon and spread the word to other potentially interested colleagues. If you are reading the newsletter and are not yet a member of CLD, please consider joining the section. This is a growing community of highly engaged scholars working on a wide range of issues related to crime, law, and deviance. Membership opens up opportunities for exchanging ideas and developing collaborations with other members, and also yields access to important and timely announcements about jobs, grants, research, and other opportunities.

Join or renew now: <http://www.asanet.org/membership>

Member News & Awards

Patricia E. Campie and **Anthony A. Peguero** were awarded a grant from the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) titled "Examining the School and Community Contexts that Contribute to the Root Causes and Prevention of School Violence in Rural, Urban, and Large County School districts in California." The grant is part of a teaming agreement with the American Institutes for Research (AIR).

Jessie Finch has a new co-edited volume coming out, "Migrant Deaths in the Arizona Desert: La Vida no vale nada." Editors include **Raquel Rubio-Goldsmith**, **Celestino Fernández**, and **Araceli Materson-Algar**. For a promotional coupon, please visit <http://www.uapress.arizona.edu/Books/bid2628.htm>.

Evelien Hoeben will begin this fall as an Assistant Professor in the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Albany – State University of New York. She received her Ph.D. in Criminology from the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement and Vrije University Amsterdam, and she is currently a Postdoctoral Research Associate at the University of Amsterdam. Her dissertation examined the association between unstructured socializing and adolescent delinquency. She has research interests in small group processes, delinquency, and adolescent substance use, and her work has already appeared in leading journals like *Criminology* and *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*.

Wade Jacobsen, Ph.D. Candidate in the Department of Sociology and Criminology at Penn State University, has accepted a position as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland. His dissertation is titled: "Exclusionary School Discipline and Adolescent Friendship Networks: A Longitudinal Social Network Analysis of Labeling Theory."

Joachim Savelsberg's *Representing Mass Violence*, a three field- and eight-country comparison of the effects of criminal justice intervention on representations of mass atrocities in Darfur, received Best Book awards from both the ASC International Division and the SSSP Theory Division. Published in 2015 by the University of California Press, the books is also available as an open access-online edition at <http://www.luminosoa.org/site/books/detail/3/representing-mass-violence/>

Wendi L. Johnson has been named as the 2016 winner of the Emerging Scholar Best Article Award by the editors of the *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* for her article entitled “The Age-IPV Curve: Changes in the Perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence During Adolescence and Young Adulthood.” The study, co-authored with **Peggy C. Giordano**, **Wendy D. Manning**, and **Monica Longmore**, focused on how intimate partner violence develops over adolescence and young adulthood, while other studies generally have focused on victimization with less attention to temporal shifts in perpetration. This award goes to the article’s lead author, who must be an “emerging scholar” (i.e., an untenured researcher, such as a graduate student, postdoctoral scholar, research scientist, or assistant professor). The recipient of the award is selected by a random group of editorial board members who evaluate manuscripts’ innovative and substantive contributions to the empirical understanding of adolescence.

Miner P. “Trey” Marchbanks III, **Anthony A. Peguero**, and **Jamilia Blake** were awarded a grant from the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) titled “Assessing the Role of Immigration in the Linkage between School Safety, Education, and Juvenile Justice Contact.” The grant is part of a teaming agreement with Texas A&M University (TAMU).

Anthony A. Peguero was awarded a grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF) titled “School Safety, Security, and Educational Progress: Examining Educational Inequalities Associated with Race, Ethnicity, and Immigration.”

William Pridemore would like to announce that two new research centers will be created this summer in the School of Criminal Justice at University at Albany – State University of New York. The first is the Youth Justice Institute (YJI). Governor Andrew Cuomo recently announced the creation and funding of the YJI. State funding for the Institute will be directed toward technical assistance and training designed to improve services for children, teens, and young adults in New York’s criminal justice system. In addition to this substantial state funding, the UAlbany President recently provided generous support to open a Research Office for the YJI, which will be headed by Professor **Megan Kurlychek**. This office will undertake research projects meant to support the Technical Assistance and Training Office of the Institute and will host annual research symposia on youth justice. The second is the Laboratory for Decision Making in Crime and Justice (LDMCJ), which will be directed by Professor **Greg Pogarsky** and which also is funded with generous support from the UAlbany President. The LDMCJ will undertake research on how offenders and criminal justice actors make decisions and will host annual summer symposia on these and related topics.

Teddy Wilson will begin this fall as an Assistant Professor in the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Albany – State University of New York. He is completing his PhD in the Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland. His dissertation addresses courtroom decision making. He has research interests in decision making, among both offenders and criminal justice practitioners, and criminal justice case processing, and his work has already appeared in leading journals like *Criminology* and *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*.

Graduate Student Market



Name: Sara Bastomski

Degree: Sociology

Institution: Yale University

Sara Bastomski is a Ph.D. Candidate in the Department of Sociology at Yale University (degree expected May 2017), and a Junior Fellow at the Yale Center for Research on Inequalities and the Life Course (CIQLE). Her research interests include crime and deviance, neighborhood inequality, sex and gender, and quantitative methods. Sara's research examines the concentration and diffusion of violent crime across urban neighborhoods in the contemporary U.S. In particular, she uses quantitative methods, including social network analysis, spatial data analysis, and GIS, to examine trends in homicide as well as gender-based violence. A recent paper examining gender differences in the experience of public incivilities is forthcoming in *Sex Roles*, and several other manuscripts are currently under review. Her academic work has been funded by the Yale Institution for Social and Policy Studies, the National Science Foundation, and the Burnand-Partridge Foundation.

Call for Nominations

ALBERT J. REISS, JR., DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR AWARD

The American Sociological Association's section on Crime, Law, and Deviance invites nominations for its 2017 ALBERT J. REISS, JR., DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR AWARD. Given in recognition of the contributions to criminological understanding made by Albert J. Reiss, Jr., the award is presented every other year to the author(s) of a book or a series of articles published in the last five years and constituting a major contribution to the study of crime, law, and deviance. If suitable awardees of either type cannot be found, the Committee has discretion to give the award to an individual for a lifetime of outstanding scholarship.

Nominations must be specific, indicating clearly both the nominee and the book or body of work. If a body of work is nominated, the nomination letter must include a specific list of the work(s) to be reviewed (i.e., a reading list). If a book is nominated, the nominator must send or arrange to have the publisher send five copies of the book to the Committee chairperson. In either case, the nomination letter should state why the work merits recognition. The Committee will review only the work that is nominated. Self-nominations are permitted. Please send nominations and requests for information to the Committee Chair, Claire Renzetti, claire.renzetti@uky.edu, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky, 1501 Patterson Office Tower, Lexington, KY 40507. Deadline for receipt of nominations is February 1, 2017.

I want to get a “good” job, but I also want to master research methods

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Doctoral students are often limited to 5-6 years of funding to complete their degree. Thus, many students find themselves in a bind because they want to get a “good” job, but they also want to master research methods. Although these are not mutually exclusive endeavors, they often conflict given the pursuit of a “good” job may consist of following a philosophy of “getting things out” for publication, whereas becoming highly adept at research methods often requires taking courses beyond those that are required and devoting a considerable amount of time to develop learned research methods. It therefore appears – like many considerations in graduate school – it is a delicate dance concerning time. As I have been confronted by this conflict throughout my doctoral studies, I would like to share my thoughts on the importance of taking your time in graduate school, and using it wisely to gain more advanced research expertise.

Drawing on my own experience in graduate school, there appears to be a growing pressure to publish early, and often. Whereas for some doctoral programs this pressure may manifest formally, for others it may permeate the cultural environment among graduate students and faculty (this has been true for me). Such pressure for graduate students is almost always linked to getting a “good” job. Now, regardless of how you define a “good” job, there is a virtual consensus that long-term success as a scholar is dependent on at least one of the following approaches: 1) mastering a diversity of research methods (quantitative or qualitative), or 2) gaining significant expertise with a novel method/technique (e.g., social network analysis). In addition to securing employment, these approaches are conducive to gaining tenure at an academic institution, promotion at a policy/research institute, and they make you a more qualified evaluator of your peers’ work.

For some graduate students, especially those just starting on their journey to a Ph.D., a common approach is to try and “zoom” through graduate school in the hope of securing a “good” job. That is, they not only want to publish early and often, but they may also have a strong desire to complete their degree as quickly as possible. A negative consequence of this “zoom” approach is that it becomes inherently difficult to learn a multitude of methods or to become highly adept at a single method. For most of us graduate students, in the first two years or so of our studies, we simply do not have the skills or practice to adequately evaluate the important research questions that we have formulated – which is nothing to be ashamed of. Similar to how research is often said to be an iterative or lengthy process, the same could be said for establishing a strong foundation in research methods. Thus, my recommendation is to be patient and gradually work towards publishing and completing your degree, while adopting certain strategies to enhance your methodological skills. Below, I have laid out some strategies that I have found to be helpful during my time in graduate school:

- Enroll in advanced methods courses beyond those that are required of you. The same is true for courses on criminological and sociological theories.
- Audit courses too.
- Request to be a teaching assistant for those courses in which you learned selected research methods (if applicable).
- Initiate independent studies that require you to learn new research methods, or employ methods you already know – practice makes perfect.
- Apply for fellowships funded by the National Science Foundation, National Institute of Justice, and Ford Foundation, among others. Securing external funding provides the flexibility to gradually learn and develop research methods.
- Consult your advisor(s) for setting expectations on publishing and degree completion – they truly know what is best for you!

Simply put, it is important to seize opportunities that will help to develop your methodological skills. As alluded to above, one of the best ways of doing so is by taking advanced courses at your home institution. During the journey to a Ph.D., there will likely be opportunities to take courses with faculty who are leading scholars in the field. I posit that there is at least one professor at your institution that is recognized as a leading expert on a particular research method or criminological theory. In my case, I was fortunate to have taken a course on structural equation modeling with Dr. John Hipp and subsequently to have served as a teaching assistant for the same course at a later time. Why “zoom” through graduate school and put off such valuable courses for a later date? Beyond being able to say “I took a course with Professor X on Method Y,” many of the courses offered by your professors are likely offered in some form by research entities such as ICPSR; yet such courses could easily cost a minimum of a \$1,000 if you decide to enroll in one of these courses following degree completion. Furthermore, it becomes more difficult to learn new research methods when you are a professor (or a researcher at a policy institute), given you are likely to have more responsibilities than a typical graduate student.

In summary, my recommendation is to refrain from the “zoom” approach, and instead look to adopt a more prudent strategy wherein you become highly immersed in methods and seek advanced training in one or more analytical approaches. Perhaps some of your initial goals will have to be pushed back to a later date; yet, taking your time and using it wisely to gain more advanced expertise is a crucial investment in your personal growth as a scholar and ultimately your marketability.

Crime, Law, & Deviance Section Information

Chair: Eric P. Baumer, Pennsylvania State University

Chair Elect: Ramiro Martinez, Jr., Northeastern University

Secretary/Treasurer: Stacey De Coster, North Carolina University

Council Members:

2017: Derek A. Kreager, Pennsylvania State University

2017: Victor M. Rios, University of California, Santa Barbara

2018: Andrew V. Papachristos, Yale University

2018: Michelle S. Phelps, University of Minnesota

2019: Holly Foster, Texas A&M

2019: Jeremy Staff, Pennsylvania State University

Newsletter Editors: Michelle D. Mioduszewski and Nicholas Branich, University of California, Irvine

Upcoming Positions

Harvard Department of Sociology: Postdoctoral Fellow Positions

Postdoctoral Fellows in the Social Sciences The Harvard Department of Sociology and the Boston Area Research Initiative (BARI) seek applications to fill up to two Postdoctoral Fellow positions in the social sciences, with a focus on urban inequality, the life course and social change, and new data sources on cities. Salary and research funds will be provided, along with the opportunity to draw on the resources of a coordinated set of research initiatives directed by Professor Robert J. Sampson.

Major funding is provided by the National Science Foundation and positions are available starting in the summer of 2017 for one year, with the possibility of renewal for another year. Candidates are expected to have a Ph.D. If hired prior to the completion of the degree, candidates will be hired as a Fellow.

We seek self-driven, creative thinkers with strong quantitative and interpersonal skills. For one position, the successful candidate will participate in the Boston Area Research Initiative's efforts to translate modern digital data (e.g., administrative records, social media posts, sensor readings) into products that advance urban scholarship, theory, and social policy. Areas of activity will include, but will not be limited to: designing, executing, and managing the retrieval, documentation, and analysis of digital data from various sources, to be stored and published through BARI's Boston Data Portal; proposing, pursuing, and disseminating results from original research projects utilizing those and complementary data; coordinating with research partners, including universities, public agencies, and private corporations; helping to manage and mentor students working with BARI, collaborating on papers and grants, and taking part in the intellectual community of scholars through workshops and conferences. Specific areas of research interest are flexible provided they focus on some aspect of urban science and policy.

The second position will involve research on individual, community, and macrosocial change based on long-term projects in Boston, Chicago, and Los Angeles. Intellectual synergy with BARI will be high, including the potential follow-up of the offspring of participants from a classic Boston longitudinal study. Current research efforts focus on environmental inequality, crime and criminal justice across the life course, neighborhood stratification and social organization, intergenerational mechanisms, and connecting individual with social change. Strong statistical skills involving longitudinal data are desired along with someone who is potentially interested in taking part in the design of new data collection.

Overall, it is expected that both postdocs will engage in high-level research and be involved in the analysis and publication on projects currently underway or planned at Harvard. He or she would also be encouraged to maintain an independent set of research interests. The roles will be supported by a deep array of resources at Harvard University and no teaching is required.

Qualified applicants must have a PhD degree in geography, urban studies, sociology, criminology, planning, public policy, environmental psychology, statistics, or a related field; others will be considered based on individual fit with the research mission. Experience or comfort with interdisciplinary scholarship strongly recommended. Must possess strong communication, interpersonal, and analytical skills. Relevant modeling experiences will depend on the position (e.g., GIS, growth curve modeling, latent class analysis, systems dynamics, network analysis, agent based modeling) and should be demonstrated by prior coursework, dissertation, or publication record. Programming experience in R or Stata preferred.

Salary is competitive and commensurate with experience and is benefits-eligible. Applicants should submit a dossier including: (1) a complete vita, (2) a cover letter of interest that highlights relevant research experience and statistical skills, (3) a list of available writing samples; and (4) names and contact information of up to three persons who can serve as references. All materials should be submitted on line to <https://academicpositions.harvard.edu/postings/7350>.

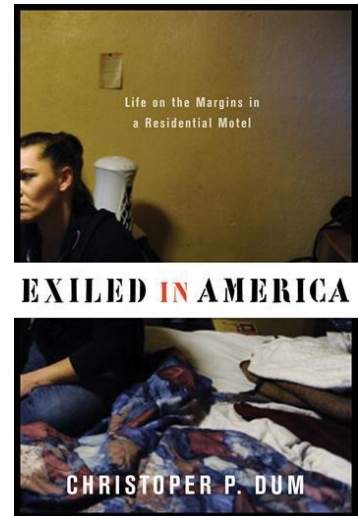
All materials should be submitted on line, including cover letter, vita, names and contact for 3 references, and a list of available writing samples. Materials submitted by regular mail or email will not be accepted. Review of applications will begin February 1, 2017, and continue until the position is filled.

We are an equal opportunity employer and all qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, disability status, protected veteran status, or any other characteristic protected by law.

Member Book Publications

“**Exiled in America**” by **Christopher P. Dum** (2016, Columbia University Press).

Residential motels have long been a place of last resort for many vulnerable Americans – released prisoners, people with disabilities or mental illness, struggling addicts, the recently homeless, and the working poor. Cast aside by their families and mainstream society, they survive in squalid, unsafe, and demeaning circumstances that few of us can imagine. For a year, the sociologist Christopher P. Dum lived in the Boardwalk Motel to better understand its residents and the varied paths that brought them there. He documented how life in the motel affected their goals and dreams. As told through the voices and experiences of motel residents, *Exiled in America* paints a portrait of a vibrant community whose members forged identities in response to overwhelming stigma and created meaningful lives despite crushing economic instability. Dum witnessed moments of violence and conflict, as well as those of care and community. Throughout, he presents a powerful counterforce to the myths and stereotypes that often plague marginalized populations. In addition to chronicling daily life at the Boardwalk, Dum also follows local neighborhood efforts to shut the establishment down, leading to a wider analysis of legislative attempts to sanitize shared social space. He suggests meaningful policy changes to address the societal failures that lead to the need for motels such as the Boardwalk. The story of the Boardwalk, and the many motels like it, will concern anyone who cares about the lives of America's most vulnerable citizens.

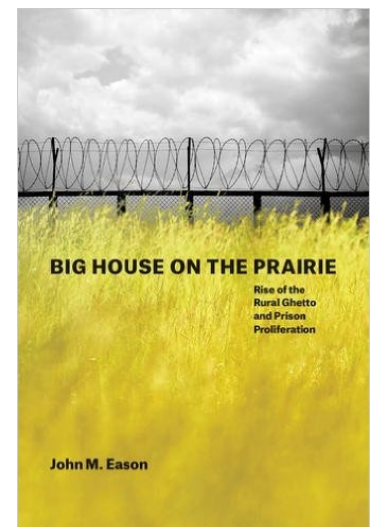


“**Big House on the Prairie: Rise of the Rural Ghetto and Prison Proliferation**”

by **John Eason** (2017, University of Chicago Press).

The book will ship in February 2017 and is available for pre-order here:

https://www.amazon.com/Big-House-Prairie-Ghetto-Proliferation/dp/022641034X/ref=sr_1_1?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1481568802&sr=1-1&keywords=john+m+eason



Member Article Publications

- Crawford, Lizabeth A., Katherine B. Novak, and Amia K. Foston.** 2016. "Routine Activities and Delinquency: The Significance of Bonds to Society and Peer Context." *Crime & Delinquency*. DOI: 0011128716679795.
- Dunbar, Adam, Charis E. Kubrin, and Nicholas Scurich.** 2016. "The Threatening Nature of 'Rap' Music." *Psychology, Public Policy, & Law* 22: 280-292.
- Kubrin, Charis E., John R. Hipp, and Young-An Kim.** 2016. "Different than the Sum of its Parts: Examining the Unique Impacts of Immigrant Groups on Neighborhood Crime Rates." *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*. DOI: 10.1007/s10940-016-9320-y.
- Lauderdale, Pat.** 2016. "The Death Penalty in China: Policy, Practice, and Reform." *Crime, Law, & Social Change* 66(5): 539-544.
- Reinarman, Craig.** 2016. "Dutch Lessons: Drug Law in Comparative Perspective." *Criminology and Public Policy* 15(3).
- Sittner, Kelley J. and Kari C. Gentzler.** 2016. "Self-Reported Arrests among Indigenous Adolescents: A Longitudinal Analysis of Community, Family, and Individual Risk Factors." *Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology* 2: 494-515.
- Stuart, Forrest and Reuben Jonathan Miller.** Forthcoming. "The Prisonized Old Head: Intergenerational Socialization and the Fusion of Ghetto and Prison Culture." *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*.
- Williams, Monica.** 2016. "Constructing Hysteria: Legal Signals as Producers of Siting Conflicts over Sexually Violent Predator Placements." *Law & Social Inquiry*.
- Woldoff, Rachael A., Robert C. Litchfield, and Angela Sycamore Matthews.** 2016. "Unpacking Heat: Dueling Identities and Complex Views on Gun Control among Rural Police." *Rural Sociology*.
- Young, Kathryn M.** 2016. "Criminal Behavior as an Expression of Identity and a Form of Resistance: The Sociolegal Significance of the Hawaiian Cockfight." *104 California Law Review*.