

READING LIST: BLACK ECONOMISTS ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE

In a field where minority voices are often underrepresented, this project seeks to highlight the contributions of Black economists in research on crime and criminal justice. This reading list is intended to be a resource for scholars, policymakers, and journalists who seek a diverse understanding on the nexus of economics and criminal justice reform. In order to narrow the scope to a manageable level, this reading list is primarily focused on papers published in peer-reviewed economics journals, as listed on EconLit. In order to acknowledge more recent work, we also include a “Working Paper” category that covers papers still in development. And, to acknowledge at least a small portion of each author’s publications outside of economics journals, we include a “Selected Works” section. The entries are chosen by the authors themselves, and include books, newspaper articles, articles published in other types of journals, and so forth. We have endeavored to include all Black economists with papers related to crime or criminal justice published in EconLit journals, as well as some junior scholars whose work is not yet published. However, we have no doubt omitted some scholars and papers. Please notify us of omissions so that they can be included in subsequent iterations of this reading list. And please share this list widely with your friends and colleagues!

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Ajilore, Olugbenga

Center for American Progress

Biography: Olugbenga Ajilore is a senior economist at American Progress. His expertise includes regional economic development, macroeconomic policy, and issues in diversity and inclusion. He has been invited to testify in front of Congress. He has been featured in *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*, and he has made many media appearances.

Prior to joining American Progress, Ajilore was an associate professor of economics at the University of Toledo. His research has focused on race and local public finance, peer effects and adolescent behavior, and police militarization. Ajilore's work has been published in numerous journals, such as *The Review of Black Political Economy*, *Economics and Human Biology*, the *Review of Economics of the Household*, and the *Atlantic Economic Journal*. In 2018, Ajilore served as president of the National Economic Association.

Ajilore received his Ph.D. in economics from Claremont Graduate University. He earned his B.A. in applied mathematics and economics from the University of California, Berkeley (Source: <https://www.americanprogress.org/person/ajilore-olugbenga/>).

Journal Articles:

“The Spillover Effect of Race and Police Expenditures: An Alternative Test of the Minority Threat Hypothesis” (2018)

- Journal: *The Review of Black Political Economy*
- Link: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3221829
- Abstract: This paper implements a novel application of spatial econometrics to test the minority threat hypothesis by estimating the relationship and potential spillovers between race and police expenditures. This paper uses a strategic interaction framework to describe the mechanism that may drive expenditure spillovers as well as demographic spillovers. Estimating a Spatial Durbin Model (SDM), the findings of this study show counties with more residential segregation and are more conservative exhibit positive spillovers on neighboring county police expenditures. This paper makes a contribution by showing the effects of greater minority threat is not limited within geographic boundaries.

“Mental Health, Race, and Deadly Use of Force” (2017)

- Journal: *Economics Bulletin*
- Link: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2927829
- Abstract: This study explored the relationship between suspected mental illness and officer-involved shootings, using data from an independently sourced database. The results showed that African Americans were more likely to be victims of fatal officer-involved shootings, and this likelihood increased for those who displayed signs of mental illness. These findings highlight two important issues: the collection of data regarding officer-involved shootings should include details regarding signs of mental illness, and documentation of the type of mental health issues involved in these incidents should be improved.

“Do #AllLivesMatter? An Evaluation of Race and Excessive Use of Force by Police” (2017)

- Co-Author: Shane Shirey
- Journal: *Atlantic Economic Journal*
- Link: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11293-017-9538-6>
- Abstract: There is anecdotal evidence showing that African-Americans are more likely to be subjected to excessive use of force by police than are people of other races. The counterargument is that these issues are not related to race and there are other factors at work. There have been several high-profile cases, such as those in Ferguson, Cleveland, and Baton Rouge. In this study, we estimate the effect of race on excessive use of force incidents using a new dataset comprising citizen complaints against the Chicago Police Department. Our findings show that not only does race play a role in excessive use of force complaints, but also that race plays a role in which complaints are sustained. Our study also highlights the importance of having data on which to perform rigorous empirical analysis in order to inform policymakers.

“The Militarization of Local Law Enforcement: Is Race a Factor?” (2015)

- Journal: *Applied Economics Letters*
- Link: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2933803
- Abstract: Recent events have placed a spotlight on the increasing militarization of local law enforcement. While ample anecdotal evidence suggests a link between race and the militarization of police, empirical analysis has yet to be performed. In this study, I find that, conditional on crime rate, the presence of a large African-American population is negatively correlated to police acquisition of Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) vehicles. Conversely, greater residential segregation is positively correlated to MRAP procurement. This result highlights the problem with growing segregation, in suburbs as well as urban centers, in the United States.

“Ethnic Fragmentation and Police Spending” (2011)

- Co-Author: John Smith
- Journal: *Applied Economics Letters*
- Link: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1797941
- Abstract: Using a two-stage least-squares procedure, we estimate the relationship between ethnic fragmentation and police spending using a cross-section of the US counties. Our results show that, when controlling for community characteristics and accounting for simultaneity bias, ethnic fragmentation is positively related to police spending. This article contributes to the understanding of the stylized fact that public spending on police increased over a period in which the incidence of crime decreased.

Selected Works:

- “Are Civilian Oversight Agencies Actually Holding Police Accountable?” (2018)
 - Link: <https://www.urban.org/urban-wire/are-civilian-oversight-agencies-actually-holding-police-accountable>
- “Native Americans Deserve More Attention in the Police Violence Conversation” (2017)
 - Link: <https://www.urban.org/urban-wire/native-americans-deserve-more-attention-police-violence-conversation>
- “Do Cops Need Military Equipment to Fight Crime?” (2017)

- Link: <https://www.urban.org/urban-wire/do-cops-need-military-equipment-fight-crime>

Alemu, Besufekad

University of Minnesota-Twin Cities Ph.D.

Biography: Alemu is a PhD Candidate in Applied Economics at the University of Minnesota - Twin Cities. His work aims to understand the factors contributing to the persistence of racial and ethnic disparities in labor market and educational outcomes. He also does work in policy evaluation and development economics

(Source: <https://sites.google.com/view/besufekadalemu/home?authuser=0>).

Working Paper:

- “Southern Lynching Exposure and the Economic Outcomes of Black Men”
 - Link: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1s8X3dbk2VMvmUBNvQD064mrq3aYftvD/view>

Archibong, Belinda

Barnard College, Columbia University Department of Economics

Biography: Professor Archibong's research areas include development economics, political economy, economic history and environmental economics with an African regional focus. Her research areas include development economics, political economy, economic history and environmental economics. Her research investigates the role of historical institutions and environment in inequality of access to public services and the development of human capital. Some current research studies the effects of epidemics on gender gaps in human capital investment, the politics and economic burden of epidemic disease, and the impact of air pollution from gas flaring on human capital outcomes; with a focus on the ways in which institutions mitigate or exacerbate the impacts of climate change and environment on inequalities around gender and marginalized groups. Other works study the economics of prisons, the determinants of gender gaps in political participation, the links between taxation and public service provision and the drivers of gender gaps in labor markets in African countries. She is a faculty affiliate at Columbia University's [Center for Development Economics and Policy \(CDEP\)](#), [The Earth Institute at Columbia University](#), [the Institute of African Studies](#), [the Institute for Research in African-American Studies](#), [the Columbia Population Research Center \(CPRC\)](#), and the [Center for Environmental Economics and Policy \(CEEP\)](#). She joined the Barnard Economics faculty in 2015 and received a B.A. in Economics/Philosophy and a Ph.D. in Sustainable Development from Columbia University (Source: <https://barnard.edu/profiles/belinda-archibong>).

Working Papers:

- “Prison Labor: The Price of Prisons and the Lasting Effects of Incarceration”
 - Co-Author: N. Obikili
 - Link: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342339353_Prison_Labor_The_Price_of_Prisons_and_the_Lasting_Effects_of_Incarceration
- “Convict Labor and the costs of Colonial Infrastructure: Evidence from Prisons in British Nigeria, 1920-1938”
 - Co-Author: N. Obikili

- Link: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/334038977_Convict_Labor_and_the_Costs_of_Colonial_Infrastructure_Evidence_from_Prisons_in_British_Nigeria_1920-1938

Selected Works:

- “Prison Labor Can Create Perverse Incentives for Incarceration and Reduce Trust in Legal Institutions” (2020)
 - Link: <https://promarket.org/2020/07/14/prison-labor-can-create-perverse-incentives-for-incarceration-and-reduce-trust-in-legal-institutions/>

Ba, Bocar

UC Irvine Department of Economics

Biography: Bocar Ba is an Assistant Professor in Economics at UC Irvine and a research affiliate at Duke University’s Economics Department. His studies include the economics of crime, law and economics, and applied econometrics.

He uses untapped administrative data to understand police accountability, and defendants’ journeys through the criminal justice system from arrest to court decision.

Previously Bocar was a Postdoctoral Associate at Duke University’s Economics Department and Quattrone Center Research Fellow at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. Bocar received his Ph.D. in Public Policy from The University of Chicago.

Journal Articles:

“Disparities in Police Award Nominations: Evidence from Chicago” (2020)

- Co-Authors: Nayoung Rim, Roman G. Rivera
- Journal: *American Economic Review: Papers & Proceedings*
- Link: <https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pandp.20201118>
- Abstract: This study provides evidence of racial and gender disparities among police officers by examining a key metric of internal recognition: departmental award nominations. Using a novel dataset on Chicago police officers, we find that black (female) officers are significantly less likely to be nominated compared to their white (male) colleagues, even after controlling for cohort, age, experience, and key policing activity metrics such as arrests, uses of force, and complaints. Further, the discrepancy is likely not a result of statistical discrimination on the part of nominators, as the minority nominations gap grows among higher award percentiles.

Working Papers:

- “The Impact of Racial and Ethnic Diversity in Policing”
 - Co-Authors: Dean Knox, Jonathan Mummolo, Roman G. Rivera
 - Link: https://www.dropbox.com/s/up3t05nuyps1hph/BKMR_RacialEthnicDiversityPolicing.pdf?dl=0
- “Spillover Effects in Police Use of Force”
 - Co-Authors: Justin E. Holz, Roman G. Rivera

- Link: https://scholarship.law.upenn.edu/faculty_scholarship/2133/
- “The Effect of Police Oversight on Crime and Allegations of Misconduct: Evidence from Chicago”
 - Co-Author: Roman G. Rivera
 - Link: https://scholarship.law.upenn.edu/faculty_scholarship/2109/
- “In-group Bias and the Police: Evidence from Award Nominations”
 - Co-Authors: Nayoung Rim, Roman G. Rivera
 - Link: https://scholarship.law.upenn.edu/faculty_scholarship/2132/
- “Going the Extra Mile: The Cost of Complaint Filing, Accountability, and Law Enforcement Outcomes in Chicago”
 - Link: <https://assets.aeaweb.org/asset-server/files/5779.pdf>
- “Hot Temperatures, Aggression, and Death at the Hands of the Police: Evidence form the U.S.”
 - Co-Author: Sebastien Annan-Phan
 - Link: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3356045

Casey, Marcus

University of Illinois at Chicago Department of Economics

Biography: Casey is currently an Assistant Professor in the Dept. of Economics at the University of Illinois at Chicago where he is the Director of Undergraduate Studies. He is also a Nonresident Fellow in Economic Studies and a scholar affiliate of the Future of Middle Class Initiative at the Brookings Institution where he focuses on Automation and how it will affect middle - class work , inequality, and wellbeing. Previously, he was appointed as an inaugural David M. Rubenstein Fellow at Brookings from 2018 - 2020.

He is an applied microeconomist and my research program largely focuses on issues at the intersection of urban, labor, public, and demographic economics including: dynamic consequences of neighborhood change, amenities, and sorting; spatial and intergenerational aspects of inequality; local labor market dynamics; and education policy.

He teaches courses in applied microeconomics and econometrics. At the doctoral level, these courses have included public finance, labor economics, urban economics, microeconometrics as well as a workshop introducing graduate students to conducting and presenting original research. His undergraduate teaching includes introductory statistics and public finance (Source: <https://sites.google.com/view/caseymd/home?authuser=0>).

Journal Articles:

“Local Violence, Student Performance and Accountability” (2018)

- Co-Authors: Jeffrey Schiman and Maciej Wachala
- Journal: *AEA Papers and Proceedings*
- Link: <https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pandp.20181109>
- Abstract: Standardized test scores and value-added measures largely determine "grades" assigned to teachers and schools. Poor evaluations have severe implications: in some cases, entire schools may be closed or replaced by a charter. Although evaluation

depends on within-school factors, random shocks external to the school environment may affect measured test performance and evaluations. In this article, we study a salient shock: violent crime. Our results suggest exposure to an additional violent event is associated with decreased test performance. These performance declines are consequential as the schools impacted by within-testing period violent crime are also less likely to meet accountability standards.

Working Papers:

- “A General Framework for Valuing Amenities Using High Frequency Data: The Information Content of Crime Data”
 - Co-Authors: Patrick Bayer, Eduardo Jardim
- “Local Violence and Teacher Sorting”
 - Co-Author: Jeffrey Schiman

Chandrasekher, Andrea Cann

UC Davis School of Law

Biography: Andrea Cann Chandrasekher holds a B.A. from Stanford University, a Masters in Statistics from UC Berkeley, a Ph.D. in Economics from UC Berkeley and a J.D. from Stanford Law School. Prior to joining the faculty at UC Davis, she was a Visiting Assistant Professor at Northwestern Law School where she co-taught courses in Criminal Law and Law and Economics, a Visiting Researcher at the Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research (SIEPR) and a Research Fellow at Stanford Law School.

Chandrasekher’s research lies within the fields of empirical arbitration and criminal justice public policy. In her criminal justice-related work, she has studied a variety of topics including policing, the relationship between home foreclosures and crime, and traffic accidents. She is also interested in the fields of applied econometrics and machine learning (Author Webpage: <https://law.ucdavis.edu/faculty/chandrasekher/>).

Journal Articles:

“Dual Process Theory of Racial Isolation, Legal Cynicism, and Reported Crime” (2018)

- Co-Authors: John Hagan, Bill McCarthy, Daniel Herda
- Journal: *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*
- Link: <https://www.pnas.org/content/115/28/7190>
- Abstract: Why is neighborhood racial composition linked so strongly to police-reported crime? Common explanations include over-policing and negative interactions with police, but police reports of crime are heavily dependent on resident 911 calls. Using Sampson’s concept of legal cynicism and Vaisey’s dual-process theory, we theorize that racial concentration and isolation consciously and nonconsciously influence neighborhood variation in 911 calls for protection and prevention. The data we analyze are consistent with this thesis. Independent of police reports of crime, we find that neighborhood racial segregation in 1990 and the legal cynicism about crime prevention and protection it engenders have lasting effects on 911 calls more than a decade later, in 2006–2008. Our theory explains this persistent predictive influence through continuity and change in intervening factors. A source of cumulative continuity, the intensification

of neighborhood racial concentration and isolation between 1990 and 2000, predicts 911 calls. Likewise, sources of change—heightened neighborhood incarceration and home foreclosures during the financial crisis in 2006–2008—also predict these calls. Our findings are consistent with legal cynicism theory’s focus on neighborhood disadvantage, racial isolation, and concerns about police protection and crime prevention; they correspond less with the emphasis of procedural justice theory on police legitimacy.

“The Effect of Police Slowdowns on Crime” (2016)

- Journal: *American Law and Economics Review*
- Link: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2946089
- Abstract: Though police strikes have been well studied, there are almost no articles written on the public safety consequences of police work slowdowns---labor actions where police officers reduce their ticket-writing and/or arrest productivity for a temporary period. This article fills the current void by presenting evidence on the 1997 New York City Police Department work slowdown, to my knowledge the longest documented police slowdown in US history. Drawing on several, originally-collected data sources from the NYPD and other city agencies, the article assesses the impact of the slowdown on ticket enforcement, arrest enforcement, and crime. The findings indicate that, at least in the context of contract-motivated slowdowns where the union may be motivated to garner public support for pay increases, the effects on public safety may be limited. Specifically, in the case of the 1997 slowdown, ticket-writing for all categories of tickets fell dramatically but arrest enforcement for all types of serious crime stayed the same or increased. Accordingly, the crime effects were mostly concentrated in the area of minor criminal disorder (misdemeanors and violations). Only two categories of serious crime (larcenies and assaults) were affected and those crime increases were minimal.

Charles, Kerwin Kofi

Yale University School of Management

Biography: Kerwin K. Charles is the Indra K. Nooyi Dean & Frederic D. Wolfe Professor of Economics, Policy, and Management at the Yale School of Management.

During his scholarly career, Charles has studied and published on topics including earnings and wealth inequality, conspicuous consumption, race and gender labor market discrimination, the intergenerational transmission of economic status, worker and family adjustment to job loss and health shocks, non-work among prime-aged persons, and the labor market consequences of housing bubbles and sectoral change. He is a Research Associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research and an elected Fellow of the Society of Labor Economics. He serves on the Board of Trustees of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, is a member of the Federal Economic Statistics Advisory Committee, and sits on the Editorial Board of the *Journal of Labor Economics*.

Charles was the Edwin A. and Betty L. Bergmann Distinguished Service Professor at the University of Chicago Harris School of Public Policy before being named Yale SOM dean in 2019. He received his doctorate from Cornell University and taught economics and public policy at the University of Michigan before moving to the University of Chicago in 2005. He has received multiple teaching awards and his many academic leadership roles have included

running centers and programs within the Harris School and serving as the school's deputy dean and later its interim dean (Source: <https://som.yale.edu/faculty/kerwin-k-charles>).

Journal Articles:

“Male Incarceration, the Marriage Market and Female Outcomes” (2010)

- Co-Author: Ming Ching Luoh
- Journal: *Review of Economics and Statistics*
- Link: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27867563?seq=1>
- Abstract: This paper studies how rising male incarceration has affected women through its effect on the marriage market. Variation in marriage-market shocks arising from incarceration is isolated using two facts: the tendency of people to marry within marriage markets defined by the interaction of race, location, and age and the fact that increases in incarceration have been very different across these three characteristics. Using a variety of estimation strategies, including difference and fixed effects models and TSLS models in which we use policy parameters to instrument for within-marriage market changes in incarceration, we find evidence that is, on the whole, consistent with the implications of the standard marriage-market model. In particular, higher male imprisonment appears to have lowered the likelihood that women marry, modestly reduced the quality of their spouses when they do marry, and shifted the gains from marriage away from women and toward men. The evidence suggests that women in affected markets have increased their schooling and labor supply in response to these changes.

Cook, Lisa

Michigan State University Department of Economics

Biography: Dr. Lisa D. Cook is a Professor in the Department of Economics and in International Relations at Michigan State University. As the first Marshall Scholar from Spelman College, she received a second B.A. from Oxford University in Philosophy, Politics, and Economics. Dr. Cook earned a Ph.D. in economics from the University of California, Berkeley. Among her current research interests are economic growth and development, financial institutions and markets, innovation, and economic history. She was a National Fellow at Stanford University and served in the White House as a Senior Economist at the Council of Economic Advisers under President Obama. She served as President of the National Economic Association and currently serves as Director of the American Economic Association (AEA) Summer Training Program. She is a Research Associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research and a Sigma Xi Distinguished Lecturer. In 2019, she was elected to serve on the Executive Committee of the AEA.

She is on the Board of Editors of the Journal of Economic Literature, and her publications have appeared in other peer-reviewed journals, including the American Economic Review, the Journal of Economic Growth, Explorations in Economic History, and the Business History Review, as well as in a number of books. Her research has been funded by the National Science Foundation, the Economic History Association, and Harvard Business School, among others.

Dr. Cook has held positions or conducted postdoctoral research at the National Bureau of Economic Research; the Federal Reserve Banks of Minneapolis, New York, and Philadelphia;

the World Bank; the Brookings Institution; the Hoover Institution (Stanford University); Salomon Brothers (now Citigroup); and C&S Bank (now Bank of America).

She is a member of the Council of Foreign Relations, the Advisory Board of the Opportunity and Inclusive Growth Institute of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, the Advisory Board of the Lemelson Center for the Study of Invention and Innovation at the Smithsonian Institution, and the Board of Directors of the Roosevelt Institute. She received the Founders Prize for best paper in Social Science History in 2018 and the Impactful Mentor Award for mentoring graduate students from the AEA Mentoring Pipeline program in 2019.

Prior to this academic appointment and while on faculty at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government, she was also Deputy Director for Africa Research and Programs at the Center for International Development at Harvard University, was Managing Editor of the Harvard University-World Economic Forum Africa Competitiveness Report, and contributed to the Making Markets Work program at Harvard Business School. With fellow economist and co-author Jeffrey Sachs, she advised the governments of Nigeria and Rwanda, and, as a Council on Foreign Relations International Affairs Fellow, she was Senior Adviser on Finance and Development at the Treasury Department from 2000 to 2001. From November 2008 to January 2009, Dr. Cook was on the Obama Presidential Transition Team and led the review of the World Bank and International Affairs division of the Treasury Department.

She speaks English, French, Russian, Spanish, and Wolof (Source: <https://lisadcook.net/bio-cv/>).

Journal Articles:

“Rural Segregation and Racial Violence: Historical Effects of Spatial Racism” (2018)

- Co-Authors: Trevon Logan, John Parman
- Journal: *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*
- Link: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ajes.12232>
- Abstract: To review the evidence of changes in segregation over time, we use a newly developed household-level measure of residential segregation that can distinguish between the effects of increasing racial homogeneity of a location and the tendency to segregate within a location given a particular racial composition (Logan and Parman 2017). This household measure of segregation reveals high levels of segregation in the South and rising levels of segregation in both cities and rural communities over the first half of the 20th century. We review new evidence that this segregation was highly correlated with interracial violence in the form of lynchings. We conclude with a discussion of the interaction between residential segregation, racial animosity, and violence.

“Violence and Economic Growth: Evidence from African American Patents, 1870-1940” (2014)

- Journal: *Journal of Economic Growth*
- Link: https://lisadcook.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/pats_paper17_1013_final_web.pdf
- Abstract: Recent studies have examined the effect of political conflict and domestic terrorism on economic and political outcomes. This paper uses the rise in mass violence

between 1870 and 1940 as an historical experiment for determining the impact of ethnic and political violence on economic activity, namely patenting. I find that violent acts account for more than 1100 missing patents compared to 726 actual patents among African American inventors over this period. Valuable patents decline in response to major riots and segregation laws. Absence of the rule of law covaries with declines in patent productivity for white and black inventors, but this decline is significant only for African American inventors. Patenting responds positively to declines in violence. These findings imply that ethnic and political conflict may affect the level, direction, and quality of invention and economic growth over time.

Working Papers:

- “Violence, Lynchings, and Economic Activity”
 - Accepted for publication in *Review of Black Political Economy*
- “A New Geography of Lynching from the New National Lynching Data Set”
- “The Color of Lynching”

Cox, Robynn

USC Suzanne Dworak-Peck School of Social Work

Biography: Dr. Robynn Cox is an assistant professor at the USC Suzanne Dworak-Peck School of Social Work and a faculty affiliate at the USC Edward R. Roybal Institute on Aging and the USC Schaeffer Center for Health Policy and Economics. Her research interests include the fields of crime, health, labor, housing, food insecurity, and social and racial inequality. She is primarily an inequality researcher who is concerned with understanding the social and economic consequences of criminal justice policies in general, and mass incarceration in particular. Specifically, her work focuses on how to successfully transition individuals impacted by mass incarceration policies back into society using a life course approach. Her life course approach to reentry has three pillars: systemic/institutional barriers to reentry (macro), family and community (mezzo), and the individual (micro).

In AY 2018-2019, Cox was selected as a visiting scholar at the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis’ Opportunity and Inclusive Growth Institute (OIGI) and a Kelso Fellow at the Rutgers School of Management and Labor Relations’ Institute for the Study of Employee Ownership and Profit Sharing. In AY 2014-2015, she was selected as a Resource Center for Minority Aging Research Scholar (funded by the NIA) at the USC Schaeffer Center, where her research explored the impact of incarceration on health outcomes over the lifespan.

Cox has published in various academic and policy outlets such as *Cityscape* (forthcoming), *Generations: Journal of the American Society on Aging*, *Journal of Labor Research*, *Southern Economic Journal*, *Review of Black Political Economy*, and the Economic Policy Institute. Prior to her appointment at USC, Cox was an assistant professor of economics at Spelman College and a postdoctoral associate in the Department of Economics at Duke University. She earned her master’s degree and doctorate in economics from Georgia State University, where she was awarded the Andrew Young Fellowship. Cox completed her undergraduate studies at Duke University, where she obtained a dual bachelor’s in economics and Spanish and Latin American studies (Source: <https://dworakpeck.usc.edu/academics/faculty-directory/robynn-cox>).

“The Role of Broad-Based Employee Ownership Opportunities in Prisoner Reentry” (2020)

- Journal: *AEA Papers and Proceedings*
- Link: <https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pandp.20201114>
- Abstract: This research investigates the relationship between Employee Stock Ownership Plans (ESOPs) and criminal participation as measured by arrests, conviction, and incarceration among formerly incarcerated individuals. Using the 1997 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, I find that formerly incarcerated individuals with ESOP employment are significantly less likely to be arrested, convicted, and incarcerated. This effect likely operates through improvement in labor market outcomes: formerly incarcerated ESOP employees earn approximately 25 percent more in annual income and work roughly 8.8 percent more hours per week than formerly incarcerated workers who are employed but not working for an ESOP firm.

“The Effect of Private Sector Work Opportunities in Prison on Labor Market Outcomes of the Formerly Incarcerated” (2016)

- Journal: *Journal of Labor Research*
- Link: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12122-016-9229-0>
- Abstract: This paper examines the effects of a private-sector prison work program called the Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program (PIECP) on formal unemployment duration, duration of formal employment, and earnings of men and women released from various state prisons between 1996 and 2001. It also investigates the labor market dynamics of formerly incarcerated men and women. The program is found to increase reported earnings and formal employment on the extensive margin, with a stronger impact on the formal employment of women. There is little evidence that it increases formal employment along the intensive margin (i.e., duration of formal employment). Contrary to segmented labor market theories, superior employment (i.e., higher-paying jobs) does not lead to increased job stability. Roughly 92 % of individuals who obtained formal employment in the sample experienced job loss; however, reincarceration rates are too low to explain this fact. An evaluation of labor market dynamics reveals that traditional human capital variables, criminogenic factors, and a few demographic characteristics determine job loss. In addition, black women, single women, and women with more extensive criminal histories face greater barriers in the labor market than their male counterparts.

“Identifying the Link Between Food Security and Incarceration” (2016)

- Co-Author: Sally Wallace
- Journal: *Southern Economic Journal*
- Link: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/soej.12080>
- Abstract: Previous work has found that incarceration (defined as confinement in an adult correctional facility) has a variety of impacts on the incarcerated individual and their families including effects on employment and income, educational outcomes of children, and food insecurity (Wallace and Cox 2012). However, previous literature does not identify a causal impact of incarceration on food insecurity. From a policy perspective, identification of a causal link may aid in understanding why some affected families experience food insecurity, while similarly situated families do not. In this article, we utilize microlevel data from the Fragile Families and Child Well Being Study to provide

evidence of a causal impact of incarceration on food insecurity. This is an important dynamic to understand because the prevalence of incarceration in the United States is relatively high, especially among groups where food insecurity is more prevalent (e.g., Blacks), and the associated externalities can have substantial impacts on families that may reach well beyond traditional costs associated with incarceration. The complex relationship between food insecurity and incarceration is estimated within a causal inference approach. We find evidence that incarceration leads to roughly a 4 percentage point increase in the likelihood of food insecurity among households with children that have experienced a parental incarceration.

“The Impact of Mass Incarceration on the Lives of African American Women” (2011)

- Journal: *The Review of Black Political Economy*
- Link: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12114-011-9114-2>
- Abstract: This paper examines the consequences of mass incarceration on various aspects of the lives of African-American women. In particular, it seeks to determine how the historically high growth rate in the prison population over the past 30 years has affected employment outcomes, family relationships, and the physical and mental health of Black women who have been incarcerated.

“Crime, Incarceration, and Employment in Light of the Great Recession” (2010)

- Journal: *The Review of Black Political Economy*
- Link: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1007/s12114-010-9079-6>
- Abstract: This paper analyzes the impact of the 2007 recession on the incarceration of African-Americans. It begins with a brief examination of incarceration, followed by a look at the literature on the relationship between work, crime, and incarceration. Finally, it concludes with the implications of these findings for African-Americans as it relates to the current economic crisis.

Working Papers:

- “Financing the War on Drugs: The Impact of Law Enforcement Grants on Racial Disparities in Drug Arrests”
 - Co-Author: Jamein Cunningham
 - Link: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3035640
- “The Impact of Incarceration on the Health Outcomes of Formerly Incarcerated Middle-Aged Men”
- “Broad Based Employee Ownership and the Economic Wellbeing of the Formerly Incarcerated”
 - Co-Author: Adriane Clomax
- “Broad Based Employee Ownership and the Mental Health of the Formerly Incarcerated”
 - Co-Author: Adriane Clomax
- “Exposure to Incarceration and Cognitive Functioning among Middle-Aged Men”
- “The Role of Parental Incarceration on Racial Disparities in Food Insecurity Among Households with Children”
- “The Threat of Affirmative Action Litigation and its Impact on Police Killings of Civilians”
 - Co-Author: A. Ortega, Jamein Cunningham

- “‘Banning the Box’: Felony Convictions, Employment Outcomes, and Statistical Discrimination”
 - Co-Author: Sarah Jacobson
- “Legacy of Lynching and Criminal Justice System Outcomes”
 - Co-Authors: Jamein Cunningham, Carl Magnus Bjuggren
- “Do State Prison Industrial Work Programs Help to Close the Revolving Door of Recidivism?”
- “The Impact of Federal Law Enforcement Grants on Incarceration Rates: Evidence from the Edward Byrne Program”
 - Co-Author: Jamein Cunningham
- “Does Working While Incarcerated Help Ex-Offenders on the Job Market?: The Case of North Carolina”

Selected Works:

- “Overcoming Social Exclusion: Addressing Race and Criminal Justice Policy in the United States” (2020)
 - Link: <https://equitablegrowth.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Cox.pdf>
- “Does the Timing of Incarceration Impact the Timing and Duration of Homelessness? Evidence from ‘The Transitions to Housing’ Study” (2020)
 - Link: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/07418825.2019.1709883>
- “Applying the Theory of Social Good to Mass Incarceration and Civil Rights” (2019)
 - Link: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1049731519872838?journalCode=rswa>
- “Mass Incarceration, Racial Disparities in Health, and Successful Aging”
 - Link: <https://search.proquest.com/docview/2086655307?fromopenview=true&pq-origsite=gscholar>
- “Where Do We Go from Here? Mass Incarceration and the Struggle for Civil Rights” (2015)
 - Link: <https://www.epi.org/publication/where-do-we-go-from-here-mass-incarceration-and-the-struggle-for-civil-rights/>

Craigie, Terry-Ann

Connecticut College Department of Economics

Biography: Terry-Ann Craigie’s research explores issues in economics of the family, the economics of crime, and labor economics. Although much of her work examines social and economic inequities facing vulnerable populations as a whole, the current focus of her research rests with equity issues facing the U.S. correctional population, the majority of whom are young racial-ethnic minority males.

Her latest project uses quasi-experimental methods to measure the national impact of public sector Ban the Box policies on the public sector employment of convicted individuals and young low-skilled minority males.

She has already published in journals such as Oxford Development Studies, Eastern Economic Journal, The Review of Black Political Economy, The Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice and The Future of Children, as well as books such as Innovations in Child and Family Policy.

Professor Craigie has been a visiting fellow at the Urban Institute, visiting scholar at the University of Michigan and the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and has presented her research at a plethora of national conferences and research seminars, including The White House. She is also a graduate of the American Economic Association Summer Training Program.

Professor Craigie came to Connecticut College as the Lenore Tingle Howard '42 Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, after completing postdoctoral research training at Princeton University. She previously taught at Michigan State University.

At Connecticut College, she teaches Introductory Microeconomics, Economics of the Family, Economics of Discrimination and Advanced Econometrics (Source: <https://www.conncoll.edu/directories/faculty-profiles/terry-ann-craigie/>).

Journal Articles:

“Ban the Box, Convictions, and Public Employment” (2019)

- Journal: *Economic Inquiry*
- Link: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/ecin.12837>
- Abstract: Ban the Box (BTB) policies mandate deferred access to criminal history until later in the hiring process. However, these policies chiefly target public employers. The study is the first to focus on the primary goal of BTB reform, by measuring the impact of BTB policies on the probability of public employment for those with convictions. To execute the analyses, the study uses data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 Cohort (2005–2015) and difference-in-difference (DD) estimation. The study finds that BTB policies raise the probability of public employment for those with convictions by about 30% on average. Some scholars argue that BTB policies encourage statistical discrimination against young low-skilled minority males. The study employs triple-difference (DDD) estimation to test for statistical discrimination, but uncovers no evidence to support the hypothesis. (*JEL* J15, J71, J78, K4).

Working Papers:

- “Mandatory Minimum Reforms, Sentencing, and Racial-Ethnic Disparities”
 - Co-Author: M. Zapryanova
- “Male Incarceration and Female Labor Market Outcomes”

Selected Works:

- “Father Reentry and Child Outcomes” (2018)
 - Co-Authors: Eleanor Pratt, Marla McDaniel
 - Link: https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/99370/father_reentry_and_children_outcomes_1.pdf
- “Employment After Incarceration: Ban the Box and Racial Discrimination” (2017)

- Link: <https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/analysis-opinion/employment-after-incarceration-ban-box-and-racial-discrimination>
- “The Effect of Paternal Incarceration on Early Child Behavioral Problems: A Racial Comparison” (2011)
 - Link: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15377938.2011.594349>
- “The Effect of Paternal Incarceration on Early Child Development”
 - In Emily Douglas, *Innovations in Child and Family Policy*

Cunningham, Jamein

Business and Economics

University of Memphis Fogelman College of

Biography: Dr. Jamein P. Cunningham is an Assistant Professor in the Economics Department at the University of Memphis. His teaching interests include labor economics, urban economics, economics of crime, demography, and microeconometrics. He is currently the instructor for urban economics, law and economics, and economics of discrimination.

Dr. Cunningham was an Assistant Professor in the Economic Department at Portland State University where he taught econometrics, labor economics, and Race & Ethnicity in the Economy. Prior to Portland State University, Dr. Cunningham was a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Economics and a Populations Studies Center Graduate Trainee at the University of Michigan. His research areas are in Crime, Law, and Poverty with field specializations in Labor and Macroeconomics. These interests are reflected in his most recent project that examines the impact of the introduction of federally funded legal services on crime and crime reporting. He uses the city level roll-out of legal service grants to estimate the causal effect of the program on crime. Other research projects examine legal services influence on divorce, as well as a study on incumbent mayors response to crime and the staffing of the police department during election cycles.

Dr. Cunningham is the recipient of the Rackham Merit Fellowship and the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute in Child Health and Development Fellowship. Before obtaining a Ph.D. at the University of Michigan, he completed his undergraduate degree at Michigan State University and obtained a Masters degree in Economics from the University of North Texas. Currently, Dr. Cunningham is a Research Affiliate at the Center for Studies in Demography and Ecology at the University of Washington and holds professional memberships in the American Economic Association, the Western Economic Association International, the American Law and Economics Association, and the National Economic Association (Source: <http://www.jameinpcunningham.com/about.html>).

Journal Articles:

“Racial Differences in Police Use of Force: Evidence from 1960s Civil Disturbances” (2018)

- Co-Author: Rob Gillezeau
- Journal: *American Economic Association Paper and Proceedings*
- Link: <https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pandp.20181110>
- Abstract: There is little empirical evidence as to whether protests against policy brutality impact the behavior of police forces. We seek to close this gap by considering the impact

of the racial civil disturbances in the 1960s and 1970s on deaths by legal intervention using an event study approach. In the first three years after a protest in a county, police killings of white Americans increase by 0.4–1.0 annually in impacted counties and killings of non-whites increase by 0.7 annually. In subsequent years, the impact on killings of white Americans disappears while the impact on killings of non-whites persists.

“An Evaluation of the Federal Legal Services Program: Evidence from Crime Rates and Property Values” (2016)

- Journal: *Journal of Urban Economics*
- Link: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0094119015000856>
- Abstract: This paper uses the city-level roll-out of legal service grants to evaluate their effects on crime. Using Uniform Crime Reports from 1960 to 1985, the results show that there is a short-run increase of 7% in crimes reported and a 16% increase in crimes cleared by arrest. Results show an increase in the staffing of police officers in cities that received legal services. These cities are also associated with having higher median property values 10 years later. This supports the narrative that legal services changed police behavior through litigation or threats of litigation.

Working Papers:

- “The Impact of Access to Collective Bargaining Rights on Policing and Civilian Deaths”
 - Co-Authors: Donna Feir, Rob Gillezeau
- “The Language of the Unheard: Legal Services and the 1960s Race Riots”
 - Link: http://www.jameinpcunningham.com/uploads/1/1/2/0/112070441/lsp_riots_august_2018.pdf
- “Financing the War on Drugs: The Impact of Law Enforcement Grants on Racial Disparities in Drug Arrests”
 - Co-Author: Robynn Cox
 - Link: http://www.jameinpcunningham.com/uploads/1/1/2/0/112070441/cox_cuningham_final_2017.pdf
- “Does Race Matter? Implications from Court-ordered Police Hiring Quotas and Police Killings of Civilians”
 - Co-Authors: Robynn Cox, Alberto Ortega
 - Link (to abstract): https://www.aeaweb.org/conference/2019/preliminary/681?q=eNqrVipOLS7OzM8LqSxIVbKqhnGVrJQMIWp11BKLi_OTgRwlHaWS1KJcXAgRjBESKpSZmwpHlWWmloO0FxxUUXDAFTA1AegsS00Gyxkq1XDBupR4W

Fryer, Roland

Harvard University Department of Economics

Biography: Roland G. Fryer, Jr. is a Professor of Economics at Harvard University. Fryer's research combines economic theory, empirical evidence, and randomized experiments to help design more effective government policies. His work on education, inequality, and race has been widely cited in media outlets and Congressional testimony.

Professor Fryer was awarded a MacArthur "Genius" Fellowship and the John Bates Clark Medal -- given by the American Economic Association to the best American Economist under age 40. Among other honors, he is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a recipient of the Calvó-Armengol Prize and the Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers. At age 30, he became the youngest African-American to receive tenure at Harvard.

His current research focuses on education reform, social interactions, and police use of force.

Before coming to Harvard, Fryer worked at McDonald's (drive-thru, not corporate) (Source: <https://scholar.harvard.edu/fryer/biocv>).

Journal Articles:

“An Empirical Analysis of Racial Differences in Police Use of Force” (2019)

- Journal: *Journal of Political Economy*
- Link: <https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/701423>
- Abstract: This paper explores racial differences in police use of force. On nonlethal uses of force, blacks and Hispanics are more than 50 percent more likely to experience some form of force in interactions with police. Adding controls that account for important context and civilian behavior reduces, but cannot fully explain, these disparities. On the most extreme use of force—officer-involved shootings—we find no racial differences either in the raw data or when contextual factors are taken into account. We argue that the patterns in the data are consistent with a model in which police officers are utility maximizers, a fraction of whom have a preference for discrimination, who incur relatively high expected costs of officer-involved shootings.

“Reconciling Results on Racial Differences in Police Shootings” (2018)

- Journal: *AEA Papers and Proceedings*
- Link: <https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pandp.20181004>
- Abstract: Police use of force, particularly lethal force, is one of the most divisive issues of the twenty-first century. To understand the nexus of race, criminal justice, and police brutality, academics and journalists have begun to amass impressive datasets on officer-involved-shootings (OIS). I compare the data and methods of three investigative journalism articles and two publications in the social sciences on a set of five rubrics and conclude that the stark differences between their findings are due to differences in what qualifies for a valid research design and not underlying differences in the datasets.

Working Papers:

- “Policing the Police: The Impact of ‘Pattern-or-Practice’ Investigations on Crime”
 - Co-Author: Tanaya Devi
 - Link: <https://www.nber.org/papers/w27324>
- “Police Brutality and Crime: Evidence from the First Viral Video”
- “Regulating a Police Department with Unknown Bias”
 - Co-Author: Philip L. Marx

Gyapong, Anthony O. *Penn State University-Abington Department of Economics*

Biography: Anthony Gyapong received his Ph.D. in Economics from Queen's University, his M.A. in Economics from the University of Saskatchewan, and his B.A. in Economics from the University of Cape Coast. Teaching interests and courses taught include Introductory Macroeconomics, Money and Banking, Principles of Economics, Introductory Microeconomics, Economics of Crime, International Business, and Managerial Economics. His research fields include development economics, economics of crime, African economies, and the economics of education (Source: <https://www.abington.psu.edu/anthony-gyapong>).

Journal Articles:

“Demand for Factors of Production: A Study of Michigan’s Municipal Police Departments” (1988)

- Co-Author: Kwabena Gyimah-Brempong
- Journal: *Applied Economics*
- Link: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00036848800000076>
- Abstract: N/A

“Factor Substitution, Price Elasticity of Factor Demand and Returns to Scale in Police Production” (1988)

- Co-Author: Kwabena Gyimah-Brempong
- Journal: *Southern Economic Journal*
- Link: <https://www.jstor.org/preview-page/10.2307/1059522?seq=1>
- Abstract: N/A

Gyimah-Brempong, Kwabena *National Science Foundation Division of Social and Economic Sciences*

Biography: Kwabena Gyimah-Brempong is a Program Director at the National Science Foundation. Previously, he was a professor of Economics at the University of South Florida at Tampa and Department Chair since 2004. Gyimah-Brempong has also held professorial positions at New College of Florida and Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio. He was an Economics Program Director at the National Science Foundation from 2002-2004 and a senior research economist at Elliot Berg Associates at Alexandria, VA between 1986 and 1987. He is a past Secretary/Treasurer and President of the African Finance and Economics Association (AFEA) as well as a past President of National Economics Association. He consults regularly for the African Development Bank, United Nations’ Economic Commission for Africa, African Capacity Building Foundation, and the National Science Foundation, among others.

Gyimah-Brempong holds a BA (Honors) in Economics from University of Cape Coast, Ghana and a PhD in Economics from Wayne State University. His research focuses on economics of crime, efficiency in public production, and economic development of Africa. He has published several articles in refereed journals including the American Economic Review, Review of

Economics and Statistics, Journal of Business and Economics Statistics, Journal of Development Economics, Economic Development and Cultural Change, Economics of Education Review, Information Economics and Policy, and Journal of African Economies. He serves on the Editorial Boards of Southern Economic Journal and Journal of African Development. Gyimah-Brempong has also contributed chapters in several books (Source: <https://www.iza.org/people/fellows/6955/kwabena-gyimah-brempong>) (Author webpage: https://www.nsf.gov/staff/staff_bio.jsp?lan=kgyimahb&org=NSF&from_org=NSF).

Journal Articles:

“Crime and Race: A Plea for New Ideas” (2008)

- Journal: *Review of Black Political Economy*
- Link: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs12114-008-9016-0>
- Abstract: A review of the economics of crime literature provides an unsatisfactory explanation of the higher crime rates among African Americans compared to crime rates for whites in the US. This address challenges economists, particularly African American economists, to come up with new and *credible* ideas to explain the observed crime differential that could influence policies to decrease crime in the African American community.

“Neighborhood Income, Alcohol Availability and Crime Rates” (2006)

- Journal: *Review of Black Political Economy*
- Link: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1007/s12114-006-1002-9>
- Abstract: unavailable

“Crime and Punishment: And Skin Hue Too?” (2006)

- Co-Author: Gregory Price
- Journal: *American Economic Review*
- Link: <http://economics.usf.edu/pdf/crime.andpushment.skin.hue.aer.2006.pdf>
- Abstract: This paper considers whether the disadvantages that accrue to black Americans with a dark skin hue also induce a transition into criminal activity—an outcome consistent with standard economic models of crime. We also examine whether or not prison terms are conditioned on skin hue. With data on black offenders in the state of Mississippi, we estimate Cox proportional hazard specifications of the transition into criminal activity, and find that it is conditioned on the darkness of skin hue. Our parameter estimates are consistent with a theoretical framework in which being black and having a dark skin hue induces a transition into criminal activity by limiting the set of legitimate opportunities for an individual. Given a conviction, we also find that the severity of punishment for black offenders as measured by the length of sentence is an increasing function of the darkness of skin hue.

“Alcohol Availability and Crime: A Robust Approach” (2006)

- Co-Author: Jeffrey Racine
- Journal: *Applied Economics*
- Link: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00036840500398869>

- Abstract: The relationship between alcohol availability and crime is investigated in this study. It first considers common parametric specifications that have been used in the literature. After applying a powerful consistent conditional moment test for correct specification, it is found that these common parametric specifications are rejected by the data. The study then proceeds with a robust nonparametric method that can have a rate of convergence close to that for a correctly specified parametric model when the underlying relationship is somewhat linear. The application of nonparametric methods reveals structure present in the data that would remain undetected when applying common parametric specifications, but more importantly reveals that the impact of alcohol availability is considerably higher than one might believe on the basis of the misspecified parametric model. It is also found that the marginal effect of alcohol availability on crime changes with the level of alcohol availability.

“Alcohol Availability and Crime: Evidence from Census Tract Data” (2001)

- Journal: *Southern Economic Journal*
- Link: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1061508?seq=1>
- Abstract: Using census tract data from the city of Detroit and a reduced-form crime equation, this article finds that alcohol availability is positively and significantly related to total, property, and violent crime rates and homicides. The elasticity of crime rates with respect to alcohol availability calculated in this study are 0.92, 0.82, 0.87, and 0.12 for total crime, violent crime, property crime, and homicide, respectively. These elasticities do not change qualitatively across estimation methods for the various measures of crime rates. I find that ordinary least squares estimates impart a downward bias to the effects alcohol availability has on crime rates. Failure to account for the endogeneity of alcohol outlets will therefore result in an underestimate of crime elasticities with respect to alcohol availability. The estimates imply that reducing alcohol availability may decrease crime rates and improve social welfare.

“Production of Public Safety: Are Socioeconomic Characteristics of Local Communities Important Factors?” (1989)

- Journal: *Journal of Applied Economics*
- Link: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/jae.3950040105>
- Abstract: This paper uses the translog cost function and cross section data from Florida to investigate the importance of socioeconomic characteristics (SEC) of local communities in the production of public safety. The approach used is noteworthy in four respects: (1) the underlying production function is specified as an AGEM production function; (2) SEC are treated as non-purchased fixed inputs; (3) two variables are used to proxy SEC in estimation; and (4) the paper test for the existence of endogenous quality differences in safety. It is shown that exclusion of SEC from the production (cost) function of safety leads to misspecification; and hence they provide a misleading guide to policy.

“Functional Substitution among Crimes: Some Evidence” (1989)

- Journal: *Eastern Economic Journal*
- Link: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/40325248?seq=1>
- Abstract: N/A

“Demand for Factors of Production: A Study of Michigan’s Municipal Police Departments” (1988)

- Co-Author: Anthony Gyapong
- Journal: *Applied Economics*
- Link: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00036848800000076>
- Abstract: N/A

“Factor Substitution, Price Elasticity of Factor Demand and Returns to Scale in Police Production” (1988)

- Co-Author: Anthony Gyapong
- Journal: *Southern Economic Journal*
- Link: <https://www.jstor.org/preview-page/10.2307/1059522?seq=1>
- Abstract: N/A

“Elasticity of Factor Substitution in Police Production: The Florida Experience” (1987)

- Journal: *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics*
- Link: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/4725893_Elasticity_of_Factor_Substitution_in_Police_Agencies_Evidence_From_Florida
- Abstract: A multiproduct translog cost function is estimated and used to calculate elasticities of factor substitution in the production of police services. The data come from Florida’s municipal police departments and are for 1982–1983. It is found that substitution elasticities between any pair of inputs in police production are significantly different from unity. This result is inconsistent with the Cobb–Douglas production function—a functional form that has been extensively employed in empirical studies of police production.

“Economies of Scale in Municipal Police Departments: The Case of Florida” (1987)

- Journal: *The Review of Economics and Statistics*
- Link: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1927244?seq=1>
- Abstract: A multiproduct translog cost function is estimated using cross section data from Florida’s municipal police departments. The estimated coefficients are used to calculate economies of scale in police production. We find significant scale diseconomies in police production in our sample. The sources of these scale diseconomies are large municipal police departments. We also find no evidence of economies of scope.

“Empirical Models of Criminal Behavior: How Significant a Factor is Race?” (1986)

- Journal: *Review of Black Political Economy*
- Link: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/BF02903857>
- Abstract: Empirical models of the supply of criminal offenses in the United States have shown a positive relationship between the proportion of the population that is non-white (RACE) and crime rates. Though non-whites in the United States possess more “criminal capital” than the average person, such studies do not take into consideration this excess criminal capital. Since RACE and the omitted excess criminal capital are correlated, it will pick up the influence of the excess criminal capital. Using cross-sectional data from

Florida's municipalities, we show that after adjusting for excess criminal capital, RACE has no significant relationship with crime.

Working Papers:

- “Mental Health and Crime: Evidence from Florida”
- “Does Affirmative Action in Municipal Police Departments Increase Crime?”
 - Co-Author: Juliet Elu

Horrace, William C.

Syracuse University Maxwell School

Biography: William C. Horrace is a Distinguished Professor of Economics, a Senior Research Associate in the Center for Policy Research, and a W.E.B. Du Bois Scholar at the National Institutes of Justice. His research interests include econometrics, production and efficiency analysis, peer-effects and strategic interactions, and crime and policing. He is an expert in the study of police racial profiling, having completed several studies of the issue in the City of Syracuse, NY over the last decade. Professor Horrace has published articles in leading economics and econometrics journals, most recently in the *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics* and the *Review of Economics and Statistics*. He has received over \$5 million in sponsored project grants at Syracuse University. He received his Ph.D. in economics from Michigan State University in 1996.

Journal Articles:

“How Dark is Dark? Bright Lights, Big City, Racial Profiling” (2016)

- Co-Author: Shawn Rohlin
- Journal: *The Review of Economics and Statistics*
- Link: https://www.mitpressjournals.org/doi/10.1162/REST_a_00543
- Abstract: Grogger and Ridgeway (2006) use the daylight saving time shift to develop a police racial profiling test that is based on differences in driver race visibility and (hence) the race distribution of traffic stops across daylight and darkness. However, urban environments may be well lit at night, eroding the power of their test. We refine their test using streetlight location data in Syracuse, New York, and the results change in the direction of finding profiling of black drivers. Our preferred specification suggests that the odds of a black driver being stopped (relative to nonblack drivers) increase 15% in daylight compared to darkness.

“A Critical Reanalysis of Maryland State Police Searches” (2012)

- Co-Author: Philippe Barbe
- Journal: *The American Statistician*
- Link: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00031305.2012.663662>
- Abstract: This article argues that previous analyses of the Maryland State Police search data may be unreliable, since nonstationarity of these data precludes the use of standard statistical inference techniques. In contrast, proper statistical graphics seem better suited to capture the complexities of the racial bias issue.

Working Paper:

- “Police Officer Experience and Racial Bias over the U.S. Great Recession”
 - Co-Authors: Hyunseok Jung, Shawn M. Rohlin

Jackson, Kirabo

Northwestern University School of Education and Social Policy

Biography: Kirabo Jackson, a labor economist who studies education and social policy issues, is professor of human development and social policy at Northwestern University. He earned his bachelor’s degree in ethics, politics, and economics from Yale University in 1998 and his doctorate in economics from Harvard University in 2007. He was assistant professor in the department of labor economics at Cornell University between 2007 and 2010 and then moved to Northwestern where he subsequently earned tenure in 2012. He was promoted to full professor in 2017.

Jackson has analyzed several important aspects of education policy such as the importance of public school funding on student outcomes through adulthood, the effects of college-preparatory programs on students’ college and labor market outcomes, the effects of educational tracking on students’ academic achievement, and the effects of single-sex education on students’ academic performance. However, the bulk of Jackson’s work has focused on better understanding teacher labor markets. Jackson’s extensive work on teachers analyzes the role of peer learning in teacher effectiveness, how student demographics directly affect the distribution of teacher quality across schools, how a teacher’s effectiveness depends on the schooling context within which they operate, how best to measure teacher quality, and other related topics.

Jackson’s scholarly articles have appeared in leading economics journals such as the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, the *Journal of Political Economy*, the *American Economic Journal*, the *Review of Economics and Statistics*, the *Journal of Labor Economics* and the *Journal of Human Resources*. His research has been featured in a number of mainstream media outlets, including *The New York Times*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Washington Post* and others. In 2016 and 2017, Jackson was listed among the top university-based scholars who are doing the most to influence educational policy and practice by *Education Week*. Jackson’s work has been supported by the National Science Foundation, the Spencer Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Smith Richardson Foundation and other organizations. Currently, Jackson serves as an editor of the *Journal of Human Resources*, serves on the Committee on the Status of Minority Groups in the Economics Profession at the American Economic Association, and he is a research associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research (Source: <https://www.sesp.northwestern.edu/profile/?p=21526>).

Working Papers:

- “School Effects on Socio-emotional Development, School-Based Arrests, and Educational Attainment”
 - Co-Authors: Shanette Porter, John Easton, Alyssa Blanchard, Sebastian Kiguel
 - Link: <https://www.nber.org/papers/w26759>
- “The Effect of Single-Sex Education on Test Scores, School Completion, Arrests, and Teen Motherhood: Evidence from School Transitions”
 - Link: <https://www.nber.org/papers/w22222>

Johnson, Rucker C. *University of CA, Berkeley Goldman School of Public Policy*

Biography: Rucker C. Johnson is the Chancellor's Professor of Public Policy in the Goldman School of Public Policy at the University of California, Berkeley, and faculty research associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research. As a labor economist who specializes in the economics of education, Johnson's work considers the role of poverty and inequality in affecting life chances.

Johnson was one of 35 scholars to receive the prestigious 2017 Andrew Carnegie Fellowship. His research has appeared in leading academic journals, featured in mainstream media outlets, and he has been invited to give policy briefings at the White House and on Capitol Hill. He is the author of the book [Children of the Dream: Why School Integration Works](#).

Johnson is committed to advance his scholarly agenda of fusing insights from multiple disciplinary perspectives to improve our understanding of the causes, consequences, and remedies of inequality in this country. Johnson earned his Ph.D. in economics at the University of Michigan. At UC-Berkeley (2004-present), he teaches graduate and undergraduate courses in applied econometrics and topical courses in race, poverty & inequality (Source: <https://gspp.berkeley.edu/directories/faculty/rucker-johnson>).

Journal Articles:

“How Much Crime Reduction Does the Marginal Prisoner Buy?” (2012)

- Co-Author: Steven Raphael
- Journal: *Journal of Law & Economics*
- Link: https://gsppi.berkeley.edu/~ruckerj/johnson_raphael_crimeincarc_JLE.pdf
- Abstract: We estimate the effect of changes in incarceration rates on changes in crime rates using state-level panel data. We develop an instrument for future changes in incarceration rates based on the theoretically predicted dynamic adjustment path of the aggregate incarceration rate in response to a shock to prison entrance or exit transition probabilities. Given that incarceration rates adjust to permanent changes in behavior with a dynamic lag, one can identify variation in incarceration rates that is not contaminated by contemporary changes in criminal behavior. For the period 1978–2004, we find crime-prison elasticities that are considerably larger than those implied by ordinary least squares estimates. We also present results for two subperiods: 1978–90 and 1991–2004. Our instrumental variables estimates for the earlier period suggest relatively large crime-prison effects. For the later time period, however, the effects of changes in incarceration rates on crime rates are much smaller.

“The Effects of Male Incarceration Dynamics on AIDS Infection Rates among African-American Women and Men” (2009)

- Co-Author: Steven Raphael
- Journal: *Journal of Law & Economics*
- Link: https://gsppi.berkeley.edu/~ruckerj/johnson_raphael_AIDS-Prisonpaper_JLE.pdf

- Abstract: This paper investigates the connection between incarceration dynamics and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) infection rates, with particular emphasis on the black-white AIDS rate disparity. Using case-level U.S. data spanning 1982–96, we model the dynamic relationship between AIDS infection rates and the proportion of men in the age-, state-, and race-matched cohort that are incarcerated. We find strong effects of male incarceration rates on male and female AIDS rates. The dynamic structure of this relationship parallels the incubation time between human immunodeficiency virus infection and the onset of full-blown AIDS. These results persist after controlling for year fixed effects; a fully interacted set of age, race, and state fixed effects; crack cocaine prevalence; and flow rates in and out of prison. The results reveal that higher incarceration rates among black males over this period explain the lion’s share of the racial disparity in AIDS infection among women.

Working Papers:

- “Intergenerational Risks of Criminal Involvement and Incarceration”
 - Link: <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/10c3/72a15f3b11e101030d9c4253aaef33906015.pdf>

Logan, Trevon

Ohio State University Department of Economics

Biography: Trevon D. Logan is a Research Associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research. He has held visiting appointments at Princeton University’s Center for Health and Well-Being and at the University of Michigan, where he was a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Scholar in Health Policy Research. He is also an affiliate of the Initiative in Population Research, the Center for Human Resource Research, the Food Innovation Center, and the Criminal Justice Research Center at Ohio State. He currently serves on the editorial boards of *Explorations in Economic History*, *Historical Methods* and *Demographic Research*.

Professor Logan specializes in economic history, economic demography and applied microeconomics. His research in economic history concerns the development of living standards measures that can be used to directly assess the question of how the human condition has changed over time. He applies the techniques of contemporary living standard measurements to the past as a means of deriving consistent estimates of well-being over time. Most of his historical work uses historical household surveys, but also includes some new data to look at topics such as the returns to education in the early twentieth century, the formation of tastes, and the allocation of resources within the household. He is currently extending his historical research agenda to include topics such as childhood health, mortality, morbidity, and racial disparities in health.

His economic demography research agenda is diverse. In one project, he looks at the phenomena of dowries in South Asia to see if the purpose of dowry has changed over time. Another project looks at the economic, social and health implications of male sex work. This work looks at the value of information in this illegal market, uses econometric techniques to quantitatively test sociological theories of gender and masculinity, estimates the values of behaviors in the market, and looks at the role of public health in causing decreases in disease transmission among these men.

One project that falls outside of these two larger areas of research is his work on sports, sports betting markets, and college football polls. He has looked at bias in the betting market, deriving stronger tests for the use of the betting market as a prediction market, and testing for behavioral biases in college football poll rankings (Source: <https://economics.osu.edu/people/logan.155>).

Journal Articles:

“Rural Segregation and Racial Violence: Historical Effects of Spatial Racism” (2018)

- Co-Authors: Lisa Cook, John Parman
- Journal: *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*
- Link: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ajes.12232>
- Abstract: To review the evidence of changes in segregation over time, we use a newly developed household-level measure of residential segregation that can distinguish between the effects of increasing racial homogeneity of a location and the tendency to segregate within a location given a particular racial composition (Logan and Parman [2017](#)). This household measure of segregation reveals high levels of segregation in the South and rising levels of segregation in both cities and rural communities over the first half of the 20th century. We review new evidence that this segregation was highly correlated with interracial violence in the form of lynchings. We conclude with a discussion of the interaction between residential segregation, racial animosity, and violence.

Loury, Glenn

Brown University Department of Economics

Biography: Glenn C. Loury is the Merton P. Stoltz Professor of the Social Sciences and Professor of Economics at Brown University. He has taught previously at Boston, Harvard and Northwestern Universities, and the University of Michigan. He holds a B.A. in Mathematics (Northwestern University, 1972) and a Ph.D. in Economics (MIT, 1976).

As an academic economist, Professor Loury has published mainly in the areas of applied microeconomic theory, game theory, industrial organization, natural resource economics, and the economics of race and inequality. He has been elected Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Econometric Society, Member of the American Philosophical Society, Vice President of the American Economics Association, and President of the Eastern Economics Association. In 2005 he won the John von Neumann Award (given annually by the Rajk László College of the Budapest University of Economic Science and Public Administration to "an outstanding economist whose research has exerted a major influence on students of the College over an extended period of time.") He is the recipient of a Guggenheim Fellowship and a Carnegie Scholarship to support his work. He has given the prestigious Tanner Lectures on Human Values at Stanford (2007), the James A. Moffett '29 Lectures in Ethics at Princeton (2003), and the DuBois Lectures in African American Studies at Harvard (2000.)

As a prominent social critic and public intellectual, writing mainly on the themes of racial inequality and social policy, Professor Loury has published over 200 essays and reviews in journals of public affairs in the U.S. and abroad. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, is a contributing editor at *The Boston Review*, and was for many years a contributing

editor at *The New Republic*. Professor Loury's books include *One by One, From the Inside Out: Essays and Reviews on Race and Responsibility in America* (The Free Press, 1995 – winner of the American Book Award and the Christianity Today Book Award); *The Anatomy of Racial Inequality* (Harvard University Press, 2002); *Ethnicity, Social Mobility and Public Policy: Comparing the US and the UK* (ed., Cambridge University Press, 2005); and, *Race, Incarceration and American Values* (M.I.T. Press, 2008).

The father of five and proud grandfather of six, Glenn C. Loury, a native of the Southside of Chicago, currently resides with his youngest children – his sons, Glenn II and Nehemiah – in Brookline, Massachusetts (Source:

https://www.brown.edu/Departments/Economics/Faculty/Glenn_Loury/louryhomepage/).

Journal Articles:

“Rebranding Ex-Cons” (2017)

- Co-Author: Young-Chul Kim
- Journal: *Journal of Public Economic Theory*
- Link: [https://www.brown.edu/Departments/Economics/Faculty/Glenn_Loury/louryhomepage/cvandbio/Rebranding%20Ex-convicts%20\(forthcoming%20JPET%202018\).pdf](https://www.brown.edu/Departments/Economics/Faculty/Glenn_Loury/louryhomepage/cvandbio/Rebranding%20Ex-convicts%20(forthcoming%20JPET%202018).pdf)
- Abstract: We develop a theoretical model explaining how the problem of poor labor market outcomes for ex-convicts might be alleviated by an external intervention. While employers wish to avoid associating with those who will end up returning to crime, they cannot be certain from the available information which convicts will reoffend and which will not. We illustrate that, notwithstanding this informational asymmetry, a government (or a civic society) can nevertheless design a costly, yet net socially beneficial program through which some exconvicts can credibly convey their good intentions to employers. Such a “rebranding” program can help more ex-convicts find legitimate work, with fewer electing to return to crime than would otherwise have been the case.

“Detention, Democracy, and Inequality in a Divided Society” (2014)

- Journal: *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*
- Link: https://www.brown.edu/Departments/Economics/Faculty/Glenn_Loury/louryhomepage/cvandbio/Detention%20Democracy%20and%20Inequality%20in%20a%20Divided%20Society.pdf
- Abstract: I have been asked to react to three articles presented in this volume—one by Benjamin Justice and Tracey L. Meares (which examines the civic curriculum implicit in the work of juries, judges, and the police); one by Aliya Saperstein, Andrew M. Penner, and Jessica M. Kizer (which uses Adolescent Health Longitudinal Survey [Add Health] data to explore how perceptions of race are affected by contact with the criminal justice system); and one by Jason Schnittker (which identifies how psychological correlates of imprisonment impact former inmates' mental health during reentry). In what follows, I offer a few thoughts, which were stimulated by these articles.

Mason, Patrick *Florida State University College of Social Sciences and Public Policy*

Biography: Mason is professor of economics and director of the African-American Studies Program. His primary areas of expertise include labor, political economy, development, education, social identity and crime. He is particularly interested in racial inequality, educational achievement, income distribution, unemployment, economics of identity, family environment and socioeconomic well-being. Mason is also the general editor of the International Encyclopedia of Race and Racism and has authored more than 90 journal articles, book chapters, books and other professional publications (Source: <https://news.fsu.edu/experts/patrick-l-mason/>).

Journal Articles:

“Driving while Black: Do Police Pass the Test?” (2007)

- Journal: *Swedish Economic Policy Review*
- Link: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/23543247_Driving_while_black_Do_police_pass_the_test
- Abstract: Biased policing against racial and ethnic minorities is an important public policy issue. Theoretical analysis and empirical results on this issue has been plagued by an assortment of problems which confront research on the nature and significance of police discrimination against social groups. This paper presents and applies a nonparametric test that is robust to a host of methodological difficulties. We theoretically and empirically contrast our non-parametric test with other tests that are prominent in the literature. Utilizing data provided by the Florida Highway Patrol, our empirical results strongly reject the null hypothesis that FHP troopers of different races do not engage in racially biased searches of stopped drivers. More particularly, there is evidence of police bias against African American male and Latino drivers by all officers and no evidence of police bias against white male drivers by any group of officers.

“Searching for Efficient Enforcement: Officer Characteristics and Racially Biased Policing” (2007)

- Co-Author: Billy R. Close
- Journal: *Review of Law & Economics*
- Link: <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Searching-for-Efficient-Enforcement%3A-Officer-and-Close-Mason/b478c37add1dccc5f971cab46a41ee1821d6b0#paper-header>
- Abstract: This study empirically investigates whether racial and ethnic differences in police searches of stopped drivers reflect efficient enforcement or biased policing. Null hypotheses consistent with efficient enforcement are derived from alternative assumptions regarding police objectives: 1) police seek to maximize public safety, and 2) police seek to maximize the hit rate. We use both an outcomes-based non-parametric analysis and a standard benchmarking parametric approach (regression analysis). Both approaches yield the same results: law enforcement officers display both personal and police cultural bias in their propensity to search African American and Latino drivers. African American and Latino status tends to lower the guilt signal required for police suspicion. Further, white officers police differently than their African American and Latino colleagues. White officers are 73 percent of the sworn police force, conduct 88 percent of the searches, and have a hit rate of 20 percent. Latino officers are 11 percent of the sworn labor force, conduct 8 percent of the searches, and have a hit rate of 24 percent.

African American officers are 15 percent of the sworn labor force, conduct 4 percent of the searches, and have a hit rate of 26 percent. The preferential treatment of white drivers by police is attenuated with increases in the fraction of racial and ethnic minority residents in the county where the stop occurred.

“After the Traffic Stops: Officer Characteristics and Enforcement Actions” (2006)

- Co-Author: Billy R. Close
- Journal: *The BE Journal of Economic Analysis & Policy*
- Link: <https://ideas.repec.org/a/bpj/bejeap/vtopics.6y2006i1n24.html>
- Abstract: This study examines the relationship between officer characteristics and racially biased policing. In particular, we explore the relationship between the officer's race/ethnicity and the nature and extent of excessive enforcement actions by race. We derive an efficient enforcement action theorem which suggests that if public safety is the sole concern of police agencies, then racially and ethnically biased policing will not be a persistent element of police practice. Alternatively, our political economic model suggests that police apply more severe sanctions against other-group drivers. Our results show that the race and ethnicity of officers have a significant and substantive impact on the intensity of enforcement actions by the Florida Highway Patrol against stopped drivers.

Miller, Conrad

UC Berkeley Haas School of Business

Biography: Miller is an assistant professor at the University of California, Berkeley, in the Haas School of Business. He is also a Faculty Research Fellow at the National Bureau of Economic Research. He is a labor economist with research interests in firm sorting and discrimination (Source: <https://sites.google.com/site/conradcmiller/>).

Journal Articles:

“Racial Divisions and Criminal Justice: Evidence from Southern State Courts” (2020)

- Co-Author: Benjamin Feigenberg
- Journal: *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*
- Link: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3198028
- Abstract: The US criminal justice system is exceptionally punitive. We test whether racial heterogeneity is one cause, exploiting cross-jurisdiction variation in punishment in four Southern states. We estimate the causal effect of jurisdiction on arrest charge outcome, validating our estimates using a quasi-experimental research design based on defendants charged in multiple jurisdictions. Consistent with a model of in-group bias in electorate preferences, the relationship between local punishment severity and black population share follows an inverted U-shape. Within states, defendants are 27%-54% more likely to be sentenced to incarceration in ‘peak’ heterogeneous jurisdictions than in homogeneous jurisdictions.

Working Paper:

- “Racial Profiling Without Efficient Gains: Evidence from Motor Vehicle Searches”
 - Co-Author: Ben Feigenberg

- Link: https://www.dropbox.com/s/8lugvb9odka9h36/fm_profiling_jul2.pdf?dl=0

Myers, Samuel

University of Minnesota Humphrey School of Public Affairs

Biography: Samuel L. Myers Jr. is Roy Wilkins Professor of Human Relations and Social Justice and directs the Roy Wilkins Center for Human Relations and Social Justice. He specializes in the impacts of social policies on the poor. Myers is a pioneer in the use of applied econometric techniques to:

- Examine racial disparities in crime
- Detect illegal discrimination in credit markets
- Assess the impacts of welfare on family stability
- Evaluate the effectiveness of government transfers in reducing poverty
- Determine the impacts of food pricing on low-income communities
- Detect disparities and discrimination in government contracting

He is a national authority on the methodology of conducting disparity studies and has served as an expert witness in the groundbreaking federal case of GEOD vs New Jersey Transit (3rd Circuit Court of Appeals). He is a co-founder of the Colorado Minnesota Disparity Study Consortium, which regularly provides technical assistance to state transportation departments, airport authorities, and local transit agencies.

Myers is a past president of the leading organization of policy analysts, the Association of Public Policy and Management (APPAM). He has also served as president of the National Economic Association (NEA). He has served on the executive committee of the Network of Schools in Public Policy, Affairs, and Administration. He is a former chair of the National Science Foundation's (NSF), Committee on Equal Opportunities in Science and Engineering (CEOSE); council member of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR); and member of the Economic Policy Advisory Committee, Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies.

His current or past board memberships include: Catholic Charities of Minneapolis/St. Paul; the Breck School, Minneapolis; and the Catholic Community Foundation, Archdiocese of St. Paul/Minneapolis.

He serves on the editorial boards of the *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* and *Social Science Quarterly*. He previously served on the editorial boards of *Southern Economic Journal*, *Review of Black Political Economy*, and *Evaluation Review*.

Myers has consulted with the National Employment Policy Commission; National Academy of Sciences; U.S. Civil Rights Commission; U.S. General Accounting Office; and U.S. Congressional Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Crime; and served as a senior staff economist at the Federal Trade Commission.

He previously served on the academic advisory board of the National Forum for Black Public Administrators and the National Council of Black Studies board of directors. He is an elected fellow of the National Academy of Public Administration.

During the academic year 2008-2009, Myers was a Fulbright Fellow with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing. His research in China examines ethnic income inequality, educational reform, and disability policies. He maintains an affiliation with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Institute for Ethnology and Anthropology, Department of Economic and Social Development, returning to Beijing quarterly.

He holds the following concurrent appointments at the University of Minnesota:

- Graduate Faculty, *Applied Economics* PhD Program
- Graduate Faculty, Graduate Minor in *Population Studies*, Minnesota Population Research Center
- Graduate Faculty, Minnesota Interdisciplinary Training in Education Research (MITER), pre-doctoral research program in *Education Sciences*
- Graduate Faculty, Graduate Multidisciplinary Minor in *Family Policy*
-

Myers holds a doctorate in economics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Source: <https://www.hhh.umn.edu/directory/samuel-l-myers-jr>).

Journal Articles:

“Criminal Perceptions and Violent Criminal Victimization” (1998)

- Co-Author: Chanjin Chung
- Journal: *Contemporary Economic Policy*
- Link: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1465-7287.1998.tb00522.x>
- Abstract: This paper explores the relationship between various measures of prior victimization and indicators of both the perceived victimization risk and fear of crime. Equations are specified and estimated both for the fear of crime/perception of risk and for prior victimization. Since prior victimizations are exogenous to the determination of the current assessment of risk or fear of crime, it is possible to isolate the independent effects of victimization and extraneous factors, like racial neighborhood composition, in a recursive model structure. The analysis also examines the contribution that individual victimization and extraneous factors make to the overall gap between average victimization rates and average indicators of fear. Prior victimization explains some of the rather enormous perception of future victimization, but a sizable gap between perceived risk and actual risk remains. Much of that gap appears to be related to proximity to nonwhites, a possible proxy for racial prejudices and beliefs that nonwhite neighborhoods contribute to heightened crime.

“Crime, Entrepreneurship, and Labor Force Withdrawal” (1992)

- Journal: *Contemporary Economic Policy*
- Link: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1465-7287.1992.tb00228.x>
- Abstract: This article explores the links between self-admitted drug dealing and labor force behavior to determine if and/or how returns to employment influence the decisions by both blacks and whites to enter drug dealing. Using data collected on inmates in prisons and jails in California, Michigan, and Texas, this analysis concludes that black and white offenders vastly differ in their perceptions of criminal opportunities. But the

dominant factor contributing to entry into drug selling, especially among black males, is unattractive market opportunities. One cannot determine unambiguously whether this results from the lure of drug dealing for its entrepreneurial attractiveness or simply results from crime versus employment choices. In any case, evidence presented clearly shows that racial differences in returns to employment explain most of the gap between black and white drug dealing.

“Impacts of Violent Crime on Black Family Structure” (1990)

- Co-Author: William A. Darity Jr.
- Journal: *Contemporary Economic Policy*
- Link: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1465-7287.1990.tb00299.x>
- Abstract: Violent crime contributes to depleting the supply of marriageable males in minority communities. Young black males die disproportionately due to homicides. Also, a disproportionate number of young black males are in prisons and jails. Consequently, they are withdrawn from the productive labor force and become less desirable mates and fathers. They become “marginalized.” Black families, in turn, are deprived of productive male heads. This paper, using Current Population Survey data for 1985, demonstrates that a direct effect of reducing the supply of marriageable mates is to increase the proportion of black families headed by females. The impacts of homicide and incarceration far exceed those of public welfare in influencing changing black family structures.

“Business Cycles and Racial Disparities in Punishment” (1987)

- Co-Author: W.J. Sabol
- Journal: *Contemporary Economic Policy*
- Link: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1465-7287.1987.tb00271.x>
- Abstract: Deeply rooted historical patterns allow us to make a correlation between imprisonment and unemployment and the marginalization of blacks. This paper examines the interrelationships among criminal activity, punishment, and cycles of the economic system based on the influence of political and economic forces on forming penal policies. The penal system is viewed as a device by which labor market fluctuations can be regulated. We examine differences between blacks and whites and between the North and the South to arrive at this paper's thesis: that race provides the link among economic cycles, employment, and crime.

“Unemployment and racial differences in imprisonment” (1987)

- Co-Author: W.J. Sabol
- Journal: *The Review of Black Political Economy*
- Link: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2365419
- Abstract: Conventional wisdom about the criminal justice system suggests that extralegal factors such as race or employment status should not affect sentencing outcomes. In this paper we examine an alternative model of the relationship between imprisonment and unemployment and race. The model suggests that penal practices are shaped by the labor market conditions of a system of production and that prisons, as part of a larger set of institutions providing support for economically-dependent populations, help to regulate the most superfluous group of workers in the industrial economy of the Northern states of the United States -- unemployed black workers who comprise a large fraction of the pool

of "reserve" workers necessary for price stability and economic expansion. We find support for the structural model that links black imprisonment (and Northern imprisonment in general) to manufacturing output and black unemployment.

“Do Better Wages Reduce Crime? A Research Note” (1984)

- Journal: *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*
- Link: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1536-7150.1984.tb02243.x>
- Abstract: Recent research has called into question theoretical and empirical findings demonstrating a *deterrent effect of punishment*. Also challenged has been the view that improved *employment opportunities* help to reduce participation in illegitimate activities. This research note summarizes newly published econometric findings revealing that *better wages and employment* indeed do appear to reduce individual *recidivism* rates, at least in the major data set studied. The data are drawn from the Baltimore LIFE experiment. Maximum likelihood methods are used to estimate the probability of recidivism one year after release from prison and the probability of avoiding rearrest or “survival” each month after release from prison. It is found that higher average weekly wages are associated with lower recidivism and higher *survival rates*. In contrast, no evidence is found to confirm a deterrent effect of punishment. [Complete documentation is published in S. L. Myers, Jr “Estimating the Economic Model of Crime: Employment vs. Punishment Effects,”.

“Race and Punishment: Directions for Economic Research” (1984)

- Journal: *The American Economic Review*
- Link: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2335071
- Abstract: The scholarly debate over the nature and cause of the significant racial disparities in prison incarceration rates in the United States has taken on renewed intensity in recent years. Two sorts of activities have spurred the debate. On one hand, researchers such as Alfred Blumstein (1982), Jan Chaiken and Marcia Chaiken (1982), and Joan Petersilia (1983) have begun to use powerful analytic and conceptual tools to scrutinize the hypothesis that racism or racial discrimination exists in the criminal justice system, or that it is the cause of the racial disproportionality of our prisons. On the other hand, minority scholars and public opinion leaders have begun a very visible and vocal attack on the results of the conventional social science community. (See, for example, National Minority Advisory Council on Criminal Justice, 1980.) These activities have stimulated much discussion among public policymakers and legislators. Ranking black members of the U.S. Congress, for example, have gone on record by questioning social science research findings that purport to show that racial discrimination in certain aspects of the criminal justice system does not exist - or, at least, that its alleged existence is not a cause of the greater representation of blacks in the prisons or the criminal population. Economists have not been leaders or even active participants in this debate. This is surprising for several reasons. Many of the conventional tools of econometrics can be called upon to resolve some of the statistical issues in dispute; post-Beckerian models are likely to yield more than negligible benefits in sorting out the theoretical effects of punishment on criminal activities; and radical labor market paradigms may prove useful in examining the historical evolution of prisons and punishment in America. A brief

overview of a number of different areas of research on race and punishment will illustrate the inherent potential as well as the unrealized promise of economic approaches.

“Estimating the Economic Model of Crime: Employment versus Punishment Effects” (1983)

- Journal: *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*
- Link: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2013394
- Abstract: Ann Dryden Witte [1980] has recently argued in this Journal that new support is found for the deterrent hypothesis (or the "economic model of crime") when individual data are employed to estimate the determinants of rearrest rates. Witte estimates a conventional economic model of crime using a rich and carefully constructed microdata set of released prisoners in North Carolina. Her principal findings are that (1) increases in the certainty and severity of punishment tend to reduce participation in crime (measured by number of arrests or convictions per month free), and (2) higher legal wages have an extremely weak deterrent effect on crime. In this comment I describe two separate data sets within which I find just the opposite results. Using a sample of offenders released from federal prisons in 1972, I find that increases in the severity of punishment are weakly related to participation in crime, while increases in the certainty of punishment are positively related to participation in crime. In addition, using a sample of male repeat property offenders released from Maryland prisons, I find that higher wages have a strong and consistent deterrent effect on crime. The conclusion is reached, at least from these data sets, that improving legitimate employment opportunities may be as effective, if not more effective, in reducing crime as is an increase in punishment.

“Crime in Urban Areas: New Evidence and Results” (1982)

- Journal: *Journal of Urban Economics*
- Link: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2364546
- Abstract: Crime supply functions are reestimated in this paper using data corrected for victim underreporting. It is found in both a mean-variance specification and a conventional crime supply function, which includes measures of the offender's gains and losses involved in property crimes, that certainty and severity of punishment still deter. When correction for underreporting is made, the effects on the rates of robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft of increases in prison admission rates and prison sentence lengths remain negative. This seeming support for the “deterrence hypothesis” must be balanced against the strong evidence that improved legitimate opportunities have a negative effect on crime. Use of improved crime data and a more intuitive economic specification of the offense supply function leads to the conclusion that higher income is a better deterrent to some crimes than increased punishment.

“The Economics of Bail Jumping” (1981)

- Journal: *Journal of Legal Studies*
- Link: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2364557
- Abstract: Why do some defendants, released on personal or property bond or cash bail, fail to appear for their scheduled trial or hearing? This question, considered in this paper, diverges somewhat from the kind of question typically posed within the context of the heated debate over bail reform in America. A frequent query raised in the debate has been: should the bail system be employed to assure appearance at trial or to prevent the

defendant's commission of further crimes? Another question has been whether the poor, the disadvantaged, the uneducated, or the innocent are punished under a system of bail based on alternative measures of either ability to pay or presumption of guilt.

Recently researchers have begun to address the problem of determinants of bond-forfeiture rates, bail risk, and failure to appear for trial. Paul Wice summarized evidence suggesting that cities that not only actively supervise pretrial release but also base releases on criteria related to a defendant's record of past appearances tend to experience lower rates of bond forfeiture. Stephen Clarke et al., who find demographic variables and characteristics of the offense to be insignificant determinants of combined failure to appear at trial and rearrest, observe nevertheless a strong positive correlation of court delay with bail risk. William Landes, finding characteristics of the offense a significant determinant of bail forfeiture, similarly observes a significant effect of the size of bond on bail risk.

The evidence suggests that bail jumping depends upon the choice behavior of the defendant and the optimal bail-setting (or pretrial-release) procedure of the court. The latter problem has been investigated in depth by Landes. The principal motivation of this paper, however, is to investigate the choice behavior of the bail jumper and to heuristically describe how bail-setting procedures affect the choice to appear for trial. The model sketched in this paper assumes that defendants jump bail when the expected utility of appearing for trial is less than the expected utility of jumping bail. Increasing bail bond, reducing court delay, and releasing defendants on personal bond all could possibly reduce bail jumping. The econometric results confirm that bail jumping is negatively related to release on recognizance and bail bond. But, controlling for plea bargaining, court delay exhibits a minor inverse relationship to bail jumping.

“Black-White Differentials in Crime Rates” (1980)

- Journal: *The Review of Black Political Economy*
- Link: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2364480
- Abstract: Why are black crime rates higher than white crime rates? This question emerges from two well-known observations. First, there are observed differences by race in the measures typically used to indicate participation in crime. Specifically, conventional measures of crime are arrest rates and recidivism rates; repeatedly researchers have observed that Blacks are more likely to be arrested, and more likely to be rearrested after release from prison?

Second, Blacks are observed to be more frequently involved with the criminal justice system beyond the stage of arrest. Blacks are found more likely to be convicted and to receive prison sentences; the sentences they receive are longer and they are more likely to be charged with parole violations.

These observations have prompted many scholars to speculate either that Blacks really are more criminal than whites, or that there is something wrong with a criminal justice system that produces statistics suggesting something that simply is not so. Proponents of this latter view have argued that there is bias in official criminal statistics; that some acts

by Blacks are labelled criminal while similar acts by whites are not considered criminal; that there is differential enforcement of the laws in black communities; or that Blacks are not really more criminal but, as a statistical artifact of more frequent involvement with the criminal justice system, they appear to be so.

“Federally Subsidized Programs for Fighting Crime in Minority Communities” (1980)

- Co-Authors: W.V. Rouse, E.C. Baldwin
- Journal: *The Review of Black Political Economy*
- Link: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2364592
- Abstract: In 1972, nearly \$1.9 billion was spent by the federal government on the criminal justice system. This included amounts spent for police protection, courts, corrections, and law enforcement assistance. By 1977, this amount had risen to \$3.6 billion. Indeed, in the United States a national war on crime had been declared. And consistently one-half of these billions of dollars of federal expenditures were in defense of the streets. Police protection allocations from the federal criminal justice budget remained between 47% and 51% during the period 1972-77, though the total federal criminal justice budget jumped by 90%, almost doubling what was being spent on the federal level to combat crime. These figures understate the extent to which the federal government sent armies of warriors on to the domestic battlefields in the ghettos, inner-city housing projects, and declining residential and commercial neighborhoods across the country. Likewise, the figures do not account for the expenses of all of the lieutenants of morals and generals of peace in the wealthy suburbs, rolling farmlands, and urban oases which were financed through state or local funds, and supplemented by federal grants made to states under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. But the startling size of the allocation of federal money for crime control is indicative of a national commitment to reduce visible street criminal offenses. There is no doubt that the U.S. government financed an all-out war in the 1970s, even though escalation slowed toward the end of the decade. If there is now in the 1980s a lull on the battlefield -- some contend that though the war is not won, one major victory has been scored by a perceptible decline in crime rates for some offenses -- then it is appropriate to pause and reflect. Is the emphasis on crime control through increased police manpower or new prison construction disproportionate to more recent emphasis on crime prevention? Is the war best fought on an institutionalized level (i.e., in the courts, the prisons and jail houses, and with the weaponry of duly appointed law enforcement officials) or perhaps on a grass-roots community level? In reviewing a number of innovative strategies for reducing crime that make creative use of community resources, that actively involve citizen participation, and that do or can be expected to impact upon the lives of low-income and minority people, one arrives at the following thesis: The share of federal support for criminal justice going to minority people and their communities, and to the programs that they can believe in and relate to, is not proportionate to the originality and promise of the nontraditional programs funded. Admittedly, there have been vast sums of money entering minority and other low-income communities by way of federal anticrime spending. But the dollar amounts for these often ingenious and novel approaches to crime prevention are a trickle compared to the outlays made for the traditional catch-them/lock-them-up methods of crime control. The thesis is not based on a cynical preconception that the law enforcement establishment never allowed or would have allowed substantial

infringement upon its traditional domain by increased community involvement in anticrime activities. It is based in part on some incomplete data on expenditures by activity in the criminal justice program. But it is also based in part on the evidence that the alternative strategies have been viewed as experiments, new ideas requiring time for refinement and development, and therefore as being inadequate as wholesale replacements for the old-time religion. It is useful to examine the evidence closely.

“The Rehabilitation Effect of Punishment” (1980)

- Journal: *Economic Inquiry*
- Link: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1465-7295.1980.tb00583.x>
- Abstract: The putatively beneficial effect of punishment on criminal offenders is examined by estimating a logistic specification of a two-period model of optimal participation in illegitimate and legitimate activities. Estimates are obtained utilizing a sample of parolees released from all adult correctional institutions in the United States during 1972. The conclusion would seem to be that incarceration is not substantially effective in rehabilitation efforts and may even have a result opposite to that intended: increased punishment may increase optimal participation in crime.

“Why are Crimes Underreported? What is the Crime Rate? Does it ‘Really’ Matter?” (1980)

- Journal: *Social Science Quarterly*
- Link: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/42860671?seq=1>
- Abstract: The primary sources of criminal statistics in the United States are the agencies that have been relegated the traditional responsibility for controlling crime. These are the state and local police departments, the courts and their associate staffs, the jails and prisons, and the probation offices and parole boards. These agencies generally collect data only as a by-product of their administration of correctional, rehabilitation, and law enforcement programs. From the statistics which they generate, we might obtain measures of the numbers and characteristics of individuals who come in contact with the criminal justice system, or measures of the effectiveness of the agencies' performance of their appointed tasks, or merely measures of the agencies' abilities to collect criminal statistics. Even if the crime data so generated accurately reflected the information known to the criminal justice agencies, bias would be evident if there were systematic underreporting of crimes. This would seem to be a particular problem with the Uniform Crime Reports criminal offense data. But does it really matter whether we know the actual or underreported rate of crime?

The purposes of this paper are: (1) to examine the victim's decision to report criminal incidents to police and law enforcement agencies, (2) to estimate the extent of underreporting in order to adjust the reported crime data, and (3) to use the adjusted data to examine the "economic model" of the deterrent effectiveness of punishment.

Why are crimes underreported? It is argued in this paper that it does not always serve the victim's best interest to report. Victimization surveys reveal reasons for and the extent of underreporting of some crimes. It sometimes just does not pay to report a victimization.

What is the true crime rate? It is shown in this paper that actual crime rates during 1970-74, for a sample of large cities in the U.S., were from one and one-half to three times as large as the reported crime rates. These results, while conservative, are nevertheless consistent with recent survey results.

Does a correction for underreporting really matter? If you are interested in the actual extent of crime, it does. But evidence presented in this paper suggests that if you are only interested in general magnitudes and signs of coefficients, it doesn't matter: econometric estimates of the effects of the certainty and severity of punishment on crime remain negative whether one corrects or does not correct for underreporting of crime.

“The Economics of Crime in the Urban Ghetto” (1978)

- Journal: *The Review of Black Political Economy*
- Link: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2364540
- Abstract: This paper explores the economic aspects of participation in illegitimate activities in urban ghetto areas. The motivation for examining economic issues underlying ghetto crime and at the same time ignoring other important components of the interlocking mechanisms generating crime stems from a desire to question the efficacy of economic policy in general and labor market policy in particular in reducing crime. A resurgence of interest by the U.S. Department of Labor in the employment experiences of ex-offenders has manifested itself in the revival of manpower training, work release, job referral, and employment counseling projects. Research sponsored by the Department of Labor continues to test the significance of cash subsidies and other income supplements to released offenders in reducing crime and improving the prison-to-labor market transition. Is this interest misplaced? Although the role that economic opportunities play in affecting participation in crime is acknowledged without challenge by many, during the past decade the central focus of economists studying criminal behavior has been on deterrence. How can we justify expenditures for manpower programs, work release, prison industries, and training programs ostensibly to reduce crime when the perspective with which we view criminality is couched in terms of law and order dicta of the deterrent effectiveness of the certainty or severity of punishment? I propose to survey how economists have approached the analysis of criminality. Two major themes emerge: the assumed rationality of some profit motivated criminal behavior and the determining effect the structure of employment opportunities has on decisions of potential offenders. It is possible to synthesize these apparently opposing economic approaches to model the relationship of employment opportunities and so-called rational criminal decisions. This is done via a discussion of the institutional structure in which labor market and for-profit criminal decisions are made within the urban ghetto.

Working Papers:

- “The Determinants of Declining Racial Disparities in Female Incarceration Rates, 2000-2015”
 - Co-Authors: William J. Sabol, Man Xu

Selected Works:

- “Racial Disparities in Sentencing: Can Sentencing Reforms Reduce Discrimination in Punishment?” (1993)
 - Link: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2365469
- *Economics of Race and Crime* (1988)
 - Co-Editor: Margaret Simms
 - Link: https://books.google.com.jm/books/about/The_Economics_of_Race_and_Crime.html?id=t-g39wcf7BIC
- “Statistical Tests of Discrimination in Punishment” (1985)
 - Link: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2365395
- “Why are Crime Rates Underreported? What is the Crime Rate? Does It Really Matter?” (1980)
 - Link: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/285043191_Why_are_crimes_underreported_What_is_the_crime_rate_Does_it_really_matter

Price, Gregory

University of New Orleans Department of Economics & Finance

Biography: Dr. Gregory N. Price is the Senior Economist for Disparity Studies practices at Griffin & Strong, P.C. He is a professor at the University of New Orleans. He was formerly an economics professor at Morehouse College, and his research in Labor-Economic Growth and Development, Slavery, Race and the Intergenerational Transmission of Disadvantage contribute to his findings in GSPC’s disparity studies.

Dr. Price has published articles in Applied Economics, the Journal of Public Transportation and the Transportation Research Record. He holds both a Ph.D. and a Master’s degree in Economics from the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee, and he earned a Bachelor in Economics from Morehouse College (Source: <https://www.gspclaw.com/dr-gregory-price>) (Author webpage: https://www.uno.edu/profile/faculty/gregory_price).

Journal Articles:

- “Ex-Incarceree/Convict Status: Beneficial for Self-Employment and Entrepreneurship?” (2020)
- Co-Authors: A. Irankunda, N.E. Uzamere, M.J. Williams
 - Journal: *The American Economist*
 - Link: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0569434519846624>
 - Abstract: This article considers whether ex-incarcerate/convict status favorably conditions the decision to be self-employed—a proxy for entrepreneurship. With data from the U.S. General Social Survey, we estimate the parameters of simple Probit and Bivariate Probit treatment specifications of individual self-employment outcomes as a function of ex-incarcerate/convict status, and several measures of individual risk-taking propensities. Parameter estimates reveal that ex-incarcerate/convict status has a positive and significant treatment effect on self-employment, particularly for Black Americans, after controlling for various measures of individual risk propensities. Our results suggest that the expansion of entrepreneurship training programs and the elimination of any barriers that restrict access to start-up capital for ex-incarcerates/convicts would reduce crime and recidivism, ameliorate mass incarceration, and complement pro-growth economic policies that induce more self-employment and entrepreneurship.

“Is the Criminal Justice System a Barrier to Entrepreneurship in Fragile Communities?” (2019)

- Journal: *Entrepreneurship Research Journal*
- Link: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338022251_Is_The_Criminal_Justice_System_A_Barrier_To_Entrepreneurship_In_Fragile_Communities
- Abstract: In fragile communities where a high proportion of residents have limited opportunities for economic and social mobility, self-employment and entrepreneurship are possible pathways to economic and social mobility. If, for example, individuals perceive policing and offender sentencing as racially discriminatory and/or untrustworthy, criminal justice in fragile communities could potentially be a barrier to an individual’s decision to start a business, as such a decision can be sensitive to whether the legal system will protect individual property rights. This paper considers how, in fragile communities, individual fairness assessments and perceptions of the criminal justice system condition nascent entrepreneurship abandonment—individuals who considered starting a business but did not. With data from the Center for Advancing Opportunity Fragile Community Survey on over 5,000 individuals in the United States, we estimate latent variable specifications of abandoned individual aspirations to start a business as a function of several measures of their fairness assessment/perception of the criminal justice system. Parameter estimates reveal that the likelihood of abandoned nascent entrepreneurship increases with respect to increases in an individual’s assessment/perception that the criminal justice system is unfair in their community. Our results suggest that the criminal justice system is a barrier to entrepreneurship for residents of fragile communities, and that criminal justice reforms that promote fairness in policing and the courts could enhance economic and social mobility in fragile communities by increasing the likelihood of individuals starting businesses.

“Broken Windows and Crime in Development Challenged Urban Areas: Evidence from Jackson, Mississippi USA” (2016)

- Journal: *The Journal of Developing Areas*
- Link: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305151835_Broken_windows_and_crime_in_development_challenged_urban_areas_Evidence_from_Jackson_Mississippi_USA
- Abstract: As crime is potentially harmful for the economic development and growth of cities, insights into the causal factors of crime can inform policy interventions that could catalyze urban economic growth and development. This paper adds to the empirical literature on the Broken Windows hypothesis by examining the possibly causal effects that housing stock quality associated with disorder has on crime at the urban neighborhood level. Crime is fundamentally spatial in nature in the sense that it takes place in particular spaces such as neighborhoods. Crime may also correspond to particular environmental characteristics of neighborhoods if individual criminal activity reflects optimizing behavior based upon signals that convey tolerance for crime in a particular environment. The Broken Window Hypothesis posits that criminals optimize conditional on the characteristics of a neighborhood that the criminal perceives to be measures of the extent to which a particular neighborhood cares about or tolerates criminal activity. If criminals engage in rational inference, they can perceive that a neighborhood’s housing characteristics are correlated with a neighborhood’s tolerance for criminal activity and disorder, and the housing characteristic become an input into a

crime decision problem. The individual decision to commit a crime can be viewed as a game in which there are neighborhoods among a continuum of types that signal the extent to which crime is tolerated in a neighborhood. With data on police reported crime across census blocks and neighborhoods in the city of Jackson Mississippi, we estimate the parameters of Poisson specifications of the optimal decision to commit a crime conditional on a neighborhood's housing stock quality and characteristics. We find that overall crime increases with a neighborhood's level of vacant housing, housing stock age, and housing occupancy turnover as parameter estimates show that consistent with the Broken Windows hypothesis, total neighborhood crime increases with respect to changes in housing stock quality that indicate neighborhood degradation. Our results suggest that there is significant scope for urban housing policy interventions to improve public safety, which could catalyze urban economic growth in development challenged urban areas. In general, our findings support housing policy interventions that improve an urban neighborhood's housing stock quality, as it reduces individual incentives to engage in criminal activity and the crime rate. Such interventions could catalyze urban economic growth, as crime rates are inversely related to economic growth and mitigate and/or eliminate the development challenges of adverse race-based economic and social outcomes associated with individuals located in urban and city geographies in the United States.

“Breaking Bad in Mississippi: Do County-Level Alcohol Sale Bans Encourage Crystal Methamphetamine Production and Consumption?” (2015)

- Co-Author: Maury Granger
- Journal: *Studies in Business and Economics*
- Link: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2683524
- Abstract: If alcohol has substitutes, changes in its relative price can encourage the production and consumption of other illicit and harmful drugs. This paper considers if county-level bans on the sale of alcohol in the state of Mississippi encourage the production and consumption of crystal methamphetamine. We estimate the parameters of a drug production function in which the inputs are the density of people and firms, underscoring the importance of learning and knowledge spillovers to production and consumption. Poisson and Negative Binomial parameter estimates reveal that county level bans on hard liquor sales; but not on beer and wine, increase the number of crystal methamphetamine labs. In the absence of such laws, there would be approximately 308 fewer crystal methamphetamine labs in the state of Mississippi. Our findings suggest that in Mississippi, which is the least healthiest state in the nation, county-level bans on hard liquor sales are not welfare improving as they encourage substitution for a drug that is potentially more harmful to individual health than alcohol.

“Short Criminals: Stature and Crime in Early America” (2012)

- Co-Authors: Howard Bodenhorn, Carolyn Moehling
- Journal: *Journal of Law and Economics*
- Link: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1598061
- Abstract: This paper considers the extent to which crime in early America was conditioned on height. With data on inmates incarcerated in Pennsylvania state penitentiaries between 1826 and 1876, we estimate the parameters of Wiebull

proportional hazard specifications of the individual crime hazard. Our results reveal that, consistent with a theory in which height can be a source of labor market disadvantage, criminals in early America were shorter than the average American, and individual crime hazards decreased in height.

“Crime and Body Weight in the 19th Century: Was There Complementarity between Brawn, Employment Opportunities and Crime?” (2010)

- Co-Author: Howard Bodenhorn
- Journal: *Economies et Societies*
- Link: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1422977
- Abstract: This paper considers the extent to which crime in the 19th century was conditioned on body weight. With data on inmates incarcerated in the Tennessee and Illinois state penitentiaries between 1831 and 1892, we estimate the parameters of Weibull proportional hazard specifications of the individual crime hazard. Our results reveal that consistent with a theory in which body weight can be a source of labor market disadvantage, crime in the 19th century does appear to have been conditioned on body weight. However, in contrast to the 20th century, in which labor market disadvantage increases with respect to body weight, in the 19th century labor market disadvantage decreased with respect to body weight, causing individual crime hazards to decrease with respect to body weight. We find that such a relationship is consistent with a 19th century complementarity between body weight and typical jobs that required adequate nutrition and caloric intake to support normal work effort and performance.

“Obesity and Crime: Is There a Relationship?” (2009)

- Journal: *Economic Letters*
- Link: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/223142721_Obesity_and_Crime_Is_There_a_Relationship
- Abstract: This paper considers the extent to which individual crime hazards increase with four measures of clinical obesity. Cox proportional hazard parameter estimates suggest that reductions in the incidence of obesity will improve public health and public safety by reducing crime.

“Does the Stigma of Slavery Explain the Maltreatment of Blacks by Whites?: The Case of Lynchings” (2008)

- Co-Authors: William Darity, Alvin Headen
- Journal: *Journal of Socio-Economics*
- Link: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1053535707001497?via%3Dihub>
- Abstract: This paper explores whether the stigma of slavery can explain the maltreatment of blacks by whites by considering the effects former slave status had on a brutal form of maltreatment—lynching. Parameter estimates from shared frailty Cox proportional hazard specifications reveal that consistent with a theory of stigma in which former slave status conditions maltreatment, former slaves were frail—or more likely to be subjected to lynching. Overall, our parameter estimates suggest that while the stigma of slavery has some power in explaining the inferior outcomes blacks realize in their interactions with

whites, race and the race discrimination engendered by job competition are more important explanatory factors.

“Crime and Punishment: And Skin Hue Too?” (2006)

- Co-Author: Kwabena Gyimah-Brempong
- Journal: *American Economic Review*
- Link: <http://economics.usf.edu/pdf/crime.andpushment.skin.hue.aer.2006.pdf>
- Abstract: This paper considers whether the disadvantages that accrue to black Americans with a dark skin hue also induce a transition into criminal activity—an outcome consistent with standard economic models of crime. We also examine whether or not prison terms are conditioned on skin hue. With data on black offenders in the state of Mississippi, we estimate Cox proportional hazard specifications of the transition into criminal activity, and find that it is conditioned on the darkness of skin hue. Our parameter estimates are consistent with a theoretical framework in which being black and having a dark skin hue induces a transition into criminal activity by limiting the set of legitimate opportunities for an individual. Given a conviction, we also find that the severity of punishment for black offenders as measured by the length of sentence is an increasing function of the darkness of skin hue.

Williams, Jhacova

Economic Policy Institute

Biography: Jhacova Williams is an economist for EPI’s Program on Race, Ethnicity, and the Economy (PREE). In this capacity, she explores the role of structural racism in shaping racial economic disparities in labor markets, housing, criminal justice, higher education, and other areas that have a direct impact on economic outcomes. Williams’ research has focused on Southern culture and the extent to which historical events have impacted the political behavior and economic outcomes of Southern blacks. Prior to joining EPI, Williams served as an assistant professor at Clemson University and worked as a mathematics lab director and instructor at Xavier University of Louisiana (Source: <https://www.epi.org/people/jhacova-williams/>) (Author Webpage: <https://sites.google.com/view/jhacovawilliams>).

Papers:

“Historical Lynchings and the Contemporary Voting Behavior of Blacks”

- Journal: currently under review
- Link: <https://files.webservices.illinois.edu/7370/jhacovawilliamsjmp.pdf>
- Abstract: Cultural beliefs of a group, shaped by historical events, can impact a variety of behaviors of future generations with economic implications ranging from labor force participation to political activity. I analyze the extent to which the political participation of blacks can be traced to historical lynchings that took place between 1882 and 1930 in the same counties. Using county-level voter registration data, I show that southern counties that experienced a higher number of historical lynchings have lower voter registration rates of blacks today. This relationship holds after accounting for a variety of historical and contemporary characteristics of counties and strengthen when lynchings are instrumented with historical measures of environmental suitability for growing cotton. Examining individual-level data shows that blacks who reside in counties with more

historical lynchings are less likely to vote compared to their white counterparts. Lynchings have no impact on voting differences between other minority groups and whites.

Working Paper:

- “The Unintended Consequence of Public Attention to Police Brutality”

Williams, Morgan

NYU Graduate School of Public Service

Biography: Morgan C. Williams, Jr. is an Assistant Professor/Faculty Fellow in the NYU Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service under the NYU Provost’s Postdoctoral Fellowship Program. He holds a Bachelors degree from Morehouse College, a Masters in Public Health from Columbia University, and a Ph.D. in Economics from the City University of New York (CUNY) Graduate Center.

Morgan’s research interests span the fields of labor and health economics—utilizing both empirical and theoretical techniques within applied microeconomics to examine important topics of social inequality. His current research agenda addresses the economic consequences of crime and incarceration policy in the United States. In his recent work examining the differential impact of gun control policy liberalization in Missouri, Morgan provides causal evidence suggesting that the repeal of a “permit-to-purchase” law led to a sharp increase in gun proliferation within the state and an overwhelmingly disproportionate increase in firearm homicide among young Black Missourians in urban areas. Morgan’s research also investigates how criminal history disclosure laws influence labor markets and the role of incarceration policies on household economic behavior. Morgan was also a recipient of the National Bureau of Economic Research Predoctoral Fellowship in Aging and Health Research, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Predoctoral Fellowship, and U.S. Fulbright Scholar award (Source: <http://morganwilliamsjr.com/>).

Working Papers:

- “Gun Violence in Black and White: Evidence from Policy Reform in Missouri”
 - Link: http://www.morganwilliamsjr.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/WilliamsJr_Morgan_WP_April_2018.pdf
- “Health Insurance Loss and Recidivist Behavior: Evidence from New York State Medicaid Policy Reform”
 - Co-Authors: Sherry Glied, Renata Howland
- “Recidivism and the Labor Markets for Ex-Convicts: Evidence from New York State ‘Ban-the-Box’ Laws”
 - Co-Authors: Glenn C. Loury, Jed Armstrong
- “Underground Gun Markets and Homicide”
 - Co-Authors: Brendan O’Flaherty, Rajiv Sethi