

ASC DIVISION OF

Public Opinion & Policy

Chair's Welcome

Happy first anniversary to DPOP! In our first year, we have continued to grow and diversify our membership, currently boasting 82 members. Our members continue to publish in the field's top-tier journals, earn criminology's highest honors, and make DPOP proud.

We are looking forward to ASC this year. There are many panels of interest, which are highlighted in this newsletter. Additionally, we are excited to not only bestow our first award, the Young Scholar Award to Scott Duxbury, but also announce two new awards for 2023 - the Distinguished Scholar Award and the Doctoral Student Survey Award. Further, we are excited to hold our first annual social at Max Lager's Wood-Fire Grill & Brewery on Wednesday, November 16 at 7:00 pm.

I would like to thank all the Executive Board members and the various committee members for their hard work this year. Finally, thanks to all of our members for believing in the Division. DPOP is better because of all of you.

Cheryl Lero Jonson

In this Edition:

- p. 2 A Brief Timeline
- p. 3 A New Generation of Survey Research in Criminology: Online Opt-In Surveys
- p.10 Awards
- p.11 DPOP Members Being Recognized
- p.12 Sponsorships
- p.13 News Around DPOP
- p.16 ASC Sessions of Interest
- p.19 2022 Committee Members
- p.20 Executive Board Members

A Brief Timeline

March 2021 - Cheryl Lero Jonson and Francis T. Cullen speak with ASC Executive Director Chris Eskridge and begin the formal process to create the Division of Public Opinion & Policy (DPOP)

March-June 2021 - Cheryl Lero Jonson accumulates and reads all ASC Division Constitutions and By-Laws and drafts DPOP's Constitution and By-Laws

November 16, 2021 - The ASC Executive Board approves the establishment of DPOP at the 2021 ASC Annual Meeting in Chicago, Illinois

November 17, 2021 - After receiving the ASC Executive Board's approval and holding the inaugural meeting, DPOP becomes the 19th ASC Division

February/March 2021 - Francis T. Cullen, Amanda Graham, Cheryl Lero Jonson, and Justin Pickett begin discussions on creating a public opinion Division within the American Society of Criminology (ASC)

March-May 2021 - Francis T. Cullen drafts the petition letter and ASC Deputy Director Susan Case distributes DPOP's petition to all active ASC members (176 signatures were collected)

August 3, 2021 - All required materials (Constitution, By-Laws, and petition) are submitted to ASC Executive Director Chris Eskridge for the creation of DPOP

November 17, 2021 - Inaugural meeting of DPOP, convened by Amanda Graham in person and Cheryl Lero Jonson and Francis T. Cullen over Zoom, is held during the 2021 ASC Annual Meeting in Chicago, Illinois

November 16, 2022 - Second annual meeting and first awards presentation occurs in the morning at ASC in Atlanta, Georgia, with the first annual DPOP social held that evening at Max Lager's Wood-Fired Grill & Brewery

A New Generation of Survey Research in Criminology: Online Opt-In Surveys

Amanda Graham, *Georgia Southern University*

Francis T. Cullen, *University of Cincinnati*

Justin T. Pickett, *University at Albany*

Cheryl Lero Jonson, *Xavier University*

Public opinion on crime and justice is consequential to our field and to policy (e.g., Duxbury, 2021; Enns, 2016; Pickett, 2019). In recent years, the use of online opt-in samples has provided new opportunities to conduct research on public opinion as well as on a wide array of other criminal justice issues, including deterrence and decision-making, victimization and police reporting, and the nature and effects of morality. Prestigious journals, such as *Science*, *Nature*, and *PNAS*, now publish research using survey data from opt-in samples, a trend also increasing in criminology, political science, economics, and other social sciences.

Still, for many scholars within criminology, the opt-in survey method and the “new generation” of research it is producing remain unfamiliar. Accordingly, the current essay provides a basic introduction to this methodological approach. We present (1) an overview of the method, including its advantages and disadvantages, (2) three examples of available and commonly used opt-in platforms, and (3) educational opportunities this technology makes possible.

The Opt-In Internet Survey

What is an Opt-In Survey?

In the traditional survey, researchers begin with a sampling frame of potential respondents who did not previously sign up to be surveyed, select a sample, and then request their participation (Dillman et al., 2014). The sampled respondents—whether contacted by telephone, mail, or the internet—receive an unsolicited contact (e.g., a call, a mail questionnaire, or an email with a web link), sometimes after prenotification. Two key challenges with surveying respondents in this manner are: (1) making contact successfully (e.g., getting respondents to answer a call from an unknown number, avoiding the junk email folder), and (2) increasing their propensity to complete the questionnaire once contacted.

Opt-in surveys deal with these two challenges by starting with a sampling frame of respondents who previously signed up to complete surveys (Callegaro et al., 2014). Different companies recruit respondents into their opt-in panels using different methods (e.g., online advertisements, emails), and some rely mostly on respondents to recruit themselves (to proactively find and join the panel). Regardless of how they are initially recruited, panelists (and crowdsource workers) understand that they will be invited to participate in future surveys and are contactable. Typically, the companies that maintain panels take steps to develop a large, diverse pool of volunteer panelists and employ some quality-control procedures, such as flagging (with approval ratings) or removing panelists who provide bad data. Researchers then work with the companies (or through their platforms) to invite panelists to participate in specific surveys.

Advantages

Opt-in surveys have many advantages, several of which are methodological. Because they are computerized and self-administered, opt-in surveys make it easy to conduct experiments, especially complex ones, to include visual or auditory stimuli, and to update questioning based on respondents' answers (e.g., contingency questions, error messages). Similarly, because of prior panel enrollment and ease of contact, opt-in samples make it feasible for individual researchers to conduct longitudinal surveys without extensive funding. Unlike telephone and in-person surveying, opt-in surveys also avoid issues with interviewer effects, such as social desirability bias (see, e.g., Atkeson et al., 2014; Chang & Krosnick, 2010). Likewise, opt-in respondents, perhaps because of their greater motivation to participate, provide higher quality self-reports—that is, they are less likely to straight-line, satisfice, speed, or fail attention checks (Anson, 2018; Chang & Krosnick, 2009, 2010; Hauser & Schwarz, 2016; Weinberg et al., 2014).

Additionally, the opt-in method makes it possible to sample for heterogeneity or based on researcher interests. On the one hand, opt-in sampling can yield national samples that are diverse demographically, socioeconomically, politically, and geographically. This is especially helpful for scholars who would otherwise be limited to studying college students or local convenience samples. College samples, for example, typically lack meaningful variation on age, education, or location. On the other hand, because many companies profile panelists when they join a panel, it is possible at the outset to target specific groups of theoretical or substantive interest (e.g., racial/ethnic minorities) instead of having to screen for them during the survey itself.

Not least, opt-in surveys can be done within a limited time frame and relatively inexpensively. Mail surveys can take months to complete, whereas telephone surveys often require banks of paid interviewers and take weeks. By contrast, most opt-in surveys conclude in a few days to a week, with the resultant data already in an analyzable format. Opt-in surveys also cost many thousands of dollars less than traditional surveys, with prices starting at around \$1 per respondent. Even the highest quality opt-in surveys can be conducted for fees ranging from \$5 to \$15 per respondent, depending on the length of the survey. These financial realities democratize survey research, allowing individual researchers—including graduate students and beginning faculty members—to conduct surveys that are publishable in leading journals by financing them personally or with small internal university grants.

Disadvantages

Opt-in samples have various disadvantages, but we focus on the most significant one here: questions about generalizability. Not all members of the population have equal access to the internet or use it equivalently. Internet use is lower among racial/ethnic minorities, older Americans, those with less income and education, and residents of rural areas (Pew Research Center, 2021). As important, opt-in samples are restricted to those internet users who join the specific opt-in panel or crowdsourcing platform the researcher uses and who are available for sampling at the time of the survey. This means that selection bias (in observational studies) and effect heterogeneity (in both observational and experimental studies) are concerns. The former may result in spurious relationships, whereas the latter may result in estimates that are internally valid (non-spurious) but externally invalid.

Importantly, there is a large and growing literature that has provided an answer to the question of whether findings from opt-in samples generalize (Ansolabehere & Schaffner, 2014; Simmons & Bobo, 2015; Snowberg & Yariv, 2021; Thompson & Pickett, 2020). The answer is: it depends. It depends on the specific dependent variable of interest and how strongly it is correlated with the factors that influence selection into online samples. It depends on the online platform and the specific sampling method it uses (Graham et al., 2021; Zack et al., 2019). Most importantly, it depends on the inference type (univariate or relational) and research design (observational or experimental) (Thompson & Pickett, 2020). The clearest takeaway from the literature is that experimental findings from opt-in samples normally generalize because treatment effects are often homogenous or only weakly heterogeneous across the values of the variables that influence online selection (Coppock, 2019; Coppock et al., 2018; Mullinix et al., 2015; Weinberg et al., 2014).

Three Examples of Online Opt-In Surveys

A variety of platforms exist for conducting opt-in surveys, and they vary in terms of sampling frame, participant-contact procedures, data quality, and cost. We review briefly three prominent platforms: Amazon Mechanical Turk, Lucid, and YouGov.

Amazon Mechanical Turk (MTurk)

Amazon's MTurk is a do-it-yourself option for opt-in survey research. Researchers first develop/program their survey on the platform of their choice (e.g., Qualtrics) and then recruit a sample by posting the survey link to MTurk, where potential respondents (called "workers") can view the "human intelligence task" (HIT), along with other posted HITs (there are thousands available at any given time) and decide whether to complete it. The researcher ("requestor") chooses how much to pay workers to complete the HIT based on the length of the survey. The effective reservation wage appears to be low (~\$5 per hour) (Mason & Suri, 2012), but researchers typically pay more, with many aiming to offer minimum wage. The worker preference is for a minimum of 10 cents per minute (Chandler & Shapiro, 2016). For hosting the survey, Amazon receives a 40% commission (20%, if fewer than 10 respondents are surveyed at a time). The total price of a survey thus varies by the length of the survey, worker payment, and sample size. A 20-minute survey of 1,000 workers paying 10 cents a minute, with a 40% Amazon commission, would cost \$2,800.

Unlike other platforms, MTurk does not assign workers to HITs; instead, the workers choose which HITs to complete. However, MTurk makes it possible for requesters to set qualifications for workers to view or complete HITs. The best practice is to limit participation to workers with 95% approval ratings (on past projects) (Peer et al., 2014) and to include at least two attention checks in the survey (Berinsky et al., 2014). Explicit screening in the survey for particular characteristics (e.g., prior arrest) should be avoided because MTurk workers, like other humans, are tempted to lie when it pays (Chandler & Paolacci, 2017). Although generalizability is a concern, Levay et al. (2016) found that controlling for nine easily measured variables may help to reduce sampling bias in MTurk data. Other concerns with MTurk include ballot stuffing (i.e., workers responding multiple times), fraudulent respondents (e.g., bots), and survey timing (the hour or day it is launched, which can yield different sample compositions and may impact results) (Binder, 2021). How extensive these issues are and the degree to which they compromise data quality remain unclear, however (Baker et al., 2014; Snowberg & Yariv, 2021).

Lucid Theorem

Lucid Theorem (A Cint Group Company) operates much like a broker in a survey marketplace. They partner with other companies that supply opt-in survey participants (recruited through various means), which Lucid then uses to populate surveys for their customers. One of the company's options, specially designed for academics, is "Lucid Theorem." Unlike MTurk, Lucid provides a quota sample matching the demographic margins in the U.S. Census for age, gender, ethnicity, and region. Lucid Theorem also generally costs less than MTurk. Unlike MTurk, Lucid offers researchers the ability to terminate survey completions in real-time when respondents fail attention checks. Similar to MTurk, there is growing evidence that experiments conducted in Lucid generalize to the general population (Coppock & McClellan, 2019; Peyton et al., 2021).

In terms of how researchers field a survey on Lucid, the company's brochure, which we paraphrase below, explains "how it works." Researchers do the following:

- Develop their survey in Qualtrics and then link it to Lucid Theorem.
- Select the number of participants for their survey.
- Pay or prepay for their study with a credit card.
- Launch the survey immediately or at a later date.
- Receive the results of their survey within 48 hours.

YouGov

YouGov is an international online survey company used extensively for business/brand marketing research, political opinion polling, and academic research. It provides the highest quality opt-in samples, which are used by *The Economist* and in the Cooperative Election Studies. In the United States, YouGov begins with a panel of more than 2 million panelists. When a survey is commissioned, the company uses a synthetic sampling frame (SSF) constructed from a national probability sample (the American Community Survey) to draw a matched opt-in sample. The matched sample is then weighted using propensity scoring and post-stratification. The goal of this matching and weighting process is to "model out" any sampling bias by adjusting for factors that influence online selection. There is evidence that it works well for many outcomes (Ansolabehere & Schaffner, 2014; Graham et al., 2021; Simmons & Bobo, 2015).

With YouGov, the "customer" (researcher) provides their survey, and a project director at the company uploads it onto their platform. Once the programmed version is reviewed and approved by the researcher, YouGov conducts the survey, usually within two weeks, and then provides a clean SPSS/.csv file with weights and a codebook. YouGov surveys also include, free of charge, the "core profile items"—approximately 20 questions in which panel members supply demographic, political, and religious information. A 10-minute YouGov survey of 1,000 respondents costs \$10,000, and a 20-minute survey costs \$14,500. YouGov also makes it very easy to target specific groups—for example, to conduct a survey of African Americans or of residents of a specific geographic location (e.g., a U.S. state).

Educational Potential

Beyond their role in scholarly research, opt-in surveys can be employed as a means of

teaching the research enterprise using hands-on, student-centered learning. For example, in his doctoral-level Criminal Justice Research Practicum course at the University of Cincinnati, one author (Cullen, with the assistance of the coauthors of this essay) had each of three groups of students design an experiment that was included in an MTurk survey. These students learned the process of research question identification, experimental design, survey development, and data analysis, and they are now working on publishable papers. This year, each student in the practicum course (with generous funding from the School of Criminal Justice) is paired with a faculty member to conduct their own Lucid Theorem survey, again with the goal of learning the research enterprise and having data with which to write a journal article. Finally, in his course, Cullen advises students to save a certain amount each month for a year so as to afford their own national-level opt-in survey (one student has done so thus far!). Another author (Pickett) has suggested in his course that two or three students can jointly finance a survey. This ability to create a “savings fund” or a “collaborative fund” highlights the accessibility of survey methodology for undergraduate and graduate students as well as faculty.

Notably, this method does not apply exclusively to upper-level graduate students. At Georgia Southern University, one author (Graham) has used opt-in surveys to provide data for undergraduate and Master’s-level theses as well as a conduit for faculty mentorship of undergraduate students aspiring for graduate degrees. Ultimately, online survey methodologies provide faculty the opportunity to mentor students, students the opportunity to grow using hands-on learning, and for new knowledge to be developed in our field.

Conclusion

All scholars, but especially those early in their careers, face the challenge of having access to data that allow them to pursue their research interests and that can yield peer-reviewed articles. Many secondary data sets are dated, have limited measures, and have been used extensively, with the remaining pickings slim. Securing large grants for primary data collection is possible, but such efforts take time, often require pilot data, and normally end in rejection. In this context, online opt-in surveys offer a practical option to obtain useful experimental and national-level data. The cost is relatively low, and access to new data is rapid. We have used this new method to great benefit and hope that others in the field will be able to as well.

This article was reprinted from:

Graham, A., Cullen, F. T., Pickett, J. T., & Jonson, C. L. (2021). A new generation of survey research in criminology: Online opt-in surveys. *The Criminologist*, 46(6), 5–9.

References

- Anson, I. G. (2018). Taking the time? Explaining effortful participation among low-cost online survey participants. *Research and Politics*, 5(3), 1–8.
- Ansolabehere, S., & Schaffner, B. F. (2014). Does survey mode still matter? Findings from a 2010 multi-mode comparison. *Political Analysis*, 22(3), 285–303.
- Atkeson, L. R., Adams, A. N., & Alvarez, R. M. (2014). Nonresponse and mode effects in self- and interviewer-administered surveys. *Political Analysis*, 22(3), 304–320.
- Baker, R., Miller, C., Kachhi, D., Lange, K., Wilding-Brown, L., & Tucker, J. (2014). Validating respondents' identity in online samples: The impact of efforts to eliminate fraudulent respondents. In M. Callegaro, R. Baker, J. D. Bethlehem, A. S. Göritz, J. A. Krosnick, & P. J. Lavrakas (Eds.), *Online panel research: A data quality perspective* (pp. 441–456). Wiley.
- Berinsky, A. J., Margolis, M. F., & Sances, M. W. (2014). Separating the shirkers from the workers? Making sure respondents pay attention on self-administered surveys. *American Journal of Political Science*, 58(3), 39–753.
- Binder, C. (2021). Time-of-day and day-of-week variations in Amazon Mechanical Turk survey responses. SSRN. Available online at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3880632>
- Callegaro, M., Baker, R., Bethlehem, J., Göritz, A. S., Krosnick, J. A., & Lavrakas, P. J. (2014). Online panel research: History, concepts, applications and a look at the future. In M. Callegaro, R. Baker, J. D. Bethlehem, A. S. Göritz, J. A. Krosnick, & P. J. Lavrakas (Eds.), *Online panel research: A data quality perspective* (pp. 1–22). Wiley.
- Chandler, J. J., & Paolacci, G. (2017). Lie for a dime: When most prescreening responses are honest but most study participants are imposters. *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, 8(5), 500–508.
- Chandler, J., & Shapiro, D. (2016). Conducting clinical research using crowdsourced convenience samples. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology*, 12, 53–81.
- Chang, L., & Krosnick, J. A. (2009). National surveys via RDD telephone interviewing versus the internet: Comparing sample representativeness and response quality. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 73(4), 641–678.
- Chang, L., & Krosnick, J. A. (2010). Comparing oral interviewing with self-administered computerized questionnaires: An experiment. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 74(1), 154–167.
- Coppock, A. (2019). Generalizing from survey experiments conducted on Mechanical Turk: A replication approach. *Political Science Research Methods*, 7(3), 613–628.
- Coppock, A., Leeper, T. J., & Mullinix, K. J. (2018). Generalizability of heterogeneous treatment effect estimates across samples. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 115(49), 12441–12446.
- Coppock, A., & McClellan, O. A. (2019). Validating the demographic, political, psychological, and experimental results from a new source of online survey respondents. *Research and Politics*, 6(1), 1–14.
- Dillman, D. A., Smyth, J. D., & Christian, L. M. (2014). *Internet, phone, mail, and mixed-mode surveys: The tailored design method*. Wiley.
- Duxbury, S. W. (2021). Who controls the criminal law? Racial threat and the adoption of state sentencing law, 1975 to 2012. *American Sociological Review*, 86(1), 123–153.
- Enns, P. K. (2016). *Incarceration nation: How the United States became the most punitive democracy in the world*. Cambridge University Press.
- Graham, A., Pickett, J. T., & Cullen, F. T. (2021). Advantages of matched over unmatched opt-in samples for studying criminal justice attitudes: A research note. *Crime & Delinquency*, 67(12), 1962–1981.

Hauser, D. J., & Schwarz, N. (2016). Attentive Turkers: MTurk participants perform better on online attention checks than do subject pool participants. *Behavior Research Methods*, 48(1), 400–407.

Levay, K. E., Freese, J., & Druckman, J. N. (2016). The demographic and political composition of Mechanical Turk samples. *SAGE Open*, 6(1), 1–17.

Mason, W., & Suri, S. (2012). Conducting behavioral research on Amazon's Mechanical Turk. *Behavior Research Methods*, 44(1), 1–23.

Mullinix, K. J., Leeper, T. J., Druckman, J. N., & Freese, J. (2015). The generalizability of survey experiments. *Journal of Experimental Political Science*, 2(2), 109–138.

Peer, E., Vosgerau, J., & Acquisti, A. (2014). Reputation as a sufficient condition for data quality on Amazon Mechanical Turk. *Behavior Research Methods*, 46(4), 1023–1031.

Pew Research Center (2021). Internet/broadband fact sheet. <https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/fact-sheet/internet-broadband/?menutem=6b886b10-55ec-44bc-b5a4-740f5366a404>

Peyton, K., Huber, G. A., & Coppock, A. (2021). The generalizability of online experiments conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Journal of Experimental Political Science*. doi:10.1017/XPS.2021.17

Pickett, J. T. (2019). Public opinion and criminal justice policy: Theory and research. *Annual Review of Criminology*, 2, 405–428.

Simmons, A. D., & Bobo, L. D. (2015). Can non-full-probability internet surveys yield useful data? A comparison with full-probability face-to-face surveys in the domain of race and social inequality attitudes. *Sociological Methodology*, 45(1), 357–387.

Snowberg, E., & Yariv, L. (2021). Testing the waters: Behavior across participant pools. *American Economic Review*, 111(2), 687–719.

Thompson, A. J., & Pickett, J. T. (2020). Are relational inferences from crowdsourced and opt-in samples generalizable? Comparing criminal justice attitudes in the GSS and five online samples. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 36(4), 907–932.

Weinberg, J. D., Freese, J., & McElhattan, D. (2014). Comparing data characteristics and results of an online factorial survey between a population-based and crowdsource-recruited sample. *Sociological Science*, 1(August), 292–310.

Zack, E. S., Kennedy, J. M., & Long, J. S. (2019). Can nonprobability samples be used for social science research? A cautionary tale. *Survey Research Methods*, 13(2), 215–227.

Awards

**2022 Young
Scholar Award
Winner
Scott
Duxbury**




In addition to the Young Scholar Award, two new awards will be unveiled for 2023



DPOP Members Being Recognized

2022

The 
Stockholm Prize
in Criminology

Francis T. Cullen



2022-2023



Vice President
Natasha Frost

ASC DIVISION OF

Public Opinion & Policy

**BECOME A SPONSOR OF THE
DIVISION OF PUBLIC OPINION & POLICY**

G

**GOLD LEVEL
\$500+**

S

**SILVER LEVEL
\$250-\$499**

B

**BRONZE LEVEL
\$100-\$249**

O

**DONOR-SPECIFIED
AMOUNT**

**For more information, contact Leah Butler
leahbutler@unomaha.edu**



News Around DPOP

Publications

Applegate, B. K., Bolin, R. M., & Ouellette, H. M. (2022). Extending the long arm of the law: Punishment and rehabilitation as motives of public support for handling violent juvenile offenders as adults. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*. Advance online publication.

Burton, A., Cullen, F. T., Pickett, J. T., Burton, V. S., Jr., & Thielo, A. J. (2021). Beyond the eternal criminal record: Public support for expungement. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 20(1), 123–151.

Cullen, F. T., Graham, A., Hannan, K. R., Burton, A. L., Butler, L. & Burton, V. S., Jr. (2022). Catholics and capital punishment: Do Pope Francis's teachings matter in policy preferences? *Punishment & Society*, 24(4), 592–621.

Dum, C. P., Socia, K. M., George, B., & Neiderman, H. M. (2022). The Effect of Reading Prisoner Poetry on Stigma and Public Attitudes: Results from a multigroup survey experiment. *The Prison Journal*, 102(1), 3–24.

Graham, A., Lero Jonson, C., & Lee, H. (2022). Back in my day: Generational beliefs about school shootings. *Criminal Justice Review*. Advance online publication.

Haner, M., Sloan, M. M., Pickett, J. T., & Cullen, F. T. (2022). When do Americans "see something, say something"? Experimental evidence on the willingness to report terrorist activity. *Justice Quarterly*, 39(5), 1079–1103.

Hannan, K. R., Cullen, F. T., Butler, L. C., Graham, A., Burton, A. L., & Burton, V. S., Jr. (2022). Racial sympathy and support for capital punishment: A case study in concept transfer. *Deviant Behavior*, 43(7), 780–803.

Hansen, M. A., & Navarro, J. C. (2022). Gender and racial gaps in support for policing and correctional reforms: Are the gaps a consequence of political partisanship. *Crime & Delinquency*. Advance online publication.

Hansen, M. A., Navarro, J. C., & Malvitz, S. (2022). Assessing law enforcement websites: A comparative analysis exploring types, quantity, and quality of information available. *Policing: An International Journal*, 45(2), 298–314.

Navarro, J. C., & Higgins, E. M. (2022). Media frames and the sex offender: A qualitative content analysis from six major metropolitan areas. *Journal of Crime and Justice*. Advance online publication.



News Around DPOP

Publications

Navarro, J. C., Higgins, E. M., & Swartz, K. (2022). Revisiting sex offender registration and notification: Does awareness differ by community context? *Criminal Justice Review*, 47(1), 34–52.

Navarro, J. C., Knudsen, K. E., Richardson, C. L. (2022). A statutory analysis of state sex offender residency, loitering, presence, and entry restrictions. *Crime & Delinquency*. Advance online publication.

Navarro, J. C., & Ratajczak, K. (2022). Rape myth acceptance and general self-efficacy: Gender and race differences of knowing a sexual assault victim among university students. *Violence Against Women*. Advance online publication.

Novick, R., & Pickett, J. T. (2022). Black Lives Matter, protest policing, and voter support for police reform in Portland, Oregon. *Race and Justice*. Advance online publication.

Schutten, N. M., Pickett, J. T., Burton, A. L., Cullen, F. T., Jonson, C. L., & Burton, V. S., Jr. (2022). Punishing rampage: Public opinion on sanctions for school shooters. *Justice Quarterly*, 39(2), 252–275.

Schutten, N. M., Pickett, J. T., Burton, A. L., Jonson, C. L., Cullen, F. T., & Burton, V. S., Jr. (2022). Are guns the new dog whistle? Gun control, racial resentment, and vote choice. *Criminology*, 60(1), 60–89.

Overton, J., Fretwell, M., & Dum, C. P. (2021). Who do you trust? College students' attribution of stigma to peers with incarceration histories. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*. Advance online publication.

New Positions

Riane Bolin was named Chair of the Department of Criminal Justice at Radford University

Alexander L. Burton began a new position as an Assistant Professor in the Criminology and Criminal Justice Program at the University of Texas at Dallas

Andrew J. Thompson began a new position in the Department of Criminal Justice & Security Studies at the University of Dayton

Kevin Wozniak is beginning a new position as a member of the faculty at the School of Law and Criminology in the National University of Ireland Maynooth

Public Opinion and Personal Perspectives: Implications for Crime and Justice

Special Issue of *Justice Quarterly*

December 2022

Edited by **Jodi Lane**, University of Florida

Table of Contents

1. Editorial Introduction to Special Issue of Justice Quarterly 2022: Public Opinion and Personal Perspectives: Implications for Crime and Justice
Jodi Lane
2. Racialization of serious crime arrestees: Who does it and does it predict worry about victimization in minority neighborhoods?
Eileen M. Ahlin & Shaun L. Gabbidon
3. Did mass incarceration leave Americans feeling less afraid? A multilevel analysis of cumulative imprisonment and individual perceptions of fear
Andrea Corradi & Eric P. Baumer
4. Police Activities and Community Views of Police in Crime Hot Spots
Christopher S. Koper, Bruce G. Taylor, Weiwei Liu, & Xiaoyun Wu
5. Effects of self-injurious thoughts and behaviors on public perceptions of offenders: A randomized controlled trial
Shichun Ling & Frances P. Abderhalden
6. Driving public support: Support for a law is higher when the law is named after a victim
Kelly M. Socia
7. Asymmetric Value Collapse, Collateral Consequences, and Reintegration: An Experimental Study
Rachel Novick, Kelly M. Socia, & Justin T. Pickett
8. Assessing Public Support for Collateral and Other Consequences of Criminal Convictions
Nathan W. Link & Jeffrey T. Ward
9. Arguing for Criminal Justice Reform: Examining the Effects of Message Framing on Policy Preferences
Adam Dunbar
10. Institutional Arrangements and Power Threat: Diversity, Democracy, and Punitive Attitudes
Andrew P. Davis, Michael Gibson-Light, Eric Bjorklund, & Teron Nunley
11. Judging Hardworking Robbers and Lazy Thieves: An Experimental Test of Act- vs. Person-Centered Punitiveness and Perceived Redeemability
Kevin H. Wozniak, Justin T. Pickett, & Elizabeth K. Brown
12. Too harsh for me but not for thee? Threat control, personal freedom, and perception of pandemic policy
Kelly M. Socia, Rebecca Stone, Wilson R. Palacios, & John G. Cluverius

Note: DPOP members in bold

- 8:00am-9:20am - Division of Public Opinion & Policy Meeting (International A, International Level)
- 8:00am-9:20am - Families and Generational Considerations among Incarcerated Populations (M107, Marquis Level)
- 8:00am-9:20am - Violence, Hate, and Power in Musical Performances (International 7, International Level)
- 8:00am-9:20am - Anti-Asian Racism and Violence (M104, Marquis Level)

- 9:30am-10:50am - Media Influences on the Reporting of Crime and Suspicious Activity (International 8, International Level)
- 9:30am-10:50am - Policing and Social Media Studies (International 2, International Level)
- 9:30am-10:50am - Connecting Criminal Justice Attitudes and Experiences (International 10, International Level)

- 11:00am-12:20pm - Firearms in Educational and Community Contexts (M108, Marquis Level)
- 11:00am-12:20pm - Attitudes on Punishment in the Criminal Legal System (International 10, International Level)
- 11:00am-12:20pm - Critical Perspectives on the Politics of Democracy (L504, Lobby Level)
- 11:00am-12:20pm - Underscoring Critical Populations in the Criminal Legal System. (A706, Atrium Level)

- 12:30pm-1:50pm - Presidential Panel: The Trump Aftermath: The Future of Criminology in a Divided Nation (Marquis Ballroom A, Marquis Level)

- 2:00pm-3:20pm - Examining Attitudes Toward Police Reform and Use of Force through Public Opinion and Media Coverage (L402, Lobby Level)
- 2:00pm-3:20pm - Communities and Place: Understanding Social Processes and Improving Social Justice at Crime Hot Spots (A704, Atrium Level)
- 2:00pm-3:20pm - Hate Crime During Times of Uncertainty (M108, Marquis Level)
- 2:00pm-3:20pm - Mass Shootings (M107, Marquis Level)
- 2:00pm-3:20pm - Latina/o/x Criminology #2: Critical Perspectives on Conducting Ethical Carceral Studies: A Chicano/a/x /Latino/o/x/ Practical Approach (M301, Marquis Level)
- 2:00pm-3:20pm - School Climate and Safety, Part 2 (M104, Marquis Level)
- 2:00pm-3:20pm - Procedural Justice and Police Legitimacy (A701, Atrium Level)

- 3:30pm-4:50pm - Attitudes on Social Control (International 10, International Level)
- 3:30pm-4:50pm - Communities and Place: The Overdose Epidemic in Context (A701, Atrium Level)
- 3:30pm-4:50pm - Findings from University-and College-Based Studies of Victimization (International 9, International Level)
- 3:30pm-4:50pm - Lightning Talk: Computers, Technology, Social Media, & Radicalization (M109, Marquis Level)
- 3:30pm-4:50pm - Public Perceptions of White-Collar Offending (M107, Marquis Level)

- 5:00pm-6:20pm - Crime News, Social Media, and Perceptions of Crime (M303, Marquis Level)
- 5:00pm-6:20pm - Cybercrimes Against People: Predictors and Policy Implications (M109, Marquis Level)
- 5:00pm-6:20pm - The Online Behavior of Extremists (M107, Marquis Level)

- 7:00pm-9:00pm - Division of Public Opinion & Policy Social (Max Lager's Wood-Fired Grill & Brewery)

- 8:00am-9:20am - Police Satisfaction and Legitimacy Studies from Across the World (International 6, International Level)
- 8:00am-9:20am - Predictors of Crime and Perceptions of Safety: Evidence from International Settings (M108, Marquis Level)
- 8:00am-9:20am - The Impact of Language on Crime and Society (M301, Marquis Level)
- 8:00am-9:20am - Advancing Legitimacy Theory VI (A706, Atrium Level)

- 9:30am-10:50am - Fear of Hate Crimes and Identity-Based Victimization (L507, Lobby Level)
- 9:30am-10:50am - The Role of the Media in Perceptions of Risk and Fear of Crime (M102, Marquis Level)

- 11:00am-12:20pm - 2022 Elections and Criminal Justice (A703, Atrium Level)
- 11:00am-12:20pm - Prosecutors, Public Opinions, and Minority Groups (International 8, International Level)

- 2:00pm-3:20pm - Perspectives from Police Officers on Police Reform (L508, Lobby Level)

- 3:30pm-4:50pm - Criminal Justice Attitudes and Sexual Regulation (International 10, International Level)
- 3:30pm-4:50pm - Wrongful Convictions 4: Public Attitudes toward Wrongful Convictions (M103, Marquis Level)
- 3:30pm-4:50pm - Understanding Criminal Justice Attitudes: Crime, Contact, and Consequences (M107, Marquis Level)
- 3:30pm-4:50pm - Criminal Justice Attitudes among Youth and Young Adults (M301, Marquis Level)

- 5:00pm-6:20pm - Psychological Mechanisms Underlying Lay Support for Criminal Sentencing Outcomes (A702, Atrium Level)

- 6:00pm-8:00pm - Poster Session (Atrium Ballroom, Atrium Level)
 - Exploring Attitudes, Experiences, and Perceptions among BIPOC students and a University Police Department
 - Attitudes About the Criminal Justice System and Punishment
 - Attitudes toward Black Lives Matter and Blue Lives Matter
 - Victims of Romance Fraud : Analyzing the Opinions of Facebook Users
 - What Do We Know About Public Willingness To Empower Police?: A Review Of The Literature



FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18

- 8:00am-9:20am - Attitudes and State Custodial Systems (International 6, International Level)
- 9:30am-10:50am - Attitudes and the Criminal Court System (International 7, International Level)
- 11:00am-12:20pm – Police and Public Perceptions of Police Misconduct (A703, Atrium Level)
- 11:00am-12:20pm – Perceptions of Law Enforcement on Online Platforms (International 4, International Level)
- 11:00am-12:20pm – Attitudes and the Impact of Police Contact (International 6, International Level)
- 11:00am-12:20pm – Black Lives Matter: Perceptions of a Movement and its Impacts (International 9, International Level)
- 2:00pm-3:20pm – Perceptions of Evidence in Jury Decision-making and Plea-bargaining (International 2, International Level)
- 2:00pm-3:20pm – Trust and Satisfaction in Police (International 4, International Level)
- 2:00pm-3:20pm – Variation in Support for the Criminal Legal System (International 6, International Level)
- 2:00pm-3:20pm – Factors Influencing Fear of Crime around the World (International 9, International Level)
- 2:00pm-3:20pm – Impact of Police Interactions (L405, Lobby Level)
- 3:30pm-4:50pm – Fear of Crime at Educational Institutions (International 6, International Level)



SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19

- 8:00am-9:20am - Conspiracies, Propaganda, and Public Opinion on Social Media (M105, Marquis Level)
- 9:30am-10:50am - The Media Framing and Coverage of Mass Shootings (M106, Marquis Level)
- 9:30am-10:50am - Stigma Toward People with Criminal Records: Implications for Policy and Practice (L503, Lobby Level)
- 11:00am-12:20pm - Science, Technology, and Criminal Justice Attitudes (M106, Marquis Level)
- 11:00am-12:20pm - Attitudes and Identities: Understanding Gun Ownership (M102, Marquis Level)

Thank You to Our 2022 Committee Members

AWARDS - Justin T. Pickett, Chair

Elycia Daniel, *Clark Atlanta University*
Matthew J. Dolliver, *The University of Alabama*
Laura Huey, *University of Western Ontario*
Omeed Ilchi, *Purdue University Northwest*
Daniel Lytle, *University of Maryland Eastern
Shore*
Robert Lytle, *University of Arkansas at Little Rock*
Kelly Welch, *Villanova University*

COMMUNICATIONS - Leah C. Butler, Chair

Cassandra Atkin-Plunk, *Florida Atlantic
University*
Colleen Berryessa, *Rutgers University*
Jaclyn Schildkraut, *SUNY Oswego*

CONSTITUTION/BY-LAWS - Justin T. Pickett, Chair

Lisa Kort-Butler, *University of Nebraska-
Lincoln*
Michelle E. Protas, *University of Cincinnati*
Meridith Spencer, *Fisher College*
Karen Zahid Armenta Rojas, *University of
North Dakota*

NOMINATIONS - Sean Patrick Roche, Chair

Riane Bolin, *Radford University*
Scott Duxbury, *University of North Carolina at
Chapel Hill*
Mirlinda Ndrecka, *University of New Haven*
Ráchael Powers, *University of South Florida*
Lacey Schaefer, *Griffith University*

PUBLICATIONS - Francis T. Cullen, Chair

Mariel Delacruz, *Temple University*
Jodi Lane, *University of Florida*
Ashley Nellis, *The Sentencing Project*
Kelly Socia, *University of Massachusetts
Lowell*

PROGRAM - Kevin H. Wozniak, Chair

Adam Dunbar, *University of Nevada, Reno*
Natasha Frost, *Northeastern University*
Erin Kearns, *University of Nebraska at Omaha*

ASC DIVISION OF

Public Opinion & Policy

DIVISION OF PUBLIC OPINION & POLICY

DPOP provides a home for scholars interested in the nature of public opinion & its implications for crime and justice policy

MEMBERSHIP

Active/Retired Members: \$20

Student Members: \$10

WEBSITE

www.ascdpop.org

EXECUTIVE BOARD



CHERYL LERO JONSON

Chair, Newsletter Editor, & Webmaster



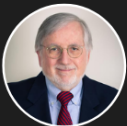
JUSTIN T. PICKETT

Vice Chair, Chair of Awards Committee, & Chair of Constitution & By-Laws Committee



AMANDA GRAHAM

Secretary/Treasurer & Historian



FRANCIS T. CULLEN

Executive Counselor, Parliamentarian, & Chair of Publications Committee



LEAH C. BUTLER

Executive Counselor & Chair of Communications Committee



SEAN PATRICK ROCHE

Executive Counselor & Chair of Nominations Committee



KEVIN H. WOZNIAK

Executive Counselor, Chair of Program Committee, & ASC Meeting Organizer



JOIN US FOR THE

FIRST ANNUAL DPOP SOCIAL

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16 @ 7 PM

Max Lager's Wood-Fired Grill & Brewery

320 Peachtree St NE, Atlanta, GA 30308

Questions - Contact Cheryl Lero Jonson - jonsonc@xavier.edu