

# Crime, Law, and Deviance News

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

## **Prisoner Reentry and Reintegration after Genocide: Notes from the Field**

**Hollie Nyseth Brehm**

Department of Sociology  
Ohio State University

Jacques and I sat on a small wooden bench behind his modest house. He had recently finished a 14-year sentence in a Rwandan prison, and we were discussing what his life had been like since returning home. Jacques stared at the red dirt surrounding the bench and slowly started explaining that life had not been easy. After participating in the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi, Jacques had been placed in pre-trial detention, where he waited 6 years for his trial in Rwanda's post-genocide gacaca courts. Following his trial, Jacques had been sentenced to 14 years for killing one of his Tutsi neighbors. While he was serving the remainder of this sentence, his wife left him and his children refused to speak with him—ashamed that their father had been one of the hundreds of thousands of Rwandans who had committed genocide. Things had barely improved since Jacques returned home. He had not remarried, and his children were still evidently embarrassed to be associated with him. He struggled to make ends meet, and he also struggled every day with an overwhelming sense of shame for his past actions.

Tens of thousands of Rwandans like Jacques have been completing prison sentences and reentering their communities over the past few years. The vast majority of these individuals were sentenced to prison and community service camps known as TIG camps (Travaux D'intérêt Général or "works of public interest") following their participation in the 1994 genocide. Today, these Rwandans' successful reentry and reintegration into their

communities is core to peace and stability throughout the country, though many of them are facing serious barriers. It is for this reason that I am writing this brief essay from Rwanda, where I am implementing a three-year study funded by the National Science Foundation that is following 250 Rwandans throughout their reentry and reintegration processes.

## **Prisoner Reentry and Reintegration after Genocide: Suitability of Existing Theories**

One hundred and forty-seven countries have outlawed genocide since it became a crime of international law. As a result, hundreds of thousands of people—from Cambodia to Rwanda to Bosnia-Herzegovina—have been found guilty of committing genocide, served prison sentences, and returned home. Prisoner reentry and reintegration occurs in every country, and a robust body of research has examined these processes. This scholarship has focused on people who are incarcerated for domestic crimes, however, and has largely neglected crimes of international law, such as genocide. In fact, while much research assesses how and why genocide occurs, no studies (to my knowledge) have systemically examined how those who serve time for genocide reenter and reintegrate into their communities upon the completion of their sentences.<sup>1</sup>

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Accordingly, I am hoping to understand how we can theorize the process of prisoner reentry and reintegration in the context of genocide. What obstacles do those convicted of genocide (genocidaires) face as they reentry society?<sup>2</sup> What are the individual, family, community, and state-level factors that are associated with successful reintegration? To answer these questions, I have randomly selected 250 Rwandans from urban and rural contexts to interview at four key times before and after their release.

As many people convicted of genocide commit a violent crime, spend time in prison, and return home, there is good reason to suggest that literature on the reintegration of ex-prisoners (specifically those who commit violent offenses) will inform the reintegration of genocidaires.

Criminologists studying the reintegration of formerly incarcerated individuals have examined pre-prison circumstances (e.g., family), in-prison experiences (e.g., length of stay), immediate post-prison experiences (e.g., housing), and post-release reintegration experiences (e.g., finding employment) to assess the individual, family, community, and state-level factors that influence reintegration. For instance, studies of ex-prisoners have found that younger individuals and men have worse reintegration experiences; that reentry and reintegration is easier for those who were away for less time; that more tightly-knit communities aid reintegration experiences; and that states often create laws that hinder reintegration by adding collateral consequences, such as barring individuals from voting.

Drawing on these and other insights, I have developed a series of hypotheses to examine how different factors influence the reentry and reintegration of individuals who served genocide-related sentences. It is likely that individuals who maintained ties to family while in prison or TIG<sup>3</sup> camps will have easier reintegration experiences, for example, and that individuals who reenter communities with more social control and cohesion may have easier reintegration experiences. Since genocide is a unique phenomenon, however, there is also reason to anticipate that existing theories must be augmented. This is due in part to the collective nature of genocide, the stigma surrounding the “crime of crimes,” and the developing context of post-genocide reconstruction,

which I turn to now.

### **Uniqueness of Genocide and a Large-Scale Reentry Project**

Genocide is perpetrated through large-scale collective action. While some crimes (like gang violence) involve co-offending, much literature on prisoner reentry and reintegration focuses on individual crimes. The collective nature of genocide consequently raises important questions about desistance, as there are likely few opportunities to commit genocidal crimes following release from prison given its collective, large-scale nature. There are likely opportunities to commit other crimes, however, though nothing is known about whether (or why) genocidaires engage in subsequent criminal behavior after incarceration.

Additionally, studies of the reintegration of ex-offenders often examine reintegration milestones, such as developing a prosocial identity, securing employment, joining a community organization, or becoming politically active. The collective and political nature of genocide may likewise influence these processes. On the one hand, committing genocide may be more highly stigmatized than other criminal or violent behaviors due to numerous international efforts to situate genocide as the “crime of crimes.” If this is the case, such milestones may be comparatively harder to reach. On the other hand, the collective nature of the violence may lessen stigma by diffusing blame or placing responsibility on structural factors rather than on people. This process may also be gendered, as women who participated in the genocide violated gender norms suggesting that women should not commit violence. Indeed, when community members reference the women who participated in the genocide, they often deem these women to be “crazy” or over-emphasize their supposed zealotry for violence in a way that I have seldom heard when discussing genocidal crimes committed by men.

In this same vein, the collective and political nature of genocide may alter the types of reintegration milestones that communities or scholars expect genocidaires to achieve. For instance, I will track whether people returning home apologize to the family members or friends of the people they killed or otherwise harmed. I will likewise assess whether

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these individuals attend commemorative events geared toward remembering the genocide, as well as whether they exhibit lasting or altered ideologies against Tutsis, the group targeted during the genocide.

Finally, reintegration in post-genocide contexts may also be influenced by economic conditions. Unlike reintegration in many Western contexts, ex-genocidaires typically face the challenges of reentry and reintegration in a developing context. This context may mean that some reintegration milestones, such as employment, may be less important, especially in agricultural societies like Rwanda. Additionally, the particularly rapid nature of development in Rwanda may likewise have implications for reintegration. For example, Rwanda has seen exponential economic growth over the last 15 years, and my preliminary interviews with reintegrated ex-genocidaires suggested that they faced challenges linked to this growth. One person revealed, for instance, that he could not find his home upon leaving prison because there were so many new roads and buildings, while another remarked that he felt like he returned to a different country, suggesting difficulties tied to the developing contexts in which genocides typically occur.

Taken together, the collective nature of genocide, the potential stigma associated with genocidal crimes, and the developing post-genocide context provide a meaningful opportunity to assess the suitability and scope conditions of existing theories related to reentry and reintegration. In turn, new theories generated by this study will (hopefully) contribute to existing knowledge regarding the reentry and reintegration of those who commit collective and/or stigmatized crimes, as well as theories regarding reentry and reintegration in economically depressed or rapidly changing societies.

### **Next Steps**

Beyond the anticipated theoretical gains, it is my hope that the study will wield benefits for policy, both immediately and in the future. My conversations in Rwanda over the coming weeks will involve setting up a system through which the findings could be beneficial to Jacques and the many others who are leaving prison/TIG or have

already returned home. It is often unpopular to suggest that those who committed genocide need assistance (such as assistance finding housing and employment or assistance dealing with the psychosocial consequences of trauma), as there are far from enough funds or programs that adequately address the needs of survivors of the genocide. I am nonetheless convinced that the reentry and reintegration of those who committed genocide will have direct impacts on the possibility of lasting peace and stability in Rwanda.

Furthermore, there are likely many ripple effects of incarceration on these individuals' families, just like the effects that many criminologists have documented in the U.S. context. For instance, numerous women became heads of the households while their children went years without seeing their fathers (or, to a lesser extent, their mothers)—mirroring what Robert Sampson calls the “social ledger of incarceration’s effects.” Understanding the full impact of such large-scale reentry and reintegration in the Rwandan context will be vital to comprehending the positive and negative impacts on these families and their communities for years to come.

### **Notes**

<sup>1</sup> To be clear, some scholars have examined the well-being of prisoners in Rwanda, while others have examined the reentry and reintegration of individuals involved in the Irish Republican Army or similar organizations. There is also a robust literature in political science that examines DDR (Demobilization, Disarmament, and Reintegration) processes amongst ex-combatants.

<sup>2</sup> It is likely that some people were wrongly convicted as well.

<sup>3</sup> Specifically, I am stratifying the sample such that half are reentering from TIG and half are reentering from prison. Half will be reentering in urban contexts and half in rural ones, and I am oversampling women.

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## Member News and Awards

**Lisa Martino-Taylor**, Ph.D. has been promoted to Associate Professor of Sociology at St. Louis Community College, where she is also Global Studies Program Coordinator.

**Dr. Forbes-Mewett** has been appointed to the Victorian Multicultural Commission's Regional Advisory Council 2017-19 for the Eastern Metropolitan Region. This is a wonderful opportunity for Dr Forbes-Mewett to apply her skill and expertise to community building and multiculturalism in Victoria.

**Rachel Ellis** joined the faculty at the University of Missouri-St.Louis this fall as an Assistant Professor in Criminology and Criminal Justice. She received her PhD in Sociology this year from the University of Pennsylvania. Her paper, "You're Not Serving Time, You're Serving Christ: Neoliberal Religious Culture in the Shadow of Mass Incarceration," won the 2017 Student Paper Award from the ASA Section on Religion and the 2017 Gene Carte Student Paper Award (third place) from the American Society of Criminology. Read more about the paper [here](#).

**Pat Lauderdale** is the recipient of the Outstanding Doctoral Mentor Award, Graduate College, Arizona State University.

**David Greenberg's** paper, "Criminal careers: Discrete or Continuous," published last year in the Journal of Developmental and Life Course Criminology, was included by Springer in its honor roll of articles published in 2016 in all fields that are expected to have the greatest impact.

**Jennifer Stevens** would like to announce that the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Eastern Illinois University is pleased to announce a new degree program in Criminology and Criminal Justice. This new interdisciplinary Bachelor of Arts degree provides a student-centered curriculum that draws on faculty expertise in a range of disciplines including Criminology, Criminal Justice, Sociology, Philosophy, and Political Science.

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### Crime, Law, and Deviance Section Information

**Chair:** Ramiro Martinez, Jr., Northeastern University

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Victor M. Rios, UC Santa Barbara 2017

Derek A. Kreager, Pennsylvania State University 2017

**Newsletter Editors:** Sarah Hupp Williamson and Nicholas Membrez-Weiler, North Carolina State University

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## Call for Submissions

The *Justice & Multiculturalism in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Project* of the University at Albany School of Criminal Justice will host a 2-day symposium in spring 2018 entitled *Incarcerating Girls and Women: Past and Present*. This symposium will bring together an interdisciplinary group of scholars, practitioners, and former prisoners to share research and discuss projects. Open to the public, the symposium will include a presentation/exhibit on prison public memory. Articles will be considered for a special issue of *Women & Criminal Justice*. Date: April 6-7, 2018. Contact: Professor Frankie Y. Bailey, [fybailey@albany.edu](mailto:fybailey@albany.edu).

*City and Community* Call for Papers: Special Issue on Community and Crime. Guest editor: Rachael A. Woldoff, Professor of Sociology, West Virginia University. Urban and community sociologists have long studied the subject of crime and disorder, but the subject of crime is often viewed as a separate specialization area. In fact, urban sociologists' insistence that "context matters" is especially relevant to the subject of crime right now. In the past few years, current events and social media coverage of them have drawn much attention to the fact that poor and nonwhite places are disproportionately affected by violence, crime, and disorder, as well as by aggressive, and sometimes, deadly policing practices. This special issue seeks to unite the urban, community, and crime scholars by calling for original papers that either empirically examine or conceptually extend the crucial connections between community and crime.

Some examples of topics that could explicitly link community context and crime include:

- Police use of excessive force
- Re-entry of inmates
- Social capital and crime
- How residents cope with crime
- Cultural values or norms regarding crime and disorder
- Residential mobility and crime
- Neighborhood preferences and crime
- Racial/ethnic aspects of community life and crime

All papers will be subject to normal blind review by at least two reviewers. Publication decisions will be made by *City and Community* editor, Professor Lance Freeman in consultation with Professor Rachael A. Woldoff, the guest editor. Deadline for submission: January 9, 2018: Papers submitted to *City and Community*. To submit the paper, go to the journal's website ([http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1540-6040](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1540-6040)) and follow the regular submission guidelines. Please note in the submission letter that the manuscript is submitted for the planned special issue. For further information, please contact the guest editor, Rachael A. Woldoff at [Rachael.woldoff@mail.wvu.edu](mailto:Rachael.woldoff@mail.wvu.edu).

## Graduate Students on the Market



Name: Elizabeth Cozzolino  
Degree: Sociology  
Institution: University of Texas, Austin  
elizabeth.cozzolino@utexas.edu

Elizabeth Cozzolino is a PhD candidate in the Department of Sociology and Population Research Center at the University of Texas at Austin. Her work uses child support policy as a lens for examining inequality both within and across families. Her dissertation examines how punitive methods of child support enforcement blur the line between the civil and criminal justice systems. Using a mixed methods design, this project investigates the prevalence, process, and consequences of jailing nonresident parents for their child support debt. This project has been supported by the National Science Foundation (NSF-DDRIG #1628128) and has three aims. The first is to provide a quantitative overview of jail for child support nonpayment using data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFCW). The second aim is to understand the processes by which courts decide whom to jail for child support nonpayment, using court observation in two Texas counties. The third aim is to understand how families experience punitive child support enforcement and what the consequences of this enforcement tactic might be, through in-depth interviews with custodial and noncustodial parents. Theoretically, this multi-level, multi-method approach can shed light on how individuals become sorted into incarceration. Unlike much criminal justice and legal scholarship that focuses on individual characteristics, this project examines how interpersonal and jurisdictional-level factors interact with individual characteristics to shape an individual's risk of being jailed. This project aims to contribute to the national conversation about legal debt, family change, and criminal justice reform, as well as to inform policy.

Charles Bell is a Ph.D. Candidate in the Sociology department at Wayne State University. He is a recipient of the 2017 American Society of Criminology Ruth Peterson Fellowship for Racial and Ethnic Diversity and the Wayne State University Thomas C. Rumble Fellowship. Charles' dissertation, titled *Speaking Through My Tears: A Critical Exploration of Black Student and Parental Perceptions of School Discipline*, features a critical qualitative design using semi-structured interviews to assess African American students and parent's perceptions of school discipline. As studies substantiate school removal via suspension or expulsion as a predictor of future incarceration, Charles' study seeks to explore how African American students and parents perceive school discipline and its impact on achievement, relationships with teachers and peers, social status, deviance, masculinity and femininity, parental employment, parental discipline style, school safety, and perceptions of law enforcement officers. Charles' full biography and curriculum vitae can be found here: <https://clasprofiles.wayne.edu/profile/as7036>.



Name: Charles Bell  
Degree: Sociology  
Institution: Wayne State University  
charles.bell@wayne.edu



Name: Stacey L. Houston, II  
Degree: Sociology  
Institution: Vanderbilt University  
stacey.houston@vanderbilt.edu

My dissertation starts with the school-to-prison pipeline as a process that may contribute to health disparities. Specifically, given that African Americans and Latinos are both suspended and incarcerated at higher rates than other racial groups, I explore how school disciplinary practices and interactions with the criminal justice system come together to differentially impact the mental and physical health of individuals over their life course. This dissertation consists of three papers, two of which rely on longitudinal, quantitative data from a sample of young adults in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth – 1997 cohort and one that relies on a cross-sectional sample African Americans and Afro Caribbeans in the National Survey of American Life. My main goals are to 1) explore the impact of suspension from school during childhood and adolescence on chances of incarceration as an adult; 2) examine the impact of being arrested during childhood and adolescence on mental health as a young adult; and 3) uncover factors that buffer individuals from the known negative impacts of criminal justice system on health outcomes.

Relying on the often-theorized school-to-prison pipeline and the stress process framework, preliminary findings from logistic and linear regressions as well as multi-sample structural equation modeling reveal that school disciplinary practices spark a chain reaction of interactions with the criminal justice system that are detrimental to adolescents' health status. The findings also reveal that differences in these processes exist across race and gender such that blacks, and, specifically, black men, are more adversely impacted than their white and female counterparts. The findings have implications for policy on school disciplinary practices and ex-offender reentry programs.

I am a doctoral candidate in the department of Sociology at the University of Georgia, and I will complete my degree in May 2018. I have several published works that focus on social and family contexts of crime, violence, and deviance among adolescents and young adults. I am particularly interested in violence against women and children, the intergenerational transmission of partner violence, delinquency and deviance among youth, and criminological theory. I am also proficient in several advanced statistical techniques including structural equation modeling, dyadic data analysis, and growth curve analysis, among others. In my dissertation, I use prospective, longitudinal data to examine associations among childhood economic hardship, adolescent family processes, and adulthood intimate partner violence (IPV). Currently, there is a lack of research on how early economic disadvantage confers risk for IPV over time, but my work shows that family economic hardship is indirectly linked to IPV twelve years later through parental depression, caregiver conflict, and physically abusive parenting among both African American families. The importance of this research has been recognized by my university as I have recently been awarded a competitive Dissertation Completion Award for 2017-2018. To date, I have had the opportunity to teach Criminology, Research Methods, and Sociology of the Family, and I would be interested in teaching Family Violence, Juvenile Delinquency, Gender & Crime, and basic and advanced statistics courses in the future.



Name: Tara Sutton  
Degree: Sociology  
Institution: University of Georgia  
tesutton@uga.edu



Name: Stefanie Israel de Souza  
Degree: Sociology  
Institution: University of Notre Dame  
Stefane.E.IsraeldeSouza@nd.edu

My scholarship lies at the intersection of global, urban, political, and cultural sociology, with an emphasis on shifting forms of state, criminal, and hybrid governance at the urban margins. My dissertation project Expiration Date: Mega-Events and Police Reform in Rio de Janeiro's Favelas examines the consequences of a proximity policing initiative known as "pacification" that aimed to regain state control of select favelas dominated for decades by drug factions in the lead up to the 2016 Summer Olympic Games. The initiative also aimed to reduce killings by police in these predominantly black communities and thus rid Rio of its reputation for having one of the deadliest police forces in the world. Based on extensive longitudinal ethnographic research conducted over a five-year period supported by Fulbright, SSRC-IDRF, USAID, and Guggenheim Fellowships, I analyze change over time in two favelas originally held up as model communities of the pacification program. I show how police-community relations improved in the early years and why the program eventually fell apart everywhere, even in these early cases of "success." I develop a theory of intersecting temporalities to make sense of the ways in which the timing of mega-events influences social change at the community level. I show how police, residents, activists, and drug dealers alike adopt shifting strategies of action as the perceived expiration date of the pacification program, set by the 2016 Summer Olympic Games, approaches and passes.

Michael is a scholar of punishment and incarceration, work, economic practice, and culture, specializing in the study of penal labor. His dissertation, titled "Capital or Punishment: How Prison Labor Systems Reproduce Inequality," entails an 18-month ethnography within one U.S. men's state prison and 82 in-depth interviews with prisoners and prison staff. It investigates the structure and practice of inmate labor, revealing a stratified prison employment system in which inmates compete for few "good prison jobs." Racial and ethnic minorities, foreign nationals, and those lacking privileged forms of capital or marketable work skills face significant hurdles to securing meaningful prison work, impacting their resources within prison and resumes upon release. Outside inequalities are reflected and reinforced by how inmates are assigned to work sites, how individual jobs are organized and managed, and the practices and dispositions of inmate workers. Social barriers are here reproduced not between the poor and rich or the incarcerated and free, but within the narrower range of social class occupied by the prisoner population. Hence, while incarceration marks all offenders, the characteristics and resources with which they enter prison have powerful effects as well. Early findings regarding informal inmate economic practice have been reported in [The Guardian](#), [Washington Post](#), [BBC](#), [NPR](#), [The Atlantic](#), [USA Today](#), [Time](#), and over 100 other outlets. One solo-authored paper derived from this research is forthcoming in *Research in the Sociology of Work*, while another has been invited to revise and resubmit. Previous works have been published in [Poetics](#) and [Cinta de Moebio](#).



Name: Michael Gibson-Light  
Degree: Sociology  
Institution: University of Arizona  
mgibson@email.arizona.edu  
<https://www.gibson-light.com/>



Name: Eric R. Louderback  
Degree: Sociology  
Institution: University of Miami, FL  
e.louderback@umiami.edu

My scholarly research is focused in two areas: the interdisciplinary testing of integrated theories of macro-level crime, and investigating cybercrime offending and victimization. I apply my skills in quantitative methods in my research, including multilevel and geospatial analyses, primary data collection, and the construction of large datasets based on secondary and official data. I have a record of publishing in top-tier peer-reviewed journals and obtaining external funding, as well as experience in conducting research on an interdisciplinary *National Science Foundation* grant. My dissertation makes progress towards an integrated theory of neighborhood crime by testing social disorganization and institutional anomie theories across 9,500 neighborhoods in 64 counties using multilevel modeling and geospatial analysis methods. It addresses the increasing trends of substantially increasing crime rates and inequality in some US metropolitan neighborhoods, and the effects of economic and noneconomic variables on property and violent crime. I have a study that is forthcoming in *The British Journal of Criminology* investigating the effectiveness of neighborhood watch programs and community crime theories by testing the relationship between crime watches and crime, integrating concepts from social disorganization and routine activity theories. Moreover, I lead-authored an NSF-funded study published in the *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* that examines cognitive predictors of computer-focused cyber offending and victimization using student and employee samples. My future research agenda will build on my ongoing research by conducting further testing of integrated macro-level crime theories, and examining cybercrime offending and victimization to construct an integrated theory of crime in cyberspace.

Miltonette's research interests include race/ethnicity and crime, gender and crime, prisoner reentry, and police-community relations. In line with her research interests, her dissertation investigates the trends and patterns of racial/ethnic profiling in traffic stops in Missouri. It also describes the reasons given by law enforcement agencies for the racial/ethnic disproportionality within their annual state-mandated traffic stop reports by drawing on sociological and criminological frameworks (e.g., Sykes and Matza's (1957) Neutralization Theory; Chiricos and Eschholtz's (2002) Racial Typification of Crime/Criminal Typification of Race) as potential explanations of thought processes of social control agents. She is also a volunteer GED and Life Skills instructor at FCI Tallahassee, a federal women's prison. She has a publication in *Journal of Criminal Justice*, a forthcoming publication in *Women Behind Bars* (Routledge), and several manuscripts under review.



Name: Miltonette Olivia Craig  
Degree: Criminology and Criminal Justice  
Institution: Florida State University  
mocraig@fsu.edu



Name: Michael Sierra-Arévalo  
Degree: Sociology  
Institution: Yale University  
michael.sierra-arevalo@yale.edu

My dissertation research focuses on the perceptions and practices of police officers—the most visible and contacted agents of the criminal justice system—in the post-Ferguson United States. The dissertation is centered on three empirical studies of urban policing, and uses extensive ethnographic observations and interviews with police across three U.S. cities to describe how contemporary police training, policy, and technology structure police behaviors that reproduce enduring inequalities in punishment and control. The first of these studies describes how modern academy training (e.g. YouTube video analysis, digital shoot/don't shoot scenarios, live-action drills) combines with informal training to socialize officers into the danger imperative—a cultural frame that emphasizes violence and the need to ensure officer safety. As a result of perception mediated through this frame, officers engage in behaviors they believe will keep them safe, but which are against departmental policy and, in fact, endanger them, their fellow officers, and the public. The remaining two studies hone in on how recent technological developments such as TASERS and body-worn cameras affect police officer behavior at the street level, and lead to unexpected changes in how officers use force and exercise their discretion. In addition to this line of research, my work on street gangs, social networks, violence prevention, and firearms has been published in peer-reviewed outlets such as *Crime & Delinquency*, *Annual Review of Law and Social Science*, and *Cogent Social Science*, as well as two edited volumes.

Features:

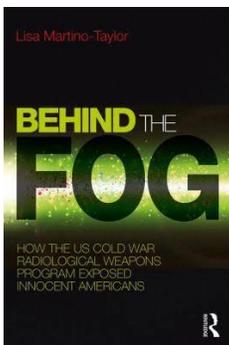
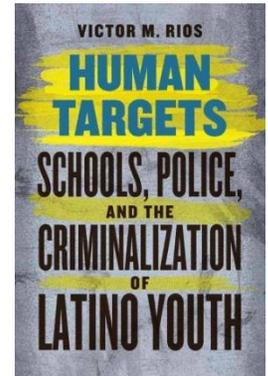
Drawing on over 1000 hours of field observation and more than 100 interviews with police officers in three U.S. cities, this research explores the perceptions and practices of police officers in the post-Ferguson U.S. In particular, this multi-site ethnography documents how police training, policy, and technology structure officer behaviors in ways that perpetuate enduring inequalities in the criminal justice system. In a related ethnographic project in cooperation with Rodrigo Canales (Yale School of Management) I employ ethnography and interviews to investigate how Mexico City police officers perceive the public they serve, and how cynicism develops as a reciprocal process of distrust and fear between police and communities.

Recent Publications:

Sierra-Arévalo, Michael and Andrew V. Papachristos. 2017. "Social Networks and Gang Violence Reduction." *Annual Review of Law and Social Science* 13(1).  
Sierra-Arévalo, Michael, Yanick Charette, and Andrew V. Papachristos. 2017. "Evaluating the Effect of Project Longevity on Group-Involved Shootings and Homicides in New Haven, Connecticut." *Crime & Delinquency* 63(4):446–67.

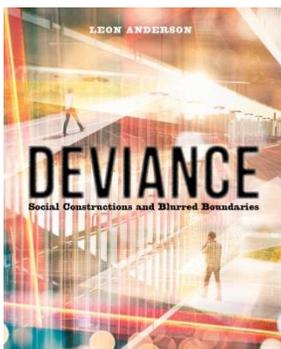
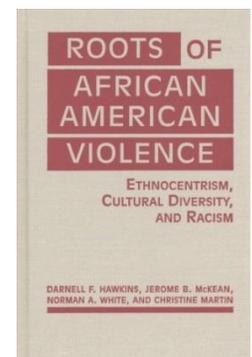
## Member Book Publications

**Rios, V.M.** (2017) *Human Targets: Schools, Police, and the Criminalization of Latino Youth*. University of Chicago Press.



**Lisa Martino-Taylor**, Ph.D. is the author of *Behind the Fog: How the U.S. Cold War Radiological Weapons Program Exposed Innocent Americans* (London, New York: Routledge), which focuses on elite deviance and state crime by the U.S. military and partnering agencies involved in radiological weapons development and testing during the Cold War.

**Darnell F. Hawkins, Jerome B. McKean, Norman A. White, and Christine Martin.** (2017) *Roots of African American Violence: Ethnocentrism, Cultural Diversity, and Racism*. Lynne Rienner Publisher



**Leon Anderson**, Ph.D. is the author of *Deviance: Social Constructions and Blurred Boundaries* (University of California Press) which draws on up-to-date scholarship across a wide spectrum of deviance categories, providing a symbolic interactionist analysis of the deviance process. The book addresses positivistic theories of deviant behavior within a description of the deviance process that encompasses the work of deviance claims-makers, rule-breakers, and social control agents.

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## Member Article Publications

- Brayne, Sarah.** 2017. "Big Data Surveillance: The Case of Policing." *American Sociological Review* 82(5):977-1008.
- Chiarello, E.** 2017. "Policing Pleasure: A Socio-Legal Framework for Understanding the Social Control of Desire." Pp. 109-139 in *Studies in Law, Politics, and Society*, Vol. 73, Ed. Austin Sarat. Bingley, UK: Emerald Publishing Ltd.
- Devall, Kristen E., Christina Lanier, David J. Hartmann, Sarah Hupp Williamson, and LaQuana N. Askew.** 2017. "Intensive Supervision Programs and Recidivism: How Michigan Successfully Targets High-Risk Offenders." *The Prison Journal*. Early access online: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0032885517728876>.
- Forbes-Mewett, H. and Wickes, R.** (Accepted 15 August 2017) The Neighbourhood Context of Crime Against International Students. *Journal of Sociology*.
- Joose, Paul.** 2017. "Expanding Moral Panic Theory to Include the Agency of Charismatic Entrepreneurs: the Case of Donald Trump." *British Journal of Criminology* <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azx047>.
- Louderback, Eric R. and Olena Antonaccio.** 2017. "Exploring Cognitive Decision-making Processes, Computer-focused Cyber Deviance Involvement and Victimization: The Role of Thoughtfully Reflective Decision-making." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 54(5): 639-679.
- Louderback, Eric R. and Shouraseni Sen Roy.** Forthcoming. "Integrating Social Disorganization and Routine Activity Theories and Testing Neighborhood Crime Watch Program Effectiveness: Case Study of Miami-Dade County, 2007-2015." *The British Journal of Criminology*.
- Schwartz, Jennifer and Darrell Steffensmeier.** 2017. "Gendered Opportunities and Risk Preferences for Offending across the Life-Course" *Journal of Developmental & Life Course Criminology* 3:1-26-150.
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