

Crime, Law, and Deviance News

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

Punishing Places: The Geography of Mass Imprisonment

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[Punishing Places: The Geography of Mass Imprisonment](#) (University of California Press, 2021), addresses a fundamental question at the intersection of urban and punishment research: How do place-based disadvantage and residential segregation shape patterns of incarceration in the United States? After decades of historically unprecedented growth in the United States incarcerated population, whole communities have come to contend with the effects of pervasive jail and prison time. The effects have been far-reaching, not just for individuals directly experiencing incarceration, but their children, partners, family members, and their broader social networks and neighborhoods. In a time where millions of people go to jail or prison each year, incarceration should be considered among the social dynamics in neighborhoods, with consequences for the economic, social, and political life for all those living in highly-incarcerated places. Spatially concentrated incarceration harms community health and disrupts family ties, social networks, housing, employment. These conditions are compounded by concentrated poverty, racial segregation, and high levels of crime and violence that further harm and stigmatize neighborhoods.

While mass incarceration has mainly been theorized as the result of top-down policies or bottom-up discrimination, *place* is a meso-level driver of high imprisonment rates and racial

disparities therein. I apply spatial analysis to administrative records with unprecedented geographic detail that include all prison admissions in Massachusetts spanning 20 years and contextualize this analysis with U.S. county-level jail and prison admissions data. I leverage the results to expand our understanding of mass incarceration in three key ways: By (1) demonstrating that there has been a near-universal shift in the location of high incarceration rates from large urban areas to small cities, suburbs, and rural communities; (2) arguing that mass incarceration should be conceptualized as one of the legacies of U.S. racial residential segregation due to findings of remarkable consistency in Black and Latino neighborhood incarceration rates despite these recent geographic shifts and emergent trends in white neighborhoods; and (3) reconceptualizing mass incarceration as a form of [community loss](#) and defining an index of [punishment vulnerability](#) to expand measures of the community-level conditions of mass incarceration from traditional demographic methods.

I am certainly not the first to think about place and punishment. I draw inspiration from scholars and activists who pioneered mapping mass incarceration as a key tool for criminal justice reform. Indeed, the first mapping of New York City and mass incarceration came from within prison walls. Eddie Ellis, a member of the Black Panther Party hailing from Harlem, formed a group of

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prisoner-scholars who called themselves the Think Tank. The Think Tank examined the prior assembly districts of people entering New York State prisons and discovered that many incarcerated people were coming from just a handful of neighborhoods in New York City. As Eddie Ellis said in a 1992 article on the front page of the *New York Times*, what was “most phenomenal of all” was that 75 percent of the state’s entire prison population comes from just seven neighborhoods in New York City: The Lower East Side, the South Bronx, Harlem, Brownsville, Bedford-Stuyvesant, East New York, and South Jamaica. This initial study of New York City neighborhoods, combined with my interest in studying punishment across the urban-rural continuum and across time, led to the findings and arguments I present in *Punishing Places*.

In *Punishing Places*, I argue that mass incarceration is a broad mode of governance taking hold across a variety of community areas, including small cities, suburbs, and rural towns. Chapter 1 establishes a spatial-contextual perspective on punishment, delving into the causes and consequences of mass incarceration from a synthesis of urban and punishment scholarship. I examine these two theoretical perspectives that have previously explained the spatial concentration of incarceration and combines them to form a more comprehensive theory of place and punishment. In my analysis of these theories, I find research has tended to focus primarily on urban neighborhoods, and that neighborhoods themselves have not been considered as a major force for incarceration rates and disparities.

Chapter 2 considers whether the theory produced through the urban sociology literature to explain the spatial pattern of incarceration holds true in a statewide analysis of Massachusetts data. Spatial regression yields three primary findings. First, incarceration is highly concentrated in specific areas, with census tracts representing only 15 percent of the state’s population accounting for half of all prison admissions. Second, across urban and nonurban areas, even after controlling for arrest and criminalized violence, incarceration is strongly related to concentrated disadvantage and the share of the Black population within census tracts. Third, admission rates in small cities and suburbs are the highest rates in the sample and far exceed what would be expected given assumptions about the

neighborhood patterns of poverty, race, and criminalized violence.

Building upon the third empirical finding in chapter 2, chapter 3 investigates the historical trends in imprisonment using city and county data, comparing urban, suburban, small/midsized, and rural locations. The focus shifts to studying the imprisonment patterns in understudied areas, specifically small cities. The findings indicate that since the mid-1990s, imprisonment has become spatially decentralized, with large metropolitan areas no longer accounting for the majority of incarceration in Massachusetts (or in the United States). In Massachusetts, prison admissions have declined since the early 2000s, with declines primarily concentrated in Boston, the largest city in the state. Additionally, this chapter explores these patterns across U.S. counties, considering both prison and jail admissions and comparing the four main regions of the country. I find that across the four major regions of the US, both jail and prison incarceration has been steadily declining in non-large urban areas.

To complement the quantitative analysis of small cities in chapter 3, chapter 4 incorporates qualitative data obtained from sixty-four in-depth, semistructured interviews with social service providers operating in small cities throughout Massachusetts. This chapter presents several mechanisms derived from the interviews, revealing important connections between the social context of high prison admission rates and spatial factors such as isolation, remoteness, social service needs, policy neglect, stigma, and the unique socioeconomic conditions prevalent in small cities.

Chapter 5 delves into the examination of racial disparities in neighborhood incarceration rates. Here I introduce the concept of *communities of pervasive incarceration*, which serves to distinguish areas characterized by intense and widespread involvement with the criminal justice system. By considering racial disparity at various geographic scales, the study estimates racial disproportionality in prison admissions by comparing the percentage of people from a specific race/ethnicity sent to prison with the percentage of that racial/ethnic group in a particular geographic area. Additionally, the chapter analyzes and maps the spatial clustering of prison admissions by race and

ethnicity.

While measuring imprisonment rates is important, chapter 6 explores three novel methods of measuring the impact of incarceration. Firstly, the concept of *excess incarceration* is introduced, aiming to explicitly test and measure the idea that punishment levels surpass the norms of either a “crime-warranted” or “abolitionist” view of the current prison system. Drawing inspiration from the concept of “excess mortality” in health research, the author develops the notion of excess incarceration as a measure that incorporates moral considerations regarding low or no incarceration and evaluates how well the state meets those standards. Secondly, the concept of *community loss* is presented as a means of measuring the total number of years a community or neighborhood loses to the prison system during the era of mass incarceration. This concept prompts reflection on the implications of such loss for community vitality and social bonds. Thirdly, a framework of *punishment vulnerability* is proposed to conceptualize incarceration as a community-level hazard. This measure goes beyond observing disadvantages within communities and encompasses the coping strategies and resilience present in those communities. Thus, the study calls for the integration and accessibility of cross-disciplinary data to address the community-level effects of mass incarceration.

Chapter 7 summarizes the key contributions of this study to sociology and outlines the policy implications for criminal justice reform. I explore how “place-conscious” reforms and initiatives can help end mass incarceration and how community-based models of justice can respond to the injustice perpetuated by the state. Furthermore, the chapter investigates how abolition and reparative justice can rectify the harms associated with mass incarceration.

Taken together, *Punishing Places* expands sociology by showing how the shifting geographical terrain of mass imprisonment reflects shifting social, economic, and political conditions of neighborhoods and community areas. But despite these changes to the *place* of punishment, incarceration rates remain deeply racialized, as Black and Latino neighborhoods are policed and punished more intensely as a matter of policy and

practice. *Punishing Places* encourages the use of spatial analysis to study incarceration, and in doing so pushes past received wisdom about where incarceration might be most pervasive and urges scholars to look beyond the urban centers that have gripped sociology’s attention for over a century. From this analysis, I identify new mechanisms such as *geographic isolation* to explain mass imprisonment’s persistence in the most disadvantaged small communities in the face of nationwide decline. Space and place expand our window of observation from individuals who have been incarcerated, out to their communities, and in this way, it shifts our view of what constitutes the study population of mass incarceration. And finally, my research shows how the pains of imprisonment extend beyond the loss of individual liberty through the suppression of full membership in community. From the prison cell to the neighborhood, mass imprisonment exacts community losses and institutional harms that link contact with the system to social inequality.

CLD at ASA 2023 Schedule

Sunday, August 20

8:00-9:30AM: Immigration, Crime, and the Criminalization of Immigration

This panel will highlight recent empirical research examining the intersections of immigration, immigrant communities, crime, and public safety from diverse methodological approaches and across geographic contexts. Attention will also be given to the criminalization of immigration as well as the consequences of the federal government's recent efforts to impede access to the asylum system.

Session Organizer and Presider: Daniel E. Martinez, University of Arizona

Presentations:

- Formal Help-seeking of Latina Immigrant Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence during a Period of Anti-Immigrant Sentiment, Veronica Valencia Gonzalez, University of California – Irvine
- Killing Latino Masculinity: The Representation of Latino Manhood in Execution Accounts, Annulla Linders, University of Cincinnati; Martha Ramirez
- Noncitizen Punishment: National Origin as a Stratification Mechanism, Avery Warner, University of Wisconsin-Madison
- From Criminality to Conditional Inclusion: Law and Media Framing of Migrants in 1987-1900 and 2016-2019 Japan, Risa Murase, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

4:00-5:30PM: Schools, Crime, and Social Control

This panel will focus on recent research examining the nature and extent, causes and consequences, and proposed remedies to widely recognized forms of school crime, social control, increasing presence of law enforcement, and criminalization.

Session Organizer and Presider: Anthony A. Peguero, Arizona State University

Presentations:

- How School-Police Partnerships "Cool Out" the Resistance, Mai Thai, Occidental College
- Suspension, Corporal Punishment, and the Normalization of Racialized Violence and Control in Schools, Sanna King, Mississippi State University
- The Consequences of Challenging School Authority for Parents of Black and White Children with Disabilities, Charles Bell, Illinois State University
- "We Need This Policy": School Authority Figures and the Criminalization of Youth of Color, Kay Sarai Varela, Arizona State University

Monday, August 21

8:00-9:00AM: Referred Roundtables

Topics include:

Access to Justice	Incarceration and Work	Reform and Abolition
Communities and Crime	Incarceration, Crime, and Health	Schools, Youth, and Crime
Consequences of Incarceration	Media, Technology, and Crime	Trends in Punishment
Crime Trends	Policing and Parole	Violence
Critical Criminology	Racialized Violence	

CLD at ASA 2023 Schedule Cont.

Monday, August 21

9:00-9:30AM: CLD Business Meeting

10:00-11:30AM: The Legacy of Ida B. Wells-Barnett: Black Feminist Perspectives on Racialized and Gendered State Violence

Black women's early intellectual contributions are often neglected in sociological discourses on crime, law, and violence. This neglect consequently obscures the racialized and gendered inequalities within Black communities—particularly for those subjected to the carceral state. In an effort to unearth the intellectual contributions of Black feminist thought to studies in crime, law, and violence, this panel discussion draws on the lifelong work of educator, activist, and journalist Ida B. Wells-Barnett (1862-1931) to consider how we research, teach, and advocate against racialized and gendered state violence in Black communities.

Session Organizer and Presider: Amber Joy Powell, University of Iowa

Panelists:

- Aisha Ariantique Upton Azzam, Susquehanna University
- Mia Brantley, Ohio State University
- Maretta McDonald, University of Wisconsin-Madison
- Andrea S. Boyles, Tulane University

12:00-1:30PM: Abolition, Social Movements, and Criminal System Transformation from an Empirical Perspective

This panel will focus on empirical work within the realm of abolition, social movements, and criminal system transformation.

Session Organizer and Presider: Monica C. Bell, Yale University

Presentations:

- A Community Vision on Police Abolition: Lessons on Theorizing from Below, Jesse S.G. Wozniak, West Virginia University
- Collective Care as Resistance: Police Violence and Black Community Organizing in Sweden, Jasmine Linnea Kelekay, University of California, Berkeley
- Envisioning Safety: Obstacles and Opportunities for Abolitionist Policymaking in U.S. Cities, S. Rose Werth, Northwestern University
- The Abolitionist Fight for Trans Prisoners' Rights, Joss Taylor Greene, University of California, Davis
- The Limits of Imagination: The Long Time Horizon of Transforming Public Safety, Daanika Gordon, Tufts University

CLD at ASA 2023 Schedule Cont.

Monday, August 21

2:00-3:30PM: Revisiting Public Criminology: When Politics, Publics, and Scholarship Meet

Heeding former ASA President Michael Burawoy's call for a public sociology in 2004, sociologists studying crime, law, and deviance proposed a public criminology that would try to shrink the gap between public opinion and scientific knowledge. This gap is particularly visible in the case of debates over trends in crime and punishment, a focal point of political contestation in 2020-2023. Public criminology aspires not to simply do criminology in public, but instead to better engage publics--especially directly impacted people and communities--and, for some, to directly engage in the fight for justice. Nearly two decades after Burawoy's call, this panel revisits the promises and limits of public criminology.

Session Organizer and Presider: Michelle S. Phelps, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities
Presentations:

- Mass Incarceration's Afterlife, Reuben Miller, University of Chicago
- So You Wanna Dismantle Mass Incarceration? The Philadelphia Justice Project for Women & Girls and the Promise & Peril of Public Sociology, Jill McCorkel, Villanova University
- Partnerships in Public Sociology and the Expansion of Voting Rights for People with Felony Convictions, Christopher Uggen, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities
- Collective Efficacy and Alternative Visions of Community Well-being, Robert J. Sampson, Harvard University

Please refer to the program for all session locations.

Crime, Law, and Deviance Section Information

Chair: Stacey De Coster, North Carolina State University

Chair-Elect: Michelle Phelps, University of Minnesota

Past Chair: Andrea M. Leverentz, University of Massachusetts Boston

Section Secretary/Treasurer: Jennifer Cobbina-Dungy, Michigan State University

Council Members:

Monica C. Bell, Yale University

Jennifer Carlson, University of Arizona

April Fernandes, North Carolina State University

Daniel Martinez, University of Arizona

Heather Schoenfeld, Boston University

Chris Smith, University of Toronto

Newsletter Editor:

Sarah Hupp Williamson, University of West Georgia

Member News and Awards

Fred E. Markowitz (Northern Illinois University) has been awarded a 2023-2024 Fellowship from the American Scandinavian Foundation. He will be a Visiting Professor at the University of Helsinki Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy.

In fall 2023 CLD member **William Pridemore** will join the Department of Sociology at the University of Georgia, where he will be Department Head and Franklin Professor of Sociology.

Joachim Savelsberg's article "Writing biography in the face of cultural trauma: Nazi descent and the management of spoiled identities" (American Journal of Cultural Sociology, Vol. 10, 2022), was recognized by an honorable mention in the 2023 Best Article award competition of the Theory Division, Society for the Study of Social Problems. His book *Knowing about Genocide: Armenian Suffering and Epistemic Struggles* (University of California Press, 2021), recognized in 2022 by the Barrington Moore Award of the Comparative-Historical Section and by an Honorable Mention in the Gordon Hirabayashi Book Award competition of the Human Rights Section, was subject to a review essay by Devin Pendas in the latest issue of *Law & Social Inquiry* (48/1).

Rachael A. Woldoff, West Virginia University, had the second most listened-to segment of the year on *Inside Higher Ed's* "Academic Minute." The segment on "Digital Nomads" was posted on November 2, 2022: <https://www.insidehighered.com/audio/2022/11/02/digital-nomads>

John Sloan (Univ. of Alabama at Birmingham) and a team of researchers from the University of Cincinnati and Weber State University are studying guns on college campuses. To date, the group has examined [state regulation](#) of concealed carrying on campus, college student [concern about](#) on-campus gun violence, and has an article under review on college student firearm access using ACHA-NCHA survey data. They are now seeking funding for a national study to determine the prevalence of college student access to/ownership of guns, identify correlates of access/ownership, examine future plans for ownership, and calculate the frequency of concealed carrying on campus by members of a nationally representative sample of currently enrolled degree-seeking students attending public colleges and universities in states that legally allow concealed carrying on campus. More information: John Sloan (prof@uab.edu).

John Sloan (Univ. of Alabama at Birmingham) and **Bonnie Fisher** (Univ. of Cincinnati) recently compiled a directory of all justice-related degree programs available during 2021-2022 at two-year, four-year, and four-year plus colleges and universities in the U.S. for the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS). The two are currently writing a White Paper on the project and its results that will be available this summer to members of ACJS. To publicize the project and its results, they've been invited to contribute an article to *ACJS Today* (the quarterly newsletter of ACJS), will serve as guest editors of a confirmed special issue of the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* on the state of justice-related education slated for the Spring of 2024, and plan to write a piece on the project for both *The Criminologist* (the quarterly newsletter of the American Society of Criminology) and ASA's *Footnotes*. More information: John Sloan (prof@uab.edu).

Graduate Students on the Market

My research interests are varied include intimate partner violence (IPV), gender-based violence, system involvement stigma, and mental illness stigma all within Latine/x communities and Latin America. For my dissertation I investigated IPV and help-seeking behaviors for IPV in rural communities of Michoacán. For the study I worked closely with Mexican governmental (e.g., INMUJERES and SEIMUJER) and non-governmental (UN WOMEN MEXICO and CEDH Michoacán) organizations to understand vernacularization processes for IPV in the communities. Using qualitative and ethnographic methods (document analyzes, observations, and semi-structured interviews) I found that rural community members had some unique perspectives for understandings of what they consider to be IPV and the appropriateness of resources available to address IPV. Moreover, the unique ongoing violence in their communities' help shape the how and whether IPV is perceived and tolerated.

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Name: Guillermo J. Escaño
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I will complete my dissertation in Spring 2024 and am on the job market to begin a position in Fall 2024. My research interests include crime and violence in Latin America, organized criminal groups, the effects of social structural factors on homicide, urban criminology and sociology, and drug policy. I am a quantitative researcher, thus far mainly using panel and time series models.

My research has produced three manuscripts. The first study examined the effects of region-specific structural covariates – specifically monetary remittances and state legitimacy – on national homicide rates in Latin America. The second study examined the association between alcohol consumption and national homicide rates in Latin America. The third study examined the impact of *mano dura* (an aggressive tough-on-crime approach) and of gang truces on homicide in El Salvador. The first two manuscripts are at the revise and resubmit stage at highly recognized criminology journals, and the third is under review at a similar journal. I also have a forthcoming chapter on violence in Latin America in an edited volume.

My dissertation consists of three distinct studies. Dr. William Pridemore is my dissertation advisor. The first study examines the effect of inflation on robbery and burglary rates in Argentina. The second evaluates the impact of military interventions against cartels on homicide rates in Mexican municipalities. The third uses survey data to examine the impact of homicide rates on civic trust and engagement in Latin American nations.

Graduate Students on the Market Cont.

Isabel is a PhD candidate in Sociology whose research is situated at the intersections of criminological inquiry, the sociology of punishment, and sociolegal scholarship on access to justice. Her work employs an intersectional perspective on inequality to examine the ways in which marginalized communities interact with criminal justice institutions and how criminal justice agents exert state power. Isabel's dissertation, "The Personal Construction of the Penal State," sheds light on the professional commitment of penal practitioners to criminal justice agencies and agendas, expanding macro- and meso-level explanations of penal change by delving into the life narratives of practitioners in the criminal justice system. In her research, Isabel draws on a micro-level and agentic interpretive approach to explore the role of Defensores, a group of state agents that provide legal aid services to convicted prisoners.

Isabel's work is informed by her experience as a Chilean lawyer, which has given her unique insights into the inner workings and decision-making practices of the prison field, as well as cultural expectations surrounding the legal profession. Recently, she secured funding from the Chilean Government Ministry of Science to expand her research agenda and capture the professional narratives of different actors in the criminal justice system, including judges and prosecutors. These interviews will serve as the foundation for her forthcoming book project, "Stories Lawyers Live By," which will provide a sociolegal analysis of how legal professionals who work in the prison system commit to projects of state development in the Global South.

What sets Isabel's work apart is her commitment to tangible social change. As a prison advocate and lawyer, she approaches her sociolegal research with an eye towards evaluating how governments can provide prisoners and their families with access to decent legal services and justice. Her research contributes to the field of criminal justice, and her insights can help policymakers, legal practitioners, and scholars seeking to understand the complexities of the criminal justice system and to effect meaningful change.



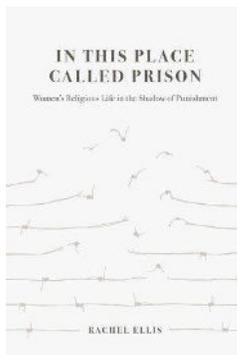
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Member Books

Justice and Legitimacy in Policing critically analyzes the state of American policing and evaluates proposed solutions to reform/transform the institution, such as implementing body-worn cameras, increasing diversity in police agencies, the problem of crimmigration, limiting qualified immunity, and the abolitionist movement. Considering the changes that have occurred in our sociopolitical climate, policymakers, scholars, and the public are in need of a book that focuses on the American policing institution in a comprehensive yet critical manner. Each chapter is devoted to a specific area of policing that has either received criticism for the problems it may create or has been proposed to effect reform. The chapters are sequenced such that readers are introduced to a spectrum of topics to expand the discourse on changes needed to achieve equitable policing. The book also encourages readers to consider the idea that achieving justice and legitimacy in policing cannot happen as the institution is now formulated, and it invites readers to use the topics discussed in each chapter to envision transformative propositions.



Craig, Miltonette and Kwan-Lamar Blount-Hill. 2022. [*Justice and Legitimacy in Policing: Transforming the Institution*](#). Routledge.

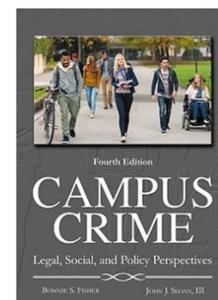


Ellis, Rachel. 2023. [*In This Place Called Prison: Women's Religious Life in the Shadow of Punishment*](#). UC Press.

In This Place Called Prison offers a vivid account of religious life within an institution designed to punish. Rachel Ellis conducted a year of ethnographic fieldwork inside a U.S. state women's prison, talking with hundreds of incarcerated women, staff, and volunteers. Through their stories, Ellis shows how women draw on religion to navigate lived experiences of carceral control. A trenchant study of religion colliding and colluding with the state in an enduring tension between freedom and constraint, this book speaks to the quest for dignity and light against the backdrop of mass incarceration, state surveillance, and American inequality.

The book may be of interest to students in Punishment and Inequality, Sociology of Religion, Sociology of Gender, and Qualitative Methods classes. An extended methodological appendix discusses the challenges of prison as a hard-to-reach field site and grapples with the ethics of conducting prison research.

The fourth edition of *Campus Crime: Legal, Social and Policy Perspectives*, co-edited by Bonnie Fisher (Univ. of Cincinnati) and John Sloan (Univ. of Alabama at Birmingham) has been published by Charles C. Thomas, Ltd. The edition adds new contributors and topics to chapters addressing such areas as the Clery Act, the sexual victimization of college women, postsecondary institutional compliance with Title IX, efforts to defund/abolish/reimagine the campus police, and cybersecurity issues involving postsecondary institutions in the U.S. and the U.K. The book also celebrates 25 years since publication of the first edition. More information: John Sloan (prof@uab.edu).



Fisher, Bonnie and John Sloan. 2022. [*Campus Crime: Legal, Social and Policy Perspectives*](#). Charles C. Thomas, Ltd.

Member Publications

Craig, Miltonette, and Daniel Sailofsky. 2022. "What happened to me does not define who I am': Narratives of resilience in survivor victim impact statements." *Victims & Offenders*.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/15564886.2022.2116511>.

Grasso, Jordan; Valerie Jenness and Stefan Vogler. 2023. "Understanding the Context for Police Avoidance: The Impact of Sexual Identity, Police Legitimacy and Legal Cynicism on Willingness to Report Hate Crime." *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* 35(2):269-289. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10345329.2023.2168511>

Markowitz, Fred E. 2023. Community-Level Relationships Between Mental Health Treatment and Criminal Justice Outcomes in Finland. *Nordic Journal of Criminology*, 24, 1, 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.18261/njc.24.1.1>.

Philips, Miray, and Joachim J. Savelsberg. 2023. "Social fields, journalism, and collective memory: Reporting on the Armenian genocide in legal, political, and commemorative field events." *Memory Studies*.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/17506980231170354>.

Steffensmeier, Darrell, Schwartz, Jennifer, Slepicka, Jessie, & Zhong, Hua. 2023. "Twenty-First Century Trends in Girls' Violence and the Gender Gap: Triangulated Findings from Official and Unofficial Longitudinal Sources." *Journal of interpersonal violence*, <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605231169733>.

Westbrook, Laurel. 2022. "Violence against Transgender People in the United States: Field Growth, Data Dilemmas, and Knowledge Gaps." *Sociology Compass* 16(6):e12983. <https://doi.org/10.1111/soc4.12983>.

Yi, Youngmin. 2023. "Racial Inequality in the Prevalence, Degree, Extension, and Permeation of Incarceration in Family Life." *Demography* 60(1):15-40.

<https://read.dukeupress.edu/demography/article/60/1/15/342573/Racial-Inequality-in-the-Prevalence-Degree>