

(Continued)

and stigmatizing, this survey found that most of the men surveyed expected to be accepted and helped by friends and family upon their release. Some worried about finding employment, but even in an era of mass incarceration, most were optimistic about their prospects, regardless of race. The findings suggest that young adult offenders in particular are good prospects for reentry and restorative justice programs that take advantage of their willingness to accept responsibility for lawbreaking and building relationships that will move them away from crime.

- **Papachristos, Andrew V., Anthony A. Braga, and David M. Hureau.** “Social Networks and the Risk of Gunshot Injury.” *Journal of Urban Health* 89, no. 6 (December 2012): 992–1003.

The stories we tell about crime and punishment tend to be black and white. We talk about guilt and innocence, about criminals and victims. Yet that viewpoint hides a surprising fact about violent crime: Criminals and victims are often the same people. In recent years, criminologists have moved from analyzing the geography of crime (crime “hot spots”) and toward analyzing networks of crime. What they have found is that the world of homicide is often a very intimate one. As Papachristos, Braga, and Hureau put it, “the closer one is to a gunshot victim, the greater the probability of one’s own victimization.” Using this and similar research, police in Chicago have begun mining arrest data to identify people whose networks put them at risk for homicide and to contact them to warn them of the risks they face—21st century policing, indeed.