

# Crime, Law, and Deviance News

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

## The Powerful Role of Place in Shaping Crime<sup>1</sup>

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Criminologists today are well aware of the powerful role that place has in shaping crime. The idea place affects crime dates back to over 100 years of scholarship taught in criminology courses in most sociology departments (Weisburd et al, 2012). Most of the work on crime and place in criminology has examined descriptive theories for why crime rates vary from place to place, not on actionable guidance on how to curb crime. Since the 1960s, however, urban planners and a generation of criminologists have been devoted their time to thinking strategically about how the built environment impacts crime, with the goal of “designing out crime” (Jacobs, 1961; Angel, 1968; Newman, 1972; Jeffrey, 1971; Clarke, 1995). While most of this work focuses on single site case studies and is non-experimental, it provides some guidance for thinking more strategically about how place design shapes human interactions that influence crime patterns. More recently, the field of public health has called attention to the ways in which the design of places affects crime and violence (Mair and Mair, 2003; Kondo et al., 2018). And, a growing literature suggests that political decisions about how and where we invest resources in designing the urban form has fundamental influence on the variation in crime across neighborhoods (Sampson, 2012). In principle, we could take what’s been learned from over 100 years of sociology to test the efficacy of different place-based interventions on crime.

There are a growing number of opportunities for conducting place-based research to look for remedies to reducing crime in communities. Criminologists with a place-based orientation should become engaged in this action-oriented research. Criminologists can apply theory to actionable policy interventions. John Snow’s work on the causes of cholera in contaminated drinking water in the United Kingdom in the 19th century provides a historical guidepost. Snow mapped cholera deaths in the Soho section of Westminster, and showed they clustered around the Broad Street water pump. After petitioning the local politicians to remove the handle of the Broad Street water pump, cholera deaths waned. Epidemiology was born from Snow’s work showing how data on place and a basic theory of disease could guide actionable public health policy.

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The idea that place matters in shaping crime has in the past decade received renewed attention policy circles. Place making is now a term used by policy entrepreneurs and community groups to advocate for the planning, design, and management of public spaces in ways that maximize benefits to the community. The well-intentioned designs of places, however, may not achieve their intended impact if scientists are not involved in helping figure out what

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works in a given context. With the advent of experimental and quasi-evaluation methods, we can test how modifying the design of places affects crime in communities. This approach could have a greater impact on crime than many other individual-based efforts (e.g., focused deterrence) focused on the criminal justice system.

Scientists from diverse fields over the past decade have been studying how modifying the built environment of places affects the safety and health of communities. There are many examples of experimental and quasi-experimental evaluations of these place-making interventions. In ongoing work as part of my collaboration academics in epidemiology and urban planning, we've been examining the impact of remediating urban blight on crime. This has included a quasi-experimental analysis of the effect of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's (PHS) program to green abandoned vacant lots in Philadelphia on crime. Between 1999 and 2008 PHS greened roughly 8% of all vacant lots in Philadelphia, totaling nearly 7.8 million square feet. We compared changes in crime around treated lots that received the greening intervention by PHS with vacant lots nearby that were untreated and had similar square footage, age of abandonment, and were in neighborhoods with similar socioeconomic conditions. We found that reported crime dropped by a statistically significant amount after lots were cleaned and greened. In particular, assaults with and without guns dropped after lots received the greening treatment (Branas et al., 2011). But our concerns that the findings may be the result of the selection of lots (even after doing all we could to adjust for selection), lead us to pursue funding from the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to conduct a citywide cluster randomized trial of greening vacant lots (541 vacant lots in 110 clusters). Our primary paper from this experiment showed that lots that received the greening saw a significant reduction in crime relative to control lots that remained vacant. In particular, we found significant reductions in gun assaults and nuisance crimes (sum of curfew violations, disorderly conduct, public drunkenness, illegal dumping, loitering, noise violations, prostitution, and vandalism) after lots were cleaned and greened compared to those that remained vacant and blighted. Results from a survey of residents living in the clusters that were part of the

experiment showed that those living near greened lots reported significant less concerns about their personal safety and increased use of outside space for relaxing and socializing (Branas et al., 2017). This to my mind is evidence of an improvement in the social infrastructure of these places, a finding that connects to Eric Klinenberg's (2018) recent book *Places for the People*.

Vacant homes, however, might be a bigger source of crime in neighborhoods faced with economic distress and population decline. We conducted one study that examined the effect of Philadelphia's effort to curb the effect of home vacancy on crime. Philadelphia enacted a citywide ordinance in 2011 that required home owners to install operating doors and windows on vacant properties. Our initial evaluation of the ordinance found that properties that complied with the ordinance had a significant reduction in total crime, gun assaults, and nuisance crimes. Specifically, there were roughly 8 fewer assaults, 10 fewer guns assaults, and 5 fewer nuisance crimes around homes in the 12-months after a house was remediated compared to those that remained in violation of the ordinance (vacant with boarded up windows and/or doors) (Kondo et al., 2015). The fact that compliance with the ordinance was not randomly assigned means, however, that we cannot know for sure if the effects observed were not due to selection. This was the motivation for our recent effort to launch another citywide cluster randomized trial, this time randomizing abandoned housing to be remediated in partnership with the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority. Hundreds of abandoned houses are being selected and then randomly assigned to get fully treated (facades cleaned including graffiti removal, door and windows replaced, monthly trash removal), partly treated (graffiti removal and monthly trash removal), and not treated. This experiment will allow us to figure out if treating abandoned buildings works because of the building renovations, or if simply showing up each month to pick up trash and maintain the property is sufficient to curb crime.

Today, descriptive theory from sociology and a growing body of empirical evaluations of how changes to the built environment of places affects crime provides suggestive evidence for policy interventions to study. Among a list of policy interventions to study include examining the effect

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of mixed-up zoning (residential and commercial land uses), changes in street configurations to reduce car use and encourage foot traffic, the deconcentrating public housing, mixed-income development, and blight remediation strategies.

We know enough to move beyond waiting for things to happen. For example, one could engage local policy makers and conduct small-scale field experiments that randomly assign a sample of redevelopment efforts a new urban village design compared to less comprehensive development project. Such an experiment would help us understand the extent to which creating a connected urban village look is as important as basic redevelopment efforts in influencing crime. The results of small-scale experiments can then be used to advocate for taking ideas to larger scale that will impact larger segments of the population.

A useful strategy is to give priority to experiments that make “basic structural changes to places” that “are scalable to large populations, and have reasonable sustainability over time” (Branas and MacDonald 2014, p. 158). “Structural” refers to changes in the built environment, such as greening vacant lots, remediating abandoned housing, or changing building codes to require use of more secure doors. “Scalable” refers to changes that can be reproduced in other places to affect large populations beyond the study location. Structural changes that can be scaled have a better chance of having a systematic impact on the population living in the most disadvantaged neighborhoods. “Sustainability” refers to changes that can be reproduced “over time and ease of compliance by would-be beneficiaries” (p. 159). Changes to building codes or zoning laws that require different forms of housing and mixtures of land uses that prove beneficial to crime can be applied throughout a city and benefit larger segments of the population (MacDonald, 2015). Criminology has a rich history of developing insights on the fundamental importance of place environments. We can also be champions of policy interventions to figure out how to redesign the most disadvantage places in cities and to make them safer for residents.

Notes:

1. Sections of this entry have been adapted from a previously published paper I authored: MacDonald, J., 2015. Community design and crime: the impact of housing and the built environment. *Crime and Justice*,

44(1), pp.333-383.

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## Message from CLD Section Chair

### Call for Submissions and Message from CLD Section Chair: Karen F. Parker, University of Delaware.

Work on the 2019 annual meeting CLD sessions is underway and the goal is to represent the amazing work of CLD membership in the best possible way. Good News!! Our section will have four panels in addition to a roundtable session and business meeting. There will be one invited panel on “Race/Ethnicity and Police Shootings: Call for New Data and Knowledge.” This session fits well with the ASA conference theme focusing on social justice, “Engaging Social Justice for a Better World” and marks the 5th year anniversary of the incident and death of Eric Garner involving an NYPD officer (July 2019). Panelist will generate timely and important discussions about the topic of race/ethnicity and police shootings/killings, as well as challenge us to consider new forms of data.

The remaining three panels are open, calling CLD members to submit their work for inclusion on the 2019 ASA Program. We are particularly interested in new directions in the study of crime and deviance, and work that explores potential pathways to social justice, including forming community partnerships and engaging in interdisciplinary work. It is the perfect opportunity for CLD scholars wishing to showcase work which highlights substantive criminal justice, law, and criminological issues. Prepare those papers and get ready to submit your work. Our team of session and roundtable organizers wants to hear from you.

Finally, I would like to thank Sarah Hupp Williamson and Riku Kawaguchi from NC State University, the CLD section newsletter editors, for this wonderful production and all our CLD section members who rallied to recruit new members to our section. I encourage everyone to attend the 2019 ASA meeting and participate in what CLD has to offer. The 2019 annual meeting will be held in New York City at the New York Hilton Midtown from August 10-13. Submission deadline is January 9, 2019.

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### Crime, Law, and Deviance Section Information

**Chair:** Karen F. Parker, University of Delaware

**Secretary/Treasurer:** Stacy De Coster, North Carolina State University

**Council Members:**

Holly A. Foster, Texas A&M University 2019

Jeremy Staff, The Pennsylvania State University 2019

Lisa Marie Broidy, University of New Mexico 2020

Sarah K.S. Shannon, University of Georgia 2020

Amada Armenta, UCLA 2021

Bianca E. Bersani, University of Massachusetts Boston 2021

**Newsletter Editors:** Sarah Hupp Williamson and Riku Kawaguchi, North Carolina State University

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## Member News and Awards

**Liz Chiarello**, Assistant Professor of Sociology at Saint Louis University, received an NSF CAREER Award jointly sponsored by the Sociology and Law and Social Science Programs for her project titled "Developing a Micro-Level Approach to Field Change: Examining How Law and Technology Affect Social Problems' Influence on Field Transformation" (\$415,000). This project examines the opioid epidemic as a case for understanding how social problems transform social fields. The primary goal is to extend sociological and socio-legal theory by developing a micro-level theory of field change. This project uses a mixed-methods, comparative design across three states, California, Florida, and Missouri, that will culminate in four original qualitative and quantitative data sets. These data will be analyzed with the assistance of an undergraduate research team using grounded theory techniques. This research contributes by addressing intersections between law and medicine and by using nested maximum variation samples to capture field-level heterogeneity and change. Although most research on opioid abuse is heavily siloed, focusing either on healthcare or law enforcement, this research brings together insights from both fields. Findings will inform policy makers and healthcare leaders about how using technology to combat opioid abuse affects practice. Technology is often considered a panacea for addressing social problems, but this research brings a critical lens to technology, addressing the kinds of unintended consequences that might result from its use.

**Paul Joosse** was awarded the ASA Clifford Geertz Award for Best Article in the Sociology of Culture (2018), for "Max Weber's Disciples: Theorizing the Charismatic Aristocracy" in *Sociological Theory* 35(4): 334-358.

**Paul Joosse** was awarded the Research Grants Council of Hong Kong for "Reimagining Charisma: From Classical Origins to Contemporary Applications" (\$206,000HKD).

**Caitlin Patler** was awarded a 2018 National Academy of Education/Spencer Foundation Post-Doctoral Fellowship for her research on the longitudinal impacts of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program.

**Ruth D. Peterson, Lauren J. Krivo, and Katheryn Russell-Brown** are the special issue editors of "Color Matters: Race, Crime, and Justice in Uncertain Times." 2018. *Du Bois Review*, Volume 15(1). This is a volume that grew out of the 2016 ASC annual meeting when Ruth Peterson was ASC President and the meeting theme was "The Many Colors of Crime and Justice." Katheryn Russell-Brown and Lauren Krivo were the annual meeting co-chairs. They edited and published this volume as one way of "creating a product that would serve as a lasting legacy acknowledging the election of the first African American President of the Society, and celebrating the opportunity to have a meeting that emphasizes race as a core component of the field of criminology. The result is this volume of articles, which highlights that, and how color matters in crime and justice. They seek to bring this point to a broad audience of academics, policymakers, and others interested in the role of race and ethnicity in society, while simultaneously paying tribute to the legacy of scholars like Du Bois, who laid the groundwork for building a deeper understanding of the race and crime connection.

**Roberto Rivera** was awarded the 2018-2019 Fulbright Scholar Award to Jamaica. He will be researching restorative justice practices at the University of Mona.

**Tara Sutton** has started her first Assistant Professor position at Mississippi State University this fall after graduating in May from the University of Georgia. Her research focuses on family violence and she will be teaching Gender, Crime, and Justice and Research Methods.

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## Job Postings

### **University of Massachusetts Boston, Department of Sociology, Assistant Professor**

The Department of Sociology at the University of Massachusetts Boston invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professor starting September 1, 2019. Candidates are expected to have research and teaching strengths in quantitative methods, including survey research methods and statistics. Secondary areas of interest are open but those with specializations in criminology or criminal justice are especially encouraged to apply.

With a Carnegie classification of "Doctoral University/Higher Research Activity," UMass Boston offers faculty the opportunity to teach and conduct research in a vibrant and diverse urban setting. The department has approximately 800 undergraduate majors in sociology, social psychology, and criminology/criminal justice, a Master's Program in Applied Sociology, a Graduate Certificate Program in Survey Methodology, and a PhD Program in Sociology. Additional information about the Department can be found at <http://www.umb.edu/academics/cla/sociology>.

The appointment requires completion of the doctoral degree in Sociology or a closely related discipline no later than 8/31/19. The successful candidate will be expected to develop an externally funded program of research as well as teach courses in the department's undergraduate and graduate programs.

Review of candidates will begin on October 1, 2018 and continue until the position is filled. Submit online your cover letter, curriculum vitae, research and teaching statements, teaching evaluation data, and no more than three samples of publications and other writing.

<http://employmentopportunities.umb.edu/boston/en-us/job/494978/assistant-professor-sociology>

*The University of Massachusetts Boston provides equal employment opportunities to all employees and applicants for employment without regard to race, color, religion, gender, gender identity or expression, age, sexual orientation, national origin, ancestry, disability, military status, genetic information, pregnancy or a pregnancy-related condition, or membership in any other protected class. The University of Massachusetts Boston complies with all applicable federal, state and local laws governing nondiscrimination in employment in every location in which the university operates. This policy applies to all terms and conditions of employment.*

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## Graduate Students on the Market

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Name: Sarah Hupp Williamson  
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I am a PhD candidate in the Department of Sociology at North Carolina State University. I received both my M.A. (2015) and B.A. (2013) in Criminology from the University of North Carolina Wilmington. My several lines of research examine the intersections of globalization, inequality, and crime. My dissertation explores how policies and programs put in place in Southeast Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America by international financial institutions contributed to conditions that increased migration, and concurrently, human trafficking. It bridges interdisciplinary explanations to create a unifying theoretical framework of human trafficking by drawing together theory from criminology, migration, and feminist literatures. I use set-theoretic multi-method research (MMR), which combines fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis (fsQCA) with the comparative historical method of process tracing to identify pathways linking migration and human trafficking across geographic regions. My other stream of research examines the role constructions of harm and deviance play in relation to corporate malfeasance, focusing specifically on environmental harm. My published work has appeared in the book *Broadening the Scope of Human Trafficking Research*, *Critical Criminology*, the *Journal of International Women's Studies* and *The Prison Journal*. I have experience teaching Introduction to Sociology and Social Deviance, and am especially passionate about teaching in the areas of elite, green, and global crime. A current CV can be found at: <https://sarahhuppwilliamson.com/>.

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I am a PhD candidate in Sociology at North Carolina State University. I am broadly trained in the areas of Criminology, Deviance, and Social Control with intersecting interests in Community and Urban Sociology, LGBTQ Studies, and Family and the Life Course. To conduct studies in these areas, I use a variety of research methods including advanced quantitative methods, qualitative comparative analysis, content analysis, and computational methods such as scraping online data from Twitter and YouTube. My dissertation examines the relationship between neighborhoods and robberies. I propose a framework designed to demonstrate the dynamic relationships between robbery and neighborhood contextual factors such as social disorganization, social control, local institutions, and places. By considering people's daily routine activities, this framework addresses how the relationships between crime and these neighborhood contextual factors vary in different types of neighborhoods throughout the entire day. I also have a manuscript under review that examines the neighborhood contexts of anti-LGBTQ hate crime. My pedagogy centers on making teaching and learning personally relevant by connecting course materials and real-life experiences. I consistently receive positive evaluations from students, and I have received a competitive, university-wide teaching award for graduate instructors. I also have a strong record of mentoring undergraduate students, particularly by including them in my research as research assistants.



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Name: Veronica Horowitz  
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I am a Ph.D. candidate in Sociology at the University of Minnesota. My research program focuses on three primary interconnected areas: mercy in American criminal justice; the operations of law, policy, and justice; and the social foundations of attitudes towards crime and punishment. In my dissertation, *Towards a Sociology of Mercy, a Mixed-Methods Analysis of Commutation Release in the United States*, I investigate a neglected area of scholarship: commutation, a form of executive clemency. This study is the first mixed-methods analysis of this form of mercy; I develop and test theoretical predictions about both individual and state-level determinants of clemency. In addition, I use four state case studies to explain the rarity of clemency, identifying the *necessary but insufficient conditions* applicants must meet to have a chance at release. Using a multimethod approach, my other projects make contributions to a diverse array of punishment arenas, including an intersectional analysis of treatment in drug court, prosecutorial discretion in adopting new domestic violence laws, and the religious underpinnings of punitive attitudes. My work adds an intersectional lens to the field of state interventions on those convicted of drug crimes, explains prosecutorial discretion in the imposition of a new domestic abuse law, and adds an analysis of different secular affiliations (i.e. atheist, agnostic) to scholarship on religion and punitive attitudes. My work has been published in *Social Forces*, *The Federal Sentencing Reporter*, and *The Prison Journal*.

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Michael is a PhD candidate at the University of Arizona. He is a scholar of punishment, work, inequality, and culture. His dissertation, entitled "Punishment & Capital: How Prison Labor Systems Reproduce Inequality," draws on 18 months of ethnographic fieldwork within a men's state prison and 82 interviews with prisoners and staff to examine the role of the internal workings of the prison in reproducing social inequalities along racial, ethnic, and class lines. In particular, it details how structures and practices surrounding penal labor reflect and amplify disparities between prisoner groups. Racial and ethnic minorities, foreign nationals, and those lacking valued forms of capital or work skills face significant hurdles to securing meaningful, higher-paying work. This impacts their resources within prison and prospects for release. A book project derived from this research is under review at major scholarly presses. Recent publications include "Ramen Politics: Informal Money and Logics of Resistance in the Contemporary American Prison," published in *Qualitative Sociology*, and "Classification Struggles in Semi-Formal and Precarious Work: Lessons from Inmate Labor and Cultural Production," in *Research in the Sociology of Work*. This research has been covered in *USA Today*, *Atlantic*, *BBC*, *The Guardian*, *Time*, *Washington Post*, *NPR*, and over 100 other news outlets internationally and has received awards from the the ASA Section on Sociological Practice and Public Sociology, the ASC Division on Critical Criminology and Social Justice, the ASC Division on Corrections and Sentencing, and the ASC Division on International Criminology. An updated CV can be found at [www.gibson-light.com/](http://www.gibson-light.com/).



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Lucius Couloute is a Ph.D. Candidate in the Department of Sociology at the University of Massachusetts Amherst and a Policy Analyst with the Prison Policy Initiative. His research interests include prisoner reentry, systems of criminalization, race, and organizations. Lucius' dissertation research examines the structural barriers and dominant cultural ideas that shape the lives of criminalized people. In particular, he uses interviews with ex-prisoners and criminal justice professionals, in addition to ethnographic fieldwork, to examine institutional trauma, cynicism, and the production of social hierarchies. Recently published and forthcoming work also uncovers the role of race and organizational fields in shaping access to social rewards. Lucius' policy work has been covered in numerous media outlets and uses the National Former Prisoner Survey to produce nationally representative unemployment and homelessness rates among ex-prisoners.

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I am a doctoral candidate in the Department of Sociology at Indiana University. I have developed several strands of research in my work. One strand focuses on intimate partner violence in the justice system. The second strand examines conceptions of victimhood and sexual consent. The third strand explores how offline and online interactions are framed by perceived race and gender. My dissertation, "The Costs of Caring: Violence in the Justice System," was awarded the College of Arts and Science Research Fellowship by Indiana University. In my dissertation, I use a range of research methods—in-depth interviews, textual analysis, and statistical analysis—to examine which victims receive restraining orders, which victims chose to dismiss their orders, attorneys' reaction to this attrition, and the potential trauma transference of workers who assist victims. Taken together, these studies examine how one's ability to take the role of the 'other' both affects and is affected by inequality at various levels of the justice system. I have taught courses ranging from *Introduction to Sociology* to upper level courses such as *Sociology of Family* and *Deviant Behavior and Social Control*. I received an M.A. in Social Sciences from the University of Chicago and an M.A. in Sociology from Indiana University.



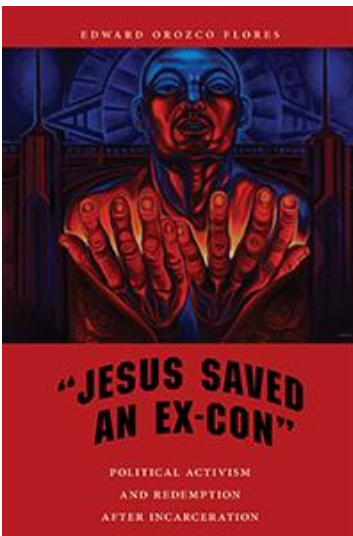
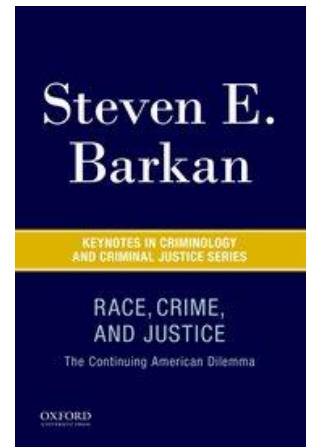
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## Member Book Publications

Barkan, Steven E. 2018. *Race, Crime, and Justice: The Continuing American Dilemma*. New York: Oxford University Press. \$16.95.

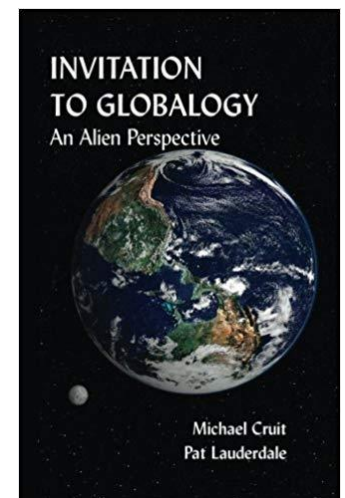
<https://global.oup.com/ushe/product/race-crime-and-justice-9780190272548?cc=us&lang=en&>



Flores, Edward Orozco. 2018. *"Jesus Saved an Ex-Con": Political Activism and Redemption after Incarceration*. New York: NYU Press.

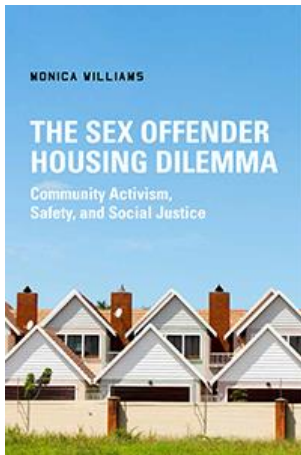
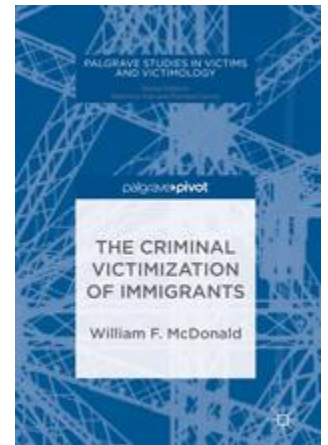
<https://nyupress.org/books/9781479864546/>

Lauderdale, Pat and Michael Cruit. 2017. *Invitation to Globalogy: An Alien Perspective*, new edition. Phoenix, AZ: SRI Press.



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McDonald, William F. 2018. *The Criminal Victimization of Immigrants*. Palgrave MacMillan. <https://www.palgrave.com/us/book/9783319690612>



Williams, Monica. 2018. *The Sex Offender Housing Dilemma: Community Activism, Safety, and Social Justice*. New York: NYU Press. <https://nyupress.org/books/9781479836499/>

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## Member Article Publications

**Abell, Leslie.** 2018. "Exploring the Transition to Parenthood as a Pathway to Desistance." *Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology* Forthcoming. Advanced Access at: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40865-018-0089-6>

**Barkan, Steven E.** and Michael Rocque. 2018. "Socioeconomic Status and Racism as Fundamental Causes of Street Criminality." *Critical Criminology* 26(2):211-231.

Bartos, Bradley and **Charis E. Kubrin.** 2018. "Can We Downsize our Prisons and Jails without Compromising Public Safety? Findings from California's Prop 47." *Criminology & Public Policy* 17:1-21. Access the op-ed article, "The Myth that Crime Rises as Prisons Shrink," here: <http://www.governing.com/gov-institute/voices/california-proposition-47-downsizing-prisons-crime-rates.html>

**Chiarello, E.** and Morrill, C. (In Press). "A Multi-Field Logics Approach to Theorizing Relationships Between Healthcare and Criminal Justice." Ed. Anna Kirkland and Marie-Andrée. Jacob. Research Handbook on Law, Medicine and Society. Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar.

**Ellis, Rachel.** 2018. "'It's Not Equality': How Race, Class, and Gender Define the Normative Religious Self among Female Prisoners." *Social Inclusion* 6(2): 181–191.

**Fox, Nicole,** and **Hollie Nyseth Brehm.** 2018. "I Decided to Save Them": Factors That Shaped Participation in Rescue Efforts during Genocide in Rwanda." *Social Forces* 96(4): 1625-1647.

**Joose, Paul.** 2018. "Countering Trump: Toward a Theory of Charismatic Counter-roles." *Social Forces*. Advanced access: <https://doi.org/10.1093/sf/soy036>

**Joose, Paul.** 2018. "Expanding Moral Panic Theory to Include the Agency of Charismatic Entrepreneurs: The Case of Donald Trump." *British Journal of Criminology*. 58(4): 993-1012. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azx047>

**Lauderdale, Pat** and Annamarie Oliverio. 2018. "The Social Problem of Terrorism: A Critical Analysis." Pp. 155-172 in *Cambridge Research on Social Problems*, edited by A. Javier Trevino. London: Cambridge.

Marier, Christopher J., John K. Cochran, Sondra J. Fogel, **M. Dwayne Smith,** and Beth Bjerregaard. 2018. "Victim Age and Capital Sentencing Outcomes in North Carolina (1977 – 2009)." *Criminal Justice Studies* 31:62-79.

**Savelsberg, Joachim J.** 2018. "Genocide and other Atrocity Crimes: Toward Remedies." Pp. 111-120 in *Agenda for Justice: Global Edition*, edited by Glenn Muschert et al. Bristol, UK: Policy.

**Stablein, Timothy,** Keith J. Loud, Christopher DiCapua, and Denise L. Anthony. 2018. "The Catch to Confidentiality: The Use of Electronic Health Records in Adolescent Health Care." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 62 (5):577-582. Access the article here: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29422435>

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