

of social movements like me, it is surprising that the author does not take greater advantage of movement theory and concepts like political opportunities, target vulnerabilities, collective identity, framing, and tactical interaction, as this would better situate the work in a particularly relevant literature. Nonetheless, movement scholars can use the material he presents to address larger debates in the literature. As an example, Frances Fox Piven and Richard Cloward (*Poor People's Movements* [Vintage Books, 1977]) warned us some time ago about movement organizations institutionalizing, losing touch with their constituency, and becoming politically impotent. Mireles's work on the strawberry campaign both supports and refutes this. Support is seen, in that Mireles contends that the UFW has evolved into a rigid top-down organization run by an oligarchic leadership with an undemocratic structure and little grassroots participation. These organizational characteristics made mobilizing fieldworkers ineffective. Yet it was precisely their previous legislative victories, such as the creation of the state's labor relations board, as well as their close ties to political elites and legal acumen, that allowed the UFW to prevail in the long run. In short, the UFW's institutionalization made mobilization more difficult but success more likely.

*Trading Democracy for Justice: Criminal Convictions and the Decline of Neighborhood Participation.* By Traci R. Burch. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2013. Pp. x+253. \$25.00 (paper).

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With over 2.2 million convicted offenders housed in prison or jail and nearly 5 million additional individuals serving a probation or parole sentencing in the community, the United States is the world leader in corrections. The present correctional population reflects over four decades of the incredible growth of the criminal justice system, and an emerging body of research has established incarceration as a power engine of social inequality. In *Trading Democracy for Justice*, Traci R. Burch provides a strong contribution and extension to this line of research by examining the myriad and diverse ways that the criminal justice system affects neighborhood political participation. Much of what we know regarding politics and the criminal justice system is on how felon disenfranchisement (or voting restrictions among those with a criminal record) affects the outcomes of local, state, and national elections. Burch pushes this research agenda forward by documenting how the criminal justice system affects the political participation of entire neighborhoods and communities.

Burch does this through a careful analysis of several data sources, beginning with the geographic clustering of imprisonment in two states: Georgia and North Carolina. The geographic concentration of imprisonment is key to Burch's central premise because the spillover effects of incarceration are expected to be stronger where there are larger numbers of individuals sharing the same problematic relationship with the state. Burch appends rich neighborhood data with criminal justice data identifying the last known address of prisoners and individuals under community corrections (for North Carolina only). This combination allows Burch to create the two focal measures of the study: prisoner density and community supervision density. Imprisonment is not evenly spread across neighborhoods, and early results make it clear that neighborhoods with more poor and minority residents bear the brunt of imprisonment and community corrections. Clustering of incarceration is not a new finding, and Burch's central task in chapter 3—to introduce the criminal justice measures—gets somewhat lost in the mix of tables and figures. Many readers would probably appreciate a more concise presentation of the overlap between prisoner density and the geographic concentration of disadvantage.

The findings start to pick up speed, however, as Burch develops the central finding of the study: that “living in a high-imprisonment neighborhood demobilizes citizens” (p. 75). This conclusion is based on careful consideration of the effect of prisoner and community supervision density on both neighborhood voter turnout and individual voting behavior. In both states, neighborhoods with higher concentrations of prisoners have lower voter turnout rates. Here Burch also finds evidence of a curvilinear relationship in North Carolina, suggesting that increasing prisoner concentration increases voter turnout at low levels but decreases turnout at higher levels. The author tries to drive home the central point using somewhat unrealistic comparisons, often comparing neighborhoods with zero prisoners to neighborhoods with 250 prisoners per square mile. But a quick glance at table 3.1 shows that only a very small percentage of neighborhoods will reach such high levels of prisoner density (indeed, North Carolina maxes out at 260 prisoners per square mile). Such effect-size concerns are dampened as Burch continues to move through the empirical analyses, showing first that new imprisonments leading up to elections suppress voter turnout (at the neighborhood level) and then that individuals living in high-imprisonment neighborhoods are less likely to vote (via the Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey). Furthermore, the imprisonment effect extends beyond voting activity, as neighborhood imprisonment also decreases the likelihood that individuals will participate in protests or marches or join a political group.

After establishing that imprisonment damages voter turnout, Burch provides additional nuanced results examining the potential mechanisms

behind this association. This move starts to bring the analysis full circle as the author theoretically develops these mechanisms early in the book, leading up to the initial empirical analyses. Burch suggests that the “effects of imprisonment most likely operate through social disorganization, demobilization, and economic deprivation” (p. 106). That is, imprisonment appears to damage networks of community ties and social trust, core factors that encourage political participation. Burch further utilizes the Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey to examine the effect of prisoner density on a number of indicators, including political trust, efficacy, neighborhood trust, and formal social networks. As mechanisms, it is unclear from the analysis the extent to which social disorganization and economic deprivation account for the voter suppression effects of incarceration. Rather, Burch shows here how prisoner density affects various well-known correlates of political participation.

Throughout the analysis, Burch continually comes back to a key point: the effects of imprisonment on neighborhood political participation are most acutely felt in disadvantaged neighborhoods. Burch closes the study with an ethnographic look at how we might more effectively mobilize these communities. This final piece of the analysis strengthens the tie between disorganization and political participation, and many readers will find the examination of community organization in Atlanta, Chicago, and Charlotte a nice departure from the rigorous empirical analysis used in the other chapters. Here Burch offers some potential solutions to poor voter turnout among ex-inmates and other disadvantaged populations. In all three cities, partisan mobilization efforts did not target disadvantaged neighborhoods. More effective were nonpartisan groups, and especially those service providers that regularly encountered groups with traditionally low turnout. To increase political participation in disadvantaged neighborhoods, Burch calls on increased investments in those groups and agencies that already serve disadvantaged individuals as clients.

Overall, *Trading Democracy for Justice* would be a great text for graduate seminars in sociology, criminology, and political science. Researchers studying stratification, incarceration and inequality, and political participation would all find this book to be quite useful. Indeed, because of the varied methodological approaches used (spatial data analysis, quantitative data analysis of aggregate and individual data, and ethnographic analysis), this book would be an interesting and practical supplement to any advanced graduate research-methods course.