2025

PORTFOLIO

RESEARCH

Jonathan A. LLoyd

ACADEMIC WORK

Refereed Article

Phadke, Shruti, Jonathan Lloyd, James Hawdon, Mattia Samory, and Tanushree Mitra. "Framing hate with hate frames: Designing the codebook." In Companion of the 2018 ACM conference on computer supported cooperative work and social computing, pp. 201-204. 2018.

Book Chapter

LLoyd, Jonathan A., and Ashley V. Reichelmann. "Capturing racial threat: measuring anti-Black hate crimes during Obama's presidential ascent." In Research Handbook on Hate and Hate Crimes in Society, pp. 179-197. Edward Elgar Publishing, 2024.

Conference Presentations

Presented refereed papers and posters at:

- American Society of Criminology
- Southern Criminal Justice Association
- Population Association of America

Invited Lectures

Invited to provide lectures at three schools on the following topics:

- Hate Crime
- Public Data
- Secondary Data Analysis
- Pedagogy and Research

OTHER PROJECTS

Technical Reports

4

- Landscape of Non-Police Responses in the United States (2024)
- Burlington, VT Public Safety Survey Report (2021)
- E-N95 Reusable Respirator Project (2019)
- Radicalization on the Internet: Virtual Extremism in the U.S. from 2012-2017 (2018)

Historical Exhibits

2

- History of I-581 (2020, web)
- The 'Gerrymander': The Politics of Redistricting (2019, display)

Guides

2+

- Converted technical and medical information on cricothyroidotomy into a digital training narrative for military medics.
- Currently publishing a series of Translational Science guides for law enforcement agencies on internal accountability practices.

SELECTED AWARDS & CREDENTIALS

Awards

2

- 2023 Population Association of America Poster Prize (1st)
- 2020 Southern Criminal Justice Association Ph.D. Poster Prize (2nd)

CenterStat

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION AWARDED TO

Jon LLoyd

This document certifies that Jon LLoyd
has completed **Applied Qualitative Research**
held May 22-26, 2023.

DANIEL BAUER
Co-Founder

PATRICK CURRAN
Co-Founder

The Center for Statistical Training by Curran-Bauer Analytics
centerstat.org

Samples

10. Capturing racial threat: measuring anti-Black hate crimes during Obama's presidential ascent[1]

Jonathan A. LLoyd and Ashley V. Reichelmann

In the days surrounding the election of Barack Obama, the news was flooded with stories about the spike in racial and ethnic hate crimes across the United States. "Arrests in plan to kill Obama and Black schoolchildren" (Lichtblau, 2008). "Post-election church arson at predominantly black parish probed as possible hate crime" (Graham, 2008). "Staten Island teen: Gang beat me while shouting 'Obama'" (Staten Island Advance, 2008). The individual events culminated with a major news conference by seven major civil rights organizations on November 25, 2008, where they presented "evidence of hundreds of racial incidents and hate crimes leading up to, and following the election of Obama" (Marable & Clarke, 2009). These stories continued in the days, weeks, and months following the election, possibly demonstrating that the election of a Black president did not mean America has reached a "post-racial" state. The academic research never fully followed course, though, leaving us to wonder if the changes in anti-Black hate crimes were propelled by racial threat during President Barack Obama's ascent to the presidency.

In short, the answer is complicated, and we will not make a complete assessment during this chapter. However, we want to use this empirical demonstration to raise two larger issues concerning hate crimes as a proxy measure for threat. First, we must evaluate whether the increase in hate crimes (i.e., the threat) is consistent across the entirety of the Obama campaign or only in response to certain stages. Second, we need to understand how measuring time differently affects our results. In other words, determining whether we can accurately judge threat as the cause of hate crime increases may depend on *when* and *how* we determine the start and endpoints to measure time as well as the unit of time we capture, such as a day or a week. Our chapter addresses this specific concern by comparing changes in levels of hate crimes by temporal unit—day, week, or month—before and after key moments in President Obama's ascent to presidency. In comparing levels of hate crime before and after his initial candidacy announcement, his presumptive nomination, his official nomination, winning the election, and his inauguration, we can assess if evidence of racial threat is present during any key moment as well as if the assessment differs across unit of time.

This topic is important because it raises questions about how the methodological decisions we make as researchers affect our results, particularly when it comes to rare criminal incidents such as hate crime, and also criminal incidences more broadly. Additionally, given how quickly research about hate crimes is picked up and interpreted by mass media, it is imperative that we present a full and transparent understanding of how the measurement of criminal incidents, and thus the finding of threat, is deeply affected by how we understand time.

We construct our argument in a specific order to highlight the methodological and practical contributions of the chapter. In the following section on previous research, we highlight

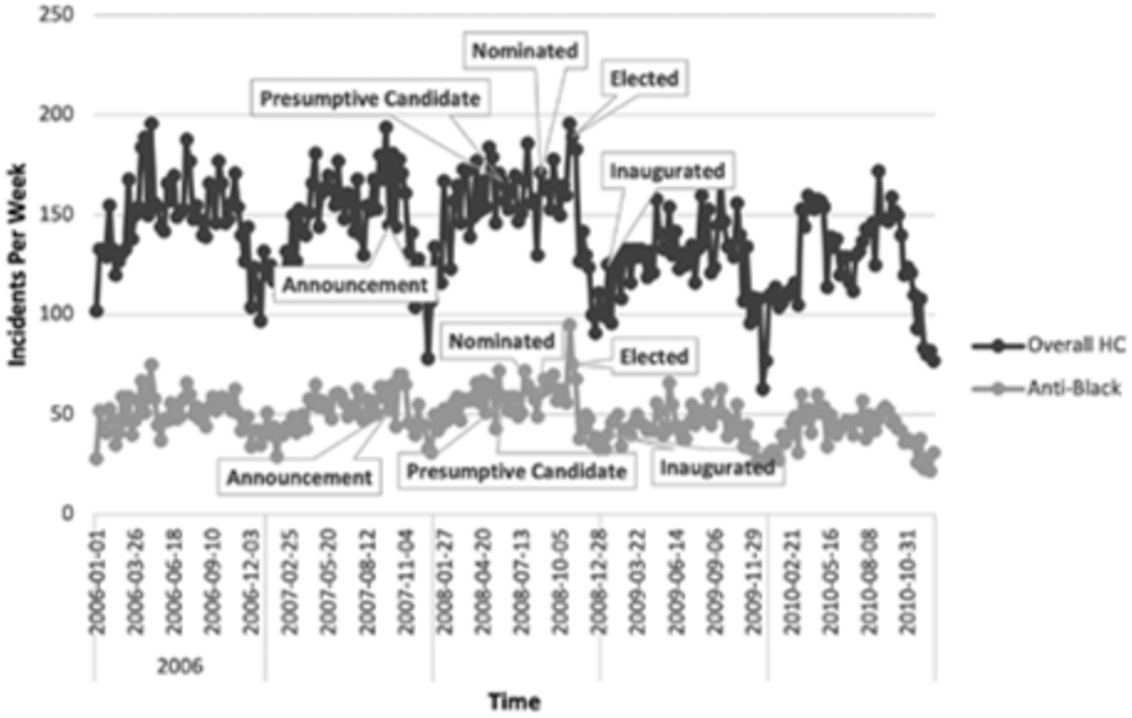


Figure 10.2 *Hate crimes and the 2008 Obama campaign: anti-Black and overall hate crimes from January 2006 to January 2011 (weekly level)*

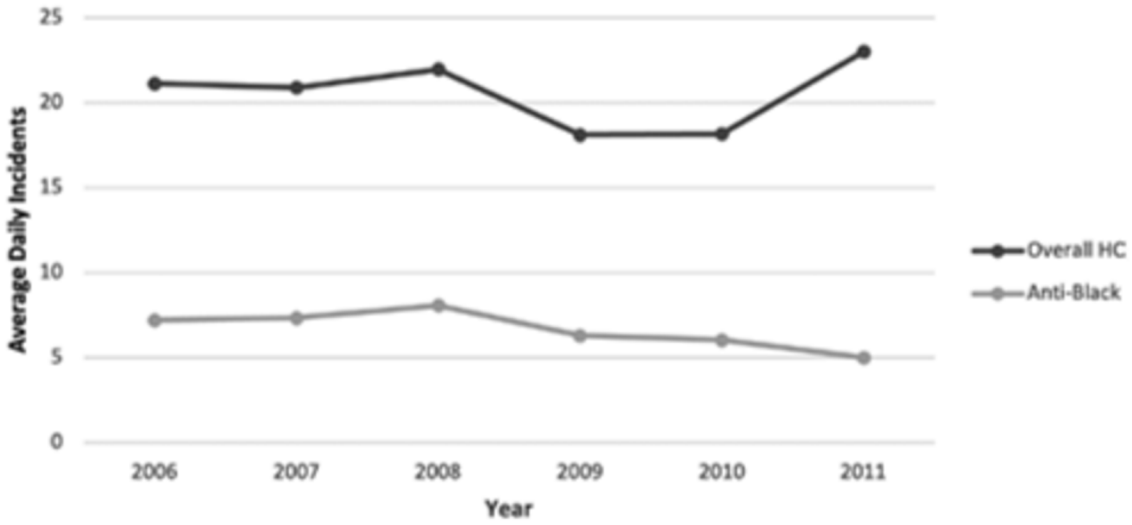
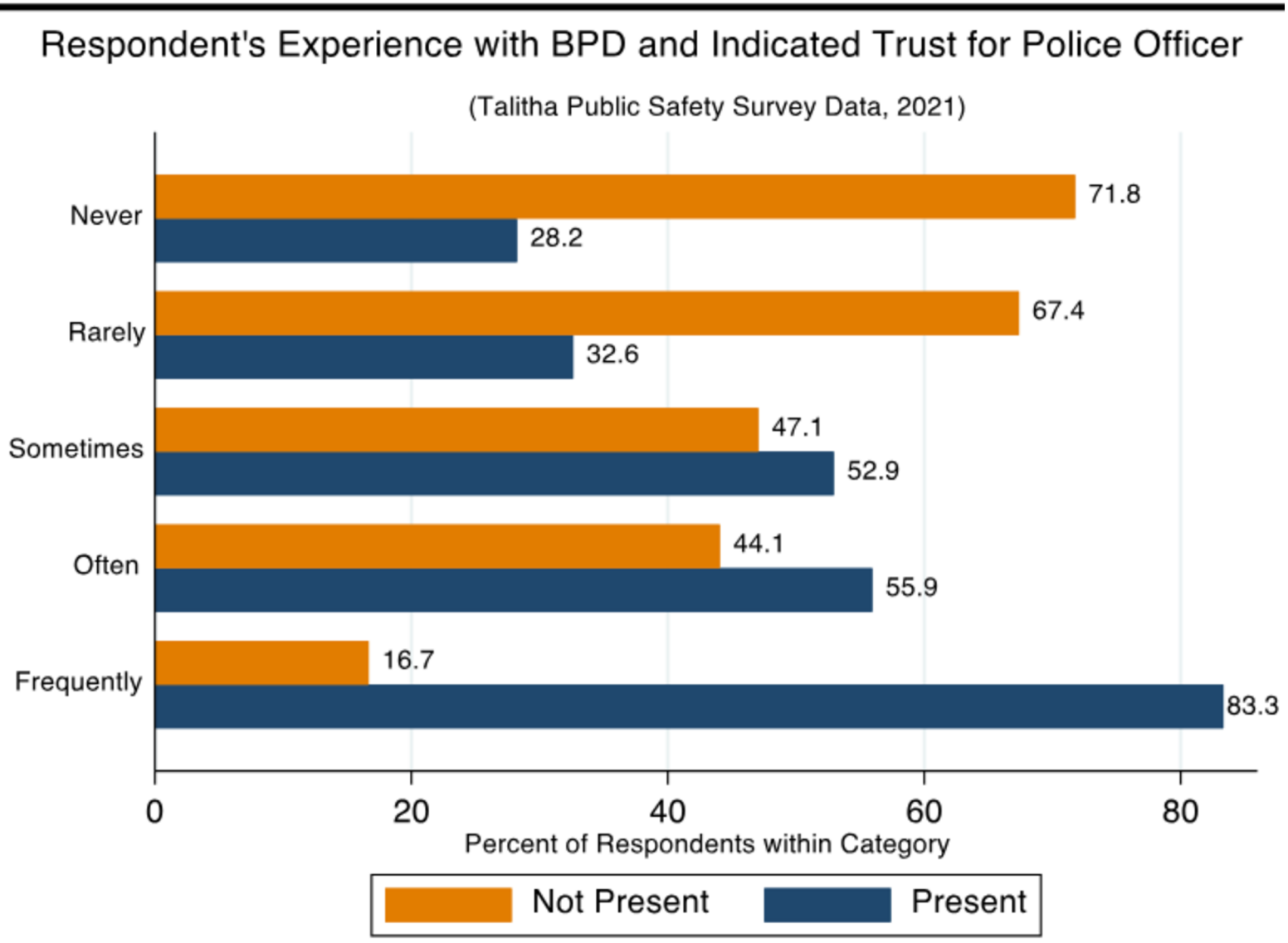


Figure 10.3 *Hate crimes and the 2008 Obama campaign: anti-Black and overall hate crimes from January 2006 to January 2011 (mean numbers)*

Racial Equity, Inclusion and Belonging
149 Church Street
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Figure 2: Bar Chart of Respondent's Experience with BPD and Indicated Trust for Police Officer



INTERNAL ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS IN POLICE DEPARTMENTS

What the Science Says

What is Police Accountability?

Police Accountability is taking responsibility for the actions and outcomes of law enforcement agencies and the officers who serve within them.

Internal Accountability Mechanisms are systems of performance management that help police shape conduct.

These include:

- Officer action metrics & body-worn camera (BWC) review for supervisory feedback.
- Early intervention systems (EIS) to detect and address problematic behavior.
- Departmental investigations of misconduct, corruption, or criminal behavior.
- Disciplinary structures ensuring fair and proportionate consequences.
- Balanced monitoring, recognizing officers for good work while enforcing accountability.

Four Elements of Accountability

- **Individual officers** are accountable for their own behavior.
- **Police organizations** are accountable for performance and service quality.
- **Internally,** the police emphasize responsibility to their organization, supervision, performance evaluation, codes of conduct, a robust disciplinary system, loyalty, and internal control.
- There are **multiple** mechanisms to achieve accountability.

(Feys et al., 2018; White et al., 2021; Yesberg et al.,2024)

Internal Accountability

- Your department is prepared to explain and justify conduct and decisions to those interested and affected by them.
- Your department knows who is responsible for doing *what* and *how* they are supposed to do it.
- Your department is accountable for what it does.
- Your officers are accountable for how they treat civilians.

(Canton and Eadie, 2008; Hope, 2021; Roché & Fleming, 2022)

Eight Guiding Principles

1. Prioritize the **protect-life** mission
2. Acknowledge **racial injustice** & its **persistence**.
3. Embrace **legitimacy** & adopt **procedural justice.**
4. Focus on **organizational change.**
5. Become a **learning organization**.
6. Be **transparent**.
7. Become **data-driven.**
8. Account for **social costs/harms**.

(White et al., 2021)

Decomposing racial disparities in pedestrian stops: An application of the Kitagawa-Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition for nonlinear models

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John Brindel, Director of Research & Development

Research Question

How do we explain both the ubiquitous racial disparity in police activity across the U.S. and the heavy variation in disparities between municipalities?

Background

Studies show that police stop Black motorists and pedestrians at significantly higher rates than White ones, regardless of offending behavior. Prior studies have found that:

- Spatial characteristics such as economic disadvantage, residential instability, and violent crime levels exacerbate these disparities.
- Demographic characteristics including the racial composition of a neighborhood, and "out of place" location-centric policing can also exacerbate disparities.
- Residential segregation and gentrification may also affect policing inequalities.



Data & Measures

Stop Data: Stanford Open Policing Project (SOPP) data represents over 18 million pedestrian stops made by local police agencies in 41 cities and 21 states in the U.S. from 2012-2018.

- **Pedestrian stop rates**: *Number of stops/Population at risk.*
- **Location and year of stop.**

Tract Data: The 2016-2018 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS) will provide tract-level demographic data.

- **Population below poverty level.**
- **Non-White population.**
- **Gentrification:** *Neighborhoods that change from a median income less than 50% of the median income for the MSA (gentrifiable) to higher (non-gentrifiable) compared to an average cumulative rank determined by:*
  - *Proportion of residents with college degrees.*
  - *Family income.*
  - *Home ownership rates.*
  - *Proportion of residents aged 30-444.*
  - *Proportion of White non-family households*
  - *Proportion of managerial/administrative workers.*
  - *Proportion with some college education.*
  - *Proportion living in poverty.*
  - *Proportion of Black residents.*
- **Segregation:** *Index of dissimilarity measure between Black and White and Latinx and White tract populations.*

Methodology

- Negative Binomial Regression: Spatial lag predicts rate of stops for Black, Latinx, and White populations in a given census tract.
- Kitagawa-Blinder-Oaxaca Decomposition:
  - $\Delta\bar{Y} = (\bar{X}_A - \bar{X}_B)\hat{\beta}_B + \bar{X}_B(\hat{\beta}_A - \hat{\beta}_B) + (\bar{X}_A - \bar{X}_B)(\hat{\beta}_A - \hat{\beta}_B)$
    - $\Delta\bar{Y}$: Predicted difference in average rates of stops experienced by Black and White (Group A) or Latinx and White (Group B) pedestrians.
    - $\bar{X}$: Mean values of explanatory variables for each group.
    - $\hat{\beta}$: Estimated regression coefficients.
- Stop rate difference can be separated into two proportions:
  - Differences explained by differences in group characteristics and coefficients
  - Remainder of differences which remain unexplained, which may be attributable to officer's inequitable behavior.

Theoretical Significance

Focal Concerns Theory: Structural influences may distort an officer's assessment of blameworthiness, community protection, and consequences of making a stop, resulting in an inequity between stops.

Routine Activity Theory: Officer discretion, major events which upset routine activities, and the routine activities of officers may result in inequity between stops.

Identity Threat: Racially disparate policing may be contextualized within social control practices such as gentrification, impoverization, and segregation that aim to reduce a perceived threat to White hegemonic power.

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Center For POLICING EQUITY

Acknowledgement

Data access, funding, and other resources were provided by the Center for Policing Equity. All analyses were done on behalf of the Center for Policing Equity.

Hate at the Scene of the Crime: Interrogating Place in Hate Crime Analysis

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VIRGINIA TECH

Where Hate Happens: A Review

While agencies continually provide data relating hate crime to specific locations, researchers continually fail to critically examine this relationship. To more thoroughly examine hate crime's elements, I ask how an anti-religious motivation affects where an offender chooses to commit a hate crime.

To clarify, *hate crime* refers to "a mechanism of power intended to sustain somewhat precarious hierarchies, through violence and threats of violence. [Such violence] is generally directed toward those whom our society has traditionally stigmatized and marginalized"[1].



Public Parochial Private

Social Domain Illustration

Routine Activity Theory & Social Domain

Routine Activity Theory explains delinquency or crime as the general result of three distinct elements: "(1) motivated offenders, (2) suitable targets, and (3) the absence of capable guardians against a violation"[2]. In this context, criminals behave "in accordance with a rational assessment of the costs and benefits of their behavior"[3]. Eck adds a fourth criteria into the framework, "a facilitating place without an attentive manager"[4].

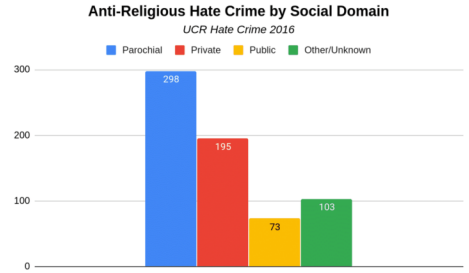
I use Hunter's classification of social orders and their domain as *public, parochial*, or *private*[5].

- *Public* orders are formalized and ritualistic and domains include bureaucratic places.
- *Parochial* orders are based on interpersonal networks and institutions. Their domains include churches, stores, and schools.
- *Private* orders are based on kinship, intimacy, and friendship. The most common domain is the private residence.

Data & Method

Using the 2016 UCR Hate Crime (N = 4956) and National Crime Victimization Survey (N=287) datasets, I classify locations according to their domains, adding a fourth "unknown/other" category. I then run cross-tabulations and a multinomial logistic regression to determine:

1. Whether reported anti-religious crime or anti-religious victimization is associated with spatial domain.
2. Whether the above are more likely to occur/be reported in parochial spaces than other ones.
3. Whether there is any relationship between anti-religious hate crime and overall violence.



Results

- Cross Tabulations reveal a significant but weak association between reported anti-religious hate crime and spatial domain.
- Cross Tabulations show support for anti-religious hate crime occurring in parochial spaces Put another way, about 45% of reported anti-religious hate crimes occur in parochial spaces.
- Regressions show no significant findings regarding public spaces, but show that both non-violent anti-religious offenses and violent non-anti-religious offenses are less likely to be reported in private over parochial spaces.
- Neither crosstabs nor regressions show support for a relationship between anti-religious hate crime and overall violence.
- Due to a small sample size, no significant data was found regarding victimizations.

	Model 1[a]			Model 2[b]		
	Violent, Anti-Religious Offense	Nonviolent, Anti-Religious Offense	Violent, Non-Anti-Religious Offense	Violent, Anti-Religious Offense	Nonviolent, Anti-Religious Offense	Violent, Non-Anti-Religious Offense
Domain	OR (SE)	OR (SE)	OR (SE)	OR (SE)	OR (SE)	OR (SE)
Private vs. Parochial	.718(.346)	--	--	.618(.346)	.758(.103)*	.426(.101)**
Public vs. Parochial	1.074(.432)	--	--	1.089(.433)	.900(.148)	1.143(.116)
Other vs. Parochial	2.831(.340)*	--	--	2.976(.342)**	1.657(.138)**	.836(.145)
LR Chi-Square(df)	12.124(3) *			127.342(9)**		
Cox and Snell	.002			.025		
Nagelkerke	.020			.031		
McFadden	.019			.015		

N = 4956
[a] Other Offense Reference Category
[b] Nonviolent, Non Anti-Religious Offense Reference Category
*, p <.05, , ** p ≤ .001
OR- Odds Ratio, SE – Standard Error, LR – Likelihood Ratio, df – degrees of freedom

Multinomial logistic regression (UCR Hate Crime 2016)

Conclusions

Anti-religious hate crime and spatial domain share a significant association. My findings show that anti-religious hate crime constitutes a rationalized threat. However, the exact logic behind place selection remains unclear. Record discrepancies, conflicting priorities between agencies, and other datasets' inadequacy in addressing elements that official hate crime reports overlook exacerbate this ambiguity. Future research relating hate crime to places should utilize purposeful sampling of victims and detailed discussion with them on *where* offenses occur.

Acknowledgments

Thanks to Drs. James Hawdon & David Brunsma and to Cory Haines for providing feedback on the original paper.

References

Images courtesy of Pexels.

1. Perry, Barbara. 2003. "Where Do We Go From Here? Researching Hate Crime." *Internet Journal of Criminology*. doi: 20.500.12389/19382.
2. Cohen, Lawrence E. and Marcus Felson. 1979. "Social Change and Crime Rate Trends: A Routine Activity Approach." *American Sociological Review* 44(4):588-608.
3. Shoemaker, Donald J. 2018. *Juvenile Delinquency*. 3rd ed. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.
4. Eck, John E. 1994. "Drug markets and drug places: A case-control study of the spatial structure of illicit drug dealing." PhD dissertation, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Maryland, College Park.
5. Hunter, Albert 1985. "Private, parochial, and public social orders: The problem of crime and incivility in urban communities." Pp. 230-242 in *The Challenge of Social Control: Citizenship and Institution Building in a Modern Society*, edited by Gerald D Suttles and Mayner N Zald. Norwood, NJ: Ablex Publishing.

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