



The Criminologist

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the American Society of Criminology

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Editor’s Note: Our annual meeting is right around the corner, so we kick off this issue with a preview from ASC President Kruttschnitt and program co-chairs Jean McGloin and Chris Sullivan. As you will see, they are organizing a terrific meeting! We also feature this month an essay by Professor Thomas Baker on the “meteoric rise” seen in the Thomson Reuters’ journal impact factor for the *Journal of Criminal Justice* over the past five years, followed by thoughtful reactions and reflections on the issue by Professors Robert Bursik, Jr. and Frank Cullen. Check it out pp. 5-13. If you would like to add your two cents on the matter, please consider sending it in the form of a *Letter to the Editor* or a short note that might be highlighted in a subsequent *Member Perspectives* column. Speaking of *Member Perspectives*, the ASC Executive Board is currently weighing whether the ASC (or the board) ought to be more active in taking official policy positions and/or developing statements on the state of knowledge about selected issues relevant to crime and justice. For more details, go to p. 16, and please share your perspective on the matter with me so that I may convey it to the executive board. Finally, in addition to encouraging you to check out the regularly featured “corner,” “forum,” and “tips” columns, I want to draw your attention to an exciting announcement about the launch of the Annual Review of Criminology (ARC) which, as inaugural Editors Joan Petersilia and Robert Sampson note (pp. 44-45), represents a significant accomplishment and opportunity that serves as strong testimony to the positive evolution of the field.

I hope you enjoy this issue of *The Criminologist*.

Eric Baumer, ASC Vice President

November 18-21 in Washington DC!

by

Candace Kruttschnitt, ASC President
Jean McGloin and Chris Sullivan, ASC 2015 Program Co-Chairs

We have been working hard to make this year’s meeting a truly remarkable event. We have scheduled 813 panels (regular, thematic and author-meets-critic), 129 roundtables and 429 posters! This suggests that our meeting will be very well attended and will showcase the diversity and depth of our scholarly endeavors. Consistent with past years, before the official start of the meeting on Wednesday, there will be three excellent methodological workshops on Tuesday afternoon. Jamie Fader will lead a workshop on “Keeping Classic Ethnographic Traditions Alive in Modern Criminology.” The second and third workshops focus on topics related to causal inference in criminology: Garret Ridinger will host a workshop on “Laboratory Experiments for Criminology” and Steve van de Weijer and Catrien Bijleveld will host one on “Methods for the Analysis of Non-Experimental Data.” There are still some open slots for these workshops, but there are a limited number of seats. If you are interested, please consider registering soon.

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As stated in the call for papers, the theme of this year's meeting is *The Politics of Crime and Justice*. We selected this theme not just because the meeting is being held in Washington DC but also because it coincides with so many current events that are central to our fields of research. The meetings will have three Presidential Plenaries. We think these will be exceptional events and, as such, we have scheduled only one (around the noon hour) for each of the first three days of the meeting. One Presidential Plenary is devoted to *The Media and Criminal Justice Policy*. The focus of this panel will be to consider how the media influences criminal justice policy and what discretion they have in their coverage of criminal events. Participants in this panel include Carrie Johnson from National Public Radio, and Bill Keller, former Executive Editor of the New York Times and, invited participant, Charles Blow, New York Times columnist and CNN commentator. Nancy LaVigne (Director of the Justice Policy Center at the Urban Institute) will serve as a moderator. A second Presidential Plenary, *The American Criminal Justice System: "Caught" or Not?* focuses on the question of whether we can change our current carceral state. Participants in this panel include Marie Gottschalk (Professor of Political Science at the University of Pennsylvania and author of the controversial and outstanding monograph, *Caught*), Vincent Schiraldi (Senior Advisor in the New York City Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice and former Commissioner of the New York City Department of Probation) and Dan Nagin (current editor of *Criminology and Public Policy* and 2014 winner of the Stockholm Prize in Criminology); Candace Kruttschnitt (ASC President) will serve as the moderator of this panel. The third Presidential Plenary is still being confirmed. Although we would like to have all of our sessions settled months before the conference, we have found that people outside of academia work on a different schedule! Once we have the participants of this plenary confirmed, we will inform everyone. But rest assured, it should be an exciting session. We anticipate that each of these plenaries will follow more of a roundtable format, rather than the traditional panel format, allowing ample time for both discussion among the participants and audience participation.

There are many excellent sessions on the program, but we want to bring a few to your attention. First, because this year's meeting coincides with the 50th Anniversary of President Johnson's appointment of the Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, we are hosting a special panel to discuss the legacy of this Commission and what a modern day version might accomplish. Ted Gest (of Criminal Justice Journalists and The Crime Report) will chair the panel and the panelists include two members of the original Commission and current observers of the criminal justice scene: Al Blumstein (Carnegie Mellon University), Jeremy Travis (John Jay College of Criminal Justice), Laurie Robinson (George Mason University) and Sheldon Krantz (Georgetown University). Related to the concept of a modern day Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice are two panels, scheduled back-to-back, that consider what the American criminal justice system might look like if we could reinvent it: "Reinventing American Criminal Justice I" includes papers on policing (Cynthia Lum and Dan Nagin), mental health and crime (Ed Mulvey), drug policy (Jonathan Caulkins and Peter Reuter) and community corrections (Frank Cullen, Cheryl Lero Jonson and Daniel Mears); "Reinventing Criminal Justice II" addresses guns and violence (David Hemenway), prosecution (Ronald Wright), sentencing (Michael Tonry), and parole (Ed Rhine, Joan Petersilia and Kevin Reitz). These two sessions may well forecast some of the changes we might see in the criminal justice system in the future.

Second, hosting the meeting in Washington D.C. provides us with a unique opportunity to capitalize on the expertise of policy makers and practitioners working in the area. There will be 23 policy panels that are taking advantage of the numerous practitioners and policy makers working in Washington DC. All of the specific panels are listed in the July/August 2015 issue of *The Criminologist* (Vol. 40 #4) and they range from "School Violence and Safety Policies" to "Learning After Ferguson" and "Criminology and Police Reform: The Presidential Task Force on 21st Century Policing."

Third, as we all know, students are the "bread and butter" of our work and the stakeholders in the future of ASC. We are fortunate that the ASC Students-Meet-Scholars tradition will carry on this year with three panels (scheduled back-to-back on Friday afternoon) that coincide with this year's theme of the *Politics of Crime and Justice*: (1) "Producing Policy Relevant Criminological Research," (2) "Applying Experimental Design to Inform Theory and Practice," and (3) "Emerging Trends in Biosocial Criminology."

We have added a new feature to the program this year: "highlighted" sessions. We asked each division chair (we now have 10 divisions!) to create a panel that reflects the cutting-edge research in their division. Not everyone took us up on this offer but four of our divisions did. The Division of People of Color and Crime are highlighting their work with a panel on "Boots on the Ground in Ferguson, MO." Developmental and Life Course Criminologists are highlighting work on "Bringing Diversity to the Forefront of Desistance Research." The Division of Women and Crime is asking their members to focus on "Queer Criminology and the Maintenance of Disciplinary Boundaries" and the Division on Corrections and Sentencing is highlighting work on "Risk and Need Assessment: Theory and Practice" as a preview of the Division's Corrections and Sentencing Handbook. We hope these division highlight panels become an ongoing tradition as the NIJ Director, Nancy Rodriguez, noted that this would be extremely helpful to NIJ when they craft their RFP's.

Clearly, the conference program features many outstanding panels and, we should note, this includes the Author-Meets-Critics sessions. This year we have 34 Author-Meets-Critic sessions showcasing many of our colleagues' outstanding monographs. Just to whet your appetite, there will be sessions focused on *Community Criminology*, by Ralph Taylor (Temple University), *The Eternal Criminal Record* by James Jacobs (NYU Law School) and *The Anatomy of Violence* by Adrian Raine (University of Pennsylvania).

The outstanding panels and sessions do not end on Friday evening. Saturday morning the conference program features a number of stellar panels focusing on such topics as "Evidence-Based Crime Policy" (organized by the Campbell Crime and Justice Group) and "Employment Prospects and Recidivism Risk in an Era of Widespread Criminal Background Checks."

Many of our coveted traditions (e.g., the school alumni receptions and the Minority Fellowship Dance) will carry on and we hope provide you with ample time to catch up with old friends and colleagues. We should note, however, two innovations. First, due to the number of poster sessions we have this year we are using a slightly different format on Thursday evening. One-half of the presenters will be allocated the first hour of the poster session (6:00-7:00pm) and then second half will be allocated to the second hour (7:15-8:15pm), with time to change posters allocated in the middle. But, of course, wine and cheese will be served at each allotted session! Second, Mark Warr (University of Texas) has a wonderful jazz band and has graciously agreed to play for us during the Presidential reception on Friday evening.

With all of these events, we still hope that each of you take some time to enjoy the marvelous cuisine and amazing historical sites Washington D.C. has to offer. In addition, we are guessing the *Crime Museum* might be of interest to some of you, as it provides private forensic workshops for groups of adults. The *Newseum* has an FBI exhibit and several exhibits related to Civil Rights. The *Supreme Court* will not be hearing oral arguments during our meeting, but you can tour the building and there is a Visitor's film and exhibitions on the Ground floor. There are also free 30-minute docent lead Courtroom lectures generally scheduled every hour on the half-hour beginning at 9:30 weekdays. For more information on these sites, see:

(<http://www.crimemuseum.org/adult-groups>).

(<http://www.newseum.org/exhibits/current>).

(<http://www.supremecourt.gov/visiting/touringthebuilding.aspx>).

For what promises to be an outstanding event, we have to thank all of the program committee members and the ASC staff, who diligently worked to put this all together. See you in Washington DC!

**An Evaluation of Journal Impact Factors:
A Case Study of the Top Three Journals Ranked in Criminology and Penology**

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Researchers are often faced with a difficult choice when they want to disseminate the results of their research. If a researcher decides that a journal article is the best outlet for their research findings, they are still faced with the dilemma of where to submit their manuscript. Presumably, a researcher wants their work published in the journal that will provide them the most visibility and greatest impact on the field, but determining which journals will do this can be problematic.

One means of measuring which journals in a respective field are the “best” is through the evaluation of a journal’s bibliometrics. These bibliometrics are critical pieces of data for researchers and editors. They generally serve three primary purposes for their audiences. First, they convey to researchers that if they publish their research in certain journals it is more likely to get cited and will be held in higher esteem by other researchers. Second, they signal to other editors the type of research they should be publishing if they too want to improve the bibliometrics of their respective journal. Third, they indicate to libraries the journals to which they should subscribe, thus elevating the visibility and availability of certain journals to researchers. A variety of bibliometrics exist, including Google Scholar’s h-index and Elsevier’s SCImago. However, perhaps the most well-known and oft referenced of these is Thomson Reuters’ journal impact factor. Calculating this impact factor is straightforward. For example, to do so for 2013 you would take the number of citations in articles published and indexed in the Web of Science core collection and Thomson Reuters citation database in 2013 to articles published in 2011 and 2012 in a journal and divide that by the sum of articles published in that journal in 2011 and 2012 (Thomson Reuters, 2015). The formula below explains it more clearly.

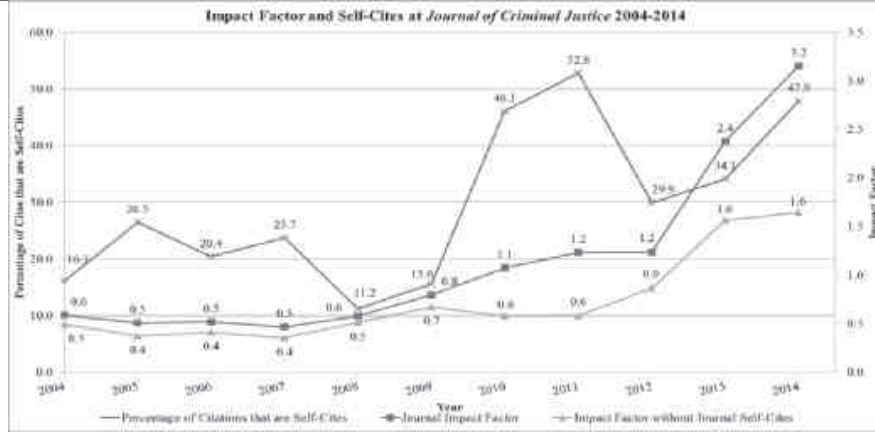
$$\text{2013 Impact Factor} = \frac{\text{Cites in 2013 to items published in 2011 and 2012}}{\text{Number of citable items published in 2011 and 2012}}$$

A criminologist looking to journal impact factors to determine the “best” criminology and criminal justice journal would find *Journal of Criminal Justice* (JCI) to have the highest impact factor in the Criminology and Penology category of Thomson Reuters’ 2014 Journal Citation Reports (JCR). Just below JCI are *Criminology* (ranked 2nd) and *Justice Quarterly* (JQ, ranked 3rd), which are widely considered the two top journals in the field (Sorenson et al., 2006). Prestige considerations aside, JCI always held a middling place in the impact factor rankings. Prior to 2013 JCI had never ranked above 13th, which occurred in 1997 when there were only 19 journals ranked in Criminology and Penology (there are now 55). The years from 2004 to 2012 the journal’s highest rank was 17th in 2004, 2005, and 2009. Prior to 2013 the journal never exceeded the top 65th percentile in journal rank, consistently ranking in the 2nd or 3rd quartile of Criminology and Penology journals (Thomson Reuters, 2015). Yet, in 2013 JCI jumped in impact factor rankings from 22nd to 4th, and now in the most recent (2014) rankings it has ascended to #1 in the Criminology and Penology journal rankings based on two-year impact factor scores.

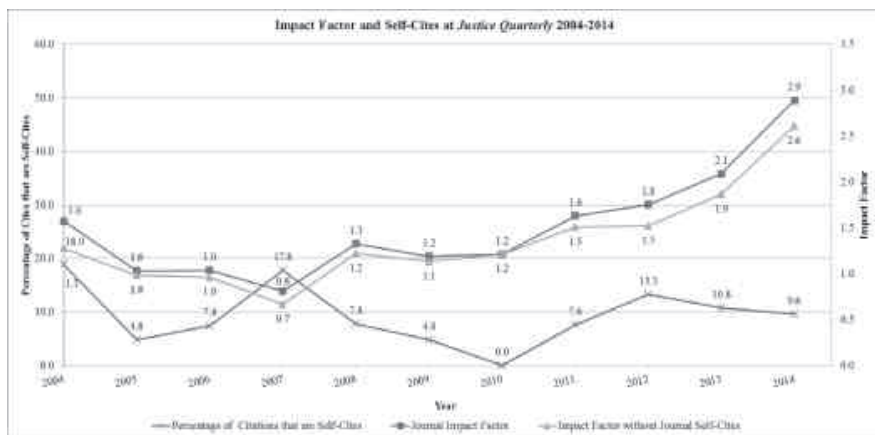
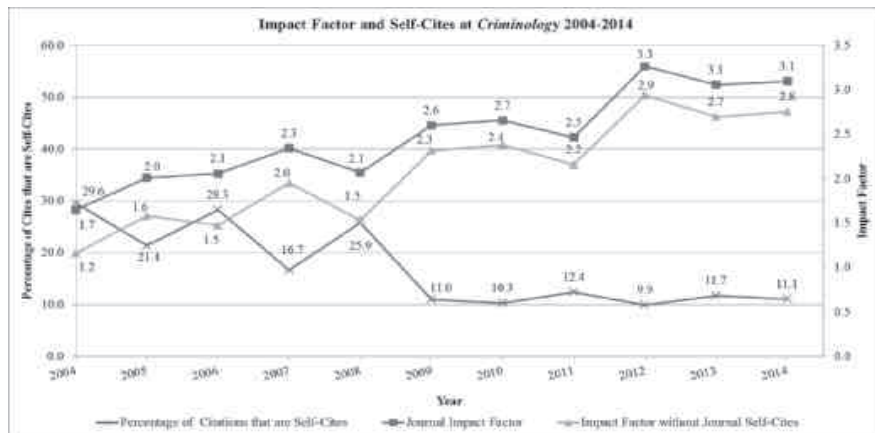
Surely this meteoric rise deserves further investigation as it can provide insight into how JCI became the top ranked journal in the field, what other journal editors might learn from the rise of JCI, and how researchers should interpret and value bibliometrics such as impact factors. In order to explain its ascent to the top I explore the citation patterns of JCI from 2004 to 2014, examining in particular the major jump that occurred in 2013 and 2014. To provide some context, I embed this assessment in a comparative context by providing a parallel look at trends in impact factors for the flagship journals of both the American Society of Criminology (*Criminology*) and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (*Justice Quarterly*).

How we got here: 2004 to 2014

The aggregate impact factor of all journals indexed in the Criminology and Penology category of the Thomson Reuters (2015) JCR increased from .730 to 1.167 between 2004 and 2014. In other words, the average impact factor for a journal in Criminology and Penology has risen. However, the rise in impact factors has not been uniform across journals. As figure 1 shows, the rise in the impact factor of JCI from 2004 (IF=.589) to 2012 (IF=1.236) was strong, starting below the aggregate in 2004 and more than doubling by 2012. As figure 1 further demonstrates, the journal’s impact factor has risen precipitously after 2012. JCI’s impact factor nearly doubled between 2012 and 2013, jumping from 1.236 (22nd overall) to 2.378 (4th overall). After this increase of over 90% in a single year, the impact factor of JCI again jumped another 33% in 2014 to 3.154, the highest overall impact factor among Criminology and Penology journals. Overall, between 2012 and 2014 the impact factor for JCI grew by over 155%. During that same time period, the aggregate impact factor of all journals indexed in Criminology and Penology grew from 1.159 (2012) to 1.167 (2014), which equates to just a 0.69% increase.



Perhaps this rise in *JCJ*'s impact factor is similar to those of other top journals in the field, such as *Criminology* and *Justice Quarterly*. Figures 2 and 3 display changes in impact factors for these two journals from 2004 to 2014. Figure 2 indicates that, like *JCJ*, the impact factor of *Criminology* nearly doubled from 2004 (IF=1.65) to 2012 (IF=3.268). *Justice Quarterly* did not fair quite as well over this period, rising from 1.574 in 2004 to 1.754 in 2012. However, *JQ*'s impact factor did more than double from its low of 0.81 in 2007 to the value it attained in 2012. So, the doubling of *JCJ*'s impact factor over several years is commensurate with what occurred at other top journals. However, unlike *JCJ*, the impact factor growth for *Criminology* and *Justice Quarterly* over the last two years has not been nearly as steep. In fact, the impact factor of *Criminology* dropped by about 6% from 2012 (IF=3.268) to 2013 (IF=3.06), and then rose slightly (by 1.24%) from 2013 to 2014 (IF=3.098). Compared to the substantial growth of *JCJ* and the minimal growth of *Criminology*, the change in the impact factor for *Justice Quarterly* fell somewhere in between, increasing from 1.754 in 2012 to 2.09 in 2013 (a 19.16% increase), and jumping to 2.889 in 2014 (a 38.23% increase from 2013). The large recent increase in *JQ*'s impact factor is intriguing, but the even bigger mystery that emerges from Figures 1 through 3 is why the growth in *JCJ*'s impact factor over the past few years has far outpaced all other journals.



What might account for the exceptional increases in impact factors observed for *Journal of Criminal Justice* and *Justice Quarterly* over the past few years? The first thought is that the journals must be publishing exceptional work that is garnering a great deal of attention and having an immediate impact on the field. While this is likely no doubt one of the reasons for both journals' impact factor trends, other factors may be relevant as well. One such factor is the *Percentage of Citations that are Self-Cites*. In addition to the overall impact factor, Thomson Reuters (2015) Journal Citation Reports provides additional metrics about a journal, including self-citations. A self-citation is a citation to an article in the same journal as the citing journal. For example, a self-cite would occur if an article published in *Criminology* in 2014 cited another *Criminology* article that was published in either 2013 or 2012. Thomson Reuters reports for each journal the proportion of all citations that are self-cites, along with adjusted impact factors that remove these self-cites (the presumption being that a citation may be less influential for measuring *impact* on the broader scientific community if it appears in the original journal it was published). Figures 1, 2, and 3 show trends in both measures for *JCJ*, *Criminology*, and *JQ*. Taken together, these figures demonstrate that self-cites contribute very little to the growth in impact factors for *Criminology* and *JQ*. *Criminology's* self-cites are relatively stable and *JQ's* are actually on the decline between 2012 and 2014, which is when its impact factor grew most notably. In recent years, about 10-11% of citations in these journals were self-citations. In contrast, there has been a major increase in self-citations in *JCJ* beginning in 2010, with 47.9% of its citations in 2014 coming from self-cites.

Further unpacking 2013 and 2014 impact factors

It is instructive to look more closely at the changes in impact factors that have occurred over the past two years. Tables 1 and 2 compare impact factors, impact factors without self-cites, the percentage of cites that are self-cites, and the averages for self-cites for *JCJ*, *Criminology*, and *JQ* with all Criminology and Penology journals evaluated by Thomson Reuters, and with the top 10 journals. The results from these tables show the disproportionate percentage of *JCJ* citations that come from self-cites compared to other Criminology and Penology journals. In 2013, only 4 journals had a higher percentage of self-cites, and in 2014 only 2 journals exceeded the self-citation rate observed at *JCJ*.

Table 1. Evaluating the 2013 Impact Factor of *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *Criminology*, and *Justice Quarterly*

Journal	Journal Impact Factor	Impact Factor without Journal Self Cites	Percentage of Cites that are Self Cites	Mean Percentage of Cites that are Self Cites-All CCJ Journals ¹	Mean Percentage of Cites that are Self Cites- Top 10 CCJ Journals	Mean Percentage of Cites that are Self Cites- Top 9 CCJ Journals (Top 10 Excluding JCJ)
<i>Journal of Criminal Justice</i>	2.378	1.568	34.1	16.8	15.2	13.1
Rank	4 th	9 th	47/52 ²			
<i>Criminology</i>	3.06	2.701	11.7			
Rank	1 st	2 nd	26/52			
<i>Justice Quarterly</i>	2.09	1.866	10.7			
Rank	8 th	6 th	18/52			

¹ All CCJ Journals indicates all journals indexed in the Criminology and Penology category of Thomson Reuters' Journal Citation Reports.

² 5th highest percentage among the 52 journals included; the four journals with a higher percentage of self-cites are: *Revija za Kriminalistiko in Kriminologijo* (75.8%); *Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform* (57.3%); *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice* (53.2%); *Recht & Psychiatrie* (50.0%).

Table 2. Evaluating the 2014 Impact Factor of *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *Criminology*, and *Justice Quarterly*

Journal	Journal Impact Factor	Impact Factor without Journal Self Cites	Percentage of Cites that are Self Cites	Mean Percentage of Cites that are Self Cites-All CCJ Journals	Mean Percentage of Cites that are Self Cites- Top 10 CCJ Journals	Mean Percentage of Cites that are Self Cites- Top 9 CCJ Journals (Top 10 Excluding JCJ)
<i>Journal of Criminal Justice</i>	3.154	1.644	47.9	20.0	14.7	9.0
Rank	1 st	10 th	53/55 ¹			
<i>Criminology</i>	3.098	2.754	11.1			
Rank	2 nd	1 st	19/55			
<i>Justice Quarterly</i>	2.889	2.611	9.6			
Rank	3 rd	2 nd	13/55			

¹ 3rd highest percentage among the 52 journals included; the two journals with a higher percentage of self-cites: *Revija za Kriminalistiko in Kriminologijo* (100%); *Recht & sychiatrie* (59%).

What role have different editorial policies had on the trends observed in 2013 and 2014?¹ Table 3 presents data relevant to this question. *JCJ* published 111 articles in 2011 and 2012. Works published and indexed in the Web of Science core collection and Thomson Reuters' citation database in 2013 cited these *JCJ* articles 264 times. Of those 264 citations, 90 (34.1%) appeared in articles

1 During this period, Professor Matt DeLisi served as editor of *JCJ*, Professor Cassia Spohn served as editor of *JQ*, and Professors Wayne Osgood, Rosemary Gartner, and Eric Baumer served as co-editors of *Criminology*.

published in *JCJ* itself (i.e., they were self-citations). Articles (DeLisi et al., 2013; Walters & DeLisi, 2013) or editorials (DeLisi, 2013a) that were authored or co-authored by the editor of *JCJ* accounted for 12.88% (34 of 264) of all 2013 citations to 2011 or 2012 articles published in *Journal of Criminal Justice*. In other words, as Table 3 shows, the self-citations by the editor of *JCJ* accounted for 12.88% of its 2013 impact factor. What is more, the *JCJ* editor's self-citations accounted for 37.78% of all self-cites (34 of 90) in *JCJ*. Further, four articles published in other journals that were authored or co-authored by the editor of *JCJ* (Caudill, Morris, El Sayed, Yun, & DeLisi, 2013; DeLisi et al., 2013; DeLisi et al., 2013; DeLisi, 2013b) and indexed in the Web of Science core collection and Thomson Reuters' citation database in 2013 accounted for 25 additional citations of the 264 total, or an additional 9.47%. Overall, as revealed in Table 3, works authored or co-authored by the editor of the *JCJ* accounted for 22.35% of the journal's citations in 2013 (59/264). Without these citations the journal's impact factor drops from 2.378 to 1.847, moving it from 4th to 9th in impact factor ranking for that year.

Table 3. Percentage of Self-Cites and Total Cites that contribute to the Impact Factor that can be Attributed to the Editor(s)

	% of IF Citations that can be attributed to self-cites by Editor-2013	% of IF Citations that can be attributed to self-cites by Editor-2014	% of Self-Citations that can be Attributed to works Authored by Editor-2013	% of Self-Citations that can be Attributed to works Authored by Editor-2014	% of IF Citations that can be Attributed to works Authored by Editor-2013	% of IF Citations that can be Attributed to works Authored by Editor-2014
<i>Journal of Criminal Justice</i>	12.88%	27.44%	37.78%	57.32%	22.35%	39.93%
<i>Criminology</i>	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.00%
<i>Justice Quarterly</i>	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.44%

The fact that articles or editorials authored or co-authored by the editor contributes about 22% of all citations that count toward the 2013 impact factor of *JCJ* may be disconcerting to some, but Table 3 also reveals that the 2014 numbers suggest an even larger contribution. In 2014, *JCJ* jumped three more spots to capture the top impact factor ranking among Criminology and Penology journals. The *JCJ* had 328 citations in 2014 to the 104 articles published in it during 2012 and 2013, which equates to an impact factor of 3.154. Again, a large portion of these 328 citations represent self-cites; in fact, as described earlier, 157 (or 47.9%) were self-citations. Of the 157 self-cites, 90 can be attributed to articles (DeLisi & Vaughn, 2014; Vaughn, Salas-Wright, Maynard, Qian, Terzis, Kusow, & DeLisi, 2014) or editorials (DeLisi, 2014a; DeLisi, 2014b) authored or co-authored by the editor of *JCJ* (two editorials alone accounted for 60 of the 90 citations). These 90 self-cites represent 27.44% of all citations used to calculate the 2014 impact factor of *JCJ*. Further, works authored or co-authored by the editor published in other journals accounted for an additional 41 citations, or 12.50% of the citations used to calculate the journals 2014 impact factor (DeLisi, 2014c; DeLisi, 2014d; DeLisi et al., 2014; DeLisi et al., 2014; DeLisi et al., 2014; Vaughn, DeLisi, Maynard & Salas-Wright, 2014; Vaughn, Salas-Wright, DeLisi, & Piquero, 2014; Vaughn, Salas-Wright, DeLisi, & Perron, 2014; Vaughn, Salas-Wright, Maynard & DeLisi, 2014). In total, work published in *JCJ* or other journals that was authored or co-authored by the editor accounted for 39.93% of all citations used to calculate the journal's 2014 impact factor. Without the work authored or co-authored by the editor, the 2014 impact factor for *JCJ* would have been 1.894, 10th among Criminology and Penology journals.

For the purpose of comparison, let us again consider the same computations for the journals ranked 2nd (*Criminology*) and 3rd (*JQ*) in the 2014 JCR (Thomson Reuters, 2015) to assess how editors of those journals influence the impact factors of the journals they edit. First, none of the editors of *JQ* or *Criminology* published in their own journals during 2013 and 2014, so they are combined responsible for 0% of the self-citations in their respective journals (at both journals, a policy has been adopted to prohibit submissions from the editors). The editors of these two journals have authored or co-authored work outside of their own journals that could be influencing the impact factor for their respective journals. The editor of *JQ* co-authored a paper (Kutateladze, Andiloro, Johnson, & Spohn, 2014) in 2014 that contained 3 citations to *JQ* articles published in 2013 or 2012, contributing 1.44% of the citations to the journal's 2014 impact factor (3/208 citations) and had no items published in 2013 that contributed to the 2013 impact factor of *JQ*. Similarly, the three editors of *Criminology* combined for 0% of the citations used to calculate the 2014 impact factor of *Criminology* and 0.98% of the citations (Baumer & Martin, 2013; Osgood et al., 2013) that contribute to the journal's 2013 impact factor.

These data show that, in addition to published research articles by the editor, editorials appear to have had a considerable impact on the *JCJ* impact factor. Neither form of publication has appeared in *JQ* and *Criminology*. However, *JQ* has recently published a series of review articles (which often garner significantly more citations than the average empirical article) and both *JQ* and *Criminology* publish presidential addresses which often receive a considerable number of citations. When evaluating impact factors and journal rankings it is often necessary to look beyond the immediate numbers and consider the source of the journal's citations.

Conclusion

Journal impact factors play an important role in many academic fields. The impact factors of the journals in which researchers publish are often used to determine hiring outcomes, tenure and promotion decisions, salary increases, and even the awarding of grant funding (Buela-Casal and Zych, 2012). Perhaps impact factors should not be given such weight, but in the current academic environment they are highly valued and authors who publish in journals with higher impact factors are rewarded. Because of this, the accuracy of journal impact factors is critical. Thomson Reuters has come to recognize the importance of accurate impact factors and now suppresses journals from their JCR if they determine that misconduct has contributed to the growth and/or ranking of a journal's impact factor. When journals are suppressed, they are not included in the JCR and citations in suppressed journals are also not calculated, thus affecting other journals' impact factors.

No Criminology and Penology journal impact factor has grown faster over the last two years than the impact factor of *JCJ*. When a journal improves significantly in impact factor rankings, the hope is that it has done so because the quality of science published in the journal has improved. When compared to the flagship journals of ASC and ACJS, much of the recent growth observed for *JCJ* appears to have been driven by journal self-citations and citations from papers authored or co-authored by the editor. The trend at *JCJ* looks likely to continue in the near-term. The editor already has authored one editorial in *JCJ* in 2015, self-citing 18 *JCJ* articles from 2014 and 2013. The editor of *JCJ* also has authored or co-authored 2 articles in 2015 in the *JCJ*, with 5 additional articles forthcoming in the journal. This will bring the editor's total number of authored or co-authored papers in the journal he edits to 26 since assuming the editorship in 2010.

It is important to acknowledge that the impact factor of *JCJ* shows an upward trajectory over the last four years even with self-citations removed. The journal is no doubt publishing important work that is garnering attention, but the relative impact this work is having on the field has become increasingly difficult to assess.

Disclaimer and Conflict of Interest:

Data on editorial authorship was acquired from editors' C.V.s. Articles not appearing on editors' C.V.s may contain additional citations that went uncounted. In addition, all citations within editors' works were hand counted; any errors resulting from this procedure are mine. I would also like to note that I have papers published in and rejected by the current editors of *JCJ*, *Criminology*, and *JQ*, and I also have served as a reviewer for each of these journals. My most cited individual article appears in *Journal of Criminal Justice*.

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Reflections on Baker's Essay on Journal Impact Factors

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Comments: An Evaluation of Journal Impact Factors: A Case Study of the Top Three Journals Ranked in Criminology and Penology

As a former editor of *Criminology* (1998-2003), I consider Professor Baker's essay to be sad and disturbing. Most of us in the field have been aware of the dramatic increase in the recent impact rankings of the *Journal of Criminal Justice* but, as far as I am aware, prior to now the explanations for the rise purely have been speculative and circulated through informal grapevines. Certainly, as Baker takes pains to emphasize, *JCJ* has published many excellent, influential pieces; in fact, I regularly assign some of them in my classes. Nevertheless, he provides clear evidence that much of this ranking change can be accounted for by an upsurge in self-citations in general and by editorials and papers written by the Editor in particular.

The problems with using citation analysis to study impact are well-known (see the excellent review of MacRoberts and MacRoberts, 1989), but most of these studies have focused on the measurement of the degree to which particular *individuals* are influential. In addition, as Rothschild observes (2012), "If an article is created for the sole purpose of disseminating information and research, a self-citation is in order. If it is composed with the intent of garnering additional citations for the sake of academic credit, it is not only improper, ... (but it) ... undermines the academic credentials system in general." Unfortunately, I think that is the case for the situation Baker has described at *JCJ* and it is not a trivial matter. As Rothschild reports, at the time he wrote his blog entry (July 12, 2012), Thomson Reuters already had removed several (non-criminological) journals from their ranking system due to excessive self-citation, accusing at least one of them (*The Scientific World Journal*) of representing a "citation cartel!"

Two things concern me in particular. First, when I was an editor, it was inconceivable to publish some of my own pieces in *Criminology* for it would have compromised the review process. It is gratifying to see this still is the case at that journal as well as at *Justice Quarterly*. Second, I have first-hand knowledge of at least one journal (**not JCJ**) at which citations to papers that had appeared in that outlet were a condition of publication. Such practices are disingenuous and lacking in integrity. This is not how the research enterprise is supposed to work. Disconcerting, Professor Baker? Yes it certainly is.

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Francis T. Cullen, University of Cincinnati

Observations on Criminological Bibliometrics

I have been interested in citation analysis for more than 40 years. When in graduate school at Columbia University, Richard Cloward was my mentor and largely defined my intellectual style and shaped the arc of my subsequent career. But I also developed a weak tie with Robert K. Merton, having enrolled in his two-semester course on "Analysis of Social Structures." A core part of Merton's lectures focused on, and nourished my fascination with, the growth of knowledge. In other courses, I had read major works on the sociology of knowledge, including Mills's *The Sociological Imagination*, Berger and Luckmann's *The Social Construction of Reality*, and Gouldner's magisterial *The Coming Crisis of Western Sociology*. Merton was intimately familiar with these works (actually he was familiar with everything!), but he also was interested in the use of citation analysis to understand the sociology of science. Whereas these volumes were theoretical and qualitative, he had a penchant for the empirical. Citations satisfied this preference.

I was influenced in an enduring way by a 1975 essay written by Stephen Cole, a former student of Merton's who had contributed to a festschrift in his honor, *The Idea of Social Structure*. Cole used citations to examine the fate of Merton's paradigm of social structure and anomie—a work he called "The Growth of Scientific Knowledge: Theories of Deviance as a Case Study." I recommend that fellow criminologists consult this piece for it remains illuminating to this day. This analysis served as an exemplar for a part of

my dissertation in which I used citations to show that scholars conceptualized Cloward's work more as a strain theory descended from Merton than as an illegitimate opportunity theory descended from the Chicago School (which was his main contribution). I may seem to be getting off point here, but I will return to these matters at the end of this essay.

Merton was thus a fan of citations. When I was in my first academic position at Western Illinois University, he would contact me whenever I cited him to ask for a copy of my publication (which he obviously tracked through the *Social Sciences Citation Index*). Merton invariably was generous, typically writing a note and including reprints of his work. At last, he insisted that I call him "Bob," a now strong tie that I immediately announced to my colleagues (as in "Bob and I are exchanging articles these days"). The lesson I learned was that the distribution of knowledge—and earning citations—involved reciprocity and sending out one's publications. One year at the University of Cincinnati, and with assistance of my graduate students, I made 18,000 pages in xerox copies. My good friend Travis Pratt, then a graduate student at Cincinnati, reminded me just the other day that I would often have tens of envelopes, each containing a reprint of my latest publication, stacked on my desk. I would then sneak about ten envelopes daily into the outgoing mailbox in hopes that my depletion of the department's budget would not be detected.

Other than reminiscing about the past, the point of all this is that the acquisition of citations is a human enterprise. Scientific merit matters—works can only be cited if written and of some value—but the marketing of ideas is, like the marketing of any product, a skill. Citation counts thus not only are the direct result of scholarly quality but are, to a greater or lesser extent, socially produced. This reality has been apparent since citations first were counted. Writing in 1972 with Harriet Zuckerman, Merton noted that the advent of the *Science Citation Index* (initiated in 1964) had produced such an "abundance of citation studies" that they "threaten to get out of hand." The risk, he then cautioned, is that "changes in citation practices...will in due course contaminate or altogether invalidate them as measures of the quality of research." This outcome might well be anticipated. Indeed, stated Merton, "this would not be the first case where the introduction of statistical records of role performance has led to a *displacement of goals* in which the once-reliable statistical indicator rather than the actual performance becomes the center of manipulative concern" (emphasis in original).

In this context, it is wise to pause and not take any citation-based number at face value. As with many other numbers, a citation count or an impact factor can be generated by several or more sources. Indeed, my quick Google search of "problems with impact factor" revealed a lengthy roster of critical articles. Apparently, it is not uncommon for editors, as one critic noted, to "bluntly ask" authors with forthcoming articles to cite other works from the same journal. Editor-written editorials that cite multiple works from the same journal also seem to be a regular practice. The point is that the factors influencing "bibliometrics," in this case an impact factor, need to be unpacked. As an aside, I tend to appreciate clever terms, which is why I appropriated the term bibliometrics for this essay's title. In 1969, Alan Pritchard first coined the term, defining it as "the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication."

Thomas Baker has done the field a service in explaining the mystery of the ascendancy of the *Journal of Criminal Justice* to the number 1 journal ranking in criminology. His analysis was innovative and illuminating. I was suitably impressed. I have no methodological expertise in these matters, but if the statistical analysis is correctly accomplished, I think he has made his case that editorial "self-citations" to *JCJ* articles are the key factor to journal leapfrogging the big "journal guys" in the field. Less clear, however, is what to make of this revelation.

One thing is apparent: Matt DeLisi publishes a lot more than the editors of *Criminology* and *Justice Quarterly*, which gives him the opportunity to self-cite his journal quite a bit! Probably Professor DeLisi's most controversial practice is publishing his own articles in the journal he edits. I would not make the same choice in his shoes, but I must confess that I have self-published works (as have many others) when I was invited to guest edit special issues of journals. It is also the case that *JCJ* is not affiliated with any professional organization and has a long history of a single editor with both no fixed term and an unfettered discretion to publish what he pleases. Kent Joscelyn inaugurated the journal in March of 1973 and served as its lone editor-in-chief until May-June of 2010, at which time Professor DeLisi succeeded him. In fact, if my recollection is accurate, one reason the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences founded *Justice Quarterly* was because *JCJ*, its then-affiliated journal, would not relinquish editorial control. I might add that *JCJ* publishes six issues a year, so the editor's self-publication does little to squeeze out other worthy submissions.

Lurking at the edges of this discussion is the belief that peer-reviewed articles are the purest way to determine what merits publication and a journal's status. Although I generally agree with this position, peer review has its own difficulties, not the least of which is how professional ideology shapes the evaluation of manuscripts. More than this, however, diversity in journal editorial policy and practice may not be a bad thing. For example, the late Don Gibbons was a long-term editor of *Crime and Delinquency*. For my submissions, he mostly made unilateral decisions with, as far as I could tell, little outside input. I liked the way Gibbons ran the journal, not just for my purposes but also for its efficiency and for the content he brought to press. He also occasionally published in his journal, mainly to decry the sloppy scholarship he was forced to read as editor. My favorite was Gibbons's April 1995 essay, "Unfit for Human Consumption: The Problem of Flawed Writing in Criminal Justice and What to Do About It."

Further, when I was editor of *Justice Quarterly*, the articles were rigorously peer reviewed, except for invited review essays—one of which initiated each issue. These lengthy manuscripts were solicited and assessed only by me. Notably, three of the four most cited articles in *JQ's* history (numbers 1, 2, and 4) were from these invited works that were never peer reviewed (essays by Kathleen Daly and Meda Chesney-Lind, Paul Gendreau and Robert Ross, and Raymond Paternoster). They were all inordinately comprehensive and timely, and they offered special understandings on topics (feminist criminology, the effectiveness of rehabilitation, and perceptual deterrence, respectively) not available in narrow research articles compelled to adhere to the standards of normal science. My point is that it may be beneficial for an academic field to have journals that are administered differently and publish contributions in diverse ways. If Professor DeLisi wishes to self-publish his works and self-cite, that is okay by me—particularly if we all know of the practice and its effects. I say this, by the way, despite the fact that he desk rejected my last submission to *JCJ*.

I have three more observations. First, I dislike the use of impact factors and even citation counts in personnel decisions in our field. They might be appropriate for scholars at Research I universities seeking promotion to full professor, given that showing national impact over time is a fair expectation in these settings. Otherwise, I think that faculty members who have been working side by side with someone—whether for six or sixteen years—are perfectly capable of making a collective decision about who merits tenure and/or promotion. For this same reason (and I have written more than 150 of them), I oppose the solicitation of external letters evaluating a candidate's scholarship. For most departments, it is a symbolic exercise that does nothing to change the faculty members' minds about the quality of a colleague's publications and overall contribution to the commonweal of the academic unit.

Second, I like Google Scholar and the ability of faculty who are interested in so doing to create a profile and follow the growth in their citations. I would not have created a profile, except that Alex Piquero told me I should and sent me directions on how to do so. Peer pressure and having no technique of neutralization available to explain my failure to accept Alex's generous help led me to set the thing up. Now, I am hooked. It is like watching the odometer on one's car clicking forward, anticipating reaching the next milestone with zeros in it. Alas, as I was writing this commentary, my Cincinnati colleague J.C. Barnes sent me an email with the subject heading of "So close!" When I opened the attached PDF, I discovered a picture of my Google Scholar profile listing me as having 29,999 citations! Two days later, I broke the 30,000 barrier, although Google jumps citation counts in bunches so I never got to see this exact zero-laden number (the new count was 30,018, admittedly a high-class problem). But to put this accomplishment in perspective, Robert Merton has almost 110,000 citations, more than 60,000 of which have occurred following his death in February of 2003. For an enterprising scholar, studying "posthumous citations" and deceased scholars' enduring influence on criminology might be an interesting project (perhaps titled something like: "Dead But Not Done"). I think that this would please my former professor who always seemed to enjoy novel insights on the growth of knowledge. I also expect this enterprising scholar to cite this commentary; I need to keep my citation odometer clicking forward!

I am bemused by all this, of course, because thinking about citations can be fun. But in a more serious vein, there is one feature about Google Scholar that I believe is valuable and perhaps little recognized: it allows for the *democratization of professional status*. The allocation of professional recognition, including American Society of Criminology awards, can be influenced by an array of factors that provides cumulative advantage to some and knifes off opportunities for others. But in the end, anyone (at least if Alex Piquero helps them!) can set up a Google Scholar profile and see how many citations can be accumulated. It is an admittedly crude measure of accomplishment, but it gives all scholars an open avenue to show their influence to the academic world. Plus, it can be comforting. When someone else wins an award you coveted or an editor desk rejects your cherished manuscript submission, you can always say: "Well, at least I have more citations than they do!"

Third, and returning to issues raised earlier, I think that Merton (with Zuckerman) were prescient in cautioning that bibliometrics can lead to goal displacement in which numbers become an end in and of themselves. In fact, to use Merton's language, an anomic situation can arise in which the desire for numerical success can breed deviance—or should I say, "innovation." But so long as scholars such as me feel compelled to check our Google Scholar profiles regularly, I hold out little hope that the quest for citation superiority will soon be quashed. Still, I would urge fellow scholars to consider using citations for more than personal self-assurance or to see which journals or which scholars are most cited. As I discussed at the front end of this essay, citation analysis was introduced to me not as a measure of individual status but as a means of understanding the substantive growth of knowledge in criminology (recall my inquiry into scholar's interpretation of Richard Cloward's theorizing). In this sense, I suspect that citation analysis, including examining the substantive content of citations, is an under-utilized tool for unraveling the onset, persistence, and desistance of criminological ideas—or what John Laub has called the "life course of criminology." There is much about ourselves and our field—beyond status hierarchies—that we criminologists do not know. There is thus important work to be done, and criminological bibliometrics promises to enrich such investigations.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ASC and Capital Punishment: Taking a Stand

by

Michael H. Fox¹

As a long-time member of ASC, I am quite pleased that the current editor of *The Criminologist* is accepting "Letters to the Editor." The purpose of an academic association is to advance science and improve society. The field of criminology is far more controversial and political than most. Those who advance scientific but unpopular opinions are subject to criticism from academia, the government, and the public. Therefore it is imperative for *The Criminologist* to be an open forum for sharing opinions and perspectives. In this letter, I wish to encourage ASC to take a stand against capital punishment.

Abolition: An imperative goal

The death penalty is one of the most widely researched, if not controversial topics in the world. It has been dissected and analyzed by scholars in every related field. All the research (and it need not be quoted here) shows that the death penalty does not prevent crime, has been used disproportionately against minorities, puts innocents at the risk of death, and requires great amounts of money—much more than incarcerating a prisoner for life.

Because of the imperfectness of judicial systems, and an abhorrence with state killing, the death penalty has been eradicated in Europe, and throughout most of the world. I strongly believe the ASC should be officially committed to abolition of the death penalty in the USA, and elsewhere.

Clean Killings

ASC certainly has members who support capital punishment. At the 2015 ACJS conference, a law enforcement official from Oklahoma offered a solution to the current problem of drug acquisition and lethal injection. The recommendation, currently being deliberated by the legislature, is to suffocate the condemned by inhalation of pure nitrogen. Though untested, according to the presentation, it should result in clean, less painful foolproof executions.

I am somewhat relieved to think that such a presentation would be unlikely at ASC. Should members who support capital punishment be allowed to publish their opinions and present at conferences? Absolutely. ASC, as an academic organization must endorse academic freedom.

Needless to say, supporting academic freedom does not prohibit ASC from taking stands on important and crucial matters in the field of criminology. No issue in our field is more important or crucial than the death penalty and the execution of innocent defendants. Therefore, ASC should loudly stand against it. Further, while allowing academic freedom on the issue, those who support capital punishment should not receive official awards or honors from the society, which has occurred in the past.

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EDITOR'S CORNER

Local Jails: An Underexplored Area of Research by Criminologists

by William D. Bales, Florida State University & L. Sergio Garduno, Florida State University

Criminologists have been derelict in their duty to research and understand arguably the most important component of the criminal justice system, local jails. It has come to our attention that criminologists have devoted limited research efforts to describing and understanding the purposes of local jails, their practices and programs, and the impact jails have on the people they host, including their likelihood of reoffending, their families, and communities. Jails are almost always the first type of facility individuals are transported to after being arrested by the police, and anyone sentenced by the courts to a period of incarceration or community supervision almost universally has spent some time in jail. However, little is known about the effects jails have on arrestees before their court arraignment, prior to their plea deal or trial, or while serving a jail sentence as an inmate. As criminologists we largely ignore how jails influence the physical and mental health of their inmates, their future behavior in jails or prisons, and their post-release outcomes (e.g. their odds of recidivism, their likelihood to secure a job, receive substance abuse treatment, enter educational programs, etc.).

Jails are located in the cities and counties they serve and play a key role of interacting with all actors in the criminal justice system, including the police, courts, etc. The large number of people jails host on a daily basis makes them an institution with a significantly more consequential presence to more people and their communities than prisons. For example, in 2006, state and federal prisons combined reported 747,031 new admissions (Carson and Golinelli, 2013); and in 2008, 13.6 million individuals were admitted to local jails (Minton and Golinelli, 2014). These numbers demonstrate that the volume of individuals entering local jails in the U.S. is 18 times greater than the number admitted to state or federal prison.

It is incongruous that millions more individuals in the U.S. enter local jails than state and federal prisons each year, yet criminologists who study corrections devote virtually all of their time and expertise to studying prisons and have nearly ignored jails as important venues for research. Jails serve as a giant net that captures and releases offenders multiple times. While most offenders who served time in state or federal prisons are confined for long periods of time, the vast majority of those entering jails are released within hours or a few days after their arrest. Taking into consideration that 62% of released state prisoners are rearrested within 3 years after their release it is not surprising that jails see the same individuals enter and exit these facilities multiple times (Beck, 2000).

Local jails influence the lives of millions of individuals each day and cost of billions of dollars to operate annually (Kyckelhahn, 2013). Jails house defendants awaiting their disposition in the courts, incarcerate those sentenced for misdemeanor or felony offenses, supervise individuals on probation and parole, and aid in the transferring of state and federal inmates. In addition, jails assist local communities by housing dangerous or harmful individuals who are awaiting transfer to prison. However, there is very limited scientifically based empirical knowledge about the effect of jails on the people they house and supervise and on the communities they serve.

We conclude this article with a plea to criminologists, researchers, and governmental and private entities that fund policy relevant criminal justice research to strongly consider devoting more of their resources to understanding and improving local jails and those they serve. We believe this largely unexplored area will result in actualizing the potential benefits of research to the discipline of criminology, to the criminal justice system, to communities as a whole, and to those individuals impacted by jails in many different capacities. We encourage you to submit your empirical research on local jails to *Criminology & Public Policy*.

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MEMBER PERSPECTIVES

At the mid-year meeting of the ASC Executive Board in early May, the board discussed whether *the ASC* should take official policy positions and/or develop statements on the state of knowledge about selected issues relevant to crime and justice. The discussion was motivated by recent conflicts between citizens and police around the nation, but also touched on age-old matters such as the whether the society should have an official statement regarding the death penalty. The board discussion was lively. There were thoughtful arguments for the development of a range of possible types of "ASC position statements," ranging from comprehensive white papers that convey the available scientific evidence on an issue to brief summary declarations along the lines of the standing official ASC policy position on the death penalty.¹ There were also reasoned counter-arguments highlighting the potential problems that could arise if *the society* were to move in this direction. This is an important discussion for the board to have, but it is also essential to hear what the ASC membership thinks about it. In that spirit, in the last issue I invited you to share your thoughts on several interrelated issues (see http://www.asc41.com/Criminologist/2015/Jul-Aug-2015_TheCriminologist.pdf).

I have received a relatively small number of responses so far, presumably because you were otherwise occupied during the summer. The responses to-date include a letter from Professor Michael H. Fox, who argues that the ASC should continue to stand against the death penalty (see *Letters to the Editor*, this issue). However, most replies have come in the form of brief e-mails that focus on the possibility of the ASC developing some type of official statement about the unfortunate incidents involving citizens and the police in Ferguson, Missouri and Baltimore, Maryland, and the various possible adverse consequences of those incidents. To this point, the responses received have uniformly argued against *the ASC* engaging in a policy dialogue on these matters. Most responses acknowledged the right, and the potential utility, of ASC members to comment on and contribute to the public dialogue on contemporary issues in their capacity as members of their communities or representatives of their universities, noting also that several of us already are actively engaged in such a manner. Yet, the responses received so far have strongly questioned the appropriateness of *the ASC* or the *ASC Executive Board* advocating positions on behalf of the membership for several reasons, including: (1) the considerable heterogeneity of the ASC, which may yield highly disparate positions among members on selected issues that are not necessarily widely represented by the ASC Executive Board; (2) the absence of a process for *the ASC* to arrive at consensus on the state of scientific evidence or the efficacy of a given policy choice; and (3) the potential for negative consequences that can arise for the ASC and its members if the board, or others communicating as a representative of ASC, take official scientific positions or make policy statements for which there is not a strong consensus or which are attributed to, but not representative of, the ASC.

What are your thoughts about all of this? Since some of you may have missed it over the summer, let me renew the invitation and welcome you to share your perspective on whether the ASC (or the ASC Executive Board) should develop and publicize "official positions or statements" on matters of crime and justice, including but not limited to the death penalty and recent police-citizen interactions in Ferguson, New York City, Baltimore, and elsewhere. If you approve, what process should govern the process of developing ASC statements or positions? Please share your perspective on these issues by October 1st (epb5167@psu.edu) so that they may be featured in the November/December issue.

Eric Baumer, ASC Vice President

¹ See <http://www.asc41.com/policies/policyPositions.html> for details about all official ASC policy positions, including the following statement about the death penalty:

"Official policy position of the American Society of Criminology with respect to the death penalty:

"Be it resolved that because social science research has demonstrated the death penalty to be racist in application and social science research has found no consistent evidence of crime deterrence through execution, The American Society of Criminology publicly condemns this form of punishment, and urges its members to use their professional skills in legislatures and courts to seek a speedy abolition of this form of punishment."

Adopted in November 1989



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

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 Association's 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 apprise 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.

New Oral History of Criminology web page

www.oralhistoryofcriminology.org

The Oral History of Criminology Project has a brand new web page, which features its entire library of videos from the 1990s through 2014. Videos filmed during 2015 are currently in production. The new web page lists both U.S. and a growing number of international scholars alphabetically, by date of interview, and content keywords. These interviews are a useful way to hear the biographical context of important work done by many scholars in the field. We thank ASC for its continuing support of the ongoing effort as well as you the viewer for watching, sharing, and keeping history alive.

2014 ORAL HISTORY VIDEOS

available at www.oralhistoryofcriminology.org

Robert Agnew by Timothy Brezina

Meda Chesney-Lind by Merry Morash

Marcus Felson by Brendan D. Dooley

Jack P. Gibbs by Brendan D. Dooley

Peggy Giordano by Jennifer E. Copp

Karen Heimer by Stacy DeCoster

Nicole Hahn Rafter by Chester L. Britt

E. Mark Warr by Brendan D. Dooley

Hans Jurgen Kerner (Germany) by Jay Albanese

Sonja Snacken (Belgium) by Hilde Tubex

DIVISION OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

Counting down to ASC-Washington DC 2015



DEC & AEC AT ASC-WASHINGTON DC 2015

The Division of Experimental Criminology and Academy of Experimental Criminology look forward to welcoming you to Washington DC in November!

Please join us on **Wednesday, November 18** for an exciting program of events, including a luncheon and our Awards Ceremonies. All events take place at the Hilton, International Ballroom West (Concourse Level):

12:30—1:50pm

DEC Luncheon and Awards Ceremony

Free for DEC members! (\$25 non-members).

Presentation of the Jerry Lee Lifetime Achievement Award (Denise Gottfredson), Award for Outstanding Experimental Field Trial (Sara Heller), and the Student Paper Award (Angela Jones and colleagues).

2:00—3:20pm

The Joan McCord Award Lecture and AEC Awards Ceremony

Free to all.

The Joan McCord Lecture will be given by Friedrich Lösel.

Presentation of the Joan McCord Award (Friedrich Lösel) and Outstanding Young Experimental Criminologist Award (Jordan Hyatt)

Induction of new AEC Fellows (Barak Ariel, Jerry Ratcliffe).



We hope to see many of you there to celebrate our award winners and discover experimental criminology! Don't forget to join or renew your ASC and DEC membership for 2015 (until Sep 1) and 2016. **Scan the QR code (left) to visit the ASC website now.**

dEc & aEc

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

ASCPolicing.org

Join us during ASC 2015

Division of Policing Awards & Reception

Thursday, November 19, 3:30-4:50pm

Georgetown West in the Hilton

Celebrating a successful first year!

Visit ascpolicing.org for more information on membership (\$15 a year and \$5 for students starting in 2016), our activities, and Division committee work.



DIVISION EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chair: Dennis Rosenbaum ▪ Vice Chair: Anthony Braga ▪

Secretary-Treasurer: Cody Telep

Executive Counselors: Matthew Hickman, Cynthia Lum,
William Terrill

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Email: ascpolicing@gmail.com

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
www.ascterrorism.org



DIVISION OF DEVELOPMENTAL AND LIFE-COURSE CRIMINOLOGY

WWW.DLCCRIM.ORG



The Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology is the official journal of the Division and is published by Springer: www.springer.com/40865. The Journal is currently edited by Tara Renae McGee and Paul Mazerolle at Griffith University in Brisbane, Australia. All DLC Members have free digital access to the journal and they can obtain printed copies at a discounted rate (\$20 per year). The editors welcome the submission of papers via the Springer website and can be contacted via email: jdlec@griffith.edu.au

AWARDS | SOCIAL EVENTS | JOURNAL

AIMS AND SCOPE

The aims of the Division of Developmental and Life-course Criminology are:

1. To advance developmental and life-course criminology and the study of criminal careers,
2. To bring together ASC members interested in discussing and supporting developmental and life-course research in criminology,
3. To facilitate and encourage interaction and dissemination of developmental and life-course research among ASC members, practitioners, funding agencies, policy-making bodies, and other relevant groups, and
4. To organize and promote ASC conference sessions related to issues in developmental and life-course research in criminology.

AWARDS

The **Life-time Achievement Award** recognizes an individual who has a record of sustained and outstanding contributions to scholarly knowledge on developmental and life-course criminology.

The **Early Career Award** recognizes an individual (within 4 years after receiving the Ph.D. degree or a similar graduate degree) who has made a significant contribution to scholarly knowledge on developmental and life-course criminology in their early career.

The **Outstanding Contribution Award** recognizes a DLC book, article, or book chapter published in the previous two years (2013-2014). Developmental and life-course criminology includes criminal career research.

COMMITTEE

The current committee includes:

Chair: David Farrington
dplf@cam.ac.uk

Vice-Chair: Rolf Loeber
loeberr@upmc.edu

Newsletter Editor: Tom Arnold
arnoldtk@mail.uc.edu

Secretary/Treasurer: Tara McGee
tr.mcgee@griffith.edu.au

Past Chair: Adrian Raine -
araine@sas.upenn.edu

Executive Counselors:
Arjan Blokland - ablokland@nscr.nl
Elaine Doherty - dohertye@umsl.edu
Jesse Cale - j.cale@unsw.edu.au

ASC Exec Liaison: Beth Huebner
huebnerb@umsl.edu

Feel free to contact any committee member for further information.

UPCOMING EVENTS

- **Division social event** in Washington DC on Thursday Nov 19th 2015
 - Following on from the success of last year's social event in San Francisco, the Division will once again host a social event for members. Members will be invited to reserve tickets soon.
- **Division annual meeting** at the ASC conference in Washington DC
 - All members as well as those interested in the Division are invited to attend the Division's annual meeting. See the conference program for more details.

MEMBERSHIP

The Division welcomes new members to join via the ASC membership form for \$10 (\$5 for students).

WWW.DLCCRIM.ORG

Call for Nominations- 2015 DWC Awards

Nominations are requested for the following Division on Women and Crime awards:

Distinguished Scholar Award which recognizes outstanding contributions to the field of women and crime by an established scholar. The contributions may consist of a single outstanding book or work, a series of theoretical or research contributions, or the accumulated contributions of an established scholar. Eligibility includes scholars who have held a Ph.D. for eight or more years.

New Scholar Award which recognizes the achievements of scholars who show outstanding merit at the beginnings of their careers. Outstanding merit may be based on a single book or work, including dissertation or a series of theoretical or research contributions to the area of women and crime. Eligibility includes scholars who held a Ph.D. for less than eight years.

Lifetime Achievement Award which recognizes scholars upon retirement. We inaugurated this award on our 20th Anniversary, 2004. Scholars receiving this award should have an established career advancing the goals and work of the Division on Women and Crime.

CoraMae Richey Mann "Inconvenient Woman of the Year" Award recognizes the scholar/activist who has participated in publicly promoting the ideals of gender equality and women's rights throughout society, particularly as it relates to gender and crime issues. This award will be granted on an *ad hoc* basis. Nominations should include specific documentation of public service (news articles, etc) and should describe in detail how this person's activism has raised awareness and interest in the issues that concern the Division on Women and Crime. This award was inaugurated in honor of our 20th Anniversary in 2004.

Saltzman Award for Contributions to Practice

The Saltzman Award for Contributions to Practice recognizes a criminologist whose professional accomplishments have increased the quality of justice and the level of safety for women. The Saltzman Award need not be given every year. It is available to honor unique achievements combining scholarship, persuasion, activism and commitment, particularly work that has made a deep impact on the quality of justice for women, as well as a wide impact (interdisciplinary, international, or cross-cultural).

Graduate Scholar Award

The Graduate Scholar Award recognizes the outstanding contributions of graduate students to the field women and crime, both in their published work and their service to the Division of Women & Crime. Outstanding contributions may include single or multiple published works that compliment the mission of the DWC, and significant work within the Division, including serving as committee members, committee chairs, or executive board members. Preference will be given to those candidates who have provided exceptional service to the DWC. Eligibility includes scholars who are still enrolled in an M.A. or Ph.D. program at the time of their nomination.

Sarah Hall Award

The Sarah Hall Award (established in 2012) recognizes outstanding service contributions to the Division on Women and Crime of the American Society of Criminology and to professional interests regarding feminist criminology. Service may include mentoring, serving as an officer of the Division on Women and Crime, committee work for the ASC, DWC, or other related group, and/or serving as editor or editorial board member of journals and books or book series devoted to research on women and crime. The award is named after Sarah Hall, administrator of the American Society of Criminology for over 30 years, whose tireless service helped countless students and scholars in their careers.

Submission Information

The nominees are evaluated by the awards committee based on their scholarly work, their commitment to women crime as a research discipline, and their commitment to women in crime as advocates, particularly in terms of dedication to the Division on Women and Crime. In submitting your nomination, please provide the following supporting materials: a letter identifying the award for which you are nominating the individual and evaluating a nominee's contribution and its relevance to the award, the nominee's c.v. (short version preferred). No nominee will be considered unless these materials are provided and arrive by the deadline. The committee reserves the right to give no award in a particular year if it deems this appropriate.

Send nominations and supporting materials by **Friday, October 9, 2015** to:

Ashley Wiegand
awiegan1@emich.edu

OBITUARIES

HANS JOACHIM SCHNEIDER



Prof. Dr. Dr. hc. Dipl.Psych. Hans Joachim Schneider passed away on the 18th of June 2015 in the age of 86 years in Muenster, Germany. He was life member of the American Society of Criminology. and regular attendant of its annual meetings. He was one of the most important bridges between the social science oriented American criminology and the more criminal law oriented continental European criminology. Close friend of Marvin E. Wolfgang, Schneider never neglected his scientific connections to the USA. He was awarded numerous internationally prestigious honors, among them a Dr. h.c. (University of Lodz (Poland)), the Hermann Mannheim Award of the "ICCC" Montreal and the Hans von Hentig Award of the "World Society of Victimology". He was honored with a criminological (Schwind, H.-D., E. Kube and H.H. Kuehne eds.) 1998 and with a victimological Festschrift (Kirchhoff G.F. and P.C.Friday eds.) 2000. He has published about 20 books and more than five hundred articles in thirteen languages (German, Chinese, English, Hungarian, Japanese, Polish and Spanish. His textbook was translated into Russian and Chinese language. He is survived by his wife Hildegard, his daughter Ursula (judge in the highest German Federal court) and son Marvin Oliver (Professor Universitario Sao Paolo, Brazil).



TEMPLE

UNIVERSITY

Department of Criminal Justice

Located in the heart of Philadelphia, one of the most vibrant yet affordable big cities in the country

Excellent graduate opportunities

- MA and PhD in criminal justice
- Up to five years PhD funding for qualified applicants
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- Elizabeth Groff** (Maryland) spatial criminology, agent-based modeling, policing
- 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
- Caterina Roman** (American) violence, social network analysis, built environment, gangs, reentry
- 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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POLICY CORNER

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH FUNDING STILL ALIVE

by

Laura Dugan, ASC National Policy Committee Chair

The Latest in Washington:

The following information comes from the Crime & Justice Research Alliance (CJRA) policy consultant, Thomas Culligan of the Brimley Group.

Over the last month, there have been a number of important updates on Capitol Hill impacting both funding for justice research programs as well as developments regarding authorization and reform bills for key federal criminal justice programs.

Appropriations for FY 2016:

In early June, the House passed the Commerce-Justice-Science (CJS) Appropriations bill for FY 2016 (which included the alternative funding mechanism for NIJ and BJS involving transfers from other DOJ programs) while the Senate Appropriations Committee advanced its CJS bill (which provided direct appropriations for NIJ and BJS, albeit it at lower levels) through subcommittee and full committee by voice vote. Due to larger disagreements over top-line spending levels, the Senate Minority has blocked further consideration of all Appropriations bills on the Senate floor this summer in an effort to pressure the Majority to an agreement this fall.

With the FY 2015 fiscal year expiring at the end of September, the Congress will almost certainly pass a Continuing Resolution in September for a period of time this fall until a final decision is reached on whether there will be an agreement to reach an Omnibus spending package for FY 2016. If such an agreement is not reached by late fall, Congress will likely consider a year-long Continuing Resolution to avoid the threat of a government shutdown during a Presidential Election year.

Authorization Update:

In late June, Crime Subcommittee Chairman Jim Sensenbrenner (R-WI) and Rep. Bobby Scott (D-VA) introduced a large, bipartisan federal corrections reform bill called the SAFE Justice Act, which has attracted more than 22 bipartisan cosponsors. Notably, the Speaker of the House, John Boehner, endorsed this bill during a press conference in mid-July, raising the prospects of an expedited committee consideration in September in order to try to bring it to the floor before the end of this year. This is the first major bipartisan House bill on federal corrections reform, and also contains a number of other provisions on policing, addiction treatment and other criminal justice issues.

At the same time, Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Grassley has been negotiating with his Senate colleagues, on bipartisan Senate reform package for consideration this fall based on elements of bills that have already been introduced over the last year. The Senate is also expected to advance a reauthorization of federal juvenile justice grant programs, which has been a top priority for Chairman Grassley this year.

Additionally, in the wake of the San Francisco shooting of Kathryn Steinle by an illegal immigrant who had repeatedly reentered the U.S. after multiple deportations, the Congress is actively considering legislation regarding whether to withhold part or all of the federal justice grants to "sanctuary cities" that do not comply with federal immigration laws. The House is expected to consider this bill on the floor prior to departing for August recess.

Crime & Justice Research Alliance (CJRA):

The CJRA is the group that represents both ASC and ACJS in Washington. Its purpose is to provide Congress and other policymakers with a "one-stop" gateway to the leading criminal justice researchers and it supports scholars by helping to elevate cutting-edge research among key decision-makers in Washington, DC and elsewhere. To facilitate coordination, the Policy Chairs of both Associations are automatically members of CJRA. Its website is www.crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org. On the website we are developing a policy resource page which will provide policy abstracts of research published by its members sorted by relevant policy issues. We are beginning to populate this page with abstracts from policy relevant research that was recently published in the flagship journals of both associations, *Criminology*, *Criminology & Public Policy*, and *Justice Quarterly*. The publishers of the

POLICY CORNER

journals agreed to make the original articles available for a limited period of time. Once we build a body of relevant research articles, we will expand the content to other journals, and to articles that were published earlier. The goal is to make this page dynamic and useful to persons who want to know what the research says about specific crime and justice issues.

The CJRA is also hiring a Communications and Social Media Specialist. This was initially going to be an ASC position, but all parties thought it would be better for the media person to work with CJRA to reduce confusion by presenting multiple brands (CJRA, ASC, ACJS). The new Media Specialist will work with CJRA's policy consultant to coordinate efforts.

2015 Policy Panels for the ASC Annual Meeting

If you missed this list in the previous Policy Corners, 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



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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

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

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

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

Department of Criminology



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

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

Considering Options: What Are You Getting Yourself into if You Leave Academia?

Gretchen McHenry, RTI International

By this point, you probably have a good idea of what an academic career looks like, particularly in terms of what will be expected of you and what you can hope to achieve. It's the world you've been immersed in for years but, either because of your own interests or because of the realities of the academic job market, you may find yourself looking elsewhere for your career. Be assured that you can take your extensive research and statistical training, as well as your substantive knowledge as a criminologist, outside academia. If a non-academic research career is something you're considering, it's important to understand the differences and similarities between the world you're leaving and the industry you plan to enter.

A Whole New World: Differences between Academic and Non-academic Research Jobs

- **The Myth of 9-to-5:** Non-academic research isn't a nine-to-five job. Well, it's often a nine-to-five job, but not always. There will be periods of feast and famine. You'll be managing projects, doing analyses, and expected to contribute to proposals to gain new work for your organization on very tight deadlines. Sometimes all that can fit into an eight hour day, and sometimes it can't. You may also be expected to travel to particular field locations, especially on weekends. We all know that academia isn't a nine-to-five/forty hours a week job either, but the key difference is in the control you have over your own time. In a non-academic position, you are beholden to someone else's schedule for far more than just your teaching load and weekly faculty or committee meetings. Depending on the type of academic job you have, you may find yourself with more or less time to pursue your own research at your own pace. That sort of freedom, in choosing a research agenda and being able to follow it, will be rare in non-academic research. If you are someone that enjoys freedom instead of flexibility in your schedule and in the type of work you do, the constraints of the more traditional office job could chafe.
- **There's No "I" in Team:** Academic work can be isolating and lonely, but nearly everything in non-academic work is collaborative (even if you wish it weren't). There's a lot of strength in the shared responsibility of creating a quality product, and you learn to trust your co-workers very quickly. But, if you're someone who balks at the idea of a group project (it's much better than an undergrad group project, I swear) this can be a big adjustment in work style.
- **We Don't Need No Education:** Teaching will not be a focus of your job if you leave academia. For some of you, that's probably a huge relief. For others, it could be a deal-breaker. You can easily find creative ways to scratch the teaching itch, like training other staff members or field interviewers, if you work at an organization that does data collection. You may also have the opportunity to teach relevant classes or short courses at colleges, universities, or conferences. That sort of guest teaching experience is encouraged by most non-academic research firms. It's not the same as planning your own course based on substantive matter you find interesting, but you can create opportunities to continue to educate.
- **Location, Location, Location:** A non-academic position gives you greater, but not entirely unlimited, flexibility in where you can live. Academic positions are most often tied to the city or town where the institution is located. If you get a non-academic job based in the same place, many times you can work there or a smaller, regional office, or telecommute. Not all employers will have regional office or telecommuting options, but it is something to consider if you look for jobs outside of academia. Many employers will list multiple office locations in their job ad if they are open to you working from somewhere other than the corporate headquarters, and you can always ask about the ability to work offsite. If you happen to want to live in a place that is rich in research jobs (e.g., the Washington, DC metro area), it may be much easier for you to find a non-academic position than to land one of the finite academic positions available the year you're on the job market.

More Alike than You May Think: Similarities between Academic and Non-academic Jobs

- **Get Your Name Out There:** Non-academic jobs encourage presenting your work at conferences and publishing in peer-reviewed journals. It's great publicity for them to have staff who are recognized experts and actively advancing their scientific knowledge. It's also great continued professional development. However, if you want to use data that were originally gathered for a specific client, that client may need to approve your work. In many cases, clients are just as excited to see your name, and their project, promoted in the professional world. Writing papers and presenting your work is by no means a job requirement for most non-academic research positions. If you're someone who doesn't want to keep writing academic-style papers and show up every year or two at big professional meetings, there are plenty of non-academic jobs that don't focus on this skill. There are opportunities to tailor how much or how little you participate in conferences and professional meetings when working in a non-academic research career, similarly to how one might participate in this part of academic life depending on the type of institution for which you work.
- **Down to Brass Tacks:** Moving to the non-academic research job market will not result in a large difference in pay. You won't have the security of tenure to look forward to, but you will enjoy a similar salary range and benefits.
- **...And Don't Let Anyone Tell You Differently:** Whether you chose to work in academia or at a non-academic firm, you're still doing important research. Though you will still be doing similar research, there will be variation between the types

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

of research you conduct and how much of it is directly under your control in non-academic versus academic positions, but you are still adding to an ever-growing body of scientific knowledge. Academics often use large-scale data sets collected by private and government agencies, and non-academic firms use the published works and theoretical developments of academics to further their own research agendas. Both rely on each other, and neither is more important than the other. Most importantly, you can build a fruitful and rewarding career as a professional social scientist in both non-academic and academic jobs.

Wherever you work, you and your contribution are important and should be valued. Never remain in a position that makes you feel as though you or what you are doing are not important. Both academic and non-academic employers should treat you like the well-educated and capable individual that you are. You're going to spend a significant amount of time building your career, and time is a valuable commodity. Find the career path that best fits you and go after it with gusto, but go into it with knowledge about what you can expect and what you'll be expected to do. We all know we do our best when armed with the proper research.

Gretchen McHenry is a research survey scientist at RTI International who specializes in questionnaire design and substance use research. She is always happy to talk to graduate students considering non-academic jobs and can be reached at gmchenry@rti.org.

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

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



EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

Co-Chair – School of Justice Studies

The School of Justice Studies (SJS) in the College of Justice and Safety at Eastern Kentucky University invites applications for the position of Co-Chair to begin at the start of the Fall 2016 semester. Candidates must have a Ph.D. in Justice Studies, Criminology, Criminal Justice or other related social science discipline; an excellent record of scholarly accomplishments; and, university teaching experience. Candidates must demonstrate qualifications that warrant appointment at the rank of Associate Professor or Professor with tenure according to the standards of the SJS. Candidates should be able to provide evidence of effective and collaborative leadership and administrative skills in an academic setting, the ability to work cooperatively with others, effective interpersonal communication, support for professional development of faculty and professional staff, and the ability to articulate the mission and vision of the SJS to administrative units across the University and to the community. Competitive candidates should possess a commitment to excellence in student education, a broad-based understanding of our field of study, a concrete vision to advance our School's standing both nationally and internationally, and a strong ethic to increase diversity and foster an inclusive environment.

EKU's College of Justice and Safety has been designated by the Commonwealth of Kentucky as a "Program of Distinction" in recognition of our long tradition of quality education and excellence in scholarship. Dr. Victor Kappeler is our new Dean of the College, and oversees a vibrant community of scholars, 1,600 undergraduate and graduate students, and a host of funded programs, centers and institutes. The SJS offers Bachelor's degrees in Criminal Justice, Police Studies, and a new program in Social Justice; and, Master's degrees in Criminology/Criminal Justice and Justice, Policy, and Leadership. The SJS faculty include leading scholars in numerous areas of inquiry, have published an impressive body of research, and are highly engaged in various public service efforts. The SJS maintains a focus on contemporary trends and issues - both regional and international - with a particular emphasis on critical and social justice studies. For further information about the SJS, please visit our web site at <http://justicestudies.eku.edu>.

The Co-Chair of the School of Justice Studies reports directly to the Dean of the College of Justice and Safety, and serves as a member of the administrative group of the college. The Co-Chair works collaboratively with the faculty in overseeing all aspects of our degree programs, managing a generous operating budget, and supporting faculty in their scholarly and service-related pursuits.

Salary for the position is highly competitive and will be commensurate with the successful candidate's qualifications and experience. Review of applications will begin October 1, 2015, and will continue until the position is filled. Inquiries may be directed to the Search Committee Chair, Dr. Peter B. Kraska, via email: peter.kraska@eku.edu or phone: 859-622-2011. Interested candidates must apply online to requisition number 0617594 at <https://jobs.eku.edu>.

Eastern Kentucky University is an EEO/AA institution that values diversity in its faculty, staff, and student body. In keeping with this commitment, the University welcomes applications from diverse candidates and candidates who support diversity.

The College of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Florida State University is a growing and vibrant academic community which fosters an environment of collaborative research and intellectual stimulation among its faculty and students. The College invites applications for multiple open rank professor positions to begin Fall 2016. The areas of specialization are open. Applicants are expected to have a demonstrated ability to conduct and publish significant research, as well as contribute to an environment committed to collegiality, diversity, and graduate education. Women and minority candidates are strongly encouraged to apply. Review of applications will immediately begin and will continue until the positions are filled. Interested persons should submit a letter of application, statements on research and teaching, a curriculum vitae, and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Eric Stewart, Search Committee Chair, College of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Florida State University, 112 S. Copeland Street, Tallahassee, FL 32306-1273. Additionally, candidates must apply for the position through FSU's employment site <http://jobs.fsu.edu>. For further information about the College, please visit our website at <http://crim.fsu.edu/>. Florida State University is an equal opportunity employer committed to excellence through diversity. Florida State University complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act and is a public records agency pursuant to Chapter 118 of the Florida Statutes.

Western Carolina University
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice
Assistant Professor position(s); tenure track

The Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice is seeking applications for one or more (dependent upon funding) tenure-track faculty member(s) at the rank of Assistant Professor, beginning August 1, 2016. It is a nine-month position with summer teaching possibilities. Salary is commensurate with qualifications and experience. Responsibilities include teaching, research, and service.

Candidates must have a Ph.D. in Criminology, Criminal Justice, or a closely related discipline with a clear criminological focus from an accredited institution, a clearly articulated research agenda, and a commitment to academic excellence and collegiality. The ideal candidate will have a firm foundation to teach a range of criminology & criminal justice courses. Particularly desirable are specialties or teaching interest in research methods, statistics, criminological theory, life course criminology, crime prevention and corrections. Highly qualified ABD candidates will be considered if completion of the degree is imminent.

Western Carolina University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer. All qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, disability or protected veteran status.

The Carnegie statement is not mandated to be in external listings – but if you want to include it:

WCU embraces its role as a regionally engaged university and is designated by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching as a community engaged university. Preference will be given to candidates who can demonstrate a commitment to public engagement through their teaching, service, and scholarship.

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

RECENT PH.D. GRADUATES

Benefiel, Rodger, "Positive Administrative Control: A Construct for Assessing Managerial Influences on Rates of Misconduct in Prison." Chaired by Dr. Cassia Spohn, April 2015, Arizona State University School of Criminology & Criminal Justice.

Bracewell, Tammy. "Children's Advocacy Centers' Effect on the Prosecutorial Decision to Accept or Reject Cases of Child Sexual Abuse". Chaired by Brian Withrow, Ph.D. August 2015. Texas State University.

Gaub, Janne, "Bad Lady Cops: Explaining Sex Differences in Police Officer Misconduct." Chaired by Dr. Kristy Holtfreter, April 2015, Arizona State University, School of Criminology & Criminal Justice.

Glassner, Steven. "Evaluating Traumatic Life Events: An Assessment of the Health and Delinquent Outcomes of Youth Exposed to Trauma." Chaired by Joycelyn Pollock, Ph.D. August 2015. Texas State University.

Lopez, Kristina. "Nativity and Hispanic Victimization: An Examination of Mediating and Moderating Effects ". Chaired by Mark Stafford, Ph.D. August 2015. Texas State University.

Morrow, Weston, "Examining the Potential for Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Use of Force During NYPD Stop and Frisk Activities." Chaired by Dr. Michael White, April 2015, Arizona State University, School of Criminology & Criminal Justice.

Mulligan, Erin. "Evaluating the Social Control of Banking Crimes: An Examination of Anti-Money Laundering Deficiencies and Industry Success" Chaired by Michael J. Lynch, Ph.D. University of South Florida.

Reynolds, Paul. "The Impact of Fairness, Organizational Trust and Perceived Organizational Support on Police Officer Performance" Chaired by Joycelyn Pollock, Ph.D. August 2015. Texas State University.

Trent, Carol. "Elite Deviance, Organized Crime, and Homicide: A Cross-National Quantitative Analysis" Chaired by Michael J. Lynch, Ph.D. University of South Florida.

Turanovic, Jill, "The Age-Graded Consequences of Victimization." Chaired by Dr. Michael Reisig, April 2015, Arizona State University, School of Criminology & Criminal Justice.

Vickovic, Samuel, "Correctional Officer Job Stress: The Influence of Perceived Occupational Prestige." Chaired by Dr. Marie Griffin, Arizona State University, School of Criminology & Criminal Justice.

White, Clair, "Youth Receiving Treatment Service in the Juvenile Justice System: An Examination of Funding Sources and Recidivism." Chaired by Dr. Michael Shafter, February 2015, Arizona State University, School of Criminology & Criminal Justice.

Wholl, Douglas. "Rape, Race and Capital Punishment in North Carolina: A Qualitative Approach to Examining an Enduring Cultural Legacy." Chaired by John K. Cochran, Ph.D. University of South Florida.

TEACHING TIPS

The Art of Understanding: Using Illustrated Cognitive Maps to Teach about Sentencing Reform

by

Rena C. Zito, Ph.D., Elon University

Visual pedagogy has garnered a great deal of attention among criminologists in recent years (Burruss 2009; Wheeldon and Ahlberg 2012), particularly the use of concept maps to teach criminological theory (for example, see Wheeldon and Burruss' Jan/Feb 2013 article in *The Criminologist* "Employing Visual Techniques to Teaching in Criminology and Criminal Justice Classrooms: Notes from the Field"). Theoretical concept maps enable students to see how components of theories relate to one another by positioning and connecting them on a visual plane, and this is likely the most popular way to integrate mapping into instruction (see also Trepagnier 2002). There are many other uses for cognitive mapping in the criminology classroom, however, including the focus of this article: the use of student-created, illustrated cognitive maps to teach about the conceptual, philosophical, and chronological patterns in sentencing reform.

Unlike other forms of cognitive maps in criminology, which often focus on visually representing theories, this approach requires students to develop a map organized around multiple domains of connection: policies, philosophies, and time. The activities used in conjunction with the creation of the map—artistically illustrating connections and discrepancies (rather than just using circles and arrows), acting as tour guides for classmates as well as critics, and reflecting on challenges—develop metacognitive skills and evoke a creative spirit that makes the activity memorable.

Implementing the activity

I use this activity in smaller classes of, ideally, 20-40 students, 300-level or higher. Students are assigned to groups of no more than three. The activity takes place after covering sections on changes in U.S. criminal sentencing over time, patterns in U.S. incarceration, and punishment philosophies. In addition, students are exposed to the notion of conceptual mapping through diagramed theories earlier in the semester, as well as through non-criminological examples of illustrated maps (e.g., I sometimes have them draw a map of their home or neighborhood as a way to introduce the concept of mapping as a tool for guiding a person through both space and ideas). Groups are provided a list of topics including, but not limited to:

- Deterrence
- Determinate sentencing
- Equal treatment
- Incapacitation
- Indeterminate sentencing
- Individualized punishment
- Just deserts
- Mandatory minimums
- Mass incarceration
- Substantive justice
- Proportionality
- Restorative justice
- Retribution
- Rehabilitation
- Three-strikes laws
- Utilitarianism

Each group is given a large poster-size sheet of paper (at least 18"x24") and they have access to markers in multiple colors. Students are instructed to organize their maps around shared and divergent concepts and philosophical origins, as well as the chronological order of policies. They are encouraged to move beyond the use of arrows to demonstrate connections and, instead, to artistically illustrate the connections as well as divergences. They must make it clear—visually—when concepts, policies, or philosophies are incompatible.

Some examples of their artistic representations include (1) the illustration of a tree, whose roots were labeled "deterrence" but whose branches took on various approaches to deterrence with, for instance, one branch representing tough-on-crime tactics (e.g., mandatory minimums and three-strikes laws); the rings of the tree branches were used to depict chronology, and (2) a clock's face with the numbers replaced by policies and the hands of the clock labeled as philosophies.

Though students are permitted to use arrows to depict connection and divergence, most opt to use them in combination with other forms of representation that excite them. The value of illustration—beyond the use of arrows typical of conceptual mapping—is in its capacity to elicit engagement and pride in creating something both informative and unique. There is more to visual pedagogy than seeing. Its promise is also in creating. As Cirque de Soleil's Bernard Petiot explained in his keynote address to the International Society for the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning (ISSOTL) in October 2014, creativity is an essential facilitator of engaged learning. Creativity is chaotic, it generates ambiguity, and it welcomes dissent. There is not one "right" answer and the challenge is to think in new ways. The end result is both the creation of novel ideas and mastery of existing knowledge.

TEACHING TIPS

We hang the maps on the walls of the classroom once all groups are done, and groups are then assigned to two-group pairs. They are tasked with comparing their maps, explaining their logic to the other group (being “tour guides” through the cognitive map), and challenging one another. A representative from each group records the minutes. Finally, students reflect individually on the experience, using five minutes of open writing in response to prompts about creating and sharing the maps: “The most difficult thing was” and “The most valuable thing was.” An hour-and-a-half session is necessary for completing the activity in its entirety.

Learning objectives

The student learning objectives of the activity include (1) demonstrating understanding of the central concepts in U.S. penal philosophy and practice, (2) identifying and appreciating conceptual and philosophical consistencies and divergences, (3) illustrating awareness of how implementation of these concepts in practice changed over time, and (4) developing metacognitive skills, which are best described as “thinking about thinking.”

Assessment of outcomes

The maps, themselves, indicate the sophistication of the students’ understanding of concepts, policies, and their chronology, of course. In addition, the language students use to guide classmates through their logic provides further insight into their knowledge, appreciation for consistencies and incompatibilities, and creativity of thought. The minutes and reflections provide a window into lapses in both concrete understanding and abstract reasoning. Importantly, all components of the assignment require metacognition, or an explicit acknowledgement of how and why they organize information in a particular configuration.

Students characterize this activity as challenging (said one student, “my brain hurts!”) but fun and engaging. End-of-semester evaluations reveal the lasting impact it has on their perceptions of the course, and performance on exams evidences the lasting impact it has on subject mastery and the ability to apply knowledge in pursuit of higher-order tasks.

References

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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

THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY ACTION RESEARCH PARTNERSHIP

by

Janeen Buck Willison, Urban Institute Justice Policy Center

Although research clearly points to a core set of practices that reduce recidivism and promote successful offender reentry, many jurisdictions struggle to implement and monitor these practices. Coordinating the array of evidence-based interventions and social services to address the multiple needs of individuals involved in the criminal justice system can be particularly challenging. In 2012, the Allegheny County (Pennsylvania) Jail Collaborative engaged the Urban Institute to assess the performance and effectiveness of two local reentry programs and to identify areas for improvement.

Funded under the BJA's (Bureau of Justice Assistance's) Second Chance Act demonstration initiative, both reentry programs sought to reduce recidivism through the use of evidence-based practices. Each also worked to enhance the continuity of services pre- and post-release in order to prevent clients from slipping through the cracks after returning to the community. The first program (Reentry 1) linked inmates to Reentry Specialist case managers who met with and coordinated services and programming for clients in the months before release and for up to 12 months in the community following release. Participation in Reentry 1 was voluntary. The second program (Reentry 2) linked clients to one of five designated reentry probation officers who filled a similar role, although PO-client contact was less intensive than Reentry1. Participation in Reentry2 was mandatory. Both programs provided critical services in jail and the community for inmates and their families throughout the reentry process, but compared to Reentry 2, Reentry1 featured intensive case management pre- and post-release, and case managers functioned in a therapeutic and client advocacy role.

Allegheny County stakeholders were eager for actionable information. According to Erin Dalton, Deputy Director, Department of Human Services and Jail Collaborative member, *"Even though the reentry programs had just begun [in 2010], we thought it was important to know if we were being faithful to our model and actually reducing recidivism. And, because we had a team of leaders committed to making improvements in real time, we wanted to know how we could improve our process and services."*

Therefore, Urban Institute researchers employed an action research approach that engaged stakeholders in the evaluation process and featured frequent feedback loops to supply stakeholders with needed information. Analyses focused on informing program refinements, while also gathering and examining evidence of program effectiveness. To achieve these objectives, Urban used a mixed-methods approach that drew on participant and family member focus groups, stakeholder interviews, and quantitative analysis of program records and criminal justice data. Stakeholder interviews with both front-line service staff and high-level managers explored program goals and documented operations including recommendations for improvement. Focus groups with program clients (in jail and in the community) and their family members helped identify how well the programs addressed client and family member needs. The evaluation also identified essential service components and potential gaps. Finally, quantitative analysis used a propensity-score matching design (N=798) to assess the programs' impact on recidivism as measured by rearrest.

Findings from the research provided stakeholders, staff and funders in Allegheny County with actionable insights. While the operations of both programs largely aligned with core correction practices, clients and program staff emphasized the need for more career-oriented services, better quality assurance practices, and further staff training. Most importantly, however, analyses indicated that Allegheny was on the right track. Reentry 1 reduced client's probability of rearrest by 24 percentage points and prolonged clients' time to rearrest. Reentry 2 also reduced rearrest, though these results only approached statistical significance. Amy Kroll, the Jail's Administrator of Reentry, says that, *"Having this information is huge for us; most jails could only dream of knowing how their programs are doing on important benchmarks. But it's also a responsibility. We have to use what we know to make our services better and better."*

In response to these findings, Allegheny County streamlined reentry program operations by centralizing oversight and case management under a Reentry Administrator to further strengthen service delivery. They focused intensive case management on the 60 days prior to release and five to nine months after release to concentrate resources during the most critical periods of the reentry process. They also substantially expanded their job training services to focus on career-oriented trainings and apprenticeship opportunities with local community organizations. As summarized by Frank Scherer, Acting Director for Adult Probation and Parole,

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"We combined the best of what we'd been doing into one Reentry Program. Most important is we now have teaming of Reentry Probation Officers and Community Service Coordinators. That's brought better continuity of care for clients. And now they have both individuals helping them succeed."

It is not only Jail Cooperative project staff who see results, but also the administrative staff of Allegheny County Adult Probation and Parole. Research Manager Dr. Katy Collins thinks that, *"The Jail Collaborative made a lot of improvements because of the Urban Institute study. We now have a common assessment tool. We have a single Reentry Program where Probation Officers are teamed with case managers. We've strengthened our services, particularly job training. And we have a system for identifying quality issues and addressing them."* In addition, the research partnership results informed Allegheny County's long term action plan for reentry. The county is now in the process of developing and implementing a universal, locally-validated risk and needs assessment tool to promote greater continuity across the system with respect to transition planning, and elevated cognitive behavioral therapies as core reentry services.

For more information, contact Janeen Buck Willison, Senior Research Associate, Urban Institute Justice Policy Center, at JBuck@urban.org; Erin Dalton, Deputy Director, Department of Human Services, at Erin.Dalton@alleghenycounty.us; Amy Kroll, Reentry Administrator, Allegheny County Jail at Amy.Kroll@alleghenycounty.us; Katy Collins, PhD, Research Manager, Adult Probation and Parole at KCollins@alleghenycourts.us; or Frank Scherer, Acting Director for Adult Probation and Parole, at Frank.Scherer@alleghenycourts.us. You can read the full report at <http://www.urban.org/research/publication/evaluation-allegheny-county-jail-collaborative-reentry-programs>.

Have you seen?

- "Body-Worn Cameras—Rapid Adoption in a Low-Information Environment?" by Cynthia Lum (ed.), in *Translational Criminology*, Spring 2015, pages 6-10.
- "Knowledge Transfer in Action: Crime Reduction through a Regulatory Approach," by James Royan and John E. Eck, in *Translational Criminology*, Spring 2015, pages 14-16.
- The Colorado Collaborative Justice Conference was held in May, 2015. You can access the presentation materials at <https://www.courts.state.co.us/Administration/Program.cfm?Program=45>

Did you miss?

- *The Collaboration Toolkit for Community Organizations: Effective Strategies to Partner with Law Enforcement*, by Michael S. McCampbell. Published in 2010 by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), U.S. Department of Justice.
- "Collaborative Effort and the Effectiveness of Law Enforcement Training Toward Resolving Domestic Violence", by Martha Smithey, Susanne E. Green and Andrew L. Giacomazzi, in *Violence & Victimization Research Divisions' Compendium of Research on Violence Against Women*, 1993-2004, published in 2005. Also available in the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) www.ncjrs.gov, NCJ# 191840.

Did you know?

- The Washtenaw County, Michigan, Criminal Justice Collaborative Council (CJCC) aims to "maximize efficiency, effectiveness, fairness, and cooperative efforts of criminal justice agencies by developing plans, programs and positions on concerns which have multi-disciplinary criminal justice system application, have a positive impact on crime, are innovative or are intergovernmental in scope." Current projects focus on pre-trial services, inmate reintegration and jail overcrowding. For more information, contact Haley Gordon at 734-973-4746, or see <http://www.ewashtenaw.org/government/departments/cjcc>.
- According to the Center for Effective Public Policy, "developing skills to support collaboration is inherent in virtually all the work that the Center does." A nonprofit organization first incorporated in Pennsylvania in 1981 with its main office in Silver Spring, Maryland, and satellite offices in Hatboro, Pennsylvania; Columbia, Missouri; Jefferson City, Missouri; Columbia, South Carolina; and San Francisco, California, some of the Center's projects on collaboration are *Getting It Right: Collaborative Problem Solving for Criminal Justice*, *The Importance of Collaborative Leadership in Achieving Effective Criminal Justice Outcomes*, *Working toward the Future: Why and How to Collaborate Effectively*, *Collaboration: A Training Curriculum to Enhance the Effectiveness of Criminal Justice*, and *The Emergence of Collaboration as the Preferred Approach in Criminal Justice*." For more information, contact Susan Gibel at sgibel@cepp.com or (301) 589-9383, or see <http://cepp.com/>.

COLLABORATION CORNER

The Intellectual Maturation of a Scientific Field: Announcing the Launch of the *Annual Review of Criminology*

by

Joan Petersilia, Stanford University
Robert J. Sampson, Harvard University

We are delighted to announce that at its May meeting, the Board of Directors of Annual Reviews¹ enthusiastically endorsed our proposal to launch the *Annual Review of Criminology* (hereafter ARC). We believe this move sends a strong signal and vote of confidence in the maturity of our field. Indeed, there are just 15 Annual Reviews in the social sciences, with 47 journals in total across all the sciences.

Founded in 1932, Annual Reviews is a nonprofit organization whose mission² is to provide the worldwide scientific community with useful and intelligent synthesis of the primary research literature for a broad spectrum of scientific disciplines. As stated on its website, Annual Reviews provides systematic, periodic examinations of scholarly advances in a number of fields of science through critical authoritative reviews. A comprehensive critical review not only summarizes a topic but also roots out errors of fact or concept and provokes discussion that can lead to new research activity. The critical review is an essential part of the scientific method, and one that provides a gateway to the most significant literature within a topic.

Annual Reviews publications are among the most highly cited in scientific literature as indexed by the *Thomson Reuters Journal Citation Reports*® (JCR).³ The *Annual Review of Sociology*, for example, has the second highest impact factor in the discipline. Annual Reviews are available online, in print, and on mobile devices to individuals, institutions, and consortia throughout the world. The inaugural issue of ARC will be fully and freely available to everyone. Thereafter, subscriptions for libraries to the Annual Review come “bundled” so the ARC will maintain a large and influential circulation around the world out of the starting gate. The ARC thus represents a prestigious and influential resource for the dissemination of knowledge and shaping of future research.

We are honored to serve as inaugural editors and join a superb editorial team. The inaugural ARC board consists of David Garland (New York University), Candace Kruttschnitt (University of Toronto), John Laub (University of Maryland), Tracey Meares (Yale Law School), Daniel Nagin (Carnegie Mellon), William Pridemore (State University of New York, Albany), and Michael Tonry (University of Minnesota).

Scope Statement and Vision

The ARC will provide comprehensive reviews of significant developments in the multidisciplinary field of criminology, which we define as the study of both the nature of criminal behavior and societal reactions to crime. International in scope, ARC will examine variation in crime across time (e.g., why crime increases or decreases) and among individuals, communities, and societies (e.g., why certain individuals, groups, or nations are more likely than others to have high crime or victimization rates). A different set of questions concerns the effect of crime on society, and why certain individuals or groups are more likely to be arrested, convicted, and sentenced to prison. The ARC will therefore also publish comprehensive reviews of the functioning of criminal justice agencies (e.g., police, courts, corrections) and criminal law, as well more philosophical assessments of the justification for particular laws and practices (e.g., the extent to which previous convictions should influence sentencing decisions).

We thus envision the scope of the ARC covering two main areas. The first, and what many consider the core of criminology, is the nature of crime. Very generally, this includes individual- and group-level causes of crime. The former focuses on why certain individuals are more or less likely than others to offend or to become victims of crime. Individual-level explanations include characteristics like self-control, the strength of one's bond with society, social learning, and genetic traits. The group-level approach focuses on why certain groups (e.g., demographic), areas (e.g., neighborhoods, cities, nations), or times (e.g., the high violence rate era of the early 1990s relative to recent years with historically low violence rates) exhibit higher or lower crime rates than others.

1 <http://www.annualreviews.org/>

2 <http://www.annualreviews.org/page/about/our-mission-and-our-founder>

3 <http://www.annualreviews.org/page/about/isi-rankings>

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These potential explanations include characteristics such as social organization, economic conditions, policy, and culture. In recent years there has been growth in explanations that integrate individual- and group-level characteristics. But the nature of crime also includes the important question of how crime affects societies, communities, and individuals; for example, the study of criminal victimization and the effects of violence on child development or urban decline.

The second main area covered by the *ARC* is the process of societal reactions to crime, or what many would call criminal justice. This area of research focuses on—as often quaintly summarized by criminologists—cops, courts, and corrections, encompassing research on individual actors (e.g., police officers, judges, and correctional officers), the administrative and social organization of criminal justice agencies, the interaction of criminal justice agencies with the population and different groups within it, and the efficacy of criminal justice policies from the federal level to local agencies. A major question of concern in criminal justice in recent years is mass incarceration and the effect of serving time or being arrested on life chances. Another major topic has been so-called “broken windows” policing and the legitimacy of the criminal justice institutions, particularly in minority communities.

Criminology also sits at the intersection of the social sciences and harm reduction, and thus the *ARC* will cover systematic reviews of criminal justice policy evaluations and advances in the translation of criminological evidence into policy and practice.

Finally, the *ARC* will review areas of emerging interest to the field of criminology like terrorism, human trafficking, transnational crime, and cyber-crime.

Call for Ideas

We invite the criminological community to reflect on the most important questions facing the field, and to start thinking about possible topics, authors, and ideas for potential publication. Because the field and intended scope of the *ARC* is interdisciplinary and international in nature, we seek broad input from scholars around the world and also from those who do not self-identify as criminologists.

The Editorial Board will meet for the first time in early 2016. Submit ideas to Joan Petersilia (petersilia@law.stanford.edu) or Rob Sampson (rsampson@wjh.harvard.edu).

We look forward to your participation in this exciting new enterprise.

A VIEW FROM THE FIELD

What's Happening Outside of Academia

We encourage submissions of future "A View from the Field" columns.

Please contact Carolyn Rebecca Block: crblock@rcn.com.

A PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

From the L.E.A.D.E.R.S. Research Workgroup Initiative

by

Jessie Holton, Criminal Investigative Services, Brevard County Sheriff's Office

Adam J. Pritchard, University of Central Florida

Imagine the idea of being able to have a law enforcement agency allow you to implement research-based concepts such as providing therapy dogs for child victims to increase communication and prosecution, collect raw data on hundreds of criminal investigations, or even conduct performance evaluation without stakeholder interference. This idea could not only allow society to have a trusted transparent view of police practices, but the positive effects of improving best-practices could strengthen the bond between police, society, and academia. Well, this idea is a reality in Brevard County, Florida, where practitioners and academics are collaborating to create innovative changes in practice and provide the foundation for the future of researcher-practitioner partnerships.

The L.E.A.D.E.R.S. (Law Enforcement Academic Direct Engagement Research System) initiative is a research workgroup design that incorporates a multi-organizational team composed of research academics, law enforcement and justice system practitioners, as well as community partners. The overall mission of the workgroup is to utilize input, expertise, and resources to create innovative programs for solving problems within our communities. The workgroup introduces a unique approach to examining societal issues through the use of direct-engagement research. This allows for teams of academics, community leaders, and field practitioners to share ideas and design more accurate methods for locating causes and providing solutions for problems, or future problems, facing our communities. The direct-engagement function creates a deeper understanding of the issues, provides real-time results, and strengthens relationships between those occupations engaged in understanding and addressing issues of crime and safety within society.

The framework of this workgroup is a two-phase development process that incorporates both organizational and academic theoretical lenses. The organizational lens examines the internal and external functions of law enforcement agencies to properly implement and evaluate changes suggested by the systematic examination of research questions. The academic lens utilizes sociological concepts to help establish the scientific causes and effects of the interactions between law enforcement and society. The overall design of the research framework was constructed to provide a reliable method for creating and examining best-practices that are properly implemented, cost-effective, sustainable, and that can be replicated consistently on local, state, and national levels.

Phase 1 projects within this framework attempt to utilize both academic and practitioner resources to develop, pilot, and evaluate a potential direct-engagement project. This phase consists of an initial inquiry stage where a concept or idea generated by researchers or practitioners is examined for its plausibility as a practical research-to-practice project. Academics support the development of a practical model through literature reviews and the supervision of student interns who work directly with practitioners for 3-6 months to develop pilot data and make recommendations for implementation. Utilizing the findings and recommendations of this research, practitioners then determine the organizational re-framing and strategies necessary to implement the project as an 18-24 month pilot program, while researchers continue to provide evaluation throughout the pilot study.

Phase 2, then, develops multi-site replication of those projects demonstrated to be successful at the conclusion of Phase 1. Lessons from Phase 1 provide the basis for sustainable, problem-solving programs that are replicated at other sites. The well-designed, systematic Phase 1 evaluation is based upon both academic research and the direct experiences of practitioners, and leads to the re-design of pilot projects into Phase 2 projects using the same program design. Most importantly, Phase 2 encourages program adopters to utilize the L.E.A.D.E.R.S. framework of incorporating ongoing research and evaluation into the model. This greatly expands the capacity of the workgroup to evaluate the efficacy of projects, and to establish valid research-based results across multiple study contexts.

Using this workgroup model, the Brevard County Sheriff's Office and sociologists from the University of Central Florida have begun to develop multiple projects. The Domestic Violence Strangulation Survivor Program is an example of a Phase 1 project, currently

A VIEW FROM THE FIELD

working with law enforcement, public health, prosecutors, shelters, and currently working with law enforcement, public health, prosecutors, shelters, and researchers towards better treatment access and forensic evidence collection for cases of domestic violence involving felony strangulation assaults. The Therapy Dogs for Child Victims Program is a Phase 2 project, having demonstrated the efficacy of trained therapy dogs to assist in interviews with child victims on difficult topics like sexual abuse. This project is being replicated with the assistance of two new partnerships between law enforcement agencies and research institutions in other states.

To research and implement important projects that L.E.A.D.E.R.S identifies, practitioners, academic researchers, students, and community partners will seek funding aimed to improve the studies undertaken and services provided to the residents of our community. We encourage others to consider this direct-engagement model as they seek to identify and address critical issues in research and practice.

For more information about the L.E.A.D.E.R.S. framework, please contact Jessie Holton, Brevard County Sheriff's Office at jessie.holton@bcso.us.

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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

International Mandela Rules Adopted on the Treatment of Prisoners

The United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ or Crime Commission) adopted revised Standard Minimum Rules (SMR) for the Treatment of Prisoners at its 24th session in May. The adoption of the revised Rules – to be known as the ‘the Mandela Rules’ – updates the treatment of prisoners and improvement of prison conditions since the adoption of the original international standards in this area in 1955.

The revision focuses on nine themes, including healthcare in prisons, investigations of deaths in custody, disciplinary measures, professionalization of prison staff and independent inspections. The revised Rules introduce for the first time in international standards a limitation on the use of solitary confinement and provide guidance on the use of searches, notably strict regulation of intrusive searches of prisoners.

Negotiations on the revised Rules began in 2011 with a first Inter-Governmental Expert Group Meeting (IEGM). The fourth and final IEGM took place this March in Cape Town, South Africa, in the shadow of Robben Island where Nelson Mandela spent many years of his incarceration.

The civil society contribution to the revision process was led by a core group of NGOs, including the American Civil Liberties Union, Amnesty International, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (Argentina), Conectas Direitos Humanos (Brazil), Centro Regional de Derechos Humanos y Justicia de Género (Chile), International Commission of Catholic Prison Pastoral Care (Brazil), and the Friends World Committee for Consultation.

The resolution was adopted by the plenary of the Crime Commission, sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Italy, Lebanon, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, South Africa, Thailand, United States, and Uruguay. Co-sponsors were the Dominican Republic, Norway, Switzerland, Serbia, Bolivia, Liechtenstein, Japan, Canada – and Latvia signed up on behalf of the European Union as a whole. It is expected that the resolution will now be put forward by the UN Economic and Social Council (EcoSoc) for adoption by the UN General Assembly at the end of the year.



UN Office on Drugs and Crime and the ILO call for action to prevent and respond to abusive and fraudulent labor recruitment

Workers in many parts of the world are increasingly compelled to look for job opportunities far away from home, and many find employment in countries other than their own. UNODC and the International Labour Organization (ILO), launched in June a global call for action to prevent and respond to abuse and fraud in the recruitment of labor. The initiative was unveiled during a side event during the 29th Session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva, as part of a series of joint efforts which include studies on human trafficking prevention through the regulation of labor recruitment, and fees and abusive recruitment practices and their relation with trafficking in persons.

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

Both public and private employment agencies can play an important role in mediating opportunities for full and productive employment and decent work, and in promoting the efficient and equitable functioning of labour markets. Across the world, concerns are being raised about unscrupulous employment agencies, informal labour recruiters and criminal traffickers who prey on the low-skilled and migrant workers in particular, acting outside legal and regulatory frameworks. Reported abuses include deception about the nature and conditions of work, retention of passports, deposits and illegal wage deductions, charging of recruitment fees to workers, debt bondage linked to the repayment of recruitment fees, and threats of violence or deportation. These abuses derive from gaps in the governance of labour recruitment, especially across international borders.

ILO and UNODC have joined forces to promote fair recruitment practices within and across countries. The ILO's Fair Recruitment Initiative aims to prevent human trafficking and forced labour within and across borders; protect workers, in particular migrant workers, from abusive and fraudulent recruitment practices; reduce the human, social and economic costs of labour migration and enhance development outcomes for migrant workers and their families, as well as for countries of origin and destination. The Fair Recruitment Initiative is grounded in international standards and guiding principles, notably ILO Conventions, Protocols and Recommendations, the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol, and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.



BLOGS - Current observations from international crime and justice blogs

Tensions in domestic and international criminal justice

by Nicola Palmer

June 29, 2015

Oxford University Press blog

<http://blog.oup.com/2015/06/tensions-in-domestic-and-international-criminal-justice/>

Follow the new ICC (International Criminal Court) Outreach blog

<https://www.tumblr.com/search/iccoutreach>

Stories from ICC staff and contributors about communities affected by crimes under the Court's jurisdiction: genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. Contributing writers engage grassroots communities to inform them about victims' rights, explain judicial proceedings, answer questions, address concerns, and foster realistic expectations about the Court's work.

All Life is Worth Saving

by Jeffrey Kirchmeier

July 7, 2015

Oxford University Press blog

<http://blog.oup.com/2015/07/history-capital-punishment-abolition/>

Connecting in Cuba

by Cami Tellez

World Policy blog

July 7, 2015

<http://www.worldpolicy.org/blog/2015/07/07/connecting-cuba>

Is Wildlife Trafficking a National Security Threat?

by Cameron Lagrone and Josh Busby

NewSecurity blog

June 10, 2015

<http://www.newsecuritybeat.org/2015/06/wildlife-trafficking-national-security-threat/>

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

New International Books of Interest

Ben Bowling and James W.E. Sheptycki, eds. *Global Policing and Transnational Law Enforcement* (4 Volumes) (Sage, 2015).

Keith Krause, ed. *Small Arms Survey 2015: Weapons and the World*. (Cambridge University Press, 2015).

Johan Leman and Stef Janssens. *Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling in Southeast Europe and Russia: Criminal Entrepreneurship and Traditional Culture*. (Palgrave MacMillan, 2015).

Jennifer Suchland. *Economies of Violence: Transnational Feminism, Postsocialism, and the Politics of Sex Trafficking*. (Duke University Press, 2015).



International Criminology Meetings and Conferences

November 17-19, 2015

Australian Public Sector Anti-Corruption Conference (APSACC) 2015

Brisbane, Australia

Brisbane Convention & Exhibition Centre

<http://www.apsac.com.au/>

November 25-27, 2015

Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology

Adelaide, Australia

<http://www.anzsoc.org/cms-conferences/index.php>

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CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD



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- LEGAL ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE
(CRIMINAL LAW & CRIMINAL PROCEDURE)
- ORGANIZED CRIME & GANGS
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<http://westerncriminology.org/conference-3/abstract-submission-gateway/> (note the dashes).

In deciding the most appropriate topic area for your abstract, think about the main focus of your paper and how it might fit within a panel organized around a larger topical theme. For example, if your paper examines both race and juvenile issues, think about whether you would like to be placed on a panel with other papers discussing race issues or other papers dealing with juvenile issues and then submit it to the topic area in which you think it fits best.

All presenters are asked to submit an abstract of 1,100 characters or fewer to only one of the panel topics listed above (on or before October 2, 2015). In addition to the abstract, please include the name, mailing address, email address, and phone number for all authors on the submission for the participant directory. Note that all presenters must pre-register and pre-pay for the conference by Monday, January 4, 2016.

All proposals must be electronically submitted through the WSC's online Abstract Submission System

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

NATIONAL CONFERENCES & WORKSHOPS

4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FORENSIC RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY" (FORENSIC RESEARCH-2015)
September 28-30, 2015
Atlanta, GA

ADULT AND JUVENILE FEMALE OFFENDERS CONFERENCE
October 13-15, 2015
Hartford, CT

ICCA CONFERENCE
November 8 - 11, 2015
Boston, MA

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 _____



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY – 2015 PRE MEETING WORKSHOPS, WASHINGTON, DC

1314 Kinnear Road, Columbus, OH 43212 Phone: (614) 292-9207 Fax: (614) 292-6767

Website: www.asc41.com E-mail: asc@asc41.com

All workshops will be held at the Washington Hilton Hotel.

Choice 1 - Title: KEEPING CLASSIC ETHNOGRAPHIC TRADITIONS ALIVE IN MODERN CRIMINOLOGY

Instructors: Jamie J. Fader, Temple University **Date & Time:** Tuesday, November 17th, 12 – 4 p.m.

Place: Georgetown West, Concourse Level - **Fee:** \$50.00 (\$25.00 for students), **Enrollment Limit:** 50

Classic ethnographies such as *Tally's Corner* (1967), *All our Kin* (1975), and *Code of the Street* (1999) were years in the making. In the past, ethnographers were encouraged to dedicate substantial time in the field gathering rich data through observation and interviewing, establishing long-term relationships, and developing *verstehen*, or a deep understanding of the meaning of social situations from the perspective of participants (Ferrell, 1997; Weber, 1949/1978). The modern academy, however, has ramped up expectations for publishing and sped up production of scholarly work, leaving ethnographers to wonder if these classic traditions may be abandoned. This workshop is designed to bring together established and future ethnographers to discuss (1) what ethnographic traditions must be kept alive and (2) how to honor ethnography's unique qualities and strengths while meeting the demands of today's academic reward structure. We will discuss strategies for maximizing the data that can be drawn from field research, constructing a research pipeline that includes ethnographic work, and crafting ethnographic products that can be published in a variety of scholarly outlets.

Choice 2 - Title: LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS FOR CRIMINOLOGY

Instructors: Garrett Ridinger, University of California, Irvine **Date & Time:** Tuesday, November 17th, 12 – 4 p.m.

Place: Georgetown East, Concourse Level - **Fee:** \$50.00 (\$25.00 for students), **Enrollment Limit:** 50

This workshop will introduce participants to how laboratory experiments can be used in criminological research. Experimental methods have become increasingly important in a wide range of academic disciplines. Laboratory experiments can be used to test theories and help solve identification issues that often occur with non-experimental data. By carefully designing the experiment in the laboratory, researchers can disentangle casual mechanisms and causal relations that are difficult to ascertain from using data generated from surveys and field experiments. Participants in the workshop will be provided with an overview of experimental methods, including a critical discussion of the conditions that must be met for an experiment to be useful and how laboratory experiments differ from other data generating processes. The overview will also touch on issues related to human subjects, guidelines for writing instructions for subjects, and techniques for avoiding common errors. The workshop will provide participants with the basic tools to program and run experiments using z-Tree software (free licensing.) This software can be used design a wide range of different types of experiments including individual decision making, game theory, market behavior, and how social networks impact social behavior. During the workshop, participants will have the chance to program and run an experiment in a hands-on tutorial. An overview will be provided of more advanced features of z-Tree, including the use of audio, video, and advanced graphics. Participants will also be provided with additional materials to help in the development of more sophisticated designs.

**Choice 3 - 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

Date & Time: Tuesday, November 17th, 12 – 4 p.m. **Place:** Jefferson West, Concourse Level - **Fee:** \$50.00 (\$25.00 for students),

Enrollment Limit: 50

Randomized controlled trials are the gold standard for causal inference. Using an experimental and a control group, double-blind and with a placebo, the effect of an intervention can be neatly determined. But this ideal scenario is not always practicable, or even ethically desirable. What if we want to know how effective sex offender treatments are? Or whether employment makes people happier? In such cases, special methods have to be used for causal inference to be valid. In this workshop two of such methods are introduced: instrumental variables and the regression discontinuity design. The foundations of these techniques will be discussed, with a minimum of formulas, and each will be illustrated with a worked example from criminology. We end by briefly outlining their relations with other commonly used methods such as propensity score matching and fixed effects models.

****No laptops provided. Power strips will be available.** Return this form (via fax or mail) and your check (in U.S. Funds or International Money Order), or with your credit card information below (Master Card, Visa, Discover and American Express accepted). No refunds will be made on cancellations received after September 30, 2015. Payment must accompany registration form to be officially registered.**

***Please note that registration for a workshop is NOT registration for the Annual Meeting which begins November 18.**

Name: _____ Phone #: _____ Email: _____

Circle workshop of your choice: 1 - ETHNOGRAPHIC 2 - LABORATORY 3 - ANALYSIS

Payment Total: _____ Circle Payment Type: Check/Money Order Visa MasterCard AmEx Discover

Credit Card #: _____ Exp. Date: _____ Security Code (on back): _____

Billing Address: _____

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

1314 Kinnear Road, Columbus, OH 43212 Phone: (614) 292-9207 Fax: (614) 292-6767

Website: www.asc41.com E-mail: asc@asc41.com

MEMBERSHIP FORM FOR 2016 DUES (JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31)

Please fill in your information below, and return this form (via fax or mail) and your check or money order (in U.S. Funds), or with your credit card information below (Master Card, Visa, Discover and American Express accepted). Dues include subscriptions to the journals, Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal and Criminology and Public Policy, and the newsletter, The Criminologist.

****Dues must be received/postmarked by April 1, 2016 to be eligible to vote in the election. (Students are not eligible.)****

Name: _____
First Middle Last Maiden
(if a past ASC member using that name)

E-Mail Address: _____ Phone (Required): _____
(Email required for online access to journals.)

MAILING INFORMATION (REQUIRED)

Mailing Department: _____
Mailing Institution/Agency: _____
Mailing Address: _____
Mailing Address: _____
City, State, Postal Code: _____

Country: _____

ATTENTION ALL INTERNATIONAL MAILING ADDRESSES: The American Society of Criminology (ASC) is NOT responsible for any taxes or customs fees that you may incur when receiving mail from ASC. Generally, these may occur when receiving large packages. Specifically, ASC sends out packages to late joiners or renewers who need to be caught up on the hard copies of the journals.

ASC MEMBER DUES (REQUIRED) Explanation of Dues Please choose ONE:

Table with 3 columns: Active (\$95), Active Three-Year (\$270)**, Active Partner/Spouse (\$100)*, Student (\$55) (All publications - online only), Student Partner/Spouse (\$60)* (All publications - online only), Retired (\$60), Student (\$95) (See print options below.), Student Partner/Spouse (\$100)* (See print options below.)

*You and your partner or spouse can join for a discounted price with one set of publications. Please attach another form for partner/spouse's information. Any divisions must be individual.

**You may join any of the divisions for three (3) years as well. Please mark the division times 3 on the next page, unless otherwise noted.

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO RECEIVE YOUR PUBLICATIONS? (REQUIRED)

(This does NOT apply to any ASC Division publications.)

Please choose ONE:

- All publications - online only
All publications - print and online
Journals - online only AND Newsletter - print and online
Newsletter - online only AND Journals - print and online

***Please see page 2 for optional information

PAYMENT INFORMATION

Checks/Money Orders should be made payable to American Society of Criminology (U.S. Funds only).

A service charge will be assessed for all returned checks.

Payment Total: \$ _____ Check/Money Order Visa Master Card American Express Discover

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

Billing Address: _____

Name: _____

DIVISIONS (OPTIONAL) Division Dues must be concurrent with ASC dues. If you have purchased an ASC 3-yr , you may join any of the divisions for three (3) years as well. Please mark the division times 3 unless otherwise noted.

<input type="checkbox"/> Corrections & Sentencing (\$25) <input type="checkbox"/> Corrections & Sentencing - 3 Year (\$70) <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Students (\$5)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Critical Criminology (\$25) <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Students (\$5)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Developmental/Life-Course Criminology w/online journal access only (\$10) <input type="checkbox"/> Developmental/Life-Course Criminology w/print and online journal access (\$30) <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Students (\$5)</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Experimental Criminology (\$20) <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Students (\$5)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> People of Color & Crime (\$30) <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Students (\$5)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Supporting Member - 1 Year (\$60) <input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining Member - 1 Year (\$100)	<input type="checkbox"/> Policing (\$15) <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Students (\$5)</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> International Criminology (\$30) <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Students (\$15)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Terrorism & Bias Crime (\$15) <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Students (\$10)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Start-up Donation (\$100)	<input type="checkbox"/> Victimology (\$20) <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Students (\$5)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Women & Crime (\$25)* <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Students / Special Circumstances (\$5)*</i> *Includes online journal access

MINORITY FELLOWSHIP DONATIONS (OPTIONAL)

The ASC provides academic fellowships to minority graduate students. Donations can be made along with membership dues. Please note the amount of your contribution. \$ _____

MAILING LISTS NAME REMOVAL (OPTIONAL)

The ASC provides membership's mailing addresses to interested external entities. Check here if you would like to have your name removed from the membership list that is used for this purpose.

ASC ONLINE MEMBER DIRECTORY INFORMATION (OPTIONAL)

Fill in only what you want to appear on the website. [Click here for IMPORTANT Info!](#)

Do not list my name in online directory. (If you don't check here, we will list your name and any other info below.)

E-Mail Address: _____ Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Areas of Expertise: (Please limit to three areas.) _____

Post Mailing Address in the directory?: Yes No (If no, please provide alternate address below.)

Department: _____

Institution/Agency: _____

Address: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Postal Code: _____

Country: _____

AGE (CIRCLE / OPTIONAL)					GENDER (CIRCLE / OPTIONAL)	
18-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Over 60	Male	Female

RACE (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY / OPTIONAL)

White	Spanish/Hispanic/Latino	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Other
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PRIMARY FIELD OF EMPLOYMENT (CIRCLE ONE / OPTIONAL)

Faculty/Student/Emeritus	Government Research Agency	Government Service Agency	NGO	Private Research Center	Other
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The Criminologist

Official Newsletter of the
American Society of Criminology

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

1314 Kinnear Rd., Suite 212
Columbus, OH 43212-1156
ISSN 0164-0240

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