



Editor's Note:

This issue of *The Criminologist* continues our 2017 focus on publicly engaged criminology and criminal justice with a lead essay by Forrest Stuart. Professor Stuart calls for an organic public criminology emphasizing knowledge co-production, to “unlock...the discipline’s full potential” for promoting justice. He also provides a compelling case study to illustrate. I’ve already passed along a pre-publication copy to young scholars I know who are grappling with whether and how they fit in our field; Stuart’s essay is both inspiring and exceedingly timely.

— Jody Miller, ASC Vice President

Public Criminology for Whom?: Bringing “Organic” Public Scholarship Out of the Shadows

by

Forrest Stuart, University of Chicago

How, exactly, can criminologists (and social scientists more generally) use our research to make a meaningful impact on the world? This question has been with us since the birth of the discipline and at the center of some of our most important discoveries and contributions. Given today’s unsettled political climate, the charge to make our research relevant in the “real world” feels more timely than ever (Clear 2010). Because criminologists investigate why, how, and with what consequences people and behaviors end up on the “wrong” side of the law, we’re uniquely positioned (some might say obligated) to ensure our work has an impact.

The growing attention to “public criminology” provides grounds for optimism and guidance on how we might accomplish this task. This series of lead essays joins a growing number of recent books, articles, and symposia dedicated to articulating and debating the potential of deepening criminology’s public engagement (see Loader and Sparks 2010, 2013; Uggen and Inderbitzen 2010). As Uggen, Horowitz, and Stewart (2017: 3) write in the previous edition of *The Criminologist*, public criminology calls for a “broader engagement and dialogue beyond the academy.” A variety of public criminologies exists, variously emphasizing media outreach, civically-engaged teaching, activism, expert testimony, and what has vaguely been referred to as the *co-production of knowledge*. In this essay, I zero in on this last and, perhaps, most difficult and unspecified charge of public criminology. What does it mean to move from producing data and findings about research subjects to producing data and findings *alongside* these same individuals and groups? Drawing from my own research experiences, my hope is to spark a more sustained conversation about the warrants, forms, and limitations of what is increasingly referred to as “organic” public scholarship.

IN THIS ISSUE....

Editor’s Corner	8	Doctoral Student Forum	35
Around the ASC	11	Keys to Success.....	38
ASC CFN - 2016 Awards	13	Obituaries	39
2016 ASC Call for Papers	20	Policy Corner.....	40
A View From the Field	28	Criminology Around the World	42
Collaboration Corner	31		

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

THE CRIMINOLOGIST (ISSN 0164-0240) is published six times annually -- in January, March, May, July, September, and November by the American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH, 43212-1156 and additional entries. Annual subscriptions to non-members: \$50.00; foreign subscriptions: \$60.00; single copy: \$10.00. **Postmaster:** Please send address changes to: The Criminologist, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH, 43212-1156. Periodicals postage paid at Columbus, Ohio.

Please send all inquiries regarding articles for consideration to:

Associate Editor: Susan Sharp - ssharp@ou.edu
University of Oklahoma

Editor: Jody Miller - jody.miller@rutgers.edu
Rutgers University

Please send all other inquiries (e.g. advertising):

Managing Editor: Kelly Vanhorn - kvanhorn@asc41.com
American Society of Criminology

Published by the American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212-1156. Printed by Robin Enterprises Company.

Inquiries: Address all correspondence concerning newsletter materials and advertising to American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212-1156, (614) 292-9207, kvanhorn@asc41.com.

ASC President: JIM LYNCH
Criminology and Criminal Justice
University of Maryland
2220 Samuel J. LeFrak Hall
College Park, MD 20742

peterson.5@sociology.osu.edu

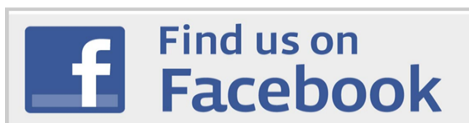
Membership: For information concerning ASC membership, contact the American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212-1156, (614) 292-9207; FAX (614) 292-6767; asc@asc41.com; <http://www.asc41.com>.

HOW TO ACCESS CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINOLOGY & PUBLIC POLICY ONLINE

1. Go to the Wiley InterScience homepage - <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com>
2. Enter your login and password
Login: Your email address
Password: If you are a current ASC member, you will have received this from Wiley; if not or if you have forgotten your password, contact Wiley at: cs-membership@wiley.com; 800-835-6770
3. Click on Journals under the Browse by Product Type heading.
4. Select the journal of interest from the A-Z list.

For easy access to Criminology and/or CPP, save them to your profile. From the journal homepage, please click on "save journal to My Profile."

If you require any further assistance, contact Wiley Customer Service at cs-membership@wiley.com; 800-837-6770.



<https://www.facebook.com/pages/American-Society-of-Criminology/751254044894737>



@ASCRM41

Defining Organic Public Criminology

Much of the current discussion of public criminology is framed by Michael Burawoy's 2004 presidential address to the American Sociological Association. In this inspirational address, Burawoy (2005: 7-9) described two variants of public scholarship: "traditional" and "organic." These two types are complementary, with each informing the other. At the same time, they imagine and engage very different publics and, as a result, adopt quite distinct modes of research practice. Traditional public criminologists focus on the dissemination of their work. Through op-ed columns, television appearances, convenings with policy-makers, and expert testimony, they share their findings with the media, policy-makers, and concerned members of the public. Second, through teaching, traditional public criminologists engage their students and encourage them to become participants in service- and experiential-learning opportunities (Greenberg 1989; Mooney and Edwards 2001). Their students provide a kind of multiplier effect, taking criminological knowledge out into the extra-academic world. As its name suggests, traditional public criminology is the most straightforward form of real-world engagement; it aligns most closely with the service and teaching activities of academic life (Uggen and Inderbitzen 2010). Exemplary models abound (see Uggen and Manza 2002; Pager 2008; Van Cleve 2016). Some departments now recognize such public scholarship in tenure and promotion cases.

In contrast, organic public criminology sits farther afield. Rather than emphasize the dissemination process, this model of scholarship prioritizes the co-production of knowledge, calling on scholars to develop research questions, collect data, and conduct analyses in dialogue with affected communities. In short, research "subjects" become research collaborators (and even co-authors) in a process of mutual learning. But what does this look like, concretely? No doubt, many of us already engage in some version of this approach. Yet, it often remains invisible in our publications, as if it were distinct from our professional lives. Some criminologists—particularly those hailing from, and working with, underrepresented groups—may even feel the need to hide such engagements, for fear of misguided labels of "me-search" and "bias." As a result, we have few explicit and honest examples of what organic public criminology looks like in action and how this research practice can enlarge criminology's broader footprint.

This relegation to the shadows is regrettable. Our ability to remain relevant—to the world "out there" and to students looking for an impactful career—is greatly aided when we articulate the myriad ways of engaging in this work. During a panel discussion at a recent academic conference, a graduate student confessed that she had grown disillusioned with what she saw as a one-sided, eerily "colonial" dynamic characterizing the academic research process. She pointed out that, as researchers of crime and crime control, we often investigate processes occurring in some of the most marginalized and stigmatized communities. We enter these social worlds and extract our raw material in the form of data. Once we've hit saturation, or once our grants and IRB protocols expire, we return to the comfort of our offices. There, we convert raw material into finished products in the form of a publication. We add a line to our CVs. We advance professionally. Yet, it's often unclear just how much these endeavors *actually* improved the daily lives of those under study. Of course, there is always the possibility that, with a bit of luck and the right connections, our latest article or book will make it into the hands of policy-makers and convince them to enact meaningful interventions. This can often feel more like a matter of luck and social connections than anything else.

As I listened to the student's concerns, I thought she might benefit from learning more about organic public sociology, which is explicitly intended to wrestle with the inequities and power asymmetries in the research enterprise. This approach calls on us to treat each phase of research as a key moment of intervention and public engagement. The hope is that the involved parties walk away from the process feeling mutually empowered, recognized, and rewarded. Unfortunately, when I pulled out my pen to write the student a note, I could produce surprisingly few useful citations and examples of the kind of scholarship she might find most worthwhile and inspiring. Moments like these have convinced me that we can better engage students, outside communities, and other publics by providing far more explicit articulations of our own efforts in organic public scholarship. It's a step toward unlocking even more of the discipline's full potential.

Organic Public Criminology in Action

While I've come to view organic public criminology as a crucial part of my own research practice, this approach only began to make sense after having engaged in it first-hand (if unexpectedly). In the hopes of elevating our various engagements with, and the exciting possibilities of, organic public criminology, I want to take some time to briefly detail how I myself came to embrace the co-production of knowledge as a way to not only improve the immediate relevance of research, but to also improve the depth and quality of questions, data, and analysis. My own commitments to organic public criminology have taken two interwoven forms: First, as a mode of "team social-science" conducted in collaboration with communities under study; and second, through iterative moments of dissemination of my findings back into those same communities.

Over a decade ago, as a first-year graduate student, I began conducting fieldwork for a project that would eventually become my first book, *Down, Out, and Under Arrest: Policing and Everyday Life in Skid Row* (2016). Over the course of the study, I came to focus on a question that has long been at the heart of criminology and criminal justice: What impact does policing have on local community cohesion, social organization, and safety? My fieldsite, Los Angeles' Skid Row neighborhood, provided an ideal case

study. The neighborhood is home to arguably the most impoverished fifty blocks in America. With as many as one-third of its roughly 15,000 residents living on the streets or in shelters, LA's Skid Row is widely-known as the "Homeless Capital of America." In 2006, just before I entered the neighborhood, the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) launched one of the most aggressive zero-tolerance policing campaigns to date. Explicitly adhering to the broken windows thesis, the LAPD saturated the neighborhood with officers who harshly punished people for behaviors deemed disorderly, such as loitering, jaywalking, littering, sitting on the sidewalk, drinking in public, and blocking the sidewalk. The debate continues as to whether such aggressive patrol techniques have the power to reduce crime, elevate community solidarity, and improve the general quality of life. Much hinges on the quantity and quality of police-citizen relations. How do residents interpret police interventions and act in response? Are their fears of crime reduced? Are they compelled to engage in informal social control? Do they feel elevated trust in their neighbors and ownership over their neighborhood?

Over the course of five years, I observed and interviewed a range of residents to sketch answers to these questions. One group, in particular, caught my attention. As it turned out, this intense brand of disorder policing had compelled dozens of neighbors to come together in the hopes of solving the neighborhood's problems. In an ironic twist, the problem they identified as most harmful to community life was policing. Having grown tired of what they saw as unnecessary harassment, they created a program called Community Watch. For multiple hours a day, as many as seven days a week, Community Watch patrolled the neighborhood. Armed with video cameras and clip-boards, these low-income and unhoused residents documented recurring incidents of what they believed was police misconduct and abuse. They allowed me to accompany them on their patrols. From our first outing, I saw it too. Officers were playing fast and loose with the law, exploiting gray areas of municipal ordinances and criminal codes to carry out a host of extra-legal tasks that left residents propertyless, holding citations, or pleading for help from the back of a squad car.

Whether in Skid Row or any other neighborhood, officer accountability is vitally necessary for any hope of repairing citizen trust, reducing crime, or improving the general quality of life (Carr, Napolitano, and Keating 2007; Kirk and Papachristos 2011; Desmond and Papachristos 2016). As Community Watch quickly came to learn, increasing police accountability is far easier said than done. Even with hundreds of hours of what seemed like clear evidence of officer transgressions, their videos failed to accomplish their desired effect. Skid Row residents were having difficulty bridging the glaring gulf in power, legitimacy, and credibility. Courts, city leaders, and other powerful local actors still refused to take them seriously. If anything, they opened themselves up to further stigmatization. Why, one city leader asked, were they spending their time videotaping police instead of looking for jobs?

Refusing to give up, Community Watch decided to rethink their strategy. How could they increase the credibility of their videos, and thereby their broader calls for social justice and fair treatment? This moment marked my first systematic involvement in organic public sociology. Looking back on it now, the fact that we would soon embark on a sustained co-production of knowledge seems almost inevitable. Although Community Watch and I came from very different starting points, we were, after all, interested in answering a similar question. We both desired to understand how collective community action and citizen-generated videos might be able to spur better police accountability and treatment.

Following one particularly frustrating outing at city hall, I sat with a handful of Community Watch members trying to figure out what had gone wrong. I found myself thinking about my own observations of their videotaping practices, my corpus of fieldnotes, and the kinds of information that I still needed to uncover and analyze. I realized that I had amassed very little data on how Community Watch thought about and designed their patrol logistics and video strategies. This was information that my advisers back on campus had been asking me for some time; information I would need to consider before writing up my findings. Which particular times of day, officers, and behaviors had they decided to focus their camera on, and why? Which filming strategies produced the best results? I posed these questions to the group. To our mutual surprise, and revelation, we realized that Community Watch had yet to discuss these questions in any systematic way. It was hardly their fault. They were so busy patrolling, filing complaints, contacting lawyers, and giving testimony that there was little time to sit back and reflect. It's a common problem for grassroots, non-profit, and other community organizations.

Recognizing this, I proposed a new strategy: Following each day's Community Watch patrol, we would all sit down and debrief the day's patrol. What seemed to work? What didn't? Our debriefings started to resemble the kind of "team ethnography" typically limited to the academic realm (see Snow and Anderson 1993; Cobbina, Miller, and Brunson 2008). Together, we wrote and compared fieldnotes. We documented our discussions. We drafted memos about emerging patterns and surprising outcomes. We devised abductive hypotheses that Community Watch "tested" on subsequent patrols (Tavory and Timmermans 2014).

From a purely research standpoint, this was one of the most fruitful and enlightening periods of my study. Had I not engaged Skid Row residents in this collaborative process, I would have missed a vast range of subtle, though highly-consequential interactions and events, despite the fact that they were occurring right before my eyes. It became increasingly apparent that I, like most researchers, simply lacked the embodied expertise that this population had inevitably forged during their residence in the neighborhood. Methodologically-speaking, there is no survey instrument, interview schedule, or observational guideline capable of excavating the rich local knowledge revealed in the daily debriefing sessions with the Community Watch team.

The benefits proved mutually beneficial. Through this process, Community Watch learned about themselves and about the limits and potentials of their own work. They quickly discovered that some street-level tactics produced video footage that worked far better in court. Footage that captured an incident from start to finish, along with footage that captured officers' self-incriminating statements yielded elevated success. These pieces of evidence proved to be far more effective in convincing judges and other policy-makers that police misconduct was indeed a part of LAPD's policies and practices. Armed with this realization, Community Watch refined their taping strategies accordingly. In short time, and with the help of local public interest lawyers, the residents successfully marshaled their much-improved video evidence to win important class action lawsuits. One case resulted in a federal injunction banning LAPD officers from confiscating or destroying residents' property. This had previously been a popular tactic used by Skid Row officers to informally (and unconstitutionally) discipline residents.

I closely documented this entire process in the form of an academic article and a chapter in my book (Stuart 2011, 2016). As I wrote, I did so with two particular audiences in mind. On one hand, I hoped to communicate with fellow academics who might use these theoretical insights to better understand police-citizen interactions. At the same time, I endeavored to produce something that I could share with Community Watch and stimulate additional rounds of co-production and team social science. In subsequent conversations with Community Watch, we identified further questions. At one point, a member of Community Watch asked for my estimate of the frequency of police stops in the neighborhood. I responded honestly—I simply didn't know. This kind of data had been incredibly difficult to come by. At the time, at least, it didn't exist in any systematic or publicly-accessible way. Facing this constraint, residents realized that if they wanted these numbers, they would have to produce them. Yet again, it created a data collection opportunity that would benefit the researcher and researched alike.

Given my own enthusiasm over the previous round of collaboration with Community Watch, I took a cue from criminologists committed to Participatory Action Research (see Dupont 2008; Payne 2008; Payne and Brown 2010). I designed and taught a small group of Skid Row residents the basics of research design. Together, we developed surveys and interview instruments. We piloted and refined them over the course of several weeks. Then we hit the streets, sat down with impacted residents, and amassed a wealth of never-before-seen data on the frequency, experience, and consequences of police stops in Skid Row. While the resulting report will never be published in an academic journal, it has nonetheless had a lasting impact on community life. Residents have emulated this method of inquiry and data collection process to diagnose other pressing problems in the neighborhood, including food insecurity and violence against women. I'm confident that the co-production of multiple forms of knowledge helped sow the seeds for deeper levels of community cohesion and problem solving.

What Next?

In the hopes of stimulating a more sustained conversation, I've offered my own experiences of engaging in co-production not as some kind of ideal model, but as an illustrative example. As anyone engaged in organic public criminology can attest, the most powerful feature of this approach is also what makes it so difficult to formally institutionalize. By design, organic public scholarship attends to the specific concerns, struggles, and goals found in a given community, organization, or group. I expect that what proved effective in my work on policing in Skid Row will fall short in other research sites. Adhering to the principle of co-production requires a sensitivity and openness on the part of researchers that belies any attempt to pin down a single way of doing it. Instead, I encourage us to think about building accounts of how we and others have concretely embraced this ideal in our own research practice. What form has organic scholarship taken when carried out, say, alongside recently-released prisoners? Alongside police officers? Alongside undocumented immigrants? As Burawoy (2005: 8) reminds, "there is no shortage of publics if we but care to seek them out."

Burawoy, Michael. 2005. "For public sociology." *American sociological review* 70 (1):4-28.

Carr, Patrick J., Laura Napolitano, and Jessica Keating. 2007. "We never call the cops and here is why: A qualitative examination of legal cynicism in three Philadelphia neighborhoods." *Criminology* 45 (2):445-480.

Clear, Todd R. 2010. "Editorial Introduction to 'Public Criminologies.'" *Criminology & Public Policy* 9 (4):721-724.

Cobbina, Jennifer E., Jody Miller, and Rod K Brunson. 2008. "Gender, neighborhood danger, and risk-avoidance strategies among urban African-American youths." *Criminology* 46 (3):673-709.

Dupont, Ida. 2008. "Beyond doing no harm: A call for participatory action research with marginalized populations in criminological research." *Critical Criminology* 16 (3):197.

Greenberg, Norman. 1989. "An experiential learning approach to the teaching of criminology, juvenile delinquency, and social deviance." *Teaching Sociology*:330-336.

- Kirk, David S, and Andrew V. Papachristos. 2011. "Cultural mechanisms and the persistence of neighborhood violence." *American Journal of Sociology* 116 (4):1190-1233.
- Loader, Ian, and Richard Sparks. 2010. "What is to be Done with Public Criminology?" *Criminology & Public Policy* 9 (4):771-781.
- . 2013. *Public criminology?*: New York: Routledge.
- Mooney, Linda A., and Bob Edwards. 2001. "Experiential learning in sociology: Service learning and other community-based learning initiatives." *Teaching Sociology*:181-194.
- Pager, Devah. 2008. *Marked: Race, crime, and finding work in an era of mass incarceration*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Payne, Yasser Arafat. 2008. "'Street Life' as a Site of Resiliency: How Street Life-Oriented Black Men Frame Opportunity in the United States." *Journal of Black Psychology* 34 (1):3-31.
- Payne, Yasser Arafat, and Tara M. Brown. 2010. "The educational experiences of street-life-oriented black boys: How black boys use street life as a site of resilience in high school". *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* 26 (3):316-338.
- Snow, David A., and Leon Anderson. 1993. *Down on their luck: A study of homeless street people*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Stuart, Forrest. 2011. "Constructing police abuse after Rodney King: How skid row residents and the Los Angeles Police Department contest video evidence." *Law & Social Inquiry* 36 (2):327-353.
- . 2016. *Down, out, and under arrest: Policing and everyday life in Skid Row*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Tavory, Iddo, and Stefan Timmermans. 2014. *Abductive analysis: Theorizing qualitative research*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Uggen, Christopher, Veronica Horowitz, and Robert Stewart. 2017. "Public Criminology and Criminologists with records." *The Criminologist* 42 (1):3-7.
- Uggen, Christopher, and Michelle Inderbitzin. 2010. "Public criminologies." *Criminology & Public Policy* 9 (4):725-749.
- Uggen, Christopher, and Jeff Manza. 2002. "Democratic contraction? Political consequences of felon disenfranchisement in the United States." *American Sociological Review*:777-803.
- Van Cleve, Nicole Gonzalez. 2016. *Crook county: Racism and injustice in America's largest criminal court*. Palo Alto: Stanford University Press.
-



Graduate Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice

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

Come Join Us at the University of South Florida!

Collaborate with Faculty in teaching and research in a Top 10 ranked department that emphasizes collegiality!

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

George Burruss (University of Missouri, St. Louis) Cybercrime, criminal justice organizations, policing, homeland security, juvenile courts

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

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

Bryanna Fox (University of Cambridge) Developmental criminology, forensic psychology, experimental and evaluation research

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, juvenile delinquency

Michael J. Lynch (State University of New York at Albany) Radical criminology, environmental and corporate crime, green criminology, racial bias in criminal justice process

Ojmarrh Mitchell (University of Maryland) Race and crime, drug policy, meta-analysis

Richard Moule (Arizona State University) Criminological theory, street gangs, technology in criminology and criminal justice, mixed methods

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

M. Dwayne Smith (Duke University) Homicide, capital punishment, structural correlates of violent crime



Department of
Criminology

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

EDITOR'S CORNER

The Journal of Experimental Criminology

by

Lorraine Mazerolle (Editor-in-Chief), June 2016

The last time that I provided a report on the *Journal of Experimental Criminology* in the Editor's Corner of *The Criminologist* (Issue 4, July/August 2015) I highlighted the strategic decision taken by the journal's Editorial Board in 2014 to actively encourage submission of short papers in addition to longer length papers, announced the 10th Anniversary of the journal and the celebratory issue (Vol. 11, Issue 4, 2015), and answered some Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) about the journal. Fast forward two years and the journal is going from strength to strength.

The 2015 ISI Impact Factors have just been released and we are pleased to announce that the *Journal of Experimental Criminology* (JOEX) is now ranked 8th out of 57 in the Criminology & Penology category, with an impact factor of 2.229. We are ecstatic about this result, placing us just below the *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* (#6, 2.446) and *Justice Quarterly* (#7, 2.390) and just above the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* (#9, 2.226). I would like to take this opportunity to thank the past Editor-in-Chief, David Weisburd, the Editorial Board members, the Editorial Team (David Wilson, Cynthia Lum, Sarah Bennett, Angela Higginson, Emma Antrobus and Adele Somerville), the army of peer reviewers and all of the authors for contributing to the success of JOEX. Thank you.

Since becoming Editor-in-Chief, I have strived to create thematic issues as a way to increase the readership of JOEX both for academic and practitioner audiences. These are not Special Issues per se, but rather collections of papers that have been submitted to the journal in the normal pipeline that are grouped together into themes to produce Issues that reflect a broad topic area. For example, Issue 2, 2015 and Issue 1, 2016 are two themed issues that include papers about interventions targeting offenders. These themed issues include articles such as Kuklinski et al. (2015) "Benefit–cost analysis of a randomized evaluation of Communities That Care: monetizing intervention effects on the initiation of delinquency and substance use through grade 12", Nyamathi et al. (2016) "A randomized clinical trial of tailored interventions for health promotion and recidivism reduction among homeless parolees: outcomes and cost analysis", and Averdijk et al. (2016) "Long-term effects of two childhood psychosocial interventions on adolescent delinquency, substance use, and antisocial behavior: a cluster randomized controlled trial." Issue 3, 2015 as well as Issue 3, 2016 are both themed around policing, with articles such as "Measuring procedural justice and legitimacy at the local level: the police-community interaction survey" (Rosenbaum et al., 2015), "Citizens' reactions to hot spots policing: impacts on perceptions of crime, disorder, safety and police" (Ratcliffe et al., 2015), and "'Soft' policing at hot spots—do police community support officers work? A randomized controlled trial" (Ariel et al., 2016). For release early in 2017, we have sufficient papers in the pipeline to producing a themed issue around procedural justice and legitimacy, with Professors Kristina Murphy and Tom Tyler providing an introduction to the issue.

Special Issues are also a fantastic way to bring together collections of papers on high profile topics. We were thrilled to release Issue 4, 2015—the 10th Anniversary Special Issue. This issue included the open access papers "Right method, right price: the economic value and associated risks of experimentation" (Laycock & Mallender, 2015) and "Twelve experiments in restorative justice: the Jerry Lee program of randomized trials of restorative justice conferences" (Sherman et al., 2015) and contained contributions from leading, prize winning criminologists from around the world. We are now working towards a 2017 Special Issue titled "The intersection of criminology and public health: Experimental tests of interventions to reduce violence, injury and harm," which will be co-edited by Professors John McDonald and Charles Branas from the University of Pennsylvania. The call for this Special Issue is now out (see <http://www.springer.com/social+sciences/criminology/journal/11292>) where we are seeking submissions that focus on population or community randomized trials, laboratory and simulation trials under controlled conditions, and/or randomized trials that focus on interventions that alter public places to reduce violence.

As a specialist journal, we strive to take a very inclusive approach to publishing papers that focus on high quality experimental, quasi-experimental and systematic review research, contribute to evidence-based crime and justice policy, and advance the science of systematic reviews and experimental methods. We are particularly happy with our Editorial Board decision to promote short reports (of no more than 4000 words) that complement the inclusion of longer-style papers in each issue. Short reports such as "Introducing EMMIE: an evidence rating scale to encourage mixed-method crime prevention synthesis reviews" (Johnson et al., 2015; open access), "Report: increases in police use of force in the presence of body-worn cameras are driven by officer discretion: a protocol-based subgroup analysis of ten randomized experiments" (Ariel et al., 2016; open access) and "The impact of on-officer video cameras on police-citizen contacts: findings from a controlled experiment in Mesa, AZ" (Ready & Young, 2015)

EDITOR'S CORNER

are very accessible to researchers, policymakers and practitioners, offering a new and exciting outlet for high quality research for our community of criminologists throughout the world. Indeed, JOEX continues to attract papers and readers from across the globe, with contributions and tracked downloads from non-English speaking countries such as Portugal, The Netherlands, India, The Philippines and Germany.

We are always looking for ways to make the journal more accessible to general readers, practitioners and policymakers. In this vein, JOEX recently contributed to Springer's *Change the World: One Article at a Time* campaign featuring the JOEX published article by Wes Skogan and colleagues titled "Training police for procedural justice" (Skogan et al., 2015). The initiative featured free access to Skogan's article as well as more than 100 other articles published in 2015 in Springer journals that dealt with some of the world's most urgent challenges, especially in the fields of energy, food, water, climate, social equality and health. The campaign page was visited more than 30,000 times and downloads of the featured 100+ articles more than tripled during the month of April alone (from 5K to 16+K downloads).

The JOEX Editorial Team strives to work closely with all authors submitting papers to the journal throughout the peer review and production processes. Of course, not all submitted papers can be published, but I am particularly impressed with the high quality of peer review reports (and a special thanks to all our peer reviewers), the willingness of authors to really engage with the peer review process and the quality of the publications produced in JOEX.

References

- Ariel, B., Weinborn C., & Sherman, L. W. (2016). "Soft" policing at hot spots—do police community support officers work? A randomized controlled trial. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*. Advance online publication. doi: 10.1007/s11292-016-9260-4.
- Ariel, B., Sutherland, A., Henstock, D., Young, J., Drover, P., Sykes, J., ... Henderson, R. (2016). Report: increases in police use of force in the presence of body-worn cameras are driven by officer discretion: a protocol-based subgroup analysis of ten randomized experiments. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*. Advance online publication. doi: 10.1007/s11292-016-9261-3.
- Averdijk, M., Zirk-Sadowski, J., Ribeaud, D., & Eisner, M. (2016). Long-term effects of two childhood psychosocial interventions on adolescent delinquency, substance use, and antisocial behavior: a cluster randomized controlled trial. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 12, 21–47.
- Johnson, S. D., Tilley, N., & Bowers, K. J. (2015). Introducing EMMIE: an evidence rating scale to encourage mixed-method crime prevention synthesis reviews. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 11, 459–473.
- Kuklinski, M. R., Fagan, A. A., Hawkins, J. D., Briney, J. S., & Catalano, R. F. (2015). Benefit–cost analysis of a randomized evaluation of Communities That Care: monetizing intervention effects on the initiation of delinquency and substance use through grade 12. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 11, 165–192.
- Laycock, G., & Mallender, J. (2015). Right method, right price: the economic value and associated risks of experimentation. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 11, 653–668.
- Nyamathi, A. M., Zhang, S., Salem, B. E., Farabee, D., Hall, B., Marlow, E., ... Yadav, K. (2016). A randomized clinical trial of tailored interventions for health promotion and recidivism reduction among homeless parolees: outcomes and cost analysis. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 12, 49–74.
- Rosenbaum, D. P., Lawrence, D. S., Hartnett, S. M., McDevitt, J., & Posick, C. (2015). Measuring procedural justice and legitimacy at the local level: the police-community interaction survey. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 11, 335–366.
- Ratcliffe, J. H., Groff, E. R., Sorg, E. T., & Haberman, C. P. (2015). Citizens' reactions to hot spots policing: impacts on perceptions of crime, disorder, safety and police. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 11, 393–417.
- Ready, J., & Young, J. (2015). The impact of on-officer video cameras on police-citizen contacts: findings from a controlled experiment in Mesa, AZ. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 11, 445–458.
- Sherman, L. W., Strang, H., Barnes, G., Woods, D. J., Bennett, S., Inkpen, N., ... Slothower, M. (2015). Twelve experiments in restorative justice: the Jerry Lee program of randomized trials of restorative justice conferences. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 11, 501–540.
- Skogan, W. G., Van Craen, M., & Hennessy, C. (2015). Training police for procedural justice. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 11, 319–334.



School of Criminal Justice

Graduate Programs in Criminal Justice

Master of Science (offered online and onsite)
Doctoral Program

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

Our Nationally-Ranked Faculty

Valerie R. Anderson (Michigan State University)
 J.C. Barnes (Florida State University)
 Michael L. Benson (University of Illinois)
 Susan Bourke (University of Cincinnati)
 Sandra Lee Browning (University of Cincinnati)
 Christina Campbell (Michigan State University)
 Joshua C. Cochran (Florida State University)
 Nicholas Corsaro (Michigan State University)
 Francis T. Cullen (Columbia University, Emeritus)
 John E. Eck (University of Maryland)
 Robin S. Engel (University at Albany, SUNY)
 Ben Feldmeyer (Pennsylvania State University)
 Bonnie S. Fisher (Northwestern University)
 James Frank (Michigan State University)
 Cory Haberman (Temple University)
 Hexuan Liu (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)
 Edward J. Latessa (The Ohio State University)
 Sarah M. Manchak (University of California, Irvine)
 Joseph L. Nedelec (Florida State University)
 Paula Smith (University of New Brunswick)
 Christopher J. Sullivan (Rutgers University)
 Lawrence F. Travis, III (University at Albany, SUNY, Emeritus)
 Patricia Van Voorhis (University at Albany, SUNY; Emeritus)
 Pamela Wilcox (Duke University)
 John D. Wooldredge (University of Illinois)
 John P. Wright (University of Cincinnati)
 Roger Wright (Chase College of Law, Emeritus)

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

AROUND THE ASC

2017 Election Slate for 2018 - 2019 ASC Officers

The following slate of officers, as proposed by the Nominations Committee, was approved by the ASC Executive Board for the 2017 election:

President-Elect

Meda Chesney-Lind, University of Hawaii at Manoa
Daniel Nagin, Carnegie Mellon University

Vice President-Elect

Jay Albanese, Virginia Commonwealth University
Pamela Wilcox, University of Cincinnati

Executive Counselor

Elsa Chen, Santa Clara University
Devon Johnson, George Mason University
Aaron Kupchik, University of Delaware
Vera Lopez, Arizona State University
Anthony Peguero, Virginia Tech
Geoff Ward, University of California Irvine

Additional candidates for each office may be added to the ballot via petition. To be added to the ballot, a candidate needs 50 signed nominations from current, non-student ASC members. If a candidate receives the requisite number of verified, signed nominations, their name will be placed on the ballot. Fax or mail a hard copy of the signed nominations by Friday, March 17, 2017 (postmark date) to the address noted below. Email nominations will NOT be accepted.

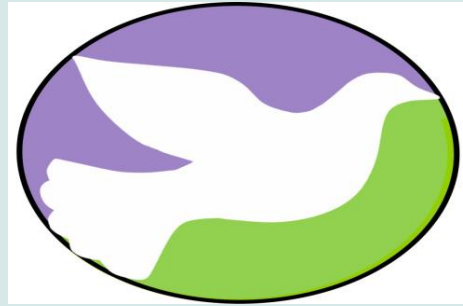
American Society of Criminology
1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212
Columbus, Ohio 43212-1156
614-292-9207 (Ph)

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR 2018 ELECTION SLATE OF 2019 - 2020 OFFICERS

The ASC Nominations Committee is seeking nominations for the positions of President, Vice-President and Executive Counselor. Nominees must be current members of the ASC, and members in good standing for the year prior to the nomination. Send the names of nominees, position for which they are being nominated, and, if possible, a current C.V. to the Chair of the Nominations Committee at the address below (preferably via email). Nominations must be received by **August 1, 2017** to be considered by the Committee.

Charles Wellford
Criminology & Criminal Justice
University of Maryland
2220 LeFrak Hall
College Park, MD 20742
301-405-4701 (Ph)
301-314-0179 (Fax)
wellford@umd.edu

ASC DIVISION OF VICTIMOLOGY



DOV Officers

Chair: Billy Henson

bwhenson@ship.edu

Co-Chair: Emily Wright

emwright@unomaha.edu

Treasurer: Kelly Knight

Kelly.knight3@montana.edu

Secretary: Kate Fox

Katefox@asu.edu

Executive Officers:

Wes Skogan

skogan@nothwestern.edu

Leah Daigle

ldaigle@gsu.edu

Jeanna Mastrocinque

jmastroc@ycp.edu

DOV Awards

Bonnie S. Fisher Victimology Career
Award

Faculty Teacher of the Year

Faculty Researcher of the Year

Graduate Student Paper of the Year

Undergraduate Student Paper of the
Year

Practitioner of the Year

DOV Mission

The mission of the Division of Victimology (DOV) is to promote the professional growth and development of its members through scholarship, pedagogy, and practices associated with the field of Victimology. The DOV strives to ensure that its members will 1) contribute to the evolution of the Victimology discipline by supporting and disseminating cutting edge research, 2) develop and share pedagogical resources, 3) support professional enhancement workshops and activities, 4) embrace the development of evidence-informed programs and services, 5) advance victims' rights, and 6) encourage the advancement of the intersection of scholarship and practices.

Why Join DOV?

The DOV promotes professional growth and development of its members by providing networking opportunities, mentorship, and sharing recent scholarship, news, opportunities, and teaching advice, through the DOV website and quarterly newsletters. We will also develop and highlight Victimology-related panels at ASC, sponsor a social gathering at ASC, and provide award opportunities to our members!

Membership Information

The DOV welcomes new members to join via the ASC membership form for \$20 (\$5 for students).

ASC CALL FOR NOMINATIONS - 2017 AWARDS



The American Society of Criminology

Announces its call for nominations

for the 2017 Awards

ASC Fellows

Herbert Bloch Award

Gene Carte Student Paper Competition

Ruth Shonle Cavan Young Scholar Award

Michael J. Hindelang Award

Mentor Award

Outstanding Article Award

Ruth D. Peterson Fellowship for Racial and Ethnic Diversity

Sellin-Glueck Award

Edwin H. Sutherland Award

Teaching Award

August Vollmer Award

****These Awards will be presented during the Annual Meeting of the Society.**

The Society reserves the right to not grant any of these awards during any given year.

Award decisions will be based on the strength of the nominees' qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular candidate (or manuscripts in the context of the Hindelang and Outstanding Paper awards). Current members of the ASC Board are ineligible to receive any ASC award.**

ASC CALL FOR NOMINATIONS - 2017 AWARDS**NOMINATIONS FOR 2017 ASC AWARDS**

(Nomination submission dates and rules are the same for awards on this page.)

The ASC Awards Committee invites nominations for the following awards. In submitting your nominations, provide the following supporting materials: a letter evaluating a nominee's contribution and its relevance to an award, and the nominee's curriculum vitae (short version preferred) by **March 1** to the appropriate committee chair. All materials should be submitted in electronic format. The awards are:

EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND AWARD, which recognizes outstanding scholarly contributions to theory or research in criminology on the etiology of criminal and deviant behavior, the criminal justice system, corrections, law or justice. The distinguished contribution may be based on a single outstanding book or work, on a series of theoretical or research contributions, or on the accumulated contributions by a senior scholar.

Committee Chair: **SUSAN TURNER** **(949) 824-6943 (Ph)**
 University of California, Irvine **sfturner@uci.edu**

AUGUST VOLLMER AWARD, which recognizes an individual whose scholarship or professional activities have made outstanding contributions to justice or to the treatment or prevention of criminal or delinquent behavior.

Committee Chair: **MAHESH NALLA** **(517) 355-2228 (Ph)**
 Michigan State University **nalla@msu.edu**

HERBERT BLOCH AWARD, which recognizes outstanding service contributions to the American Society of Criminology and to the professional interests of criminology.

Committee Chair: **TOM BLOMBERG** **(850) 644-7380 (Ph)**
 Florida State University **tblomberg@fsu.edu**

THORSTEN SELLIN & SHELDON AND ELEANOR GLUECK AWARD, which is given in order to call attention to criminological scholarship that considers problems of crime and justice as they are manifested outside the United States, internationally or comparatively. Preference is given for scholarship that analyzes non-U.S. data, is predominantly outside of U.S. criminological journals, and, in receiving the award, brings new perspectives or approaches to the attention of the members of the Society. The recipient need not speak English. However, his/her work must be available in part, at least, in the English language (either by original publication or through translation).

Committee Chair: **CATHY WIDOM** **(212) 237-8978 (Ph)**
 John Jay College of Criminal Justice **cwidom@jjay.cuny.edu**

ASC CALL FOR NOMINATIONS - 2017 AWARDS

NOMINATIONS FOR 2017 ASC AWARDS

(Nomination submission dates and rules may differ.)

RUTH SHONLE CAVAN YOUNG SCHOLAR AWARD (Sponsored by Pearson Education) - This Award is given to recognize outstanding scholarly contributions to the discipline of criminology by someone who has received the Ph.D., MD, LLD, or a similar graduate degree no more than five years before the selection for the award (for this year the degree must have been awarded no earlier than May 2012), unless exceptional circumstances (i.e., illness) necessitates a hiatus in their scholarly activities. If the candidate has a multiple of these degrees, the last five-year period is from the date when the last degree was received. The award may be for a single work or a series of contributions, and may include coauthored work. Those interested in being considered or in nominating someone for the Cavan Award should send: (a) a letter evaluating a nominee's contribution and its relevance to the award; (b) applicant's/nominee's curriculum vitae; and (c) no more than 3 published works, which may include a combination of articles and one book. All nominating materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format, except for book submissions. A hard copy of any book submission should be mailed to the Committee Chair. The deadline for nominations is **March 1**.

Committee Chair: **LORRAINE MAZEROLLE** (61) 7-3346-7877 (Ph)
University of Queensland l.mazerolle@uq.edu.au
Michie Building (9), Room 440
St. Lucia QLD 4072
Australia

OUTSTANDING ARTICLE AWARD - This award honors exceptional contributions made by scholars in article form. The award is given annually for the peer-reviewed article that makes the most outstanding contribution to research in criminology. The current Committee will consider articles published during the 2015 calendar year. The Committee automatically considers all articles published in *Criminology* and in *Criminology & Public Policy*, and will consider articles of interest published in other journals. We are also soliciting nominations for this award. To nominate articles, please send full citation information for the article and a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation to the Committee Chair. The deadline for nominations is **February 15**.

Committee Chair: **CHRISTOPHER BROWNING** (614) 292-6681 (Ph)
Ohio State University browning.90@osu.edu

MICHAEL J. HINDELANG AWARD - This award is given annually for a book, published within three (3) calendar years preceding the year in which the award is made, that makes the most outstanding contribution to research in criminology. For this year, the book must have been published in 2014, 2015, or 2016. To be considered, books must be nominated by individuals who are members of the American Society of Criminology. The Committee will not consider anthologies and/or edited volumes. To nominate a book, please submit the title of the book, its authors, the publisher, the year of the publication, and a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation to the Committee Chair. The deadline for nominations is **February 15**.

Committee Chair: **SIMON SINGER** (617) 373-7446 (Ph)
Northeastern University s.singer@northeastern.edu

ASC FELLOWS - The title of "Fellow" is given to those members of the Society in good standing who have achieved distinction in the field of criminology. The honorary title of "Fellow" recognizes persons who have made a scholarly contribution to the intellectual life of the discipline, whether in the form of a singular, major piece of scholarship or cumulative scholarly contributions. Longevity alone is not sufficient. In addition, a Fellow must have made a significant contribution to the field through the career development of other criminologists and/or through organizational activities within the ASC. In your nominating letter, please describe the reasons for your nomination and include a copy of the nominee's curriculum vitae (or make arrangements to have it sent to the Committee Chair). Please limit nominations to a single cover letter and the nominee's curriculum vitae. All materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. The Board may elect up to four (4) persons as Fellows annually. Large letter-writing campaigns do not benefit nominees and unnecessarily burden the Committee. Award decisions will be based on the strength of the nominees' qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular candidate. The deadline for nominations is **March 1**. A list of ASC Fellows can be found at www.asc41.com/felsnom.html.

Committee Chair: **CASSIA SPOHN** (602) 496-2334 (Ph)
Arizona State University cassia.spohn@asu.edu

ASC CALL FOR NOMINATIONS - 2017 AWARDS

NOMINATIONS FOR 2017 ASC AWARDS

(Nomination submission dates and rules may differ.)

RUTH D. PETERSON FELLOWSHIP FOR RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY

The Ruth D. Peterson Fellowship for Racial and Ethnic Diversity is designed to encourage students of color, especially those from racial and ethnic groups underrepresented in the field, to enter the field of criminology and criminal justice, and to facilitate the completion of their degrees.

Eligibility: Applicants are to be from racial and ethnic groups underrepresented in the field, including but not limited to, Asians, Blacks, Indigenous peoples, and Latinas/os. Applicants need not be members of the American Society of Criminology. Individuals studying criminology or criminal justice issues are encouraged to apply. The recipients of the fellowships must be accepted into a program of doctoral studies.

Application Procedures: A complete application must contain (1) proof of admission to a criminal justice, criminology, or related program of doctoral studies; (2) up-to-date curriculum vita; (3) personal statement from the applicant as to their race or ethnicity; (4) copies of undergraduate and graduate transcripts; (5) statement of need and prospects for financial assistance for graduate study; (6) a letter describing career plans, salient experiences, and nature of interest in criminology and criminal justice; and (7) three letters of reference. All application materials should be submitted in electronic format.

Awards: Three (3), \$6,000 fellowships are awarded each year.

Submission Deadline: All items should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format by **March 1**.

Committee Chair: **ROD BRUNSON** (973) 353-5030 (Ph)
Rutgers University rodbruns@andromeda.rutgers.edu

GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

The Gene Carte Student Paper Award is given to recognize outstanding scholarly work of students.

Eligibility: Any student currently enrolled on a full-time basis in an academic program at either the undergraduate or graduate level is invited to participate in the American Society of Criminology Gene Carte Student Paper Competition. Prior Carte Award first place prize winners are ineligible. Students may submit only one paper a year for consideration in this competition. Dual submissions for the Carte Award and any other ASC award in the same year (including division awards) are disallowed. Previous prize-winning papers (any prize from any organization and or institution) are ineligible. Multiple authored papers are admissible, as long as all authors are students in good standing at the time of submission. Papers that have been accepted for publication at the time of submission are ineligible.

Application Specifications: Papers may be conceptual and/or empirical but must be directly related to criminology. Papers may be no longer than 7,500 words (inclusive of all materials). The *Criminology* format for the organization of text, citations and references should be used. Authors' names and departments should appear only on the title page. The next page of the manuscript should include the title and a 100-word abstract. The authors also need to submit a copy of the manuscript, as well as a letter verifying their enrollment status as full-time students, co-signed by the dean, department chair or program director, all in electronic format.

Judging Procedures: The Student Awards Committee will rate entries according to criteria such as the quality of the conceptualization, significance of the topic, clarity and aptness of methods, quality of the writing, command of relevant work in the field, and contribution to criminology.

Awards: The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place papers will be awarded prizes of \$500, \$300, and \$200, respectively and will be eligible for presentation at the upcoming Annual Meeting. The 1st prize winner will also receive a travel award of up to \$500 to help defray costs for attending the Annual Meeting. The Committee may decide that no entry is of sufficient quality to declare a winner. Fewer than three awards may be given.

Submission Deadline: All items should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format by **April 15**.

Committee Chair: **DAVID KIRK** (44) 1865-278599 (Ph)
Oxford University david.kirk@nuffield.ox.ac.uk

ASC CALL FOR NOMINATIONS - 2017 AWARDS

NOMINATIONS FOR 2017 ASC AWARDS

(Nomination submission dates and rules may differ.)

TEACHING AWARD

The Teaching Award is a lifetime-achievement award designed to recognize excellence in undergraduate and/or graduate teaching over the span of an academic career. This award is meant to identify and reward teaching excellence that has been demonstrated by individuals either (a) at one educational institution where the nominee is recognized and celebrated as a master teacher of criminology and criminal justice; or, (b) at a regional or national level as a result of that individual's sustained efforts to advance criminological/criminal justice education.

Any faculty member who holds a full-or part-time position teaching criminology or criminal justice is eligible for the award, inclusive of graduate and undergraduate universities as well as two- and four-year colleges. In addition, faculty members who have retired are eligible within the first two years of retirement.

Faculty may be nominated by colleagues, peers, or students; or they may self-nominate, by writing a letter of nomination to the Chair of the Teaching Award Committee. Letters of nomination should include a statement in support of nomination of not more than three pages. The nominee and/or the nominator may write the statement.

Nominees will be contacted by the Chair of the Teaching Award Committee and asked to submit a teaching portfolio of supporting materials.

The teaching portfolios should include:

1. Table of contents,
2. Curriculum Vita, and
3. Detailed evidence of teaching accomplishments, which may include:
 - student evaluations, which may be qualitative or quantitative, from recent years or over the course of the nominee's career
 - peer reviews of teaching
 - nominee statements of teaching philosophy and practices
 - evidence of mentoring
 - evidence of research on teaching (papers presented on teaching, teaching journals edited, etc.)
 - selected syllabi
 - letters of nomination/reference, and
 - other evidence of teaching achievements.

The materials in the portfolio should include brief, descriptive narratives designed to provide the Teaching Award Committee with the proper context to evaluate the materials. Student evaluations, for example, should be introduced by a very brief description of the methods used to collect the evaluation data and, if appropriate, the scales used and available norms to assist with interpretation. Other materials in the portfolio should include similar brief descriptions to assist the Committee with evaluating the significance of the materials.

Letters of nomination (including statements in support of nomination) should be submitted to the Teaching Award Committee Chair in electronic format and must be received by **April 1**. The nominee's portfolio and all other supporting materials should also be submitted to the Teaching Award Committee Chair in electronic format and must be received by **June 1**.

Committee Chair: **LOIS PRESSER**
University of Tennessee – Knoxville

(865) 974-7024 (Ph)
lpresser@utk.edu

ASC CALL FOR NOMINATIONS - 2017 AWARDS

NOMINATIONS FOR 2017 ASC AWARDS

(Nomination submission dates and rules may differ.)

MENTOR AWARD

The Mentor Award is designed to recognize excellence in mentorship in the discipline of Criminology and Criminal Justice over the span of an academic career.

Any nonstudent member of the ASC is an eligible candidate for the ASC Mentor Award, including persons who hold a full or part time position in criminology, practitioners and researchers in nonacademic settings. The award is not limited to those members listed in the ASC Mentoring Program.

Nonstudent members may be nominated by colleagues, peers, or students but self-nominations are not allowed. A detailed letter of nomination should contain concrete examples and evidence of how the nominee has sustained a record of enriching the professional lives of others, and be submitted to the Chair of the ASC Mentor Award Committee.

The mentorship portfolio should include:

1. Table of contents,
2. Curriculum Vita, and
3. Detailed evidence of mentorship accomplishments, which may include:
 - academic publications
 - professional development
 - teaching
 - career guidance
 - research and professional networks, and
 - other evidence of mentoring achievements.

The letter should specify the ways the nominee has gone beyond his/her role as a professor, researcher or collaborator to ensure successful enculturation into the discipline of Criminology and Criminal Justice, providing intellectual professional development outside of the classroom and otherwise exemplary support for Criminology/Criminal Justice undergraduates, graduates and post-graduates.

Letters of nomination (including statements in support of the nomination) should be submitted to the Mentor Award Committee Chair in electronic form and must be received by **April 1**. The nominee's portfolio and all other supporting materials should also be submitted to the Mentor Award Committee Chair in electronic form and must be received by **June 30**.

Committee Chair: **CODY TELEP**
Arizona State University

(602) 496-2356 (Ph)
cody.telep@asu.edu

The American Society of Criminology

1314 Kinnear Rd., Ste. 212

Columbus, OH 43212

Phone: (614) 292-9207

Fax: (614) 292-6767

Website: www.asc41.com

Email: asc@asc41.com

DIVISION OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

Membership Drive 2017, Award Nominations and ASC in Philadelphia

DIVISION MEMBERSHIP DRIVE 2017

The Division of Experimental Criminology (DEC) seeks to promote and improve the use of experimental evidence and methods in the advancement of criminological theory and evidence-based crime policy. We welcome members with a broad range of interests in evaluation research methods, including **randomized controlled trials, quasi-experiments, and systematic reviews**, in all areas of crime and justice: **corrections, courts, policing, prevention and more!** Membership includes a subscription to the *Journal of Experimental Criminology*. Learn more at <http://expcrim.org>.

The Division is also home to the Academy of Experimental Criminology, which honors outstanding scholars who have advanced experimental research.



Now is an excellent time to renew or begin your 2017 membership to the ASC and the Division of Experimental Criminology! Download the ASC membership form at <http://www.asc41.com/appform1.html> or scan the code on the left.

We also offer **organizational memberships** for departments, centers, and institutions interested in supporting DEC. Contact us at expcrim@gmail.com for more information.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS: DEC AND AEC AWARDS DUE MARCH 31

The DEC and the Academy of Experimental Criminology (AEC) are now accepting nominations for:

- ✓ AEC Fellows and Honorary Fellows,
- ✓ Joan McCord Award (AEC),
- ✓ Outstanding Young Experimental Scholar Award (AEC),
- ✓ Jerry Lee Lifetime Achievement Award (DEC),
- ✓ Award for Outstanding Experimental Field Trial (DEC), and
- ✓ Student Paper Award (DEC) *\$500 prize!

Please send nomination letters and CVs to the DEC Secretary-Treasurer at expcrim@gmail.com.

ASC- PHILADELPHIA 2017

We encourage DEC members to submit presentations on the results of- or issues surrounding- randomized experiments & metaanalyses. Information about the DEC's plans for ASC are coming soon!



2016 Jerry Lee Lifetime Achievement Award winner Doris MacKenzie with DEC President Susan Turner at ASC in New Orleans.



DEC & AEC

Susan Turner (Chair), Liz Groff (Vice Chair), Jordan Hyatt (Secretary-Treasurer)
Executive Counselors: Charlotte Gill, Cody Telep, and Elise Sargeant
<http://expcrim.org>

ASC CALL FOR PAPERS



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

CALL FOR PAPERS

**Annual Meeting 2017
Philadelphia PA
November 15 - 18 2017
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown**

***Crime, Legitimacy and Reform:
Fifty Years after the President's Commission***

Program Co-Chairs:

Lynn A. Addington, American University
and

Robert J. Kane, Drexel University

asc2017Philly@gmail.com

ASC President:

JAMES P. LYNCH
University of Maryland

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

Thematic panels, individual paper abstracts, and author meets critics panels due:
Friday, March 10, 2017

Posters and roundtable abstracts due:
Friday, May 12, 2017

ASC CALL FOR PAPERS

SUBMISSION DETAILS

All abstracts must be submitted on-line through the ASC website at www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.htm. On the site you will be asked to indicate the type of submission you wish to make. The submission choices available for the 2017 meetings include: (1) Complete Thematic Panel, (2) Individual Paper Presentation, (3) Author Meets Critics Session, (4) Poster Presentation, or (5) Roundtable Submission.

Please note that late submissions will NOT be accepted. Also, submissions that do not conform to the guidelines will be rejected. We encourage participants to submit well in advance of the deadline so that ASC staff may help with any submission problems while the call for papers is still open. Please note that ASC staff members respond to inquiries during normal business hours.

Complete Thematic Panels: Must include a title and abstract for the entire panel as well as titles, abstracts (no more than 200 words) and author information for all papers. Each panel should contain between three and four papers and possibly one discussant. We encourage panel submissions organized by individuals, ASC Divisions, and other working groups.

- **PANEL SUBMISSION DEADLINE:**
Friday, March 10, 2017

Individual Paper Presentations: Submissions for a regular session presentation must include a title and abstract of no more than 200 words, along with author information. Please note that these presentations are intended for individuals to discuss work that has been completed or where substantial progress has been made. Presentations about work that has yet to begin or is only in the formative stage are not appropriate here and may be more suitable for roundtable discussion (see below).

- **INDIVIDUAL PAPER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:**
Friday, March 10, 2017

Author Meets Critics: These sessions, organized by an author or critic, consist of one author and three to four critics discussing and critiquing a recently published book relevant to the ASC (note: the book must appear in print before the submission deadline (March 10, 2017) so that reviewers can complete a proper evaluation and to ensure that ASC members have an opportunity to become familiar with the work). Submit the author's name and title of the book and the names of the three to four persons who have agreed to comment on the book.

- **AUTHOR MEETS CRITICS SUBMISSION DEADLINE:**
Friday, March 10, 2017
-

ASC CALL FOR PAPERS

Poster Presentations: Submissions for poster presentations require only a title and abstract of no more than 200 words, along with author information. Posters should display theoretical work or methods, data, policy analyses, or findings in a visually appealing poster format that will encourage questions and discussion about the material.

- **POSTER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:**
Friday, May 12, 2017

Roundtable Sessions: These sessions consist of three to six presenters discussing related topics. For roundtable submissions, you may submit either a single paper to be placed in a roundtable session or a complete roundtable session. Submissions for a roundtable must include a title and abstract of no more than 200 words, along with participant information. A full session requires a session title and brief description of the session. Roundtable sessions are generally less formal than thematic paper panels. Thus, ASC provides no audio/visual equipment for these sessions.

- **ROUNDTABLE SUBMISSION DEADLINE:**
Friday, May 12, 2017

APPEARANCES ON PROGRAM

Individuals may submit **ONLY ONE FIRST AUTHOR PRESENTATION**. Ordinarily individuals may make one other appearance as either a chair or discussant on a panel. Appearances on the Program as a co-author, a poster presenter, or a roundtable participant are unlimited.

Only original papers that have not been published or presented elsewhere may be submitted to the Program Committee for presentation consideration.

The meetings are Wednesday, November 15 through Saturday, November 18. Sessions may be scheduled at any time during the meetings. ASC cannot honor personal preferences for day and time of presentations. All program participants are expected to register for the meeting. We encourage everyone to pre-register before October 1 to avoid paying a higher registration fee and the possibility of long lines at the onsite registration desk at the meeting. You can go to the ASC website at www.asc41.com under Annual Meeting Info to register online or access a printer friendly form to fax or return by mail. Pre-registration materials should be sent to you by August 31, 2017.

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

- **Friday, March 10, 2017** is the **absolute** deadline for thematic panels, regular panel presentations, and author meets critics sessions.
 - **Friday, May 12, 2017** is the **absolute** deadline for the submission of posters and roundtable sessions.
-

ASC CALL FOR PAPERS

ABSTRACTS

All submissions, including roundtables, must include an abstract of no more than 200 words. They should describe the general theme of the presentation and, where relevant, the methods and results.

EQUIPMENT

Only LCD projectors will be available for all panel and paper presentations to enable computer-based presentations. However, presenters will need to bring their own personal computers or arrange for someone on the panel to bring a personal computer. *Overhead projectors will no longer be provided.*

GUIDELINES FOR ONLINE SUBMISSIONS

Before creating your account and submitting an abstract for a single paper or submitting a thematic panel, please make sure that you have the following information on *all* authors and co-authors (discussants and chairs, if a panel): name, phone number, email address, and affiliation. **This information is necessary to complete the submission.**

When submitting an abstract or complete panel at the ASC submission website, you should select a single sub-area (1 through 62) in 1 of 15 broader areas listed below. Please select the area and sub-area most appropriate for your presentation and only submit your abstract once. If there is no relevant sub-area listed, then select only the broader area. If you are submitting an abstract for a roundtable, poster session or author meets critics panel, you only need to select the broader area; no sub-area is offered. Your choice of area and sub-area (when appropriate) will be important in determining the panel for your presentation and will assist the program chairs in avoiding time conflicts for panels on similar topics.

Tips for choosing appropriate areas and sub-areas:

- Review the entire list before making a selection.
- Choose the most appropriate area first and then identify the sub-area that is most relevant to your paper.

The area and sub-area you choose should be based on the aspect of your paper that you would describe as the primary focus of the paper. For example, if your paper deals with juvenile delinquency, you might choose Area IX, sub-area 47 if the focus is on causes of delinquency but Area IX, sub-area 49 if the focus is on prevention policies.

PLEASE NOTE: WHEN UTILIZING THE ON-LINE SUBMISSION SYSTEM, BE SURE TO CLICK ACCEPT AND CONTINUE UNTIL THE SUBMISSION IS FINALIZED. *After you have finished entering all required information, you will receive immediately a confirmation email indicating that your submission has been recorded. If you do not receive this confirmation, please contact ASC immediately to resolve the issue. You may call the ASC offices at 614-292-9207 or email at asc@asc41.com*

For participant instructions, see also http://asc41.com/Annual_Meeting/instruct.html

ASC CALL FOR PAPERS

PROGRAM COMMITTEE: AREAS AND SUB-AREAS

Area I	Presidential Plenaries		asc2017Philly@gmail.com
Area II	Division "Highlighted" Sessions		asc2017Philly@gmail.com
Area III	Theoretical Explanations of Crime and Criminal Behavior	Fawn Ngo	fawnngo@sar.usf.edu
1	Biological, Bio-social, and Psychological Perspectives	Eric Connolly	Ejc22@psu.edu
2	Critical, Conflict and Feminist Perspectives	Christina DeJong	dejongc@msu.edu
3	Social Ecology of Crime	Lallen Johnson	Ltj25@drexel.edu
4	Development and Life Course Perspectives	Lila Kazemian	lkazemian@jjay.cuny.edu
5	Social Process Theories (Learning and Control)	Constance Chapple	cchapple@ou.edu
6	Rational Choice Perspectives	Mark Berg	Mark-berg@uiowa.edu
7	Routine Activity and Situational Perspectives	Brian Lawton	blawton@jjay.cuny.edu
Area IV	Correlates of Crime	Jorge Chavez	jchavez@bgsu.edu
8	Gangs, Peers and Co-offending	Chris Melde	melde@msu.edu
9	Immigration/Migration	Anthony Peguero	Anthony.peguero@vt.edu
10	Mental Health	Eric Silver	esilver@psu.edu
11	Neighborhoods Effects	Maria Velez	mvelez@unm.edu
12	Poverty and Structural Inequalities	Stacia Gilliard-Matthews	Stacia.matthews@rutgers.edu
13	Gender, Race and Social Class	Tia Stevens Anderson	tstevens@mailbox.sc.edu
14	Substance Use and Abuse	Wilson Palacios	Wilson_palacios@uml.edu
15	Weapons	Noah Painter-Davis	Npf26@unm.edu
Area V	Types of Offending	Karen Terry	kterry@jjay.cuny.edu
16	Drugs	Dina Perrone	Dina.perrone@csulb.edu
17	Environmental Crime	Michael Lynch	mjlynch@usf.edu
18	Family and Intimate Partner Abuse	April Pattavina	April_pattavina@uml.edu
19	Technology and Crime (identity theft, cyber-crime)	Robert D'Ovidio	Robert.dovidio@drexel.edu
20	Organized Crime and State Corruption	Margaret Beare	mbeare@yorku.ca

ASC CALL FOR PAPERS

21	Property and Public Order Crime	Shane Johnson	Shane.johnson@ucl.as.uk
22	Hate Crimes	Josh Freilich	jfreilich@jjay.cuny.edu
23	Sexual Violence	Andre Rosay	abrosay@uaa.alaska.edu
24	Human Trafficking	Amy Farrell	Am.farrell@neu.edu
25	Terrorism	Laura Dugan	ldugan@umd.edu
26	Violent Crime	Aki Roberts	aki@uwm.edu
27	White Collar, Occupational, and Corporate Crime	Rebecca Nash	Becky.nash@csulb.edu
Area VI	Victimology	Bonnie Fisher	Bonnie.fisher@uc.edu
28	Patterns and Trends in Victimization	Jena Owens	owensjen@umkc.edu
29	Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk	Jodi Lane	jlane@ufl.edu
30	Policy and Prevention of Victimization	Margit Averjijk	Margit.averdijk@soz.gess.ethz.ch
Area VII	Criminal Justice Policy and Practice	Beth Huebner	huebnerb@umsl.edu
31	Capital Punishment	Natasha Frost	N.frost@neu.edu
32	Considering Criminal Justice Policies	Mary Carlton	Mary.carlton@usdoj.gov
33	Collateral Consequences of Incarceration	Johnna Christian	Johnnac@newark.rutgers.edu
34	Corrections	Tomer Einat	einatt@mail.biu.as.il
35	Prosecution and the Courts	Brian Johnson	Bjohnso2@umd.edu
36	Crime Prevention and Planning	Elizabeth Groff	groff@temple.edu
37	Prisoner Re-entry	Jason Rydberg	Jason_rydberg@uml.edu
38	Race, Ethnicity and Justice	Geoff Ward	gward@uci.edu
39	Restorative Justice Perspectives	Maria Schiff	mschiff@fau.edu
40	Sentencing	Jordan Hyatt	jmh498@drexel.edu
Area VIII	Policing	Charles Katz	Charles.katz@asu.edu
41	Comparative Research on Policing	Francois Bonnet	frabonnet@gmail.com
42	Police Organizational Issues	Melissa Morabito	Melissa_morabito@uml.edu
43	Police Authority and Accountability	Jeremy Carter	carterjg@iupui.edu
44	Police, Communities, and Legitimacy	Michael Reisig	Mreisig1@asu.edu

ASC CALL FOR PAPERS

45	Police Strategies, Interventions, and Evaluations	Aili Malm	Aili.malm@csulb.edu
46	Police Technologies (communications, alternatives to lethal force)	Michael White	Mdwhite1@asu.edu
Area IX	Juvenile Crime and the Justice System	Megan Kurlychek	mkurlychek@albany.edu
47	Delinquency	Matt Vogel	vogelma@umsl.edu
48	Disproportionate Minority Contact	Patricia Warren	pwarren@fsu.edu
49	Juvenile Justice Policies and Practices	Aaron Kupchik	akupchik@udel.edu
50	Schools, School Violence, and Bullying	Emily Tanner-Smith	e.tanner-smith@vanderbilt.edu
Area X	Perceptions and Responses to Crime and Justice	Chris Koper	Ckoper2@gmu.edu
51	Activism and Social Movements	William Parkin	parkinw@seattleu.edu
52	Media and the Social Construction of Crime	Jaclyn Schildkraut	Jaclyn.schildkraut@oswego.edu
53	Perceptions of Justice and Legal Marginalization	Valli Rajah	vrajah@jjay.cuny.edu
54	Convict Criminology	Debi Koetzle	dkoetzle@jjay.cuny.edu
Area XI	Expanded Perspectives on Criminology	Janet Stamatel	jstamatel@uky.edu
55	Cross-National Comparisons	Amy Nivette	a.e.nivette@uu.nl
56	Global Perspectives	Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovic	kutnjak@msu.edu
57	Translational Criminology	Cynthia Lum	clum@gmu.edu
58	Historical Comparisons of Crime	Randolph Roth	Roth.5@osu.edu
Area XII	Methodology	David McDowall	dmcdowall@albany.edu
59	Advances in Evaluation Research	Jack McDevitt	j.mcdevitt@neu.edu
60	Advances in Qualitative Methodology	Jamie Fader	jfader@temple.edu
61	Advances in Quantitative Methodology	Robert Apel	Robert.apel@rutgers.edu
62	Advances in Pedagogical Methods	Matt Fetzer	mdfetzer@ship.edu
Area XIII	Roundtable Sessions	Wendy Regoeczi	w.regoeczi@csuohio.edu
Area XIV	Poster Sessions	Susan Case	asc@asc41.com
Area XV	Author Meets Critics	Vanessa Panfil	vpanfil@osu.edu



**MERRIMACK
COLLEGE**

NORTH ANDOVER, MA

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

EARN YOUR MASTER'S IN 1 YEAR

THIS GRADUATE DEGREE equips current and future criminal justice practitioners, leaders, researchers, and educators with the academic and applied expertise to confront the increasing complexities of issues related to crime, security, technology, and social justice.

Choose from two concentrations currently in high demand in the criminal justice profession:

- Justice Advocacy
- Intelligence and Technology

THE MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFERS:

- Accelerated one-year or part-time formats
- Online and evening classes
- Internship and networking opportunities
- Competitive tuition
- Scholarships and financial aid
- Optional test scores



PROGRAM LEADERSHIP

Tom Nolan, Ed.D.

*Program Director,
Criminology and Criminal Justice,
Merrimack College*

A former senior policy analyst in the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties at the Department

of Homeland Security in Washington, DC, as well as a 27-year veteran (and former lieutenant) of the Boston Police Department, Tom Nolan is consulted regularly by local, national, and international media outlets for his expertise in policing and civil rights and civil liberties issues, police practices and procedures, the police subculture, and crime trends and criminal behavior. Nolan's scholarly publications are in the areas of gender roles in policing, the police subculture, and the influence of the popular culture on criminal justice processes. Tom writes regularly for the *American Constitution Society* in Washington, DC as well as *The Daily Beast*.

WWW.MERRIMACK.EDU/CJ
GRADUATE@MERRIMACK.EDU • 978-837-3563

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.

STATE-LEVEL REFORM OF INDIGENT DEFENSE A Call to Researchers and Advocates

by

Jonah A. Siegel, Research Director, the Michigan Indigent Defense Commission

Widely heralded as one of the most influential civil rights decisions in its history, the United States Supreme Court ruled in 1963 in *Gideon v. Wainwright* that criminal defendants facing felony charges, regardless of their ability to pay, have a right to counsel¹. A series of subsequent decisions extended this right to any defendant facing imprisonment.² With an estimated 82% of felony defendants in state courts requiring publicly-funded lawyers,³ the Supreme Court rulings led to the creation of extensive networks of public defense agencies and the need for lawyers at the local and national levels. However, because of pervasive resource shortages, high caseloads, and a lack of political support for public defense, the ability of public defenders to effectively advocate for their clients has been rife with challenges.⁴

Gideon and the other court decisions that guaranteed the right to counsel to criminal defendants place the responsibility for compliance on states. As a result, each state has developed its own unique approach to indigent defense. Michigan, like many other states across the country, has historically struggled to provide effective, high-quality representation to poor defendants. In the last decade, however, the state has taken substantial steps toward developing the institutional capacity to support local stakeholders in their efforts to improve representation. The recent reform of Michigan's indigent defense system offers a glimpse into the slow but steady tides of bureaucratic change and the critical role that researchers can play in this process.

After years of efforts by attorneys, judges, and advocacy groups, the Michigan legislature requested a study of Michigan's indigent defense services in 2006. The resulting report by the National Legal Aid and Defender Association (NLADA) was entitled *A Race to the Bottom: Speed & Savings Over Due Process: A Constitutional Crisis*.⁵ The NLADA study involved an evaluation of trial-level indigent defense delivery systems across ten representative counties in Michigan. The study analyzed Michigan's compliance with the American Bar Association's Ten Principles of a Public Defense Delivery System,⁶ a

"practical guide for governmental officials, policymakers, and other parties who are charged with creating and funding new, or improving existing, public defense delivery systems" and "constitute the fundamental criteria necessary to design a system that provides effective, efficient, high quality, ethical, conflict-free legal representation for criminal defendants who are unable to afford an attorney."⁷

At the conclusion of the year-long study, the NLADA found that none of the counties studied in Michigan was constitutionally adequate and that Michigan ranked 44th out of the 50 states in per capita indigent defense spending.

1 *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 372 US 335, 343 (1963).

2 *Douglas v. California*, 372 U.S. 353 (1963); *Argersinger v. Hamlin*, 407 U.S. 25 (1972); for description of decisions, see National Right to Counsel Comm., *The Constitution Project, Justice Denied: America's Continuing Neglect of our Constitutional Right to Counsel* 18-25 (2009), <http://www.constitutionproject.org/manage/file/139.pdf> [hereinafter *Justice Denied*].

3 Caroline W. Harlow, *Defense Counsel in Criminal Cases* 1 (U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs, 2000).

4 *Justice Denied*, *supra* note 2 at 91.

5 National Legal Aid & Defender Association, *Evaluation of Trial Level Indigent Defense Systems in Michigan: A Race to the Bottom: Speed and Savings Over Due Process: A Constitutional Crisis* (June 2008), available at http://www.mynlada.org/michigan/michigan_report.pdf (accessed May 16, 2016).

6 See "ABA Ten Principles of a Public Defense Delivery System with commentary" (2002) at http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/legal_aid_indigent_defendants/ls_sclaid_def_tenprinciplesbooklet.authcheckdam.pdf (accessed May 16, 2016).

7 *Id.* at Introduction p. 4.

A VIEW FROM THE FIELD

Spurred by the findings in the NLADA report, Michigan's governor established an advisory commission on indigent defense, which investigated and made recommendations for improvements to the system of providing legal representation for indigent criminal defendants. By 2012, the Advisory Commission had concluded that Michigan's counties offered an "uncoordinated, 83-county patchwork quilt" of public defense systems that failed to provide the type of quality legal representation mandated by the Supreme Court in *Gideon*.¹ The Commission further found that there was no statewide standard or data collection to ensure constitutionally adequate defense counsel. These findings and recommendations served as the basis for legislation and resulted in the passage of Public Act 93 of 2013, which established the Michigan Indigent Defense Commission (MIDC). Although seven long years had passed between the legislature's request for investigation and the creation of the MIDC, the new agency offered the promise of concrete oversight and reform.

The MIDC is responsible for improving representation for poor people accused of crimes. It does this, first, by proposing specific minimum standards for public defense, which go through a formal administrative process. Second, the MIDC works with local indigent defense systems to develop compliance plans to meet the formally adopted minimum standards. Finally, the MIDC helps local systems secure state funding for reform and then monitors compliance with minimum standards over time. Compliance with these minimum standards is mandatory only upon the receipt of state funding. The MIDC's first set of standards addresses issues central to the provision of quality representation, including attorney education and training, the presence of counsel at critical stages, and the use of experts and investigators.

One of the most glaring findings in both the NLADA report and the Advisory Commission's final report was the lack of consistent data collection within indigent defense systems in Michigan. While the Advisory Commission's report provided a helpful overview of practices and the NLADA report offered county-level case studies, comprehensive statewide data on court-by-court practices had never existed in the state. Exacerbating this concern was the lack of national research on indigent defense generally; as a discipline, criminology has only recently started to engage in research on the provision of representation to poor people. As a result, the state had very little reliable information on local indigent defense practices and thus very little sense of how to shape reform efforts. Following the lead of several other indigent defense commissions around the country,² the stakeholders who wrote the new legislation had the foresight to enshrine data collection into the fabric of the statute, guaranteeing that research and evaluation would be a key component of the commission's work going forward.

In developing our agency's research agenda, the MIDC has been keenly aware of the substantial lack of communication and coordination in indigent defense between researchers, practitioners, funders, policy analysts, and the people who are desperate for high-quality representation. This lack of communication and coordination severely limits the ability of research efforts to effect change on the front lines for poor people and the attorneys who represent them in criminal court. In our early years, the MIDC quickly learned that we can be most effective in bridging this gap through the establishment of partnerships with external researchers. As a small state government agency, the MIDC may be limited in our resources, expertise, and the flexibility with which we select research topics or allocate work time, in comparison to researchers based in nonprofits, private research firms, or the academy. At the same time, however, state government agencies like the MIDC can offer a unique set of resources to external researchers and funders, including access to data, research participants, and timely research questions that have a real-time impact on communities of interest. Collaboration between stakeholders can set the stage for engaged and applied research that can be translated into best practices in public defense.

To this end, the MIDC has sought partnerships with a number of external research partners in local universities and national think tanks. Much of this work has occurred through a growing network of interdisciplinary researchers and practitioners who have joined together to use data to improve public defense. The Indigent Defense Research Association (IDRA) has developed virtually and uses a number of tools to foster communication and collaboration, including a listserv, monthly conference calls, webinars, publications, and an annual gathering as a subcomponent of the American Society of Criminology conference. The primary goal of IDRA is to "promote broader engagement with defender concerns and priorities and to facilitate practitioner-researcher partnerships."³

1 Michigan Advisory Commission on Indigent Defense (2012). "Report of the Michigan Advisory Commission on Indigent Defense."

2 Michigan followed the lead of states including North Carolina, Texas, and New York in its efforts to include research directly in the mandate of its indigent defense commission.

3 Janet Moore & Andrew L.B. Davies, *Knowing Defense*, 14 Ohio St. J. Crim. L. (forthcoming 2017).

A VIEW FROM THE FIELD

Specifically, these partnerships aim to improve case outcomes as well as perceptions of system fairness and legitimacy among defendants through increased attorney training and performance in key areas such as defendant-attorney communication, case investigation, and advocacy.¹

In Michigan, IDRA's community-building efforts have already resulted in a number of formal and informal partnerships that will advance the capacity of public attorneys to effectively advocate for their clients in court. Over the last two years, for example, the MIDC has conducted the first statewide surveys of indigent defense systems and public defense attorneys, and launched projects to evaluate the impact of providing counsel to defendants at first appearance and the involvement of social workers in sentencing mitigation. The MIDC will utilize research findings to inform statewide standards for quality indigent defense and develop best practices in cooperation with local practitioners. Findings also will be used to lobby for state funding in order to increase the public defense capacity of local jurisdictions. The commitment of external researchers to the MIDC's applied research efforts is imperative in the process of creating front-line change in Michigan's public defense systems and will undoubtedly benefit practitioners while also contributing to the larger body of knowledge on indigent defense.

As researchers, we seek to promote understanding and truth in areas that are perpetually misunderstood or misrepresented. Although public defense attorneys and advocates have been fighting for the rights of criminal defendants for many decades, the field of indigent defense has been historically neglected by criminologists. With indigent defense reform efforts multiplying across the country, the time is ripe for researchers to join attorneys in their efforts to ensure that all criminal defendants receive high-quality legal representation. Through collaboration with other stakeholders, researchers can and should conduct their scholarship in service of *Gideon's* "noble ideal" to ensure that all defendants stand "equal before the law."² By reaching out and making direct contact with local and state practitioners and policymakers, researchers can actively lead the charge toward more informed and impactful scholarship.

For more information, please contact Jonah A. Siegel, MSW, PhD, Research Director, the Michigan Indigent Defense Commission, 200 N Washington Square, Lansing, MI 48913, (517) 657-3066; jsiegel@michiganidc.gov . For the report, "Snapshot of Indigent Defense Representation in Michigan's Adult Criminal Courts: The MIDC'S First Survey of Local Court Systems," see <http://michiganidc.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/MIDC-Court-Survey-Report-Feb-16.pdf> .

1 *Id.*

2 *Gideon v Wainwright*, *supra* note 1.

COLLABORATION CORNER

News and Notes about Research Collaborations

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

THE BETAGOV COLLABORATION IN PENNSYLVANIA

by

Nicolette Bell, Pennsylvania Department of Corrections

In 2015, in-prison violence rates increased in Pennsylvania state prisons. In fact, major inmate-on-staff assaults increased 55 percent from 2014 to 2015, and inmate-on-inmate assaults increased 20 percent during the same time. At the same time, a national movement to safely reduce the use of solitary confinement in prison was underway. In response to this convergence, Pennsylvania Department of Corrections (PA DOC) Secretary John Wetzel convened a large group of more than 200 PA DOC staff with the dual goals of reducing the use of solitary confinement within the department and reducing in-prison violence. This group included a wide cross-section of staff in all different positions and at all different levels throughout the PA DOC's 26 prisons, including corrections officers, counselors, psychologists, food service staff, medical staff, and management. This large group divided into several different committees and sub-committees in order to address specific topics that contribute to violence (e.g. gang-involvement, contraband) and come up with ideas to reduce violence and the use of solitary confinement. Out of the need to test these ideas, the PA DOC joined forces with BetaGov.

BetaGov, based at New York University's Marron Institute, promotes innovation in government agencies and supports rapid, practitioner-led pilot randomized controlled trials (RCTs) to quickly determine if an idea is effective, turning many aspects of the traditional research model on its head. Also unique, BetaGov offers all of its services for free. BetaGov encourages practitioners to test and evaluate ideas that are important to their organizations, but do not advocate for any particular practice. BetaGov even provides training to their practitioner partners – they call them "Pracademics" – on how to set up an experiment. PA DOC and BetaGov have teamed up to create a process to systematically collect and review these ideas to determine feasibility, ease of data collection, hosting sites, eligible pool of participants, and targeted outcomes. To facilitate this process, PA DOC created a BetaGov email address and form to enable any of its approximately 15,000 employees to submit an idea for a trial. The first year of collaboration saw over one hundred staff-led trial ideas submitted to the BetaGov team. Many of the trials have focused on violence reduction, lessening the use of solitary confinement, and decreasing prison contraband that could lead to violent incidents. A few of the trials underway are:

- Visitor notification trial to alert visitors to the consequences of bringing contraband into prison;
- "Changing spaces" trials such as: the "blue room" (blue in color with nature scenes); colored linens; aroma therapy; murals; fish tanks; and soothing sounds to provide calming atmospheres;
- "Chill Plan" trials to help inmates create a crisis management plan to mitigate emotional breakdowns;
- Virtual reality tours of outside prison experiences as an incentive for good behavior in prison; and
- Swift, certain, and fair models of rules enforcement in different types of housing units.

Most pilot trials are still in their early stages, but the partnership between BetaGov and the PA DOC promises to be a very beneficial relationship.

For more information, contact BetaGov at info@betagov.org or Nicolette Bell, Ph.D., Chief, Research & Evaluation Bureau of Planning, Research, and Statistics Pennsylvania Department of Corrections, 1920 Technology Parkway | Mechanicsburg, PA 17050. 717.728.4078; nbell@pa.gov

COLLABORATION CORNER

DON'T BE AFRAID TO ASK

by

Bonnie Berry, Director, Social Problems Research Group

Looking back over my career as a criminologist and now in my twilight years, but by no means ready to give up the ghost (!), I would offer two bits of advice to those earlier in their careers: (1) Never be afraid to ask for help and (2) be involved in networking.

As to the first point, yes, some people, including some criminologists, can be downright unhelpful and even unpleasant. But mostly, we are not. Mostly, we will and do help others in our discipline if they ask us. It has surprised me at times how generous our fellow criminologists can be when asked for assistance, and often times, these generous people are very big names in the field. As an example, I am presently putting together an edited collection for a criminology text and one of the major drawbacks, at least in my opinion, of assembling an edited collection instead of writing the book by myself is that I am dependent upon other people to say "yes" to my requests for contributing chapters.

Of course some people do say "no" but they usually say so politely and for good reasons, usually because they are overly busy or the topic is something they don't feel comfortable writing about. But, it never hurts to ask. Besides, most people are flattered to be asked for their contributions because it makes them feel important.

This brings me to my second point - the advantages of networking. When I showed my list of contributors to my good colleague, Bob Agnew, he asked, as though in amazement, how I got them to write chapters for me, "How do you meet these people?" I told him that I sort of knew so-and-so and asked so-and-so who would be good to write a chapter on a particular topic and so-and-so gave me three names. They were all strangers to me but I contacted all three and got one to agree.

Be involved. Join committees; join divisions; go to meetings; email people out of nowhere with your questions. It works for you and it works for the field of criminology because we all get smarter when we talk to each other.

For more information, contact Bonnie Berry, PhD, Director, Social Problems Research Group, Gig Harbor, WA. 253-851-2490; research@socialproblems.org

FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION BY CONSERVATORS

Assessing the Problem and Crafting Victim-Centered Responses

by

Brenda K. Uekert, National Center for State Courts

What are the consequences of conservator fraud? A research collaboration of the Minnesota Judicial Branch, the National Center for State Courts, the American Bar Association Commission on Law and Aging, and the Virginia Tech Center for Gerontology, funded by the Office for Victims of Crime, is addressing this question. The project team will collect and analyze descriptive and outcome data on criminal cases of conservator financial exploitation in the only state that uses an automated and centralized auditing process—Minnesota. The project also includes a national element, by compiling descriptions of recent conservator fraud cases throughout the country that received media attention. This information will guide the selection and analysis of ten cases that explore dynamics, processes, and impacts of conservator fraud on victims and their families.

In addition, the project team will identify and document the availability of data on financial exploitation by conservators, conduct a search for innovative, evidence-based programs and practices that successfully detect and remedy conservator fraud, and select three model programs for case study analysis.

At the end of March, 2017, the project will hold a national forum on conservator exploitation. Invited stakeholders, including victims and their families, representatives from key organizations, and additional participants with special expertise to achieve the desired balance of perspectives, will review key findings and develop workable, action-oriented recommendations.

For more information, contact Brenda K. Uekert, PhD, Principal Court Research Consultant, National Center for State Courts, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 757-259-1861; buekert@ncsc.org; www.ncsc.org; www.eldersandcourts.org, or Pamela B. Teaster, PhD, Director, Center for Gerontology, Virginia Tech, ISCE, Room 105, 230 Grove Lane, Blacksburg, VA 24061; pteaster@vt.edu; 540-231-7657; http://www.gerontology.vt.edu.

COLLABORATION CORNER

Did you know?

- The Police Knowledge Fund is a collaborative project of the Liverpool Centre for Advanced Policing Studies at Liverpool John Moores University, Merseyside Police, the Merseyside Community Safety Partnership, and the Police Commissioner for Merseyside and the College of Policing. The project is training 72 police officers to enhance their research and critical thinking skills, and to help them develop evidence-based approaches and undertake their own research projects. The research projects focus either on policy change or on service provision in child exploitation, hate crime or crime prevention. For more information, contact Charlotte Watkinson, at C.E.Watkinson@ljmu.ac.uk.
- The Urban Institute, in collaboration with the Tahirih Justice Center, conducted a National Institute of Justice-funded exploratory study to examine forced marriage in the Washington D.C. metropolitan area. For more information, contact the Tahirih Justice Center at FMI@Tahirih.org See http://www.tahirih.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/2014-Impact-Report.FINAL_.pdf

Have you seen?

- "Body-Worn Cameras—Rapid Adoption in a Low-Information Environment?" in *Translational Criminology*, spring 2015, pages 6-10. Edited by Cynthia Lum, Director of the Center for Evidence-based Crime Policy, this symposium asked experts to "discuss what they believe are major gaps in knowledge about BWCs." Participants were Dennis P. Rosenbaum, University of Illinois at Chicago; Wesley G. Jennings and Lorie Fridell, University of South Florida; Christopher S. Koper, George Mason University; James Willis, Center for Justice Leadership and Management; Anne Milgram, Laura and John Arnold Foundation; Daniel S. Lawrence, The Urban Institute; Elizabeth R. Groff and Jennifer D. Wood, Temple University; Michael D. White, Arizona State University; Claudia Gross Shader, City of Seattle, Office of City Auditor; Robert Mead, Seattle Police Department; Linda Merola, George Mason University; and Paddy Tomkins, formerly Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland. See <http://cebcp.org/wp-content/TCmagazine/TC8-Spring2015>.
- "Police and Public Health Innovation in Practice: An overview of Collaboration across England. A paper to support the October 2016 summit: "Creating a Shared Purpose for Policing and Health." Prepared by Louisa Newman, Public Health Workforce Development Manager, Public Health England. For more information, see: louisa.newman@phe.gov.uk; www.gov.uk/phe; Twitter: @PHE_uk; Facebook: www.facebook.com/PublicHealthEngland. For the report, see: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/567535/police_and_public_health_overview.pdf
- *Crossing Boundaries for Collaboration: Conservation and Development Projects in the Amazon*, by Stephen Perz, Professor of Sociology, University of Florida, Rowman and Littlefield, 2016. In this book, Dr. Perz offers "an extensive discussion of the importance of boundaries for collaboration, which recognizes that while crossing boundaries complicates collaboration, spanning divides can also magnify collaborative advantage."



Criminological Social Media Campaign



Recently, crime and justice issues have gained prominence within popular discourse in the U.S. It is important for criminologists to promote reliable, accurate, and scholarly sources of information about these issues in order to educate and inform the public, and to help ensure that public narratives about crime are grounded in evidence. Social media outlets such as Twitter and Facebook are powerful tools of communication that enable researchers to quickly and easily share information with a wide audience.

One way to boost information shared on social media is through use of a hashtag. Like a journal article keyword, a hashtag is a label that helps users find content on particular topics. If you use a social media account to share links to research reports, data and policy analyses, or other reputable sources of crime and justice information, we invite you to mark those posts with the hashtag [#realcrimedata](#)

By using this hashtag on relevant posts, we can make it easier for social media users to find accurate information about crime and justice issues, while also increasing the visibility of criminologists on social media outlets.

To connect with ASC, the divisions, and other related social media accounts, please check out the new social media directory on ASC's homepage: www.asc41.com/socialmedia.html

Amanda Burgess-Proctor, Chair, Division on Women & Crime, @ProfessorABP



Graduate Studies in Criminology and Criminal Justice

The Ph.D. in Criminology and Criminal Justice at Old Dominion University is centered on policy and inequality, criminological theory, and research methods and statistics. The department features a diverse faculty with expertise in:

- Inequality (race, class and gender)
- Juvenile Justice
- Policing
- Social Justice
- Violence Against Women
- Criminological Theory
- Research Methods and Statistics

Ph.D. in Criminology and Criminal Justice

- Competitive assistantships
- Ph.D. students publish with faculty in peer-reviewed journals
- Ph.D. students gain valuable teaching experience
- Past students have received awards from national organizations
- Recent Ph.D. graduates have accepted tenure-track positions at James Madison University, Eastern Kentucky University, Marymount University and Arcadia University (among others)

For more information, contact: Dr. Scott R. Maggard, Ph.D. Graduate Program Director, smaggard@odu.edu; (757) 683-5528

The department also offers an M.A. in Applied Sociology, with the option to select a sociology, criminal justice, or women's studies track. For more information, contact: Dr. Ingrid Whittaker, M.A. Graduate Program Director, iwhitake@odu.edu; (757) 683-3811



OLD DOMINION
UNIVERSITY

IDEA FUSION

Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice

Batten Arts & Letters

Norfolk, VA 23529

www.odu.edu/sociology



DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

Submissions for "Doctoral Student Forum" columns should be sent to the Chair of the Student Affairs Committee,
Mona Danner mdanner@odu.edu

Tips for First-Year PhD Students

by

Cherrell Green, University of Missouri-St. Louis¹

Recognizing that the first year of a PhD program yields a host of challenges for new students, scholars and practitioners alike have directed a great deal of attention to this transition. Specifically, scholars have found students' experiences during their first year in graduate school are highly dependent on the students' commitment to return to school and complete their degree (Krause et al., 2005 as cited in, Meer, Jansen & Torenbeek, 2010). Considering the fact that most students leave their graduate education either during their first year or immediately after, the following will describe a number of strategies for first year students to employ to reduce potential challenges in this transition.

Student-Advisor relationships: A number of studies have cited graduate supervision as one of the most important contributors to a successful completion of a graduate degree (Deuchar, 2008, as cited in Beaudin, Emami, Palumbo & Tran, 2016; Li & Seale, 2007). This relationship is very important as it requires both parties to invest time and effort in order to maintain a successful relationship. At the start of your graduate degree, your advisor will discuss his or her expectations during your first meeting. Furthermore, this is an opportunity for you to share your research interests, professional goals, and any concerns. Having once been a student, your advisor is there to provide you with the proper guidance he or she believes is necessary to facilitate your success. The following provides several mechanisms to help foster a successful relationship.

Maintain contact: You should have regular contact with your advisor. Whether you communicate via email or schedule weekly meetings, you should be responsible for taking the initiative in order to keep your advisor informed of your progress and allow them the opportunity to provide feedback ("Maintaining a Good Working Relationship", 2016).

Open and Honest: Relatedly, it is important to be transparent about any difficulties you may be experiencing, personally or professionally. Your advisor should be a 'sounding board' for you to express any difficulties you may be having that could impede your ability to successfully perform.

Keep the relationship professional: Although, you may eventually develop a personal relationship with your advisor, it is important that you maintain your professionalism (Duvall, 2008). The student-advisor relationship is an important working relationship that requires care, reciprocity, and effective communication.

Be open to criticism: As a student, one should be open to criticism and recognize this is not a personal attack but rather an opportunity to improve your work. Upon having your work critiqued one should follow these three steps: (1) Resist the temptation to argue or make excuses; (2) take time to analyze and evaluate the criticism; and (3) dissociate the content from the person or the manner in which it was received (McAvoy & Beagrie, 2007). Constructive criticism requires the student to be both open and objective while the critic to be both honest yet supportive of your work (Petress, 2000).

Intellectual Independence: Within the first year of your PhD program, you will have come to realize a great deal of your work is completed on your own. This can be particularly daunting, especially if you have only completed an undergraduate degree. Working alone requires one to be diligent, manage their time effectively, and have the motivation to complete independent study. This can get lonely and difficult if one is not or does not become, accustomed to this style of learning.

Time-management skills: When investigating students' expectations and experiences of their first year in higher education, Meer and colleagues (2010) found time management to be particularly challenging for first year students. Many students have difficulty transitioning during their first year because of the many demands of graduate study. One must be able to balance course work, assistantships, departmental obligations and personal obligations. This can be overwhelming. In order to better manage your time,

¹ Acknowledgments: The author would like to thank Drs. Lee-Ann Slocum and Beth Huebner at the University of Missouri-St. Louis and members of the committee for their feedback on previous drafts of this manuscript.

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

you can utilize a planner or calendar in your phone to help you keep track. You can also reach out to upperclassman and find out their coping strategies. Time management is a life-skill that takes time and will vary according to personality and one's working style (Schlemper, 2011).

Social Isolation: Oftentimes, the inability to manage time effectively results in periods of social isolation. This can be particularly true if you have moved to a new state, and have left behind your existing social networks (Hockey, 1994). Additionally, cultural differences may only exacerbate social isolation. There are several ways you can avoid social isolation:

Reach out to your cohort: The people in your cohort more likely than not may be experiencing similar feelings. Schedule time for lunch meetings as a means to build relationships. Although it may feel this way, you are not alone.

Become active in your department: Becoming active in your graduate student association (GSA) is an opportunity to build both professional and personal relationships within your department. Additionally, becoming active in your GSA usually extends beyond the department and provides opportunities to build networks within the university as well.

Volunteer or join a club: Convenience sometimes may lead us into interacting with the same people and frequenting the same places ("Maintaining a Good Working Relationship", 2016). Volunteering or joining clubs give you the opportunity to meet new people that share similar interests. This can also be helpful if you are looking for ways to get involved in your 'new' community, meet new people and create new experiences.

Maintaining Physical and Mental Health: Although graduate school requires a great deal of commitment, it is important that you maintain your physical and mental health. Most universities offer group fitness classes or intramural sports free of charge to students. Spending thirty minutes at your campus recreational facility can be an easy way to maintain your physical health as well as to de-stress (King & Herb, 2012). Additionally, your institution should also provide free or low cost health services if you are experiencing a significant life change that requires you to seek professional help.

Networking: Networking is an opportunity to learn from students as well as scholars in the field. There are often many opportunities to network at your institution during departmental events or at professional conferences such as ASC. Although sometimes informal, it is important to take these networking opportunities seriously. If you wish to maintain contact with this individual feel free to exchange business cards and send a follow up "Thank you" email. Affordable business cards may be available for purchase through your university or via the web. A simple email correspondence goes a long way in establishing rapport and building relationships. These relationships are beneficial in that they provide opportunities to enhance your work or for future collaboration (Fickey & Pullen, 2011).

Being Proactive: Being proactive is an important part of graduate study. You should always seek opportunities to develop your skills and employability ("Maintaining a Good Working Relationship", 2016). Seek out trainings, new research techniques, or opportunities for funding. Expand your subject knowledge through reading contemporary literature. While faculty members are there to guide you, they expect students to have a great deal of autonomy. As Cullen and Vose (2014) state, "you are the architect of your career".

Always read: As a new graduate student you will spend a fair amount of time reading works published in traditional criminological outlets. While this is important, it is equally important to spend some time reading literature outside of the field. Broadening your reading allows you to learn and contribute to the field in new ways.

Make time to write: Oftentimes when we read, we generate new ideas. These ideas could be used for future research or for your dissertation. Write it down! Have a separate book, where you can write down your thoughts. This is a great way to keep a catalog of your ideas and also see how and if your research interests change overtime.

Managing Imposter Syndrome: Imposter Syndrome was coined by two psychologists decades ago, who described it as "a feeling of unworthiness in people who believe that they are not intelligent, capable or creative despite evidence of high achievement" (Gardner, 2016, p. 52). In order to combat Imposter Syndrome, you should consider the following:

Recognize your value: You were chosen to be a part of your program. You worked hard and have earned this opportunity. It is not by luck or chance.

No one is perfect: As graduate students we tend to be extremely hard on ourselves. In a competitive environment, these

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

feelings tend to be exacerbated. Sometimes we may 'fail' but this is a chance to improve your work. These are merely learning experiences to help you grow (Gardner, 2016).

Find a mentor: Your mentor could be within or outside of academia, as long as he or she can provide support.

Build your confidence: Write down all of your accomplishments thus far. This is a sure fire way to help boost your confidence when you are feeling defeated. Additionally, take the time to write down your goals and why you are pursuing this degree. This helps sustain your passion over time (Duvall, 2008).

Go outside your comfort zone: This will be uncomfortable but it is a part of the growing process. Usually, we do not try anything new because we enjoy being comfortable in what we know- expertise in a particular subject, research method, or software. Go out and try something new, you may just like it! Graduate school is the perfect place to explore things you might not otherwise have tried - audit a class or learn about new software program. Whatever it may be, just take the chance!

While the transition to graduate school might be difficult for first year PhD students, I have provided some helpful tips that can assist in that process. Although this may take some initial adjustment, these strategies will not only be useful during your graduate career but also your career as future scholars.

References

- Beagrie, S., & McAvoy, J. (2007) How to Handle Criticism. *Occupational Health*, 59(5), 24–25.
- Beaudin, A., Emami, E., Palumbo, M., & Tran, S. D. (2016). Quality of supervision: postgraduate dental research trainees' perspectives. *European Journal of Dental Education*, 20(1), 32-38.
- Cullen, F. T., & Vose, B. (2014). How to be a successful Graduate Student. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 30(4), 362-377.
- Deuchar R. (2008) Facilitator, director or critical friend?: contradiction and congruence in doctoral supervision styles. *Teaching in Higher Education* 13, 489–500.
- Duvall, S. (2008). A mental makeover for the graduate student. *IEEE Potentials*, 11-14.
- Fickey, A., & Pullen, E. (2011). Maintaining Sanity in Graduate School: A Brief Commentary on the Significance of Informal Networks. *The Geographical bulletin*, 52, 64-66.
- Gardner, M. (2016). Overcoming Impostor Syndrome. *Veterinary Team Brief*, 51-53.
- Hockey, J. (1994). New territory: Problems of adjusting to the first year of a social science PhD. *Studies in Higher Education*, 19(2), 177-190.
- King, A. E., & Herb, K. C. (2016). Putting the "Life" Back Into Work–Life Balance for Graduate Students. In *Science for a Smarter Workplace*. Retrieved September 5, 2016, from <http://www.siop.org/tip/apr12/17tiptopics.aspx>
- Krause, K-L., Hartley, R., James, R., & McInnis, C. (2005). The first year experience in Australian universities: Findings from a decade of national studies. http://www.griffith.edu.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/37491/FYEReport05.pdf
- Li, S., & Seale, C. (2007). Managing Criticism in Ph.D. supervision: a qualitative case study. *Studies in Higher Education*, 32(4), 511-526.
- Maintaining a Good Working Relationship with Your Supervisors. (2016). In *University of Leicester*. Retrieved September 5, 2016, from <http://www2.le.ac.uk/departments/gradschool/training/eresources/study-guides/supervision/getting-it-right>
- Meer, J., Jansen, E., & Torenbeek, M. (2010). It's almost a mindset that teachers need to change': first-year students' need to be inducted into time management. *Studies in Higher Education*, 35(7), 777-791.
- Petress, K. (2000). Constructive Criticism: A Tool for Improvement. *College Student Journal*, 34(3).
- Schlemper, M. B. (2011). Challenges and Coping in Graduate School. *The Geographical Bulletin*, 52, 67-72.

KEYS TO SUCCESS

SERVICE: THE THIRD COMPONENT

by

Vernetta D. Young, Howard University

Most faculty members are promoted based upon three categories: research/publications, teaching, and service. Of course, how these are weighted depends upon your institution. The requirements for reaching successful publication goals are usually clearly stated in the faculty promotion and tenure handbook. Teaching assignments are also dictated by the needs of the department and the focus of the faculty member. But whereas the research/publications and teaching requirements are rather clearly defined, the service component is often unclear.

Service demands are departmental, college/university and discipline wide. The first focus is on service to the department. Each department has multiple committees. Choosing which committee/committees you want to work on is very important. Think of this in stages. In the first stage, you are a new junior faculty member and there are a number of considerations: How active is this committee? What is the time commitment?

Your selection will give you an opportunity to work with other faculty members. It will also provide you with much needed information on the needs of the department and how you can best contribute. You want to contribute to the inner workings of the department without overextending yourself because your primary evaluations will come from your work in the classroom and your research/publications.

In the second stage you are familiar with your department and you have also learned about the needs of the college that houses your department. During years two and three you should be making connections with those in the college. Probably the easiest way to do this is through the departmental committees that liaison with the college. This will introduce you to the people outside of your department. They will become familiar with you and your work. This will be very important later in your career.

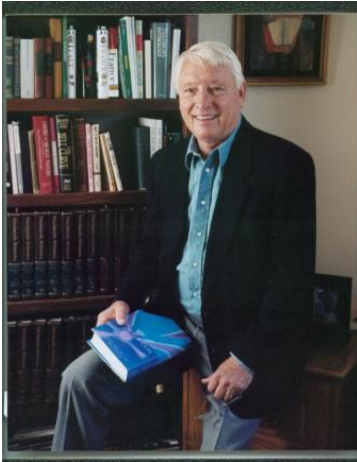
The second focus is service to the college. Ideally, this should occur during your third or fourth year. Again the selection of the college committee is very important. You want to be visible without being overwhelmed. It may be a good idea to select a college committee that is in line with the department committee that you served on. This would shorten the learning curve and reintroduce you to those colleagues you have aligned with earlier.

The third focus is service to the discipline. This may come very early in your 'tenure.' Use attendance at Annual Meetings to network with faculty members at other institutions. It is advisable to begin in one of the Divisions as a committee member. Here you will meet new faculty and senior faculty in your discipline. You will have an opportunity to learn more about the inner workings of the major organizations. You may also gather information on grant and publication opportunities. You will have a chance to talk to colleagues about their work and introduce them to your work. It may provide opportunities for co-authorships. You will be able to get a good sense of where you stand relative to your colleagues.

The fourth focus is service to the larger institution. Depending on your institution, it may be advisable to 'save' this until after you have tenure. There are university committees as well as opportunities to work with the Board of Trustees. At this stage you are pretty much open to the opportunities provided.

OBITUARIES

Travis Hirschi



[Note: a complete version of this obituary, may be found at http://www.asc41.com/obituaries/obituaries_home.html]

Travis W. Hirschi, Regents' Professor (emeritus) at the University of Arizona, passed away at his home in Tucson January 2, 2017. One of the leading criminologists of the past century, Travis fundamentally changed the way scholars throughout the world study and think about crime, deviance and conformity.

Born in southern Utah on April 15th 1935, Travis graduated from the University of Utah in 1957 with a B.S. in sociology and history and received a M.S. in sociology and educational psychology in 1958. In 1955 he and Anna Yergensen, also from southern Utah, were married. After military service, Travis enrolled in the doctoral program in sociology at UC Berkeley. While still a student, he wrote his first book, in collaboration with Hanan Selvin, *Delinquency Research: An Appraisal of Analytic Methods* (1967). A *tour de force*, *Delinquency Research* established Travis as a penetrating thinker about theory and method in criminology.

After joining the Department of Sociology at the University of Washington (1967-71), Travis published his second book, *Causes of Delinquency*, (1969). Among the field's classic works, *Causes* established him as one of the most significant figures in criminology. From Washington, Travis moved back to California and to the University of California at Davis (1971-77) as Professor of Sociology, where he served as Chair of the department. He then moved to the School of Criminal Justice at the University at Albany (first in 1974-75 as a visiting professor; then 1977-81 as professor) where he enjoyed a close collaboration with Michael Hindelang and working with graduate students. His work with Hindelang resulted in fundamental studies of the causes and correlates of crime, including the book-length study of self-report methods for the study of delinquency (*Measuring Delinquency*, with Michael Hindelang and Joseph Weis, 1981). *Measuring* helped provide critical validation evidence for self-report methods and is often for its substantive contributions about the nature of delinquency. Also while at Albany, Travis and Michael Gottfredson began a decades-long collaboration.

From Albany, Travis returned to the West, joining the University of Arizona in 1981 where he remained through retirement, from the university, in 1997. In 1990, he and Gottfredson (also then at Arizona) published *A General Theory of Crime*. The theory (often now referred to as self-control theory) is today a focus of considerable attention in research, theory, and public policy in criminology and criminal justice.

Throughout his career, Travis was highly honored for his contributions to criminology. He was elected President of the American Society of Criminology and was also the recipient of the society's Edwin H. Sutherland Award, the ASC's highest honor. His book with Selvin was awarded the C. Wright Mills Award and he was elected a member of the Sociological Research Association. The Western Society of Criminology gave him the Paul Tappan Award. In 2016, Travis was awarded the Stockholm Prize in Criminology, honoring his lifelong contributions.

For his many friends, students and colleagues, Travis's humor and intelligence combined to enhance every personal interaction. His lectures were punctuated with humor and he was drawn frequently to describe the ironies in both everyday occurrences and in professional writings. His students and colleagues uniformly describe him as generous, caring and a delight to be around. There can be little doubt that among his lasting contributions to criminology was his role as graduate teacher and mentor to many students, some of whom have taken their place as among the field's most accomplished scholars. His closest friends and colleagues knew him to be both erudite and utterly without pretension.

No criminologist is as responsible as is Travis for describing the influential role of the family in the causation of delinquency and crime—from *Causes of Delinquency* through *A General Theory of Crime*. His exploration of the significance of the interactions between parents and children for the life-chances of children helped fill a void in the field. It should come as no surprise that attachment and commitment to his own family were the center of his own life. He is survived by his wife Anna (they celebrated their 61st wedding anniversary this fall!); and by their children Kendall, Nathan, and Justine (Van Nimwegen), their spouses Mary, Jan and Phil, and nine grandchildren.

POLICY CORNER

An Era of Uncertainty

by

Natasha A. Frost, ASC National Policy Committee Chair

As I assume the role of Chair of the ASC's National Policy Committee, I am keenly aware of the shoes I have to fill. Laura Dugan spent the past three years investing much of her time and energy, along with her heart and soul, into building and advocating for an infrastructure through which our members can not only showcase the policy relevance of their research but also get that research into the hands of those that might use that research.

To be clear, the role of the National Policy Committee is not to develop policy positions or issue policy statements on behalf of the ASC, its Executive Board, or its members. Individual members of the ASC, the Divisions, and the various Executive Boards are certainly free to develop their own policy positions and to issue statements, but the role of the National Policy Committee is to "consider issues related to crime and justice policy and make recommendations to the ASC Executive Board that further the ASC's abiding interest in strengthening free and independent scientific inquiry, and support for crime and justice research." The primary mechanism by which the policy committee currently does this is through the Crime and Justice Research Alliance (CJRA).

CJRA was founded as a joint venture of the ASC and ACJS and is charged with bringing relevant research of our 5000+ members to policy and practitioner audiences. CJRA also communicates the latest legislative and policy developments in Washington (and more locally) to the academic and practitioner communities through their website: crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org and through contributing a Washington Update (prepared by Thomas Culligan of the Brimley Group) to each issue of *The Criminologist*. Through CJRA's communications consultant, Caitlin Kizielewicz, subject matter experts are regularly called upon to engage with the media on issues spanning sixteen subject matter areas:

- Crime Prevention
- Criminal Justice Reform
- Criminal Justice Technology
- Gender and Crime
- Gun Violence
- Incarceration
- International Crime
- Juvenile Justice
- Mental Health
- Policing
- Prisoner Reentry
- Race and Inequality
- Terrorism and Homeland Security
- Victimization
- Violent Crime
- White-Collar Crime

Whether through working with the CJRA or through participating in featured policy panels at the annual conference each year, members of the ASC have more avenues for interacting with multiple audiences in ways that should increase the probability that policy relevant research might ultimately impact policy.

Having worked so closely with the ASC as Todd Clear and I developed and launched *Criminology & Public Policy* (with a similar objective) almost two decades ago, I was particularly honored to be asked to serve in the role of policy committee chair. I am also cognizant of how demanding this assignment could become as we continue the transition from one administration to the next. If the first two weeks of the Trump administration are any indication of what we might expect, CJRA will certainly have an increasingly pivotal role and there will be much to watch for in each bi-monthly installment of the Washington Update.

I conclude my first of installment of the policy corner with special thanks to Laura Dugan for her indefatigable service, to the members of the National Policy Committee for their ongoing service, and to CJRA for their commitment to advancing criminal justice policy through research.

Washington Update: February 2017

The following Washington Update was prepared for the Crime and Justice Research Alliance by Thomas Culligan of the Brimley Group.

Following the Inauguration and the confirmation hearings for cabinet officials, including Attorney General nominee, Sen. Jeff Sessions, Congress returns this month to a busy agenda including addressing key priorities for the new administration, such as changes to the Affordable Care Act, an infrastructure package and tax reform.

POLICY CORNER

The first major action this month is likely to be the Senate confirmation of Sen. Sessions, who has received largely positive reviews for his responses during his confirmation hearing and appears to have secured more than enough votes for his confirmation. The administration is also working on finalizing nominees and appointments for the other major positions in the Justice Department. In the interim, the department finalized a list of acting officials for each of the major components within the department who will serve in these roles until a political appointment or confirmation is completed.

The administration has also signaled that they will soon announce a nominee to the Supreme Court, perhaps as soon as this week, which will consume a significant amount of the Senate Judiciary Committee's time and attention over the next several months.

Key justice issues before the new administration and Congress will largely revolve around immigration enforcement and border security, especially following the recent executive order on immigration enforcement, and the Congressional reaction of the administration's executive order on entry and refugee restrictions. The first major issue before the Congress will likely involve the authorization of, and payment for, the new wall and security upgrades on the southern border.

Following actions on department nominees, the Supreme Court, and border security and immigration, there is still uncertainty about the prospects for issues like sentencing and prison reform, which consumed quite a bit of time and attention during the 114th Congress. Most are watching to see if Senators will reintroduce the Sentencing Reform and Corrections Act. There are additional questions about whether there is sufficient Republican support in Congress and the new Administration for the full range of SCRA provisions, or a more scaled-back version focusing more on back-end reforms rather than significant changes to sentencing.

Congress also must address a number of funding questions that will impact the Justice Department, including grants and research programs. The current Continuing Resolution runs through April, and will need to either be extended through the end of the year "as is" or subject to substantial changes requested by the new administration and Congress. There has been discussion about first moving a Defense supplemental bill to increase funding for key Department of Defense programs and needs, as well as a possible infrastructure and/or border security supplemental package. These decisions are likely to significantly impact the spending levels and political environment surrounding the disposition of a final funding bill for non-defense discretionary spending priorities.

RECENT PHD GRADUATES

Butler, H. Daniel, *"Improving Model Specification in Quantitative Studies of Inmate Deviance"*, Chaired by Dr. Benjamin Steiner, February, 2017, University of Nebraska, Omaha.

Haner, Murat, *"The Freedom Fighter: A Terrorist's Own Story"*, Chaired by Dr. Francis T. Cullen, December, 2016, University of Cincinnati.

Ziv, Ronen, *"Moving Beyond the RNR and GLM Models: A New Vision for Offender Treatment"*, Chaired by Francis T. Cullen, December, 2016, University of Cincinnati.

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

If you have news, views, reviews, or announcements relating to international or comparative criminology, including new books or conference announcements, please send it here! We appreciate brevity (always under 1,000 words), and welcome your input and feedback. – Vesna Markovic at vmarkovic@newhaven.edu

Human Rights Watch – World Report 2017: Events of 2016



The Human Rights Watch report for events occurring in 2016 focuses on major human rights issues. There are two main sections in this report. The first is an essay section, the second focuses on the key issues in country-specific chapters. The essays include: *The Dangerous Rise of Populism: Global Attacks on Human Rights Values* which focuses on the impacts of populism and how certain leaders have been emboldened by the rise of it, which in turn stifles human rights issues; *When Exposing Abusers is Not Enough: Strategies to Confront the Shameless* looks at the policy of 'naming and shaming' those abusers of human rights and whether this has helped them attract new followers; *Overreach: How New Global Counterterrorism Measures Jeopardize Rights* focuses on issues with counterterrorism laws which are overreaching and intrusive, thus leading to violations of basic rights making them ineffective and possibly counterproductive; *The Internet is Not the Enemy: As Rights Move Online, Human Rights Standards Move with Them* discusses how failing to follow standards can lead to discrimination, persecution and eventually impact public order and national security; and *The Lost Years: Secondary Education for Children in Emergencies* which discusses issues facing adolescents, particularly the fact that less than 25% of secondary-school aged refugee children attend school.

The second half of the report focuses on country-specific issues, focused on human rights, in over 90 countries worldwide. The country-specific chapters were written with the assistance of human rights groups and activists in the respective countries. Issues

include women's rights, sexual orientation and gender identity, asylum seekers, displaced persons, as well as focusing on key international actors. Some sections also include issues with freedom of media, abuses by government and allied forces, sexual violence, discrimination and intolerance, right to education, criminal justice system, etc. based on the issues prevalent in the country being examined. Although many countries were not examined, this does not mean that they had no human rights violations, but that there were limitations on staffing and resources.

The report is available on the Human Rights Watch website at: https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/world_report_download/wr2017-web.pdf

The Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) – Perspectives on Global Development 2017: International Migration in a Shifting World

The OECD Development Centre series has focused on various issues since its launch in 2010. This year's report focuses on migration and development. The report is broken up into 9 chapters, each with a specific focus related to migration. The report focuses on shifting trends in wealth and how that impacted international migration, key drivers and trends in international migration, how public policies impact migration, and an assessment giving four possible scenarios for migration in 15 years. The purpose of the report is to focus on the key drivers and trends in migration, how migration impacts destination countries, as well as countries of origin, and to make recommendations to countries about policies that can contribute to the positive impact of migration on development in countries of origin and destination countries.



New International Books of Interest

- Body-Gendrot, S. (2017) *Public Disorder and Globalization*. (Routledge).
 Brooks, G. (2016) *Criminology of Corruption*. (Palgrave Macmillan).
 LaFree, G. and Freilich, J.D. (Eds) (2016) *The Handbook of the Criminology of Terrorism*. (Wiley-Blackwell).
 Schraff-Peterson, D. and Schroeder, J.A. (Eds) (2016) *Domestic Violence in International Context*. (Routledge).

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

CRIMINOLOGY MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

The Israeli Association of Criminology Bi-Annual Meeting
Crime, Victimization, and Law Enforcement: Local and International Perspectives
May 17-18, 2017
Jerusalem, Israel Israel.criminology.association@gmail.com

Northeastern Association of Criminal Justice Sciences (NEACJS)
Forensic Mental Health: Contemporary Issues and Interactions Involving Justice-Involved Persons with Mental Illness (PwMI)
Roger Williams University
Portsmouth, RI
June 7-10, 2017

16th International Symposium of the World Society of Victimology
Hong Kong, China
June 10-14, 2018 Program Chair: T Wing Lo (wing.lo@cityu.edu.hk)

Stockholm Criminology Symposium
June 19-21, 2017
City Conference Center <http://www.criminologysymposium.com/>

ICCLA 2017: 19th International Conference on Criminal Law Administration
June 25-26, 2017
Paris, France <https://www.waset.org/conference/2017/06/paris/ICCLA>

British Society of Criminology Annual Conference 2017
July 4-7, 2017
Sheffield Hallam University in the UK <http://www.britisoccrim.org/conference/>

Crime and Justice in Asia and the Global South: An International Conference
Co-hosted by the Crime and Justice Research Centre (QUT) and the Asian Criminological Society
July 10-13, 2017
Shangri-La Hotel, Cairns, Australia <http://crimejusticeconference.com.au/>

Twelfth International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
July 26-28, 2017
Hiroshima, Japan <http://thesocialsciences.com/2017-conference>

Western Society of Criminology Meetings

The Western Society of Criminology recently held its 44th Annual Meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada. There were 292 attendees from across the United States and Canada who participated in 48 panels on a wide range of criminal justice and criminology topics. This year, the highlights of the conference were three keynote addresses by the Society's awardees. Michael Bien, who received the Fellows Award for significant improvements to the quality of justice, discussed the unintended consequences of litigation to improve conditions of incarceration for the mentally ill. Alex Piquero, who received the President's Award, discussed the intersection of immigration and crime. And Cassia Spohn, who received the Paul Tappan award for outstanding contributions to the field of criminology, spoke about the nexus between the police and the prosecution in making decisions about sexual assault cases.

Incoming president Hadar Aviram, from UC Hastings College of the Law, invites you to attend next year's conference, which will take place in Long Beach, CA, on February 1-3, 2018. The Call for Papers will be announced in August 2017, with abstracts due in October. While the Western Society of Criminology has a regional focus, our attendees come from all over the United States, and we frequently have international attendees as well. We hope you can join us. (www.westerncriminology.org)

The Criminologist

Official Newsletter of the
American Society of Criminology
Vol. 42, No. 2

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

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

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

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 Marriot Downtown
2024	November 20 -- 23	San Francisco, CA	San Francisco Marriott Marquis
2025	November 19 - 22	Washington, D.C.	Washington D.C. Marriott Marquis
2026	November 18 - 21	Chicago, IL	Palmer House Hilton
2027	November 17 -- 20	Dallas, TX	Dallas Anatole Hilton
2028	November 15 -- 18	New Orleans, LA	New Orleans Riverside Hilton

2017 ANNUAL MEETING

THEME: Crime, Legitimacy and Reform: Fifty Years after the President's Commission

**Make your reservations early for Philadelphia, PA
November 15 - 18, 2017**

Philadelphia Marriott Downtown

1201 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19107

Phone Reservations: 1-800-228-9290

Online Reservations: <https://aws.passkey.com/go/AmerSocCrime>

\$200 single & double occupancy

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