



The Criminologist

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Editor’s Note: In this issue, in addition to the usual “corner,” “forum,” and “tips” columns, be sure to take a look at the new *Letters to the Editor* section, which includes an informative exchange between by Professor Roland Chilton and Professors James P. Lynch and Janet L. Lauritsen on the future of crime statistics in America. If you have additional thoughts on this topic or any of the other content you read in this issue, please consider sharing them through a letter to the editor. The issue of policing in America is sure to get many of you thinking in light of several recent highly publicized incidents, and we were fortunate to receive a timely and thoughtful commentary on the topic from Professor Ronald Weitzer, which is featured as our lead article.

Eric Baumer, ASC Vice President

Is American Policing At a Crossroads?

by

Ronald Weitzer, George Washington University

Policing in America could not be a hotter topic than it is now. Several incidents, in a relatively short time span, have had a cumulative effect: rattling public perceptions of the police and catalyzing fresh debate on reforms. This is a fairly unique moment in American history, surpassing the level of outrage that followed other high-profile incidents a decade or two ago (Lawrence 2000).

Research shows that public confidence in the police typically erodes after controversial incidents receive heavy publicity in the news media. This happened, for example, after the Rodney King beating: Two weeks after the beating, trust in the LAPD had plummeted to 31% for the city’s Latino residents and 14% for African Americans. Over time, however, public opinion typically rebounds. In Los Angeles, public confidence reverted to its pre-King level four years after his beating (May 1995) and remained about the same fifteen years later (Rubin 2009).

Recent incidents may have a longer-term outcome than similar events in the 1980s and 1990s. A series of incidents that occur in a compressed time period and gain massive traction in the media can tarnish the image of “the police” in general. This contamination-by-association seems to be happening today. Indeed, we may have reached a tipping point, with each incident cumulatively

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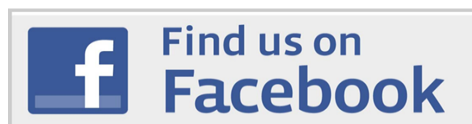
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fertilizing subsequent ones – in part because activists and the media are drawing connections between them. And this perfect storm gained added momentum with the creation in 2014 of the President’s Task Force on 21st Century Policing, which signals to the public that recent incidents are much bigger than a sum of their parts.

Scholars trace citizen distrust of the police to the dynamics of face-to-face encounters and to larger structural factors, including media coverage. At the micro level, it is now well established that *procedural justice* – e.g., being treated respectfully, being provided with reasons for a stop – can make a big difference in a person’s evaluation of the contact and in his or her general perceptions of the police (Tyler and Huo 2002). When a citizen is verbally demeaned, given no reason for a stop, detained on the street for an excessive length of time, or given a “rough ride” in a police van, it is almost guaranteed that the person will define this treatment as unjust. But such procedural injustice at the micro level is only part of the equation. Having a good personal experience during a contact with an officer does not necessarily enhance one’s general opinions of the police (Jacob 1971; Skogan 2006). People are also influenced by their “vicarious experiences”: the narratives of friends, family members, or neighbors, or remote others (portrayed in the media) that are internalized and indirectly experienced by an individual. Latinos and African Americans are much more likely than whites to report having negative vicarious experiences, when people in their social networks tell them about incidents of police verbal abuse, excessive force, and unwarranted stops (Weitzer and Tuch 2006). And proactively, there is evidence of intergenerational transmission of “proper” conduct norms from African American adults to young people, in the hope of preventing youths from having altercations with police officers (Brunson and Weitzer 2011). I doubt that many white parents take pains to caution their children this way.

The public debate surrounding recent incidents has focused not just on policing but also on the ways in which socioeconomic disadvantage produces unconventional survival strategies among residents of distressed neighborhoods (e.g., selling loose cigarettes), which may be met with aggressive law enforcement and stops that are essentially fishing expeditions (Epp et al. 2014). Young black and Latino men and women who live in these neighborhoods are not only uniquely vulnerable to being stopped and questioned by the police, but they are also much more likely than their white counterparts to be stopped repeatedly (ACLU 2015; Epp et al. 2014; Weitzer and Tuch 2006). Recent reporting by CNN, PBS, and MSNBC have given unprecedented coverage to the kind of obtrusive policing that occurs in many disadvantaged neighborhoods and to the larger issues of racial and class inequality. Yet the interim report of the president’s commission on policing (released in March) largely sidestepped such structural problems, perhaps because they were viewed as outside the purview of the police.

There are many reasons to be pessimistic that this is pivotal moment in policing in the United States. First, I am not sure how many police chiefs are learning lessons from the cities where police are now embroiled in controversy. How many of them have read the consent decrees and settlements that the Justice Department has entered into with the 20 departments investigated for “pattern or practice” violations? How many police chiefs are reviewing their own policies and practices and taking steps to curb misconduct among their officers? How many of them have thoroughly institutionalized community policing as a philosophy and practice in their departments, rather than simply giving it lip service or marginalizing it in a “community relations” unit? A majority of departments include community policing in their mission statement, give officers some training in community policing, and have a specialized community policing unit, but these superficial indicators do not measure department-wide institutionalization of community policing as a policy and practice. We do know, however, that at least a few police departments have made substantial changes in the recent past (e.g., Chanin 2015; Zernikeaug 2014).

Second, even when reforms are initiated, criminologists know just how hard it is to make them “stick” – becoming institutionalized in rewards and punishments and embraced in the police subculture (Chanin 2015; Walker 2012). It is axiomatic that patrol officers enjoy a substantial amount of discretionary authority, which can be curbed only to a limited extent by any reform. For this reason we should expect more officer misconduct in the future, including unwarranted killings. And we should also expect a growing public *perception* that misconduct is *dramatically increasing*, even if this is simply an artifact of greater televised *reporting* of altercations, showing footage from video recordings. Such increased display of visual images gives the impression, as one woman at a protest exclaimed, that police brutality is a “skyrocketing epidemic.”

Reforms

One positive outcome of the events in Ferguson, New York, Cleveland, Madison, Pasco, North Charleston, and Baltimore is that the mass media are now raising the issue of reform. This very rarely happened in the past, as Regina Lawrence (2000) demonstrated in her study of news coverage of policing from the mid-1980s to mid-1990s. Since the events in Ferguson in August 2014, countless news reports and talk shows have discussed body cameras, community policing, racial diversification, demilitarization, new accountability mechanisms, and abandoning zero-tolerance and stop-and-frisk policies. Such debate is refreshing but (1) very few *scholars* have been included in the television coverage (instead featuring pundits, activists, and police officials) and (2) each of the above “remedies” has been advocated for *decades*. Even the newest of these corrective measures – police cameras – has been on the table for more than a decade.

Research shows that the public overwhelmingly supports each of these reforms, and that this applies to all racial groups. Regarding civilian review boards, for example, 63% of whites, 72% of Hispanics, and 80% of African Americans believe that such boards would improve policing in their city (Weitzer and Tuch 2006). Similar or even higher proportions of all three groups endorse equipping officers with video cameras, early-warning systems to flag and monitor rogue officers, appointment of outside prosecutors to investigate police-involved killings, demilitarization, and various types of community policing. Perhaps strangely, whites' support for reforms does not mean that they believe there are problems to be corrected! Although a large majority of whites support the reforms mentioned above, 63% of them are "confident" that the police treat blacks and whites "equally," compared to 40% of Latinos and 21% of blacks, according to a 2014 *Washington Post* poll. And 60% of whites believed that the recent killings of unarmed black men were "isolated incidents," not "a sign of broader problems," whereas only 18% of blacks and 45% of Hispanics subscribed to the isolated-incidents view. Whites were also much more likely than the other two populations to be "confident" that police officers who engage in misconduct are held accountable and that officers are adequately trained to avoid using excessive force. A poll conducted by the Pew Research Center (2014) confirmed the racial gap on accountability: 70% of blacks think that police departments do a poor job in holding officers accountable for misconduct, while only 27% of whites agree.

There is racial polarization in demands for more aggressive policing as well: Over one-third of whites and Hispanics nationwide favor police "stopping and searching more people on the streets," compared to about one-fifth of African Americans (Weitzer and Tuch 2006), and in New York City, only 20% of blacks and 30% of Latinos want the stop-and-frisk practice to continue, compared to 50% of white New Yorkers (*Wall Street Journal* 2013).

Regarding police-involved killings, 6 out of 10 whites, but only one-fifth of blacks, believe that "race does not affect police use of deadly force," according to a *New York Times* poll conducted a few days after Michael Brown was killed in Ferguson. Data on 771 incidents recorded in the U.S. Police Shootings Database suggest that race may indeed be a factor: Not only were armed and unarmed black and Hispanic individuals shot by police at much higher rates, in most counties, than their armed and unarmed white counterparts, but in some counties *unarmed* blacks were shot at significantly higher rates than *armed* white civilians. Unfortunately, this database is rather incomplete, so caution must be exercised in drawing conclusions about the role of race in police shootings, but if these patterns approximate reality, they would be consistent with experimental research findings on how implicit bias affects the decision to shoot.

Two Types of Diversity

Diversity can be discussed in two ways. First, there is the issue of racial diversity within police departments. The mass media seem to be fixated on this issue, frequently asking whether racial diversification of a police department will reduce misconduct. The issue dates back to the 1967 president's commission on law enforcement, which considered the lack of minority officers one of the central problems in policing at that time. Almost 50 years later, the interim report of President's Obama's policing task force similarly recommended diversification, but offered little to justify it. Behaviorally, the available evidence shows that the vast majority of police officers are "blue," meaning that their occupational training and on-the-job socialization by fellow officers trumps their racial background in terms of how they treat citizens. A few studies have documented some differences among white and black officers working in a particular city, but for the most part the literature points to overall similarities in police behavior irrespective of officers' racial background (National Research Council 2004). Unfortunately, Latino officers have not been included in the few studies that have examined this question (Weitzer 2014).

At the macro level, however, there may be important *symbolic dividends* to having a police department that reflects the composition of its city. A department like Ferguson's, where 50 out of 53 officers are white in a city that is two-thirds black, is a glaring mismatch and is almost guaranteed to lead at least some black residents to racialize their encounters with officers. Another example would be Hartford, Connecticut, where 66% of the police department but only 16% of the population is white. At the same time, several big-city police departments are majority-black or majority-Hispanic and led by police chiefs and/or mayors from those communities (e.g., Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Detroit, Washington, Miami, Santa Fe, El Paso). There is almost no research on whether a shift to a majority-black or -Latino department leads to any appreciable change in the pre-existing police subculture or in aggregate behavior patterns. And it might be rather hard, in a comparative study, to separate out the police-composition variable from other city-level variables that might conceivably influence aggregate levels of police treatment of citizens.

Racial diversification of police departments in multi-racial cities can enhance the image and reputation of a department, irrespective of how officers behave on the ground. If such diversification is not a sufficient condition for building public confidence, it can be considered a necessary condition – providing a foundation to build trust, coupled with other needed reforms. A diverse police force can also help decrease the sense that individuals are being stopped and questioned solely because of their race. This clearly applies when the officers and citizens are of the same race, but even encounters between white officers and minority citizens may be perceived as less racialized when the department has a critical mass of minority officers. And Americans overwhelmingly endorse racial diversification: in one poll, more than 70% of whites, blacks, and Latinos believed that a city's police department should have a similar racial complexion to that of the city (Weitzer and Tuch 2006). Unfortunately, the recent string of highly-publicized incidents

makes the job of recruiting minority officers even harder than it normally is.

The second way in which diversity comes into play is variation *among* police departments. Media representations and assertions by protestors and pundits give the impression that police brutality and racism are pervasive throughout the country. Rarely do we get a more nuanced, polymorphous picture – recognizing that there are 18,000 law enforcement agencies in the United States and cautioning against sweeping generalizations about “the police.” Police departments differ significantly in their size, resources, composition, leadership, accountability mechanisms, and so forth. And, although extremely difficult to measure – given the hidden nature of most police-citizen interactions – there is evidence that cities vary in rates of police misconduct and that neighborhoods vary on this outcome as well (e.g., Fagan et al. 2010; Greene 1999; Kane 2002). In the public square today, these important contextual distinctions have too often been replaced with sweeping generalizations about “policing” – claims that may have a cumulative long-term effect in eroding public confidence in the police, even for people whose local department has a fairly clean record.

Regarding the future, it is great that a few policing scholars, including some members of the ASC’s new Policing Division, have given testimony to the president’s task force on policing. And several state legislatures have passed bills since the Brown and Garner incidents, which seek to enhance police accountability (Wilson 2015). But it remains to be seen whether any of these developments will have an appreciable effect in improving officer behavior on the ground and in helping to rebuild public trust in the police.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Comments on "Modernizing the Nation's Crime Statistics"

Roland Chilton

University of Massachusetts Amherst

I was pleased to see *The Criminologist* publish a discussion of the need for improvement in the Nation's crime statistics (Lynch and Lauritsen, March/April 2015), but disappointed in the thrust of the article. By treating the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) as something other than a part of the Uniform Crime Reports program, Lynch and Lauritsen (2015) mistakenly assert that the UCR cannot tell us how many assaults involve female victims. Actually, NIBRS provides the age, race, and sex of assault victims for thousands of places across the country, and it does the same for victims of other predatory crimes. The UCR Section of the FBI not only proposed a plan to replace the original summary statistics program, the Section implemented the plan. For years now, every functioning police department in Massachusetts, except Boston, has participated in the NIBRS program. The failure of the Boston Police Department to participate is unfortunate, but it does not mean that the figures for over 340 other cities and towns are compiled using an 85 year old, summary statistics system. The question we should be asking is why the Boston Police Department does not participate in NIBRS? Ten other U.S. cities of comparable size participate in the program.

The fact that the UCR Section combines information from NIBRS agencies with information from non-NIBRS agencies to create the online publication *Crime in the United States* justifies calling NIBRS the "new" UCR and the summary system the "old" UCR. In this way, the UCR effort is essentially two distinct programs, a summary statistics effort and an incident based statistics system. The basic strength of the old UCR has been its national scope and, very importantly, its provision of local crime counts and rates for specific places across the country. In my view, any modern system that abandons this dual role is a step backwards. It is also important to add that the Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) effort in the UCR provides incident-based reports of homicides. The SHR provides the race, sex, and age of most victims and about 75 percent of homicide offenders.

It is true, as Lynch and Lauritsen (2015) write, that the division of the UCR program into an old UCR program and a new UCR program came about "for a variety of reasons." However, it is not accurate to say that the UCR "has not changed substantially in more than 80 years." When contemplating another new approach, it is important to remember that it took almost 30 years to get something approaching full participation in the old UCR program, and that NIBRS has been more attractive to small police departments than it has to large city departments. If we abandon both parts of the UCR program and start anew, the country will probably find itself where it was a century ago. Any modern approach will have the same problems getting the voluntary cooperation of 18,000 agencies as the current program has had.

A quick look at the participation of 72 large city departments in NIBRS suggests that only 10 of the 40 cities with 250,000 to a half million residents were participating in NIBRS in 2010. Only 10 of the 23 cities with 500,000 to a million residents were participating in NIBRS that year. More important, none of the 9 cities with more than a million residents was participating in the NIBRS program in 2010. It would be interesting to know what kind of national incident-based program the executives of these nine departments would support. If they would be willing to be part of a program to create a national sample of NIBRS data, would they be willing to make the NIBRS information for their agencies just as accessible to the general public as is the information submitted by thousands of other NIBRS agencies? If this is not the case, any approach focused on a representative sample of NIBRS agencies will run the risk of recreating the limitation we see in the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). We will have national estimates of crime but little or no indication of variations in crime trends or crime issues in the largest cities in the United States.

Another important activity of the UCR Section is the submission of well-documented, old, and new UCR data sets to the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) at the University of Michigan. The SHR data sets are available from 1976, the year it started, through 2012. The archived arrest files provide the race, sex, and age of those arrested for thirty offenses, for thousands of police agencies from 1980 to 2012. NIBRS data are now archived for 1991 through 2012. The arrest information and the NIBRS information are especially important because they provide the only indication we have of the race, sex, and age of individuals involved in crimes that have no identifiable victims. . This is the case because offenses known to the police provide no indication of the characteristics of victims and offenders, and because drug crimes and other offenses for which there are no identifiable victims are not in the list of offenses known to the police. In addition, for obvious reasons, the NCVS provides no national estimates of such crimes. In NIBRS and in the arrest data, the most frequently reported offenses without identifiable victims are drug law violations, an offense category of great importance now that a committee of the National Research Council has called attention to the growth of incarceration in the United States and identified drug arrests as an important factor in the increase (see *The Growth of Incarceration in the United States: Exploring Causes and Consequences*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press, 2014).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The UCR Section's archiving activity provides criminologists and the general public with access to data that would otherwise be difficult if not impossible to obtain. Although "Modernizing the Nation's Crime Statistics" does not discuss the importance of widespread access to crime data, it is important that anyone proposing a new approach to crime statistics be very clear about issues of access and availability. These issues are paramount because, without such transparency, others cannot review claims made by individuals with special access to the data, and any analyses presented cannot be independently reproduced. Criminology will be poorer if we return to crime statistics that are essentially a public relations activity.

Response to "Comments on Modernizing the Nation's Crime Statistics"

James P. Lynch

University of Maryland

Janet L. Lauritsen

University of Missouri-St. Louis

Roland Chilton makes a number of good points about what we said in our essay about crime statistics and what we did not say, but should have. He notes that we did not mention that the summary UCR provides crime counts and rates for the universe (or close to the universe) of local police jurisdictions. Funding decisions, for example, are often made with such statistics. There are other ways of making these allocations, but this is a reasonable and important use of data from the UCR summary system. The problem with such a system is that at this point in time, it contains relatively limited information in order to ensure coverage of the population and it is defined by the least common denominator in terms of information system capability. Hence, the substantial limitations of the summary system that we note in our essay occur. Professor Chilton is right to point out that as an incident based system the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) can make up for informational deficiencies of the summary system. The problem with NIBRS is that it has only been implemented in a very small and atypical portion of police agencies and cannot provide national estimates of crime. As a result NIBRS currently gets relatively little use by academics or policy makers.

The National Crime Statistics Exchange program (NCS-X) that we describe in our essay is not designed to replace NIBRS or undermine the UCR summary system but to offer a reasonable strategy to provide national estimates with incident level data while working toward universal coverage of law enforcement agencies in NIBRS. NCS-X is a recruitment strategy for NIBRS not an effort to replace it. By implementing NIBRS in a representative sample of police agencies, it will be possible to make nationally representative estimates using detailed NIBRS data.¹ Currently agencies can report in the summary system or in NIBRS. Those reporting in NIBRS through NCS-X will have their data converted to the summary system format to achieve universal coverage for the summary system without the need to report in two formats. So with NCS-X the advantages of the summary system are retained and the advantages of NIBRS are enhanced by making it capable of making national estimates of crime using the detailed information that the summary system does not have. By following this strategy we avoid the losses in capabilities that Professor Chilton fears. Professor Chilton also notes that currently the UCR data are made available at the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) as well as on websites at BJS and the FBI. There is no reason for this to change as our statistics improve. Indeed, the greater availability of incident level data for more jurisdictions will enhance transparency.

¹ This was proposed in the original plan for implementing NIBRS. See *Blueprint for the Future of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program*. Eugene Poggio, Stephen Kennedy, Jan Chaiken and Ken Carlson. Abt. Associates Boston, MA 1986.

EDITOR'S CORNER

The Journal of Experimental Criminology

By
Lorraine Mazerolle (Editor-in-Chief)

Welcome to the Editor's Corner! In writing this piece, I reflected on three things that I would like to communicate to the ASC readership about the *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, affectionately known as *JOEX*: first, the strategic decision taken by the journal's Editorial Board in 2014 to actively encourage submission of short papers in addition to normal length papers; second, the 10th Anniversary of the journal and the celebratory issue that is slated for release later this year; and third, some Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) that people often ask our Editorial team.

Short and Long Articles Welcomed

In a recent issue of *The Criminologist*, Kim Rossmo wrote a fascinating piece about the page length explosion (not creep) of articles published in *Criminology*. The take home message was that "...over the last 50 years [the page lengths]...have tripled...growing from under 10 pages in the 1960s to over 30 pages in the 2010s (Rossmo, 2015, p. 8). The current published article lengths in *Criminology* are pretty consistent with most journals in our field. But writing a 30 page article that averages about 10,000 words is a daunting undertaking for most busy scholars. Copes, Khey and Tewksbury (2012) sought to ascertain the productivity (as measured by peer reviewed paper outputs) for the population of tenure-earning faculty in 35 criminology and criminal justice PhD granting universities in the USA. Using a survey and Scopus, Copes and his colleagues found that criminologists (at least in the US) published an average of 1.44 articles per year (Copes et al., 2012, p. 428). They reported that the 504 faculty in their study each received about 14.78 cites per year, with an average h-index of 4.79. Assistant Professors generated about 1.45 articles per year, Associate Professors produced about 1.22 articles per year and Full Professors produced about 1.58 articles per year (Copes et al., 2012, pp. 428–430). Despite the limitations of using Scopus to generate the publication list, the message is clear: the capacity of criminologists to publish to the extent that is the norm in the fields of public health, science and medicine is significantly limited by the page length norms of our journals. Assuming that the quantity of original research exceeds the amount of published papers that scholars are able to write from – that many criminologists have unpublished manuscripts gathering dust in their proverbial "bottom drawer" – a simple calculation suggests that shorter paper options in our journals might help increase the absolute number of papers being submitted and published in the public arena. For example, we know that 3,150 criminologists (the latest membership count of the ASC) are producing an average of 1.44 papers per year (each person producing on average about 14,400 words per year), generating about 4,536 papers in any one year. Imagine how much broader our readership might be and our public policy relevance could be if the ASC's 3,150 members continued to write about 14,400 words per year, but instead generated an average of three 5,000 word papers each. That's more than a doubling of academic outputs, simply by Editors of our journals introducing policies to encourage and publish short (as well as long) papers.

Shorter article options in criminology journals might also help increase the impact factors for our field as a whole and perhaps increase the overall pool of people (academics and criminal justice practitioners) contributing to our knowledge base. We know, for example, that the average impact factor is 20.437 for the top 10 journals in Medicine (general and internal), 6.2397 for the top 10 journals in Public, Environmental and Occupational Health, and 2.3277 for the top 10 journals in Criminology and Penology. Many of the articles in medicine and public health are written (or co-authored) by clinical practitioners: doctors, nurses, drug treatment providers. My guess is that police, corrections staff, court officials and civil/public servants could more directly partake in producing knowledge in our field if criminology journals actively encouraged short paper alternatives.

In support of these ideas around criminology options for shorter papers, *JOEX* is now actively encouraging both long, regular length papers as well as the shorter 2,000–4,000 word papers.

10th Anniversary Issue

One of our first tasks in taking over the Editorship of *JOEX* was to gather together a collection of papers for our 10th Anniversary Issue (due out at the end of this year). With great advice and input from our Editorial Board, the 10th Anniversary Issue will celebrate advances in experimental criminology over the last 10 years. Please look out for this issue. It will have great articles by many of our leading scholars: Doris MacKenzie and David Farrington ("Preventing future offending of delinquents and offenders: What have we learned from experiments and meta-analyses?"); Martin Schmucker & Friedrich Lösel ("The effects of sexual offender treatment on recidivism: An international meta-analysis of sound quality evaluations"); Robert Boruch ("Street walking: Randomized controlled trials in criminology, education, and elsewhere"); Thomas Loughran, Theodore Wilson, Daniel Nagin and Alex Piquero ("Evolutionary regression? Assessing the problem of hidden biases in criminal justice applications using propensity scores"); Cody Telep, Joel

EDITOR'S CORNER

Garner and Christy Visser ("The production of criminological experiments revisited: The nature and extent of federal support for experimental designs, 2001–2013"); Gloria Laycock and Jacque Mallender ("Right method, right price: The economic value and associated risks of experimentation"); and Lawrence Sherman and Heather Strang ("Twelve randomized trials over two decades: The Jerry Lee Programme for experiments in restorative justice conferences").

FAQs about the Journal

And finally, I thought it might be helpful to produce a list of FAQs and our answers.

Q. Does the journal only publish randomized experiments?

A. No! The *Journal of Experimental Criminology* publishes results of randomized controlled trials (both in the field and in the lab); quasi-experimental studies, including matched comparison groups, propensity score matched comparisons, and post-hoc statistically matched comparisons; and systematic reviews; as well as papers about methodological issues pertaining to experiments, quasi-experiments and systematic reviews. For example, in Volume 10, Issue 4, we published a paper that used systematic review techniques to assess the extent to which there is crime displacement or a diffusion of crime control benefits in social control interventions implemented in medium sized or large geographic areas (see Telep, Weisburd, Gill, Vittner & Teichmann, 2014). Volume 7, Issue 3 includes a paper that employs a quasi-experimental research design, using camera installation sites and randomly selected control sites, to assess the impact of CCTV on shootings, auto thefts, and thefts from autos in Newark, NJ, for 13 months before and after camera installation dates (see Caplan, Kennedy, & Petrossian, 2011). JOEX has published several papers (see Bales & Piquero, 2012; Shadish, 2013; Wermink, Blokland, Nieuwebeerta, Nagin, & Tollenaar, 2010) that use or assess the use of propensity score analysis as an alternative to randomized trials. The point is that JOEX is interested in a broad range of papers that advance knowledge in the area of experimental criminology.

Q. How good is JOEX on the journal rankings?

A. The journal's 2013 impact factor is 1.810 (Journal Citation Reports, Thomson Reuter), ranking it 10/52 in Criminology and Penology and placing it in quartile 1 in this category. Google Scholar Metrics places the journal 20th of all journals it indexes in the Criminology, Criminal Law and Policing subcategory.

Q. How quick is your review turn-around?

A. Our average turnaround over the last five years is 87.4 days.

Q. What is your rejection rate?

A. Our rejection rate average over the last five years is 45.5%.

Q. How long has JOEX been around for?

A. JOEX is now 10 years old. The Founding Editor-in-Chief is David Weisburd, and I took over as Editor-in-Chief, with Professor David Wilson as Editor, Systematic Reviews, in January 2014. Our Associate Editors are Drs. Sarah Bennett, Emma Antrobus and Angela Higginson, and Associate Professor Cynthia Lum. Our Managing Editor is Adele Somerville and our esteemed Editorial Board can be found at <http://www.springer.com/social+sciences/criminology/journal/11292?detailsPage=editorialBoard>).

Q. What is the readership reach of JOEX?

A. JOEX is the official journal of the American Society of Criminology's Division of Experimental Criminology (DEC) and is distributed to all DEC members (see <http://expcrim.org/>) and other subscribers quarterly (March, June, September and December). The journal is also offered at a discounted rate to members of the Australia and New Zealand Society of Evidence Based Policing (which has 732 members; <http://www.anzsebp.com/>) and the UK-based Society of Evidence Based Policing (over 1,000 members; <http://www.sebp.police.uk/>). The journal is also available on over ten million desktops, tablets, and mobile devices worldwide via library and consortia subscriptions to Springerlink.

Q. Does the journal accept papers from outside the US?

A. Yes! We encourage people to submit papers from all corners of the world. In the last five years we have accepted papers from Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, The Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom.

EDITOR'S CORNER

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MEMBER PERSPECTIVES

At the mid-year meeting of the ASC Executive Board in early May, an important issue was discussed on which it would be valuable to hear your perspective. Specifically, the board talked about whether the ASC should take official policy positions and/or develop statements on selected issues relevant to crime and justice. The discussion was initiated when some board members raised the possibility of drafting an ASC statement in reaction to several recent controversial police-citizen interactions that have occurred in America. The board discussion was lively, including both thoughtful calls for the ASC to be more active in making policy statements, and reasoned counter-arguments highlighting the potential problems that could arise if the society were to move in this direction. As it turns out, previous boards have discussed the matter as well, and there is precedent for both the ASC Executive Board and the ASC taking positions on selected issues, which you can find on the ASC website (see <http://www.asc41.com/policies/policyPositions.html>).

What do you think about this general issue? Should the ASC (or the executive board) take “official positions” on matters of crime and justice? What do you see as the potential positive and negative features of doing so? Should ASC (or the executive board) develop and publicize a position statement in reaction to the recent police-citizen interactions in Ferguson, New York City, Baltimore, and elsewhere, and if so, what process should govern the development of such a statement? If you have thoughts on these or related questions, please share them with me (ebaumer@fsu.edu) by August 1st so that I can highlight them in the September/October issue of *Member Perspectives*. I look forward to hearing from you.

Eric Baumer, ASC Vice President



GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

Master of Science Program
Distance Learning Master of Science Program
Ph.D. Program

Main Areas of Specialization:
Corrections, Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice, Criminology, Policing

For more information, please visit our website at:
www.uc.edu/criminaljustice

The Faculty

J.C. Barnes (Florida State University) Biosocial Criminology; Life-Course Criminology; Applied Statistics
Michael L. Benson (University of Illinois) White-Collar Crime; Criminological Theory; Life-Course Criminology
Susan Bourke (University of Cincinnati) Corrections; Undergraduate Retention; Teaching Effectiveness
Sandra Lee Browning (University of Cincinnati) Race, Class, and Crime; Law and Social Control; Drugs and Crime
Christina Campbell (Michigan State University) Juvenile Justice, Risk Assessment, Neighborhood Ecology
Nicholas Corsaro (Michigan State University) Policing, Environmental Criminology, Research Methods
Francis T. Cullen (Columbia University) Criminological Theory; Correctional Policy; White-Collar Crime
John E. Eck (University of Maryland) Crime Prevention; Problem-Oriented Policing; Crime Pattern Formation
Robin S. Engel (University at Albany, SUNY) Policing; Criminal Justice Theory; Criminal Justice Administration
Ben Feldmeyer (Pennsylvania State University) Race/Ethnicity, Immigration, and Crime; Demography of Crime; Methods
Bonnie S. Fisher (Northwestern University) Victimology/Sexual Victimization; Public Opinion; Methodology/Measurement
James Frank (Michigan State University) Policing; Legal Issues in Criminal Justice; Program Evaluation
Cory Haberman (Temple University) Policing, Crime Analysis
Edward J. Latessa (The Ohio State University) Rehabilitation; Offender/Program Assessment; Community Corrections
Sarah M. Manchak (University of California, Irvine) Correctional interventions, Risk Assessment, Offenders with Mental Illness
Joseph L. Nedelec (Florida State University) Biosocial Criminology; Evolutionary Psychology; Life-Course Criminology
Paula Smith (University of New Brunswick) Correctional Interventions; Offender/Program Assessment; Meta-Analysis
Christopher J. Sullivan (Rutgers University) Developmental Criminology, Juvenile Prevention Policy, Research Methods
Lawrence F. Travis, III (University at Albany, SUNY, Emeritus) Policing; Criminal Justice Policy; Sentencing
Patricia Van Voorhis (University at Albany, SUNY; Emeritus) Correctional Rehabilitation and Classification; Psychological Theories of Crime; Women and Crime
Pamela Wilcox (Duke University) Criminal Opportunity Theory; Schools, Communities, and Crime, Victimization/Fear of Crime
John D. Wooldredge (University of Illinois) Institutional Corrections; Sentencing; Research Methods
John P. Wright (University of Cincinnati) Life-Course Theories of Crime; Biosocial Criminology; Longitudinal Methods
Roger Wright (Chase College of Law) Criminal Law and Procedure; Policing; Teaching Effectiveness

AROUND THE ASC

2015 ELECTION RESULTS

2016-2017 President

Jim Lynch, University of Maryland

2016-2017 Vice President

Jody Miller, Rutgers University

2015-2018 Executive Counselors

Delores Jones-Brown, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

Charis Kubrin, University of California, Irvine

Ineke Marshall, Northeastern University

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR 2016 ELECTION SLATE OF 2017 - 2018 OFFICERS

The ASC Nominations Committee is seeking nominations for the positions of President, Vice-President and Executive Counselor. Nominees must be current members of the ASC, and members in good standing for the year prior to the nomination. Send the names of nominees, position for which they are being nominated, and, if possible, a current C.V. to the Chair of the Nominations Committee at the address below (preferably via email). Nominations must be received by **August 1, 2015** to be considered by the Committee.

Steve Messner
University at Albany, SUNY
Department of Sociology
1400 Washington Ave
Albany, NY 12222-0100
518-442-4674 (Ph)
smessner@albany.edu

AROUND THE ASC

A Few Explanations about the Proposed ASC Code of Ethics from the ASC ad hoc Ethics Committee

We, the ASC ad hoc Ethics Committee, are very grateful for the comments received and to-be-received regarding the proposed Code of Ethics. As you know, the ASC membership was emailed about the proposed Code and comments were requested; another solicitation for comments is appearing in *The Criminologist*. One major question has arisen from the membership which we will address here.

It has been brought to our attention, as it should be, that the proposed Code has no enforcement strategy. The enforcement mechanism is forthcoming and we explain here the time table for that and how the enforcement mechanism might work.

After all the comments are assimilated, the Committee chair, Bonnie Berry, will revise the Code accordingly and submit the revision to the ASC Executive Board by the fall of 2015. The Board will consider the revised Code at the November meetings and vote to approve or reject the new Code. (The Board voted unanimously to approve the Code at the March 2015 Executive Board meeting.)

Assuming the Code is again approved, the ASC membership will be asked to approve or reject the Code, probably in January of 2016. Once that vote takes place and assuming that the membership votes for approval, a permanent Ethics Committee will be established. The permanent Ethics Committee will then put forward a draft considering how violations will be handled. In our deliberations as an ad hoc committee, we found the American Sociological Associations procedures for enforcement helpful and the cost incurred to the association is virtually nonexistent. ASA's platform for enforcement may then be an important starting point for us if ASC does approve the Code of Ethics.

Thank you for your kind attention. If you have any questions, please contact Bonnie Berry at research@socialproblems.org.

AROUND THE ASC

DRAFT
April 2015

**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
CODE OF ETHICS**

I. PREAMBLE

(1) Criminology is a scientific discipline and criminologists subscribe to the general tenets of science and scholarship. They also recognize that the discovery, creation, transmission, and accumulation of knowledge in any scientific discipline involve ethical considerations at every stage.

(2) The Code of Ethics of the American Society of Criminology (ASC) sets forth General Principles and Ethical Standards that underlie our professional responsibilities and conduct in the context of our everyday professional activities and should serve as guidelines for professional conduct.

(3) The General Principles contained in this Code express the values and ideals of the American Society of Criminology for ethical behavior in the context of the professional activities of ASC members, and should be considered by ASC members in arriving at an ethical course of action in specific situations.

(4) The Ethical Standards set forth guidelines, written broadly, to apply to ASC members in varied roles. The Ethical Standards are not exhaustive--conduct that is not included in the Ethical Standards is not necessarily ethical or unethical. Ethical standards are not simply determined by whether an action is legally actionable; behavior that is technically legal may still be unethical. The Ethical Standards of the American Society of Criminology always should be interpreted in the context of the General Principles and in ways that enhance the credibility of and foster public trust in the profession of criminology.

II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

(5) In their professional activities, ASC members are committed to enhancing the general well being of societies and of the individuals and groups within them. Thus ASC members have an obligation not to recreate forms of social injustice such as discrimination, oppression, or harassment in their own work. ASC members also must be careful to avoid incompetent, unethical, or unscrupulous use of criminological knowledge.

(6) ASC members recognize the great potential for harm that is associated with the study of crime and criminal justice and disclose such potential to all involved in their studies or research. Although some of the work done by ASC members involves risk, ASC members do not knowingly place the well-being of any subject in jeopardy in their professional work. ASC members fully appraise researchers, interviewers, and other staff of potential risks and only involve those who consent once this information has been disclosed.

(7) ASC members are honest and open in their professional dealings with others. They are committed to free and open access to knowledge, to public discourse on findings, and to sharing sources of those findings whenever possible. They do not knowingly present false, misleading or deceptive accounts of their own or other peoples' professional work for any purpose or for any reason.

(8) ASC members strive to maintain high levels of competence in their work. Such competence includes familiarity with current ideas, literature, and research in the subject area. ASC members recognize the limits of their expertise and undertake those tasks for which they are qualified by education, training, and experience.

(9) ASC members respect the rights, dignity and worth of all people, including students, colleagues, crime victims, those accused or convicted of crimes, and students or other research subjects. They do not discriminate on the basis of age, gender, race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, health or physical condition, or domestic status. They are sensitive to individual, cultural, and role differences among people(s). They acknowledge the rights of other people and groups to hold values, attitudes, and opinions that are different from their own.

(10) ASC members do not force, coerce, or obtain through manipulations personal favors, sexual activity or economic or professional advantages from any person including faculty, students, research respondents, clients, patients, research assistants, clerical staff or colleagues.

AROUND THE ASC

III. ETHICAL STANDARDS

(11) The following Ethical Standards clarify these general principles as ethical courses of action. Individual ASC members should evaluate the ethical requirements of a specific situation, actively seek out a range of alternatives, consult with other colleagues and experts on the matter, decide on an ethical course of action, and take responsibility for those actions.

A. ASC MEMBERS AS RESEARCHERS

ASC members should strive to maintain objectivity and integrity in the conduct of criminological research.

(12) ASC members should adhere to the highest possible technical standards in their research, including:

- a. setting forth ex ante the limits of their knowledge and the disciplinary and personal limitations that may affect the validity of their findings;
- b. fully reporting findings, including details of their theories, methods, and research designs that might bear upon interpretations of research findings;
- c. fully reporting all sources of financial support and other sponsorship;
- d. completing work according to negotiated time frames.

(13) ASC members should not accept grants, contracts or research assignments that appear likely to violate the principles enunciated in this Code, and should dissociate themselves from research when they discover a violation and are unable to correct it.

(14) ASC members involved in a joint project with others--students, assistants, and other employees--should develop and modify as appropriate mutually accepted, explicit agreements with respect to division of work, compensation, access to data, rights of authorship, and other rights and responsibilities. Authorship of a completed research product should reflect the relative contribution of authors. Students are normally the principal authors of work that substantially derives from their theses or dissertation.

(15) ASC members disseminate their research findings, except those likely to cause harm to clients, collaborators or participants, those which violate formal or implied promises of confidentiality, or those which are proprietary under a formal or informal agreement.

(16) ASC members take advantage of archival services to freely share their data and documentation as a regular practice, so that others may re-analyze or otherwise investigate their work and conclusions, consistent with prior commitments of confidentiality. Parties who use data first gathered or analyzed by other researchers explicitly acknowledge the role and contribution of the original researchers in all presentations and publications related to these data.

ASC Members Should Respect the Rights of Research Populations.

(17) ASC members conform their study design and information gathering techniques to regulations protecting the rights of human subjects as outlined by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) in "Regulations Governing Research On Human Subjects: Academic Freedom and the Institutional Review Board," *Academe*, December 1981: 358-370. Specifically, they:

- a. comply with appropriate federal and institutional requirements pertaining to the proper review and approval for research that involves human research subjects, materials, and procedures;
- b. do not mislead respondents as to purposes for which that research is being conducted;
- c. ensure subjects' rights of personal anonymity unless they are waived;
- d. ensure confidentiality of any data not obtained from records open to public scrutiny;
- e. anticipate potential threats to confidentiality, including the Freedom of Information Act, and adopt various means of coding, storing, and maintaining data to protect the confidentiality of research subjects;

AROUND THE ASC

- f. fully inform potential subjects in cases in which they are unable to guarantee confidentiality;
- g. make every effort to ensure the safety and security of respondents and project staff;
- h. obtain informed consent when the risks of research are greater than the risks of everyday life,
- i. take special efforts when individuals studied are illiterate, are mentally ill, are minors, have low social status, are not comfortable or familiar with the language being used in the research, are under judicial or penal supervision, or are unfamiliar with social research and its constraints and purposes.

(18) ASC members do not use their positions as professionals as a pretext for gathering intelligence for any organization or government.

(19) ASC members respect a research collaborator's express wish or need for anonymity.

(20) Research administrators and chief investigators insure that access to confidential information is restricted and instruct research staff members that the ethical obligations above apply to all members of research organizations (interviewers, transcribers, coders, clerical staff, etc.).

B. PUBLICATIONS AND REVIEW PROCESS

ASC Members are Ethical in their Roles as Editors and Authors

(21) ASC members must acknowledge people who contribute to their research and publications. The ordering of authorship and acknowledgments accurately reflects the contributions of participants in the research and writing (except in those cases where such ordering or acknowledgment is determined by an official protocol). ASC members must not list as authors individuals who did not contribute substantially to the research and writing process.

(22) ASC members must use appropriate citations to identify data and material taken from another person's published or unpublished work, verbatim or otherwise, including methodological techniques such as instruments, scales, and statistical tools.

(23) ASC members diligently follow the procedures specified by journals when submitting work for publication, including refraining from multiple submission of papers to journals with sole submission policies.

(24) Editors must show respect for the professional integrity of criminologists who submit their work for consideration. They:

- a. apply professional standards equitably without personal or ideological malice;
- b. provide prompt decisions to authors of submitted manuscripts;
- c. abide by commitments to publish manuscripts, and work to publish accepted papers expeditiously;

ASC members are Ethical in the Review Process

(25) ASC members must decline requests for reviews of work of others where conflicts of interest are involved, such as may occur when a person is asked to review work by teachers, friends, or colleagues for whom there is an overriding sense of personal obligation, competition, or enmity, or when such requests cannot be fulfilled on time, or when the work is in an area the individual is unqualified to review.

(26) Materials sent for review are read consciously, carefully, and confidentially. Evaluations are justified and explained clearly and are free from insulting or unnecessarily negative comments. ASC members should conduct conscientious and confidential reviews.

(27) ASC members who are asked to review manuscripts and books they have previously reviewed make this fact known to the editor requesting review.

(28) ASC members should not share review materials with others without first obtaining consent of the editor or author.

AROUND THE ASC

C. TEACHING AND SUPERVISION

ASC Members Honor the Dignity of Students and Others.

(29) ASC members do not harass students and others they supervise on the basis of gender, race, age, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, health or physical condition, or domestic status.

(30) When acting as administrators, ASC members:

- a. ensure that instructors are qualified to teach the courses to which they are assigned;
- b. ensure the equal and fair treatment of all students by adhering both in spirit and content to established equality of opportunity guidelines;
- c. provide graduate students explicit policies and criteria regarding conditions for admission into the graduate program, program requirements, financial assistance, employment, funding, evaluation, and possible dismissal.

(31) When acting as teachers or administrators, ASC members:

- a. provide students with an honest statement of the scope and perspective of their courses, clear expectations for student performance, and fair, timely and easily accessible evaluations of their work;
- b. make decisions concerning textbooks, course content, course requirements, and grading solely on the basis of professional criteria without regard for financial or other incentives;
- c. refrain from disclosure of personal information concerning students where such information is not directly relevant to issues of professional competence; and
- d. do not let their personal animosities or intellectual differences interfere with students contact with other professionals.

(32) ASC members do not coerce or obtain through manipulation personal or sexual favors or economic or professional advantages from any person, including students, respondents, clients, patients, research assistants, clerical staff, or colleagues.

D. ASC MEMBERS AS EVALUATORS, EMPLOYERS, AND EMPLOYEES

ASC Members are Ethical in the Workplace

(33) ASC members enumerate the requirements of appointment, promotion and tenure, and communicate these requirements thoroughly to colleagues and prospective colleagues.

(34) ASC members ensure equal opportunity and fair treatment to all people at all levels of employment and include input that is sensitive to cultural diversity in adopting employment practices.

(35) ASC members who are employers or administrators establish fair grievance procedures and communicate these procedures to colleagues so as to protect the rights of employees who initiate complaints.

(36) ASC members who seek employment provide prospective employers with accurate information on their relevant professional qualifications and experiences.

(37) ASC members employed in practice and research settings negotiate a clear understanding of any constraints on their research and scholarly activity, and keep those constraints consistent with the professional obligations contained in this Code.

(38) ASC members should provide their employers with adequate notice of intention to leave.

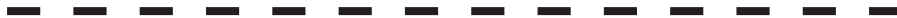
(39) In helping to secure employment for students and trainees, ASC members should make every attempt to avoid conflicts of interest, and fully disclose any conflicts of interest to job seekers.

AROUND THE ASC

E. ASC MEMBERS AS EXPERTS

(40) ASC members who are requested to render a professional judgment accurately and fairly represent their areas and degrees of expertise. They forbear situations and pressures that might lead to the misuse of their expert judgment.

This code and these procedures were developed using the American Sociological Association's Code of Ethics with its permission.



ASC Lifetime member, Dr. Louise Shelley has been named an Andrew Carnegie Fellow.

http://carnegie.org/news/grantee-news/andrew-carnegie-fellows-2015/?utm_source=prnewswire&utm_medium=pressrelease&utm_campaign=fellows2015

DIVISION OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

Counting down to ASC-Washington DC 2015



CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR AWARD WINNERS!

Division of Experimental Criminology

Jerry Lee Lifetime Achievement Award
Denise Gottfredson

Award for Outstanding Experimental Field Trial
Sara Heller, "Chicago Summer Jobs Trial"

Student Paper Award
Angela M. Jones et al., "Sensitizing jurors to factors influencing the accuracy of eyewitness identification: Assessing the effectiveness of the Henderson instructions."

Academy of Experimental Criminology

Joan McCord Award
Friedrich Lösel

AEC Fellows
Barak Ariel and Jerry Ratcliffe

Outstanding Young Experimental Criminologist
Jordan Hyatt

DEC & AEC

DEC & AEC AT ASC-WASHINGTON DC 2015

We look forward to welcoming you to Washington DC in November! Join us for an exciting program of events on Wednesday, November 18, including our annual Joan McCord lecture, DEC/AEC awards ceremony, and Division Luncheon, which is free for current members. Sign up for your 2015 division membership now to take full advantage!

Lorraine Mazerolle (Chair), Cynthia Lum (Vice Chair), Charlotte Gill (Secretary-Treasurer)
Executive Counselors: Christopher Koper, Akiva Liberman, and Susan Turner
<http://expcrim.org>





Division of Policing Awards: Call for Nominations

More information: <http://ascpolicing.org/awards>

The Division of Policing is currently soliciting nominations for the following awards to be presented at the Division's reception at the ASC meeting in November:

Early Career Award: The Early Career Award recognizes outstanding scholarly contributions to the field of policing by someone who has received his or her Ph.D. degree within the last five years.

Distinguished Scholar Award: The Distinguished Scholar Award recognizes an established academic/ researcher who has held a Ph.D. degree for at least ten years. The outstanding contributions to the field of policing may consist of a single outstanding book or work, a series of theoretical or research contributions, or the recipient's accumulated scholarly contributions.

Lifetime Achievement Award: This award recognizes lifetime scholarly achievement in the field of policing. The award is not given for any single research project or study, but for a body of research developed over one's career.

To make a nomination, please submit the following to ascpolicing@gmail.com no later than **Friday, August 7, 2015**:

- A nomination letter that mentions which award you are nominating for (multiple signatories allowed)
 - The nominee's curriculum vitae (CV)
 - One or two publications reflecting the nominee's work
-

www.ascterrorism.org

Announcing the new

Division on Terrorism and Bias Crimes

American Society of Criminology

Research

The Division strives to encourage quality, evidence-based research on all topics related to terrorism and bias crimes.

Exchange

The Division aims to bring together an international and interdisciplinary community of scholars and students in this field.

Impact

Members of this Division regularly produce research that impacts policy and practice in a variety of security professions.

Join us for our first meeting at the ASC Annual Meeting in Washington, DC on Wednesday, November 18th, 11 - 12:20pm

SIGN UP FOR MEMBERSHIP AT
at www.asc41.com or
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AROUND THE ASC

2015 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

HERBERT BLOCH AWARD RECIPIENTS

JOHN H. LAUB



John H. Laub is Distinguished University Professor in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland, College Park. From July 22, 2010 to January 4, 2013, Dr. Laub served as the Director of the National Institute of Justice in the Office of Justice Programs in the Department of Justice. The position of Director is a presidential appointment with confirmation by the United States Senate. In 1996, he was named a fellow of the American Society of Criminology, in 2002-2003 he served as the President of the American Society of Criminology, and in 2005 he received the Edwin H. Sutherland Award from the American Society of Criminology. Dr. Laub, with his colleague, Robert Sampson, was awarded the Stockholm Prize in Criminology in 2011 for their research on how and why offenders stop offending. Dr. Laub's areas of research include crime and the life course, crime and public policy, and the history of criminology. He has published widely including *Crime in the Making: Pathways and Turning Points Through Life*, co-authored with Robert Sampson, Harvard University Press, 1993. With Robert Sampson, he wrote *Shared Beginnings, Divergent Lives: Delinquent Boys to Age 70*, Harvard University Press, 2003, which analyzes

longitudinal data from a long-term follow-up study of juvenile offenders from a classic study by Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck. Both books have won three major awards: The Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Distinguished Book Award from the American Sociological Association's Crime, Law, and Deviance Section; the Outstanding Book Award from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences; and the Michael J. Hindelang Book Award from the American Society of Criminology.

JAMES LYNCH



James P. Lynch is professor and chair of the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland. Lynch joined the department after serving as the director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in the United States Department of Justice. Previously he was a distinguished professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at John Jay College, City University of New York. He was a professor in the Department of Justice, Law and Society at American University from 1986 to 2005 and chair of that department from 2003 to 2005. Lynch's research focuses on victim surveys, victimization risk, the role of coercion in social control, and crime statistics. He has published four books and numerous articles many of them dealing with crime statistics. He was vice president-elect of the American Society of Criminology (ASC) and served on the Committee on Law and Justice Statistics of the American Statistical Association. From 2008 to 2010 he was co-editor of the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*. Lynch received his B.A. degree from Wesleyan University and his M.A. and Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Chicago

AROUND THE ASC

2015 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

RUTH SHONLE CAVAN YOUNG SCHOLAR AWARD RECIPIENT

JUSTIN T. PICKETT



Justin T. Pickett is an Assistant Professor in the School of Criminal Justice at the University at Albany, SUNY. He received his PhD in criminology from the College of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Florida State University. His research interests include survey research methods and public opinion about criminal justice. Justin has previously investigated strategies for increasing response rates in correctional surveys, tested different methods for measuring punitiveness and support for rehabilitation, and comparatively evaluated alternative approaches for assessing ambiguity in subjective probabilities. More recently, his research has examined the relationship between racial identification with authorities and perceptions of procedural justice, and assessed the extent to which perceived Latino economic and political threat are associated with support for granting police officers greater latitude to stop, search, and use force against suspects. He is currently exploring how the ritual of imposing criminal liability and punishment affects social cohesion and the public's moral beliefs. His research has been published in *Criminology*, *Sociological Methods & Research*, *Journal of Research in Crime & Delinquency*, *Journal of Quantitative*

Criminology, *Law & Society Review*, and other leading criminology and sociology journals. Justin is presently mentoring three outstanding PhD students—Sean Roche, Luzi Shi, and Jasmine Silver—who in addition to their many other ongoing projects, are all in the process of administering surveys that they designed to test theories about public opinion or about the attitudes of criminal justice professionals. He is married with two beautiful young boys and a loving but ridiculous pit bull.

THORSTEN SELLIN & SHELDON AND ELEANOR GLUECK AWARD RECIPIENT

TAPIO LAPPI-SEPPÄLÄ



Tapio Lappi-Seppälä (born 1953) is the Director of the Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy at the University of Helsinki and a member of the Finnish Academy of Sciences. Lappi-Seppälä started his professional career as lecturer and assistant of criminal law at the University of Helsinki in 1975, and worked since then both in the Ministry of Justice (researcher and counsellor of legislation 1977-1981, 1987-1995), Academy of Finland (researcher 1983-1987), and in the University of Helsinki (adjunct professor of criminal law since 1987, part-time professor of Criminology and Sociology of Law 2006-2008). In 1996 he was appointed as the director of National Research Institute of Legal Policy and in 2015 as the director of the newly established Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy in the University of Helsinki.

His activities in national penal policy planning include the membership of the Board in the Task Force for the Penal Law Reform in Finland (1989-1999), chairmanships and memberships of several committees and working groups on the Finnish criminal law reform from the 1990s onwards. He has taken actively part in international co-operation in criminal justice issues in the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology, Council of Europe, International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation, United Nations, and in the European Society of Criminology. His publications cover around 250 titles in in several languages including monographs, edited works, research reports, and articles in criminal law, criminology and penal policy. His current research interests include comparative penal policy, sentencing and comparative historical analyses on crime and punishment.

AROUND THE ASC

2015 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND AWARD RECIPIENT

ROBERT AGNEW



Robert Agnew is the Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor of Sociology at Emory University. He received his PhD from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1980 and has been at Emory since that time. He has served as President of the American Society of Criminology, is an ASC Fellow, is listed on the Southern Sociological Society Roll of Honor, and serves on the editorial board of several journals. He is best known for his work on general strain theory, presented in a series of articles and chapters, and in the book *Pressured Into Crime: An Overview of General Strain Theory* (Oxford). He developed an integrated theory of crime, described in *Why Do Criminals Offend: A General Theory of Crime and Delinquency* (Oxford). He explored the underlying assumptions of crime theories in *Toward A Unified Criminology: Integrating Assumptions about Crime, People, and Society* (NYU Press). Other books include his text with Tim Brezina, *Juvenile Delinquency: Causes and Control* (Oxford); and his text with Frank Cullen and Pam Wilcox, *Criminological Theory: Past to Present* (Oxford). In addition, he has explored such topics as the nature and impact of agency or "indeterminism" on crime, the possible effects of climate change on crime, and the nature and

effect of social concern on crime. His next major project is a book tentatively titled: *Life in a Hellish World: Exploring the Social Consequences of Climate Change*.

AUGUST VOLLMER AWARD

C. RONALD HUFF



C. Ronald Huff is Professor Emeritus in both the Department of Criminology, Law and Society at the University of California, Irvine and the John Glenn College of Public Affairs at Ohio State University. He has also taught at Purdue University and the University of Hawaii. He received his Ph.D. in sociology from Ohio State in 1974. He directed both the School of Public Policy and Management (1994-1999) and the Criminal Justice Research Center (1979-1999) at Ohio State. At UC Irvine, he served as dean of the School of Social Ecology from 1999-2009. His publications include more than 100 journal articles and book chapters and 13 books, the most recent of which are *Wrongful Conviction and Miscarriages of Justice: Causes and Remedies in North American and European Criminal Justice Systems* (with Martin Killias); *Wrongful Conviction: International Perspectives on Miscarriages of Justice* (with Martin Killias); and *Gangs in America III*. He is a Fellow and Past-President (2001) of The American Society of Criminology. His other honors include the ASC's student paper award and the Herbert Bloch Award; the ACJS's Gerhard O.W. Mueller International Award; NCCD's Donald Cressey Award; WSC's Paul Tappan Award; and an Outstanding Academic Book Award (American

Library Association). He has served as a consultant to the attorneys general of California, Ohio, and Hawaii; the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee; the F.B.I. National Academy; the U.S. Department of Justice; and numerous others, and he continues to serve on the advisory board of the National Gang Center.

AROUND THE ASC

2015 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP FOR ETHNIC MINORITIES RECIPIENTS

CHARLENE HARRIS



Charlene Harris received a B.A. in Sociology from Berea College, an MSW degree from the University of Kentucky, and is now Ph.D. Candidate in the Department of Family Sciences at the University of Kentucky. Charlene's research is primarily focused on the etiology of deviance, problem behaviors, violence and health-compromising behaviors among adolescents. She is particularly interested in the role of contextual/cultural influences on the development of adolescent deviance and problem behaviors. She has contributed to a number of research projects, which have been presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology (ASC), the Biennial Meetings of the Society for Research on Adolescence (SRA), and the Biennial Meetings of the European Association for Research on Adolescence (EARA). Charlene's dissertation proposes to extend on existing criminological work on offending by investigating the extent youth self-reported behavior is predictive of subsequent contact with the juvenile justice system in a longitudinal sample of poor, rural, inner-city African American adolescents. Charlene was honored by the School of Human Environmental Sciences as one of two 2015 Doctoral Students of Excellence. This summer, she was invited as one of 26 young international scholars to partake in the annual 2015 Summer School, jointly organized by the European Society for Research on Adolescence and the Society for Research on Adolescence, and sponsored by the Jacobs Foundation. The school serves as a training ground for young scholars interested in adolescent development.

JEANEÉ MILLER



Jeaneé Miller is a doctoral student in the School of Criminal Justice at the University at Albany, SUNY. She holds a master's degree in criminal justice from the University at Albany, along with a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from Temple University. Jeaneé is currently completing her dissertation, which considers her first major research interest – neighborhood demographic shifts and crime. It examines how neighborhood racial composition relates to a community's social life and crime level. With this project, she explores the contextual factors that might influence whether racial diversity will be associated with positive or negative indicators of social life. To explore this issue, she traces the histories of several Philadelphia neighborhoods from 1964 to 2014, in a comparative case study design. Jeaneé's other research interests include police interrogation methods, and the factors that explain variations in individual police officer behavior. Her previous independent research has been supported by Initiatives for Women awards from the University at Albany, along with the American Psychology-Law Society's Diversity Travel Award.

JULIAN THOMPSON



Julian is currently a doctoral student at the School of Social Service Administration at the University of Chicago. He holds a Bachelor of Social Work from Loyola University at Chicago and a Master of Arts in Sociology from DePaul University. His academic interests include the sociology of punishment, urban poverty, race and ethnicity, mental health, reentry and desistance, and social policy. His dissertation research explores the legal, medical, discursive, and social aspects of problem-solving courts and the tensions and contradictions that arise within the multiple contexts and process of mandated treatment. This research employs an ethnographic and multidisciplinary approach, building on theories of crime and punishment coupled with medical anthropological, social psychological, socio-legal, and contemporary sociological work. Ultimately, this research has implications for criminal justice and social service practice. When he is not being a student, he is spending time with his kids, researching and collecting new Hip Hop music, mentoring high school students and formerly incarcerated men and women, and generally enjoying the beautiful city of Chicago.

AROUND THE ASC

2015 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

ASC FELLOW RECIPIENTS

KAREN HEIMER



Karen Heimer is Professor and Chair of Sociology at the University of Iowa. She also holds appointments in the Public Policy Center and the Department of Gender, Women's and Sexuality Studies. Her research focuses on gender and crime, violence against women and minorities, juvenile delinquency, and imprisonment. Currently, she is working with Janet Lauritsen and Joseph Lang studying the factors associated with violence against minorities and women over time (funded by NSF and NIJ). She also is studying perceptions of motherhood among women in prison, with Stacy De Coster, and is continuing research on juvenile delinquency, women's offending, and imprisonment trends. She is co-editor of *Gender and Crime: Patterns of Victimization and Offending* (with C. Kruttschnitt). Heimer received the 2012 Distinguished Scholar Award from the ASC's Division on Women and Crime. She has served on many ASC committees, the Executive Board (2008-2012), and as ASC Vice-President (2014). She also is a past chair of the Crime, Law and Deviance Section of the American Sociological Association. She recently served on the National Academy of Sciences Panel (CNSTAT) on Measuring Rape and Sexual Assault Using Household Surveys. Heimer has won several teaching awards at the University of Iowa and has served on the

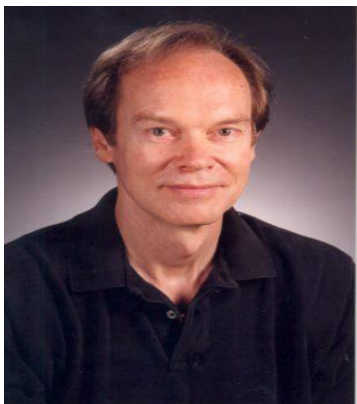
editorial boards of criminology and sociology journals.

CHERYL MAXSON



Cheryl Maxson is Professor and Chair of the Department of Criminology, Law and Society within the School of Social Ecology at the University of California's Irvine campus. She received her Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Southern California. She is co-author of *Street Gang Patterns and Policies* (Oxford University Press, 2006) and *Responding to Troubled Youth* (Oxford University Press, 1997) and co-editor of *The Eurogang Paradox: Gangs and Youth Groups in the U.S. and Europe* (Kluwer/Plenum, 2001), *Youth Gangs in International Context* (Springer, 2012) and *The Modern Gang Reader* (Oxford University Press, 4th ed., 2014). Her articles, chapters, and policy reports concern street gangs, status offenders, youth violence, juvenile justice legislation, and community treatment of juvenile offenders. She has served as Executive Counselor and Vice-President of the American Society of Criminology and was elected President and Vice-President of the Western Society of Criminology, where she is honored as a Fellow, and with the Society's Paul Tappan and Joseph Lohman awards. She is a founding member of the Eurogang Research Network, where she serves as a member of the steering committee.

RONALD SIMONS



Dr. Simons is Distinguished Research Professor of Sociology and Senior Fellow in the Owens Institute for Behavioral Research at the University of Georgia. He received his Ph.D. from Florida State University and completed postdoctoral work at the University of Wisconsin. Using a life course perspective, he has investigated a wide variety of issues relating to child and adolescent development. Over the years, his articles have examined the manner in which family processes, peers associations, community context, discrimination, and incarceration combine to influence a person's cognitive schemas and risk for criminal behavior and emotional problems. His recently expanded research program includes investigation of the manner in which social experiences, especially during childhood and adolescence, become biologically embedded and influence mental and physical health. Dr. Simons has served as principal investigator on multiple longitudinal studies and his work has been generously supported by NIH since the early 1990s. He is author or co-author of over 200 peer-reviewed articles, three books, and numerous chapters. With over 18,000 citations, his work is widely cited by other researchers. He has received several awards for his research, including best article awards from the National Conference of Family Relations, the

American Academy of Criminal Justice, and the American Society of Criminology. Dr. Simons has served as major professor for nearly 30 students who earned a Ph.D. with an emphasis in criminology. Many of these students have compiled impressive publication records, have won major research and teaching awards, and are very active in ASC.



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- Phil Harris** (SUNY Albany) juvenile justice policy, juvenile corrections, program evaluation
- Matt Hiller** (Texas Christian) drug abuse treatment, mental health, implementation science
- Jerry Ratcliffe** (Nottingham) policing, criminal intelligence, crime science, spatial criminology
- Aunshul Rege** (Rutgers) cybercrime, terrorism, organized crime, corporate crime
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- Cathy Rosen** (Temple) criminal law & procedure, legal history, women & the law
- Ralph Taylor** (Johns Hopkins) community criminology; police/community interface; evaluation
- LaTosha Traylor** (Illinois) prisoner reintegration, social justice, family & incarceration
- Nicole Van Cleve** (Northwestern) courts, the racialization of criminal justice, ethnography
- E. Rely Vilcicã** (Temple) courts, corrections, comparative criminal justice
- Wayne Welsh** (UC Irvine) violence, corrections, substance abuse, organizational theory
- Jennifer Wood** (Toronto) policing & security, regulation, public health law



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OBITUARIES



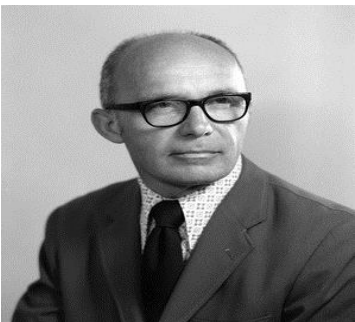
Glen David Curry: A Warrior at Peace

It is our sad duty to inform the ASC of the passing of Glen David Curry, Emeritus Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Missouri-St. Louis, on April 27, 2015. Dave was born into a coal-mining family in McDowell County, West Virginia. After the mines closed, his father transplanted the family into a series of abandoned houses/trailers that served as temporary residences while he unsuccessfully looked for full-time work. Because of the constant moves, Dave never finished the twelfth grade, but his test scores were so high that he was admitted to the University of Southern Mississippi, earning a B.S. in Sociology (with a minor in Mathematics) in 1969. He then served in Vietnam as an intelligence officer.

Upon his return, he enrolled at the University of Mississippi, serving as the state coordinator of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, and then entered the doctoral program in Sociology at the University of Chicago, graduating in 1976. He subsequently accepted a position at the University of South Alabama, where he served regularly as an expert witness for an NAACP-affiliated law firm and the Southern Poverty Law Center. He also intensified his work with the VVAW. These activities did not sit well with the local power brokers and an agent from the Alabama Bureau of Investigation was assigned to go undercover with the VVAW. That agent convinced one of Dave's associates that he needed cocaine to treat some headaches he was suffering. Unfortunately, Dave helped facilitate the drug delivery. Although he was not involved in the actual transaction, he was arrested, convicted on three counts, and eventually served 14 months. In 2000, he received the last presidential pardon granted by Bill Clinton.

Dave joined the CCJ faculty at UMSL in 1994 after garnering acclaim for his work in military sociology and youth violence. Not only did he continue to be a prolific researcher but he also was highly devoted to his teaching and service responsibilities. He retired in 2011 for health reasons. Jody Miller and Scott Decker have organized a special session in his honor for the 2015 meetings and we hope you will join us for a celebration of his personal and professional lives. (a full obituary can be found on the ASC website).

Authored by Bob Bursik & Jim Lynch



Don C. Gibbons

Don Gibbons, a renowned sociologist-criminologist and important contributor to the criminological literature, died on April 14 in Portland, Oregon. Don was born in Newport, Washington on June 6, 1926. After his discharge from the U.S. Navy in 1946, he attended the University of Washington, where he was awarded a Ph.D. in Sociology in 1956.

In 1957 Don joined the Sociology faculty at San Francisco State College, where he eventually served as Department Chair (1966-1968). In 1969, he accepted a faculty appointment in the Department of Sociology at Portland State University, where he remained until his retirement in 1991. During his PSU tenure, Don served as the Department Chair from 1971 to 1974. In the mid-1970s, he was instrumental in the development of a new Urban Studies program at PSU, eventually teaching in the Criminal Justice arm of the Urban Studies Ph.D. program. He also served as the Director of the National Criminal Justice Educational Development Consortium from 1974 to 1976.

In the mid-1970s, Don and a colleague were awarded a grant to develop program models for the federal juvenile diversion program in Oregon. He served as a consultant to the Oregon Corrections Division and to the Multnomah County Youth Commission. He was the 1982-1983 Pacific Sociological Association President, a long-time editor of the journal *Crime and Delinquency*, and an Associate Editor of both the *Pacific Sociological Review* and the *Western Sociological Review*. The American Society of Criminology honored his outstanding contributions to criminological scholarship by making him an Honorary Fellow of the Association.

During his career, Don authored five books and co-authored another three. His classic text, *Society, Crime and Criminal Careers*, now in its 8th edition, was first published in 1968. In *Delinquent Behavior*, first published in 1976, he provided students with an overview of the study of juvenile delinquency. Don's last book, *Talking about Crime and Criminals: Problems and Issues in Theory Development in Criminology* (1993) reflects his commitment to the elaboration of criminological theory.

Don is survived by his children, Diane Irwin (Craig) and Michael Gibbons, three grandchildren, and sister, Beverly Bergau. He was predeceased by his wife of 56 years, Carmen Baker Gibbons, in 2008.

Contributed by Kathryn Farr (Professor Emerita, Portland State University) & Annette Jolin (Professor Emerita, Portland State University)

OBITUARIES

Criminal justice has lost another of its founding greats. Charles Chastain was diagnosed with cancer the first week of June and died two days later. Charles served the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock (UALR) from his arrival as an assistant professor to retirement, serving over 20 years as chair. Charles was one of the earliest adoptees of the LEAA effort to develop criminal justice degrees and provide an education for people in the criminal justice system. He was a vocal supporter of criminal justice studies as a liberal arts education that had the potential to transform people, both within and outside the justice system, through a broader understanding of the workings of crime, justice, and politics. He established the criminal justice bachelor of arts at UALR in 1972. Soon thereafter, he established the master of arts program in criminal justice. In both of these, he insisted on an arts designation because he felt criminal justice students should be exposed to the arts, languages, and philosophies of a liberal arts education. The number of people Charles touched and changed through interaction with him is immeasurable. He helped form the philosophies of several heads of the Arkansas Department of Correction, and many police chiefs, police officers, probation officers, and others. He touched the early academic lives of many people who are now lawyers and professors, including offering an adjunct teaching position to a young Bill Clinton. Charles was also a strong supporter of people in prison. He started a program to collect books from people to build libraries in prisons throughout Arkansas. He was one of the first people to become involved in the Inside-Out program in prisons because he wanted to show students that people in prison were much the same as them with some different life experiences and to show those in prison the potential for future success through education. Charles was also a believer in the academic associations, having been President of the Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice and a board member of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. For me, Charles believed in me when many graduate schools would not. He was a mentor, confidant, and friend for over 25 years. I feel as if I have lost a father. I am sure all those Charles touched feel the same. We have lost one of the greats.

Authored by Jeff Walker

POLICY CORNER

Criminal Justice Research Funding at Risk

by

Laura Dugan, ASC National Policy Committee Chair

The Latest in Washington:

This essay is being written on June 1, 2015, and will undoubtedly be outdated by the time you read this. (Note, you should have received this in an email on June 1st.)

Many of you might not be aware that the House Appropriations Committee has proposed a significant change to social science research by, among other things, ending the longstanding practice of providing direct appropriations to fund the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and instead instituting a new funding mechanism that relies on Justice Department transfers from grant programs and other funding sources. The actual report language reads: ***“Research, evaluation and statistics.—In lieu of providing a base appropriation for the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the recommendation provides flexibility for the Department to fund these functions through a set-aside of grant programs. The Department shall provide a proposed allocation of funds for these activities in the spending plan required by this Act.”***

The Committee that authored this change has argued that this alternative funding approach would continue to support justice research and believes that the combination of the 3% from grant programs plus unlimited transfer authority from other functions of the department opens NIJ and BJS up to potentially more funding than would otherwise be appropriated in the CJS bill.

The Crime & Justice Research Alliance (CJRA) policy consultant says this:

“Probably the most concerning part of this change is the possibility of a tension between grant program recipients and the research community over what they will inevitably see as an increase in the “tax” on their funding, as well as the concern about control over what research is conducted. That’s where we would need to work with the Committee to strengthen language moving forward.

However, the single most important thing for us and others in the research community to keep in mind is that it is incredibly difficult for amendments opposed by the Chairman to pass in committee or on the floor - especially for research accounts. The Majority sticks together most of the time in defending the Chairman’s mark. And we’re now dealing with Republican majorities in both chambers who are inclined to cut funding rather than restore it in these situations. COPS and certain grant programs can win amendment votes occasionally because the local sheriffs and police chiefs lean on Members, but local universities and research institutions just don’t have the same pull.

The other noteworthy item is that the White House *did not* mention this issue as a concern in their letter to Committee Chairman Hal Rogers last evening: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/legislative/letters/cjs-full-committee-appropriations-letter-hal-rogers.pdf>, which demonstrates the administration is either not concerned about this change, or not prioritizing it among their other concerns. We need to get an understanding of whether the administration is on this change as well.”

As the Commerce-Justice-Science Appropriations bill goes to the floor this week, it is important that you all call your Members of Congress and urge them to ensure that NIJ and NJS are fully funded at the current year levels in the FY16 Appropriations bill.

Here is COSSA’s statement on the bill: <http://www.cossa.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/COSSA-Statement-on-House-CJS-Bill-May-2015.pdf>

POLICY CORNER

2015 Policy Panels for the ASC Annual Meeting

If you missed this list in the previous Policy Corner, please take a look now. We will have some really engaging discussions between researchers and policy folks this November in Washington!

Session Title
Advancing Evidence-Based Sex Offender Management: Policy and Research Perspectives
Bail & Pretrial Justice: Action Research and Evidence-Based Policy in the Pretrial Arena—The Pendulum Swings?
Combating Product Counterfeiting: Field-Identified Challenges and the Role of Research
Criminal Justice Debt: Causes, Costs, & Consequences
Criminology and Police Reform: The Presidential Task Force on 21st Century Policing
Ensuring Victim's Legal Rights Across the Criminal, Civil, and Administrative Spectrum: A discussion of practice, policy and research
Existing and Proposed Policies to Address Gender-Based Violence on College Campuses
Feminist Perspectives on Mass Incarceration: Gendered Pathways and Contemporary Prison Policy
Global Gender Justice Challenges and Gender-Responsive Policies
Homelessness, Trauma and Recovery: Housing Policy, Help and Hope
How Academic Terrorism and Counterterrorism Research can Better Support the Intelligence Community
Improving the Criminal Justice System Response to Sexual Assault: Recent Research and Next Steps for Assuring Justice
Law Enforcement Use of Emerging Technologies: Intended and Unintended Outcomes and the Importance of Agency Policies
Learning After Ferguson: Policing in the Wake of a High Profile Officer-Involved Shooting
Linking Research, Policy and Practice: The Impact of Immigration Policy
Measuring Juvenile Recidivism
Participatory Policing: Three Case Studies of an Emerging Model of Municipal Governance
Policy Discussion on Veterans and Veterans Treatment Courts
Research and Policy: Countering Violent Extremism at the U.S. Department of Homeland Security
School Violence and Safety Policies: Alleviating Problems or Creating New Ones?
Technology Planning in Criminal Justice
The Imperative to Expand Release Options for Men and Women with "Life" and Other Long Prison Sentences
Understanding the Context of Incarcerated Women's Lives and Utilizing a Pathways Approach to Inform Policy and Interventions for Incarcerated Women

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

Job Market 101: Navigating the Application Process

by

Dana Radatz, University of Nebraska Omaha

For many graduate students, the proverbial “light at the end of the tunnel” is within reach when one is ready to be a candidate on the job market. As a job candidate, you may feel excitement as the end of your doctoral education is nearing, but you may also have feelings of trepidation, in that you likely do not know the ins and outs of the job market process. Below, I have outlined some helpful tips to assist you in navigating the application process.

Prepare documents early. There are a variety of documents that universities will require you to submit as part of your application. Therefore, it is a good idea to prepare several documents at the onset of the job market process. The majority of universities will request a cover letter (sometimes referred to as a letter of application), and your curriculum vitae (CV). However, universities may also request additional documents, such as a research statement, a teaching philosophy, transcripts, reference information, recommendation letters, and samples of scholarship. Early preparation of your documents will enable you to ask trusted colleagues and mentors to review and provide feedback on them, as well as modify them until they are polished and finalized. Ultimately, the documents that you submit to a university will likely be the first impression you make, and submitting thoroughly prepared documents will allow you to put your best foot forward.

Create a system of organization. Whether you decide to apply broadly or apply selectively, you will need to create an organizational system that allows you to keep track of information related to each application you submit. For example, you may choose to develop an Excel spreadsheet, a Word document, or a paper file system. For each university within your system, you may want to include several pieces of information (e.g., contact information of the search chair, job posting details, links to the department website, program details) to readily have when needed. For example, having a link to the mission statement of each program will likely make it easier for you to adjust your application materials (e.g., cover letter) to more closely align with a program’s values and goals. Essentially, your system of organization will assist you in monitoring your application materials, deadlines/timelines, and submission statuses.

Be kind to your recommenders. Recommendation letters matter, and you should consider them an important part of your application. Recommendation letters allow search committee members to learn about you from those that can credibly speak about your skills, talent, work ethic, etc. Because of their important role in your applications, you should seek to make the letter writing process as smooth and effortless as possible for your recommenders. At the beginning stages of your entry into the job market, you may want to meet with your recommenders one-on-one to determine their preferences (e.g., information they wish to have for each school, method and timing of notifications you send) regarding the letter writing process. In general, it is good practice to not bombard recommenders with daily emails containing a new list of universities you are applying to, but rather provide them with information once every other week. Be sure to give your recommenders ample time (e.g., at least a couple of weeks) to create and edit your recommendation letters. Additionally, you will need to provide all of the required information and materials needed (e.g., method of letter delivery, deadlines, addresses) to your recommenders in a systematic way. For example, you may opt to create an Excel spreadsheet with relevant details, such as deadlines, contact information, website links, and letter delivery information. Not only will your recommenders appreciate the extra steps you have taken to assist them, but you will also be able to ensure that your letters arrive at their correct destination.

Review job postings on a daily/weekly basis. Job postings are made to several sites; however, the most common sites include www.higheredjobs.com, the Chronicle of Higher Education, and the employment bulletins of the American Society of Criminology, the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, and the American Sociological Association. Job postings will begin to appear in late July/early August and continue on throughout the academic year. Each university will have its own application submission deadline and timeline that it follows. With such variability, it is not uncommon to see zero new postings one day, and several the next. Therefore, to ensure that you have enough time to vet positions, inform your letter writers, and successfully submit your applications, it is good practice to check the postings on a regular basis.

Vet positions prior to submitting your applications. Application submissions made to universities that do not meet your personal goals (e.g., teaching load, program type, location) waste not only your time and resources, but also those of your letter writers and the universities to which you are applying. Take the time to research the department and university for each position to which you are considering applying. After some online investigation, you should be able to determine what a department/university values,

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

a typical teaching load, the specialty needs of a department, an estimated salary range for assistant professors, etc. Additionally, you should ask fellow colleagues and mentors for their insights on the universities you are considering, as they may potentially be able to offer some informal information (e.g., departmental culture) about the departments as well. Though vetting a position may be time consuming, it may actually save you more time in the long run.

Monitor your time. The process of submitting job applications is time consuming. You could easily spend entire days working through the steps (e.g., reviewing postings, vetting schools) of applying for jobs. The responsibilities and projects (including that dissertation!) you have do not lessen while on the job market. Therefore, you must be mindful of your time. Time management is a useful and necessary skill to have as an academic, and the time you spend on the job market will push your time management boundaries. In short, your time is valuable, so use it wisely.

Submit your application correctly. Each university will have its own preference for application submission, which ranges from sending your application materials to a search chair via email to completing an online application through a university's human resources page. Additionally, universities may prefer documents in different formats (e.g., a single PDF, multiple Word documents). Consequently, you should be prepared to have your job application documents available in various formats, and be ready to submit your application in various ways.

Safeguard your sanity. In its totality, the job market process is both draining (emotionally and physically) and rewarding. Be prepared to go through a range of emotions, such as feelings of exhaustion, hope, anxiety, and excitement. Try not to focus on job market variables that you cannot control (e.g., number of applicants, departmental preferences for specialization), and instead, concentrate on what you can control (e.g., the time and effort you put into your own work). It is also helpful to find a confidant to talk to – someone who can offer support and nonjudgmental guidance when needed. In short, it is important to recognize that being on the job market takes significant amounts of time, energy, and dedication, and be mindful of how it can and will affect you.

Give heed to the advice of others, but do so cautiously. Many well-intentioned people will have advice for you as you move forward in your career. Some of the advice you receive will be great, and some of it may not be. Ultimately, you are the one that must live with the decision you make, so be sure to make the decision yourself.

Overall, I recommend that you try to remain open and stay positive. Though it may not seem like it at the time, the job market is a great way to gain exposure to the field and meet lots of interesting people – including potential colleagues and collaborators!

Submissions for future "Doctoral Student Forum" columns are encouraged.

Please contact Jonathan Brauer: jbrauer@unomaha.edu (Chair of the Student Affairs Committee)

RECENT PH.D. GRADUATES

Bocker, Rosalyn. "Examining spatiotemporal patterns of disorder at bars in Newark, New Jersey." Chaired by Dr. James O. Finckenauer, May 2015, School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University.

Chaires, Mark R. "Stereotypes and Deadly Force Decision-Making." Chaired by Robert E. Worden, 2015, University at Albany, SUNY.

Chowdhury, Liza. "Intersections of race and gender on prison punishment and adjustment." Chaired by Dr. Edem Avakame, May 2015, School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University.

Gavin, Patricia. "The Massachusetts Quinn Bill: A case study in the quest for quality." Chaired by Dr. James O. Finckenauer, May 2015, School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University.

Grugan, Shannon. "Campus policing practices and legitimacy in different community contexts: A qualitative analysis of student perspectives." Chaired by Dr. Jody Miller, May 2015, School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University.

Haberman, Cory P. "Cops on dots doing what? The differential effects of police enforcement actions in hot spots." Chaired by Jerry H. Ratcliffe, May 2015, Temple University.

Herrschaft, Bryn. "Evaluating the reliability and validity of the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) tool: Implications for community corrections policy." Chaired by Dr. Bonita Veysey, May 2015, School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University.

Hyland, Shelley S. "Predicting Job Performance in Correctional Officers with Pre-Employment Psychological Screening." Chaired by Robert E. Worden, 2015, University at Albany, SUNY.

Irvin-Erickson, Yasemin. "Identifying risky places for crime: An analysis of the criminogenic spatiotemporal influences of landscape features on street robberies." Chaired by Dr. Joel M. Caplan, May 2015, School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University.

Kim, Jeong Hyun. "Information theft within different organizational types: A rational choice analysis." Chaired by Dr. Ronald V. Clarke, May 2015, School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University.

Madoo, Justine. "Positive and negative social capital: A balancing act? Labor market and neighborhood experiences of young adult offenders reentering from jail." Chaired by Dr. Mercer L. Sullivan, May 2015, School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University.

Medina, Justin C. "The correlates of post-sentencing adjustments to supervision length within a local probation and parole department." Chaired by Ralph B. Taylor, May 2015, Temple University.

Mitchell, Jessica. "The Role of Social Support in the Disclosure and Recovery Process on Rape Victims." Chaired by Amy Cohn & Kathleen Heide, Ph.D. April 2014. University of South Florida.

Muni, Michele-Lynne. "Policing Domestic Violence: Case Study of Organizational Change in the Trenton Police Department." Chaired by Todd Clear, May 2012, Rutgers University, School of Criminal Justice, Newark NJ.

Panuccio, Elizabeth. "Reentry from incarceration during young adulthood: The impact of family context on youth in transition." Chaired by Dr. Mercer L. Sullivan, May 2015, School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University.

Runell, Lindsey. "Life-course engagement in crime, post-secondary education and desistance for formerly incarcerated college students." Chaired by Dr. Jody Miller, May 2015, School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University.

Sorg, Evan T. "An ex post facto evaluation of the Philadelphia GunStat model." Chaired by Jerry H. Ratcliffe, May 2015, Temple University.

Sytsma, Victoria. "Juvenile offender reentry in an urban setting: An evaluation of an intensive supervision program using a time to failure model." Chaired by Dr. Todd R. Clear, May 2015, School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University.

VanGeem, Stephen. "An Evaluation of the Utah First District Mental Health Court: Gauging the Efficacy of Diverting Offenders Suffering with Serious Mental Illness." Chaired by Shayne D. Jones, Ph.D. University of South Florida.

Wheeler, Andrew P. "What We Can Learn from Small Units of Analysis." Chaired by Robert E. Worden, 2015, University at Albany, SUNY.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE AND APPLIED CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Official Journal of the American Society of Criminology
Division of International Criminology

“Violence against Women in India”

CALL FOR PAPERS

SPECIAL ISSUE

GUEST EDITOR:

Prof. N. Prabha Unnithan,
Colorado State University

Violence against women (VAW) is a major issue world-wide and has gained much attention in India in recent decades. The special issue of the *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice (IJCACJ)* will contribute to this area of research and focus specifically on the criminological antecedents of, and criminal justice responses to, the problem of violence against women in India. Illustrative examples of topics to be considered are:

- Social attitudes toward gender (female infanticide, feticide, dowry abuse, sexual harassment, rape, prostitution, domestic violence etc.)
- Police, judicial and correctional responses and effectiveness in dealing with VAW
- Victims and perpetrators of VAW
- Role of the media in raising awareness of gender issues
- Empirical work testing theoretical perspectives on VAW
- Economic independence and gender violence
- Comparative, cross-national studies of VAW where India is one of the cases examined

SUBMISSIONS

A one-page abstract (due by **September 1st, 2015**) should be submitted electronically to the **Guest Editor at his email address listed below**. The abstract should contain details of the conceptual and methodological frameworks adopted for the study. Authors of selected abstracts will be notified by October 1st, 2015. Final manuscripts are due no later than January 31st, 2016. Authors should follow all formatting guidelines (American Psychological Association Publication Manual, 6th edition) and length restrictions listed for regular manuscript submission to the *IJCACJ*. We anticipate this special issue will be published in 2016. Questions about the appropriateness of topics should be directed to Dr. N. Prabha Unnithan at **Prabha.Unnithan@colostate.edu**.

All papers must be submitted online to ScholarOne Manuscripts <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/rcac>. Mention in the cover letter that the paper should be considered for the **“Special Issue - Violence against Women in India”**.

IJCACJ (established in 1977) is the official journal of the American Society of Criminology's Division of International Criminology. It provides a forum for scholars, academics and practitioners who are interested in comparative theory and empirical research in the area of criminal justice. It publishes international and comparative analyses of cross-cultural theories of crime, legal systems, policing, courts, juvenile justice, women offenders and minority offenders. More information about the journal can be found at www.tandfonline.com/rcac.



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KEYS TO SUCCESS

Recognizing the Role and Importance of Faculty-Student Mentoring in a PhD Program

by

Wesley G. Jennings, University of South Florida

When entering graduate school as a new PhD student, there are many elements and milestones that are concrete. For example, you know you have a certain curriculum with required courses and electives, you know you will have to take comprehensive/qualifying exams (or some variation thereof), and you know you need to complete a dissertation. So, assuming you successfully navigate through these stages then entry into a tenure-track faculty position following graduation should occur very smoothly right? If it were only that easy...

While successful completion of the milestones/degree requirements enumerated above will result in a PhD, if this is all that you accomplished as a PhD student in graduate school then there is going to be a long and hard road for you on the job market and during your entry level tenure-track position. It is important for students to recognize that once your PhD graduate program has begun the clock has also started ticking for students to develop professionally in addition to their academic requirements in order to put themselves in the best position for landing a tenure-track job and making the successful progression through tenure and promotion. Therefore, the role and value of aligning with a faculty mentor early on in the PhD program cannot be understated.

Sure, you may be a great test taker, a great writer, and a great speaker...this does not always translate into a great academic. There are many hidden components to the career such as how to operate within departmental and university politics, how to write article reviews, how to respond to reviewers' comments of your own work, how to teach, what to teach, how to handle student complaints and concerns, how to engage in committee work/service, etc. This is certainly not an exhaustive list, rather this is just the tip of the iceberg into the "unknown world of academia," and who knows this world better than a faculty mentor? Too often have I heard of students who approach graduate school as a time to avoid immersion into the real world and just check the requirements off the list one at a time, graduate, and then expect a nice payday and an easy life as an academic. If it were only that easy...

Overall, it is important for PhD students to embrace all of the opportunities that are available to them in graduate school both in and outside the classroom and definitely beyond those defined in the course curriculum and degree requirements. Specifically, PhD students need to actively seek out faculty mentors early on in the graduate program and be willing to become involved in any professional development opportunities that faculty mentors are willing to provide them with whether it be work on an article review, write a literature review, analyze data, guest lecture, prep course materials, present a paper at a conference, co-author a paper, be a graduate student representative on a department or university committee, etc. All of these experiences will be invaluable as they will become lines on the curriculum vita and will start to separate you from the other applicants in the pile when being considered as a candidate for a tenure-track position.

With an ever increasing number of PhD programs in criminology and related jobs, competition is becoming stiff. You want to be in the pile of applications that gets a second look, and aligning yourself with a faculty mentor during your PhD program is a way to gain the experience and opportunities to elevate your attractiveness as a job candidate and better facilitate your transition into a tenure-track position. And, once you become a tenure-track faculty member, remember to pay it forward by you personally becoming involved with PhD students as a faculty mentor. It is that easy...

American Society of Criminology

2015 Division on Women and Crime Student Paper Competition

The Division on Women and Crime (DWC) of the American Society of Criminology invites submissions for the 2015 Student Paper Competition. The winners of this year's competition will be recognized during the DWC breakfast meeting at the 2015 annual conference. The graduate student winner will receive \$500.00 and the undergraduate student winner will receive \$250.00. For submissions with multiple authors, the award money will be divided among co-authors.

Deadline: Papers should be RECEIVED by the committee chair by September 11th, 2015.

Eligibility: Any undergraduate or graduate student who is currently enrolled or who has graduated within the previous semester is eligible. Note, any co-authors must also be students, that is, no faculty co-authors are permitted. To document eligibility, every author/co-author must submit proof of student status. This eligibility proof may be in the form of a letter from your department chair or an unofficial transcript.

Paper Specifications: Papers should be of professional quality and must be about, or related to, feminist scholarship, gender issues, or women as offenders, victims or criminal justice professionals. Papers must be no longer than 35 pages including all references, notes, and tables; utilize an acceptable referencing format such as APA; be type-written and double-spaced; and include an abstract of 100 words or less.

Papers may *not* be published, accepted, or under review for publication at the time of submission.

Submission: Papers and proof of eligibility must be submitted to the committee chair by the stated deadline. Submitters must prepare the paper for blind review; all identifying information (name, affiliation, etc) should be removed from the paper itself and papers should then be converted to a PDF file. In the email subject line, students should include identifying information and indicate whether the submission is to be considered for the graduate or undergraduate competition.

Judging: Members of the paper competition committee will evaluate the papers based on the following categories: 1. Content is relevant to feminist scholarship; 2. Makes a contribution to the knowledge base; 3. Accurately identifies any limitations; 4. Analytical plan was well developed; 5. Clarity/organization of paper was well developed.

Notification: All entrants will be notified of the committee's decision no later than October 5th. We strongly encourage winners to attend the conference to receive their award.

Committee Chair:

Email all **paper submissions** to:

Allison J. Foley, PhD | Department of Sociology, Criminal Justice, and Social Work | Georgia Regents University | Phone: 706-737-1735 | ajfoley@gru.edu

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

Department of Criminology, Law & Society
University of California, Irvine

Visiting Professor in Residence

The Department of Criminology, Law & Society at the University of California, Irvine invites applications for a Visiting Professor in Residence for one compensated quarter during 2016. The Visiting Professor in Residence will meet with graduate students, give a talk, benefit from immersion in the Department and the campus, and serve as a general resource to provide perspective and suggestions for the further development of our program. The Visiting Professor in Residence will receive compensation in the amount of \$25,000 for one quarter (winter, spring or fall).

We also invite applicants to consider longer stays (up to the academic year) as part of a sabbatical from their home institution. Arrangements will be made to provide office space and library services for the duration of the visit. Visitors to UCI have access to a variety of reasonably priced housing arrangements within walking distance of campus.

To ensure your application is given full consideration, interested candidates should submit a CV and letter of interest by September 1, 2015 by email at clsvistr@uci.edu. Priority will be given to applications received by that date; however, applications will be accepted until filled. Questions about this position can be directed to Department Chair Cheryl Maxson (cmaxson@uci.edu).

The University of California, Irvine is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer advancing inclusive excellence. All qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, disability, age, protected veteran status, or other protected categories covered by the UC nondiscrimination policy. A recipient of an NSF ADVANCE award for gender equity, UCI is responsive to the needs of dual career couples, supports work-life balance

SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT

NEED HELP WITH DATA COLLECTION?

Regardless of your field of study or preference for defining data (quantitative or qualitative), data collection is an important aspect of any type of research. If your research involves collecting primary data – whether by interviews, surveys, experiments, focus groups, or other methods— consider partnering with the Social & Economic Sciences Research Center (SESRC) at Washington State University (WSU).

With four decades of experience, SESRC is the premier University-based survey research center in the Pacific Northwest with telephone, mail, web, and face-to-face capability that allows us to conduct surveys in multiple, mixed, and sequential modes. We utilize only proven research methods and established statistical practice in every step of the data collection process.

If you have a question, please let us know! We consult on both the selection of sampling plan, the appropriate data collection instruments (existing, modified, or newly developed), and data collection procedures. Our data-quality standards ensure an accurate, credible, and secure database.

More importantly we have a substantial experience in locating and recruiting hard-to-reach populations, including adolescents, non-English speaking populations, the elderly, recovering substance abusers, homeless, victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, lowest-income populations, persons who have been incarcerated in a juvenile or adult correctional facility. For our project we bring a multidisciplinary team comprised of experts from a range of disciplines including criminology, sociology, statistics, and computer science.

If you have project-specific questions or other consultation requests please contact Dr. Arina Gertseva at garina@wsu.edu.



Graduate Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice

Master of Arts in Criminology
Master of Arts in Criminal Justice Administration
Ph.D. in Criminology

Cited in *The Chronicle of Higher Education* among the top 10 criminal and criminology Ph.D. programs in the nation in terms of faculty productivity

Main Areas of Specialization:

Juvenile justice and delinquency, Substance use and abuse, Macro-level models of criminal behavior, Race and social control, Violence, Psychology of crime

Home to the Journals: *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, *Journal of Crime & Justice*, *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*

Tenure-Track Faculty

Lyndsay Boggess (University of California, Irvine) Community context of crime, Race/ethnicity and crime

Max Bromley (Nova University) Campus policing, Campus community crime

John Cochran (University of Florida) Death penalty, Micro social theories of criminal behavior, Macro social theories of crime and crime control

Joshua Cochran (Florida State University) Theories of crime causation; Punishment; Prison experiences; Perceptions of justice; International comparative analyses of criminology and criminal justice

Richard Dembo (New York University) Alcohol and drug use, Juvenile justice

Lorie Fridell (University of California, Irvine) Police use of force, Violence against police, Racially biased policing

Kathleen M. Heide (State University of New York at Albany) Juvenile homicide, Adolescent parricide offenders, Violent offending

Wesley Jennings (University of Florida) Trajectories, Hispanics, Sex offending

Michael J. Leiber, Chair (State University of New York at Albany) Race, Juvenile justice, Delinquency

Michael J. Lynch (State University of New York at Albany) Radical criminology, Environmental and Corporate crime, Green criminology, Racial bias in criminal justice processes

Tom Mieczkowski, Emeritus (Wayne State University) Drugs and crime, Violent sexual offenders

Ojmarrh Mitchell (University of Maryland) Race and crime, Drug policy, Meta-analysis

Ráchael Powers (State University of New York at Albany) Victimization, Quantitative methodology

M. Dwayne Smith (Duke University) Homicide, Capital Punishment, Structural correlates of violent crime

For information on the Criminology Department visit:
<http://criminology.cbcs.usf.edu/>

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COLLABORATION CORNER

News and Notes about Research Collaborations

Please send your research collaboration news to Carolyn Rebecca Block crblock@rcn.com

Teaching Community- Police Collaboration in The Most At-Risk and De-Enfranchised Communities

by

Everette B. Penn, University of Houston-Clear Lake

The Teen And Police Service (TAPS) Academy is a Department of Justice, COPS Office funded intervention to reduce the social distance between at-risk youth and law enforcement. It began as a collaboration of the Houston Police Department and Dr. Everette B. Penn of the University of Houston-Clear Lake in 2011. It has now grown to many cities, including five sites in Houston, Texas; Galveston, Texas; El Paso, Texas; La Marque, Texas; Columbus, Ohio; Tampa, Florida; Miami, Florida; Chicago, Illinois; Ponce, Puerto Rico and the nation of St. Kitts/Nevis.

TAPS Academy takes the concepts of Citizen Police Academy and Community Policing to the most at-risk and disenfranchised populations. Through eleven weeks of mentorship, and a curriculum based-learning that challenges law enforcement officers and the most at-risk youth, (residing juvenile justice facilities, alternative schools and low performing high schools), the two reduce their social distance as they learn about police interaction, conflict mediation, career planning, bullying, drugs and alcohol, and various other subjects. Approved by the Texas Education Agency to award one credit toward high school graduation, the program not only builds relationships, trust, belief, and respect, it also helps to reduce the school-to-prison pipeline.

Pre and post-test evaluations indicate 30%-50% positive increases in areas of "like", "trust", "respect", and "fairness" by the youth. Additionally, the officers and police administration declare the experience of being a TAPS Mentor Officer allows them to perform their job on the street with more fairness and understanding.

For more information, contact Professor Everette Penn, Department Chair of Social and Cultural Sciences at the University of Houston-Clear Lake, at 281-283-3363, 281-283-3363, or Pennev@uhcl.edu. More information about TAPS Academy can be found at www.TAPSAcademy.org as well as these video links: <https://vimeo.com/114462713> and <https://www.facebook.com/TAPSAcademy>.

Collaborative Research to Develop Strategies to Assist Prisoners with Mental Health Problems

by

Dana DeHart, University of South Carolina

The South Carolina Department of Corrections and the College of Social Work at the University of South Carolina have embarked on a three-year project to train Department of Corrections professionals and students on how to better respond to inmates who may be experiencing mental health issues, including crisis intervention, discharge planning, coordinating care with community providers and working with families of prisoners. The project builds on research by Dana DeHart, who has found that more than one-third of women in South Carolina jails and prisons have a serious mental health issue, such as major depression, bipolar disorder or schizophrenia, and that others struggle with substance use disorders and post-traumatic stress. The collaboration recently received a \$400,000 grant from the United States Department of Justice to establish a summer institute, including both classroom instruction and online components.

With more than 22,000 men and women housed in jails and prisons statewide, the need for early identification of mental health issues is great. Bryan Stirling, Director of the South Carolina Department of Corrections, says, "This program is an important part of many positive changes happening at Corrections. Our goal is to ensure safety and security for officers and the public upon release of offenders. Partnering with the College of Social Work will give officers more tools to appropriately respond and care for inmates with mental illness."

COLLABORATION CORNER

This issue affects not only the men and women, but also the communities in which they live. Without having mental health needs addressed, these individuals are likely to end up right back in jail. That creates a burden for their communities and it presents correctional officials with a lot of challenges. The goal of the project is to ultimately develop a model for mental health education and training that can be used in prisons nationwide.

For more information, contact Dana DeHart, PhD, Assistant Dean for Research, College of Social Work, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, at dana.dehart@sc.edu or 803-777-7867, or Kennard DuBose, Director of Behavioral/ Mental Health & Substance Abuse Services, South Carolina Department of Corrections, at Dubose.Kennard@doc.sc.gov or 803-896-5398.

TRIPLE THREAT
Uniting Law Enforcement Officers, Prosecutors, and Victim Advocates
To Tackle Domestic Violence in Rural Areas

by

Denise Paquette Boots, University of Texas at Dallas

Although research indicates that prosecutions in family violence cases in which multiple agencies work together as collaborative teams tend to be more successful, information is lacking about how to identify and join partners, what education, training, resources and networking will help these teams to have the best outcomes. To address this issue, the University of Texas at Dallas Institute for Urban Policy Research and the nonprofit Conference on Crimes Against Women (CCAW) created the Institute for Coordinated Community Response (ICCR). The ICCR seeks to train and mentor fellows who serve as prosecutors, victim advocates and law enforcement officers working in the most underprivileged areas of Texas to better serve victims of domestic violence.

Each year more than 1,400 law enforcement officers, prosecutors, clinicians, and victim advocates from around the world attend the Conference on Crimes Against Women in Dallas, Texas to learn advanced, highly-specialized techniques in investigating, assisting victims, and prosecuting crimes against women. At the 2015 meeting in March, 2015, the research team captured audio recordings of 15 featured panels and conducted nine videotaped structured interviews with distinguished experts across a range of topics and fields. The interviews highlighted current hot topics, elaborated on best practices and programs servicing victims in the criminal justice system, and critically assessed relevant challenges related to investigations, therapy, self-help, legal issues, and advocacy. In addition, the research team held three specialized focus groups with each of the practitioner groups targeted for participation, in an attempt to gauge the current needs and interests that should inform future curriculum development as well as the long-term evaluation plan outcome measures of "success."

In the coming months, the research team at UT Dallas will continue to work in tandem with CCAW to make strategic decisions about the ICCR, including educational learning platforms and curriculum development. We will make further outreach with respected organizations and agencies, and will establish a relationship with our outside evaluation partner.

It has been a productive, fast paced, and energized six months of "firsts" together. We have learned valuable lessons along the way as we have established stronger communication skills across our teams and as the research team helped guide CCAW in how to critically assess the rigor and value of research methodologies and analyses. Through a process of candid assessments, discussions and compromise, differing visions or perspectives have merged into a cohesive and dynamic team environment that is very rewarding! We look forward to presenting more information on the progress of the ICCR at the ASC meeting in November.

For more information, contact Denise Paquette Boots, Criminology Department, University of Texas at Dallas, at deniseboots@utdallas.edu or (972) 883-6468; Tim Bray, UT Dallas Institute for Urban Policy Research, at timothy.bray@utdallas.edu; or Jennifer Wareham, Wayne State University, at jwareham@wayne.edu.

COLLABORATION CORNER

**A Collaborative Effort to Understand
Impacts of Incarceration on Families**

by

Dana DeHart, University of South Carolina, College of Social Work
Cheri Shapiro, University of South Carolina, Institute for Families in Society
Kathleen Hayes, University of South Carolina, Institute for Families in Society

Incarceration has costs beyond those for offenders and taxpayers. The effects of incarceration may spread to families and communities in ways that disrupt parent-child relationships, alter networks of familial support, and increased burdens on governmental systems such as schools, juvenile justice, mental health, economic services, and child welfare. Dana DeHart and Cheri Shapiro at the University of South Carolina's College of Social Work and Institute for Families in Society have partnered with multiple state agencies to better understand the ways in which these systems come together to address needs resulting from incarceration of a family member, the gaps in service, and the ways in which services might be coordinated to attenuate the impact of incarceration on families and communities.

The study uses integrated administrative data from the Departments of Corrections, Mental Health, Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services, Social Services, Health and Human Services, Juvenile Justice, and Education, as well as qualitative interview data from prisoners and their families. This powerful use of integrated data through the SC Revenue & Fiscal Affairs Office allows linking multi-agency administrative records via a de-identified data "cube" representing systemic contacts of 20,000 focal inmates and their visiting family members, including children, partners, and extended family.

The data cube is a technological tool that allows users to easily manipulate data to answer queries and create visual data displays. Inclusion of time as a variable in the cube (i.e., standardized pre-incarceration, incarceration, and post-release periods) will allow users to explore impacts of incarceration on service utilization and outcomes for families, helping to understand the impact of incarceration, how this impact is spread across community systems, and implications for breaking down service silos to develop networked interventions across multiple public and private agencies.

The project addresses a critical gap in knowledge by increasing understanding of family-level impacts of incarceration. "Incarceration is a process, not an event, that has far-reaching implications for the health and well-being of family members. This project is a major step toward specifying the domains of impact on the family and service-system levels" says Dr. Shapiro. Findings will inform development of more amenable contexts for re-entry and services to families and communities. Products will include a "how-to" guide that assists other jurisdictions in carrying out similar collaborative research endeavors using integrated data.

For more information, contact Dr. Dana DeHart at dana.dehart@sc.edu or 803-777-7867, Dr. Cheri Shapiro at cshapiro@mailbox.sc.edu, 803-777-8760, Dr. Kathleen Hayes at hayeskm2@mailbox.sc.edu, 803-777-9124, or Sarah Crawford (SC Revenue & Fiscal Affairs Office) at sarah.crawford@rfs.sc.gov or 803-898-9970.

COLLABORATION CORNER

Have you seen?

- “Managing dynamic security networks: Towards the strategic managing of cooperation, coordination and collaboration” by Chad Whelan, *Security Journal*, May 12, 2014. Whelan conducted a detailed qualitative study of the internal properties of security networks in Australia, and “conditions shaping their performance.” He places cooperation, co-ordination and collaboration on a continuum, with cooperation on one end and collaboration at the other end, and “aims to illustrate how each of these ‘Cs’ shape the performance of security networks.”
- “The Iron Fist in the Latex Glove: The Intersection of Public Health and Criminal Justice,” by Roberto Hugh Potter and Jeffrey W. Rosky, *American Journal of Criminal Justice* (2013), 38: 276–288. Also see “Improving the Health of Minority Communities through Probation-Public Health Collaborations: An Application of the Epidemiological Criminology Framework,” by Roberto Hugh Potter and Timothy A. Akers, *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, (2010) 49(8): 595-609.
- The Special Issue on “Developing and Sustaining Collaborative Research Partnerships with Universities and Criminal Justice Agencies,” in *Criminal Justice Studies: A Critical Journal of Crime, Law and Society*, Volume 27, Issue 3, 2014, articles by William D. Bales, Tammatha A. Clodfelter, Chad Nilson, Danielle S. Rudes, Robert E. Worden, and others.

Did you know?

- Lisa Young Larance, a practitioner in Ann Arbor, Michigan and Susan L. Miller, a professor of sociology and criminology at the University of Delaware, are collaborating on research that amplifies the diverse voices of women who have used force in their intimate heterosexual relationships. The team analyzed 288 women’s descriptions of the actions that brought them to the attention of the criminal justice system and then court-ordered programming; 48% of the sample self-identified as women of color. Larance and Miller have identified 11 categories that begin to clarify the gendered distinctions in behavior, which highlight the nuances of this complex area. In doing so they will contribute to greater understanding for law enforcement, advocates, and practitioners as they strive to bring justice to marginalized women. Future collaborations will extend this work to more diverse samples, including lesbians, South Asian and Chinese women. For more information, contact Lisa Young Larance, at lylarance@gmail.com. She created the Vista and RENEW Programs, both of which are community-based programs that provide advocacy, education, support and intervention for women who have used force.
 - The Center for Collaboration Science (CCS) is an interdisciplinary initiative involving about 25 faculty members from all six colleges of the University of Nebraska at Omaha who bring their diversity of knowledge to bear on improving collaboration for organizations in Omaha and the nation at large. The Center has a fourfold mission: to create scientific knowledge through theory-based and empirically-grounded research on collaboration-related phenomena; to use evidence-based practices to solve collaboration problems for groups, organizations, and society by designing and deploying solutions for collaborative needs; to educate undergraduates, graduates, and professionals on collaboration concepts through university courses, academic and professional publications, seminars, certification, and professional training; and to create an environment in which members of the Center are recognized and valued for their contributions to Collaboration Science by both the scientific community and UNO. See, for example, the doctoral dissertation of Peter Simi, a member of the CCS anti-terrorist team, *Rage in the City of Angels: the Historical Development of the Skinhead Subculture in Los Angeles*. For more information about CCS, contact Dr. Gert-Jan de Vreede, at gdevreede@unomaha.edu or 402.554.3010
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CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

If you have news, views, reviews, or announcements relating to international or comparative criminology, please send it here! We appreciate brevity (always under 1,000 words), and welcome your input and feedback. – Jay Albanese jsalbane@vcu.edu

Criminologists without Borders at UN Crime Congress in Doha, Qatar

by

Jay Albanese

The *United Nations Congresses on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders* have been held every five years since 1955. These Crime Congresses provide an opportunity for representatives of all UN Member States, together with non-governmental organizations, to gather, discuss, debate and prioritize crime and justice initiatives for international action over the next five years. There were more than 4,000 delegates attending the 13th Crime Congress in Doha, Qatar in April 2015.

The UN General Assembly decided in advance that the following issues would be considered in workshops during the Crime Congress:

1. Role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems: experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders.
2. Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants: successes and challenges in criminalization, in mutual legal assistance and in effective protection of witnesses and trafficking victims.
3. Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime, such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation.
4. Public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice: experiences and lessons learned.

In addition to these day-and-a-half-long workshops there were numerous ancillary sessions organized by NGOs from around the world, designed to highlight issues of crime and justice of international concern.

Criminologists without Borders co-sponsored an Ancillary Session at the 13th UN Crime Congress on April 15, 2015 at the Qatar National Convention Center in Doha. Titled, "From Research to Practice: Justice, Safety and Inclusion," the well-attended session was moderated by Dr. Anna Alvazzi del Frate, Research Director, Small Arms Survey, Geneva, Switzerland.



The panel presentation sponsored by Criminologists Without Borders at the UN Crime Congress in Qatar.

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

Speakers at the session included:

Dr. Rajah Ray Jureidini, Professor, Migration Ethics and Human Rights, Center for Islamic Legislation and Ethics, Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar Foundation, Doha, Qatar - 'The Dull Compulsion of Transnational Corruption in Migrant Labour Recruitment'

Dr. Margaret Shaw, Crime and Social Policy Consulting, Montreal, Canada - 'Learning from others - women's safety and sexual exploitation in different country contexts.'

Dr. Rosemary Barberet, Professor, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York USA - 'Public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice: Lessons learned from women's initiatives around the globe'

Part of this panel highlighted a report summarizing recent research published in line with the theme of the Crime Congress for Workshop 4, "Public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice: Experiences and lessons learned." It focuses on the lessons learned from women's initiatives in contributing to crime prevention and increased awareness of justice issues around the world. The report is prefaced by a summary of what is known and unknown in this area, as well as recommendations. Research excerpts are then featured from the major world regions. This report was drafted by Rosemary Barberet. A copy of this document is linked at criminologists-without-borders.org

The next UN Crime Congress will be held in Japan in 2020.

Illegal Fishing and Organized Crime Nexus

A new 85-page report has been released "The Illegal Fishing and Organized Crime Nexus: Illegal Fishing as Transnational Organized Crime." Authored by the Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime and The Black Fish, this report presents evidence that many types of illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing constitute a form of transnational organized crime, and that treating IUU fishing as a form of organized crime is vital for effectively combating this destructive practice.

IUU fishing is currently a low-risk, high return activity, driven by greed, weak governance, poor monitoring and enforcement, overcapacity, overfishing, and diminishing fish stocks. IUU fishing destroys marine ecosystems, threatens food security, harms legitimate fishers and damages the economy and state governance. This report presents a wide range of case studies selected from across the globe, to argue that IUU fishing is in fact a dangerous and highly organized form of transnational crime, and one associated with other illegal, violent and destructive practices. The report can be downloaded for free at <http://theblackfish.org/>



CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

Central Asia: New UN Regional Cooperation Platform against Organized Crime, Illicit Grugs

Representatives of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Uzbekistan and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) signed the 2015-2019 Central Asia Programme of partnership. The agreement represents the key strategic framework under which UNODC provides technical assistance and advisory services in the region.



The Programme agreement builds on previous UNODC assistance and aims to deliver an integrated, comprehensive programme to address transnational organized crime, drugs and terrorism. With a budget of \$70 million for five years, the Programme for Central Asia supports national capacity building, and further promotes sub-regional and regional cooperation. The Programme is a building block of UNODC's inter-regional drug control approach.

The transition of the security responsibilities to Afghan authorities and record Afghan opium crop harvests present two inter-related challenges to the region. These require enhanced cooperation and comprehensive measures at regional and international levels to counter drug trafficking and the smuggling of precursor chemicals necessary for the production of drugs. The Programme was developed in an inclusive and participatory process through national and a regional consultation. http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2015/May/central-asia_new-regional-cooperation-platform-against-organized-crime-illegal-drugs.html?ref=fs2

New Anti-Terrorism Training Guides

Two new handbooks - one on **human rights** and another on **air and maritime terrorism** prevention - aim to assist countries in strengthening their efforts against terrorist activities. The guides are part of UNODC's ongoing Counter-Terrorism Legal Training Curriculum, a knowledge-sharing platform designed to build capacity among national criminal justice officials to enhance their legal efforts against terrorism. The curriculum integrates training materials on related topics, such as money laundering and organized crime, addressing this scourge in a holistic manner. This helps the target audience - including law enforcement officials such as police, prosecutors and judges; policymakers; and officials from departments such as Foreign Affairs, Justice and Interior - to better draft relevant laws and apply international treaties.



CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

The two new handbooks in the series - '*Human Rights and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism*' and '*Transport related (Civil Aviation and Maritime) Terrorism Offences*' - join two existing pieces related to the universal legal framework and international cooperation against terrorism. Developed with input from experts in each field, the collection of specialized manuals act as a guide for capacity-building activities, and as practical handbooks that can be used by local authorities on criminal justice workshops employing the 'train the trainer' method. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2015/May/strengthening-legal-systems-to-tackle-terrorism.html?ref=fs4>

New International Books of Interest

Felia Allum and Stan Gilmour, eds. **Routledge Handbook of Transnational Organized Crime**. Routledge, 2015.

Gerben Bruinsma, ed. *Histories of Transnational Crime*. Springer, 2015.

Lieselot Bisschop. *Governance of the Illegal Trade in E-Waste and Tropical Timber: Case Studies on Transnational Environmental Crime*. Ashgate, 2015.

Noah Raford and Andrew Trabulsi, eds. *Warlords, Inc.: Black Markets, Broken States, and the Rise of the Warlord Entrepreneur*. North Atlantic Books, 2015.

Sandra Walklate and Ross McGarry, eds. *Criminology and War: Transgressing the Borders*. Routledge, 2015.

International Criminology Meetings and Conferences

September 2-3, 2015
15th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology
Porto, Portugal
<http://www.eurocrim2015.com>

November 25-27, 2015
Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology
Adelaide, Australia
<http://www.anzsoc.org/cms-conferences/index.php>

March 16-18, 2016
Justice and Penal Reform: Re-shaping the penal landscape
International 3-day conference, Keble College, Oxford
<http://www.howardleague.org/justice-and-penal-reform/>

A new internationally-based research group for the study of cross-cultural influences in criminology and victimology is organizing. For more information, contact Dr. Inna Levy at crime.victim.culture@gmail.com.

2015 ASC ANNUAL MEETING

71st Annual ASC Meeting
November 18 - 21, 2015
Washington, DC
The Politics of Crime & Justice

- The deadline for submissions has passed.
- The Call for Papers, link to the submission site, and other meeting information can be found on the ASC website, www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.htm
- Please direct all questions regarding the Program to the Program Committee at asc2015dc@gmail.com
- You may register for the meeting using the form on the next page, the printer friendly form on the website, or the online registration form available via the link on the website
- Registration fees are as follows:

Postmarked or faxed BEFORE October 1

ASC Member: \$130.00
Non-Member: \$170.00
ASC Student Member: \$50.00
Student Non-Member: \$100.00

Postmarked or faxed ON or AFTER October 1

ASC Member: \$180.00
Non-Member: \$220.00
ASC Student Member: \$60.00
Student Non-Member: \$110.00

ASC Sponsored Workshops

Fee: \$50.00 (\$25.00 for students) Enrollment Limit: 50 Date & Time: Tuesday, November 17th, 12 – 4 p.m.

****Laptops WILL NOT be provided at any of the workshops. Power strips will be available.****

Title: KEEPING CLASSIC ETHNOGRAPHIC TRADITIONS ALIVE IN MODERN CRIMINOLOGY
Instructors: Jamie J. Fader, Temple University

Title: LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS FOR CRIMINOLOGY
Instructors: Garrett Ridinger, University of California, Irvine

Title: METHODS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF NON-EXPERIMENTAL DATA:
INSTRUMENTAL VARIABLES AND REGRESSION DISCONTINUITY DESIGNS
Instructors: Steve van de Weijer, and Catrien Bijleveld, NSCR and VU University, Amsterdam

Full descriptions of the workshops can be found on our website at
http://asc41.com/Annual_Meeting/WkspRegFormChoice.html

The American Society of Criminology

2015 Annual Meeting Registration Form – Washington, DC· November 18 - 21, 2015

www.asc41.com asc@asc41.com

Please mail to American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Rd, Ste. 212, Columbus, OH 43212, or fax to (614) 292-6767.

Name: _____
 Affiliation: _____
 (your badge will be prepared with the information on the two lines above)
 City, State: _____
 Country: _____
 Phone: _____ E-mail: _____

PROGRAM OPTION: Please choose which version of the program you would like to reserve. If you have not used the smartphone app before, we urge you to choose the printed program to ensure enough books are ordered. If you choose “App Only,” there will not be a printed program for you. However, you may check with us at the end of the meeting regarding the availability, if any, of leftover printed programs.

____ Smartphone App Only ____ Printed Program (includes Smartphone App access)

REGISTRATION FEES

All Meeting Attendees/Participants Are Required To Register

PAYMENT MUST ACCOMPANY REGISTRATION FORM TO BE OFFICIALLY REGISTERED.

(A receipt will be included in registration packet)

Postmarked or faxed BEFORE October 1

____ ASC Member: \$130.00
 ____ Non-Member: \$170.00
 ____ ASC Student Member: \$50.00
 ____ Student Non-Member: \$100.00

Postmarked or faxed ON or AFTER October 1

____ ASC Member: \$180.00
 ____ Non-Member: \$220.00
 ____ ASC Student Member: \$60.00
 ____ Student Non-Member: \$110.00

Optional Special Events (Schedule TBA)

Division of Corrections and Sentencing Breakfast	____ All Students: \$5.00	____ Non-Students: \$10.00
Division of Experimental Criminology Awards Presentation and Luncheon	____ DEC Members (no charge)	____ Non DEC Member \$25.00
Division of International Criminology Awards Presentation and Reception	____ All Students: \$15.00	____ Non-Students: \$20.00
Division on People of Color & Crime Luncheon:	____ DPCC Student Member: \$30.00 ____ DPCC Member: \$35.00	____ Non DPCC Member: \$40.00
Division on Women & Crime Social	____ All Students: \$5.00	____ Non-Students: \$15.00
Minority Fellowship Dance: Featuring Hot Spots Band	____ ASC Student Member: \$5.00 ____ Non ASC Member Student: \$10.00	____ ASC Member: \$10.00 ____ Non ASC Member: \$20.00

*If you are paying by check or money order, please make it out to *American Society of Criminology*. (U.S. FUNDS ONLY). A service charge will be assessed for all returned checks. *Accepted Credit Cards: Visa, MasterCard, American Express, Discover

Credit Card #: _____ Exp. Date: _____ Security Code (on back of card): _____
 Billing Address: _____

Refund Policy: Advance registration fees will be refunded for cancellations received up to September 30. No refunds will be made on cancellations received after this date.

Section to be filled out by ASC

Total _____ Date _____ Check/MO # _____ Credit Card _____



NATIONAL CONFERENCES & WORKSHOPS

CRIME & JUSTICE SUMMER RESEARCH INSTITUTE: BROADENING PERSPECTIVES & PARTICIPATION

July 6-24, 2015

Columbus, OH

GANG TRAINING CONFERENCE

August 10-12, 2015

Chicago, IL

CEBCP-POLICE FOUNDATION JOINT SYMPOSIUM ON EVIDENCE-BASED CRIME POLICY

August 17-18, 2015

Arlington, VA

THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS (SSSP)

August 21-23, 2015

Chicago, IL

4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FORENSIC RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY" (FORENSIC RESEARCH-2015)

September 28-30, 2015

Atlanta, GA

ICCA CONFERENCE

November 8 - 11, 2015

Boston, MA

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MARK YOUR CALENDAR**FUTURE ASC ANNUAL MEETING DATES**

2016	November 16 -- 19	New Orleans, LA	New Orleans Hilton
2017	November 15 -- 18	Philadelphia, PA	Philadelphia Marriott Downtown
2018	November 14 -- 17	Atlanta, GA	Atlanta Marriott Marquis
2019	November 20 -- 23	San Francisco, CA	San Francisco Marriott Marquis
2020	November 18 -- 21	Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C. Marriott Marquis
2021	November 17 -- 20	Chicago, IL	Palmer House Hilton
2022	November 16 -- 19	Atlanta, GA	Atlanta Marriott Marquis
2023	November 15 -- 18	Philadelphia, PA	Philadelphia Marriott Downtown
2024	November 20 -- 23	San Francisco, CA	San Francisco Marriott Marquis

2015 ANNUAL MEETING

THEME: *The Politics of Crime & Justice*

**Make your reservations early for Washington, DC
November 18-21, 2015**

Washington Hilton
1919 Connecticut Ave.
Washington, DC 20009 USA

\$225 single & \$250 double occupancy

YOU **MUST** MENTION YOU ARE WITH ASC TO OBTAIN THIS RATE