



# The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of  
the American Society of Criminology

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## WELCOME TO ATLANTA!

Lisa Broidy, Program Co-Chair, University of New Mexico  
Stacy De Coster, Program Co-Chair, North Carolina State University  
Karen Heimer, ASC President, University of Iowa

It is with great pleasure that we welcome you to Atlanta, Georgia for this year's ASC conference. The theme of the 2018 annual conference, *Institutions, Cultures and Crime*, is an invitation to reflect upon the important ways in which formal institutions, informal institutions, and cultures shape crime, social control, and inequality. The work of scholars and practitioners in criminology and criminal justice reminds us that socio-cultural influences are shaped by and vary across time and space. We are hopeful that the meetings will underscore the role of our discipline in examining, challenging, and informing contemporary trends in institutions and cultures relevant to pressing issues associated with crime, social control, justice, and equality. We are very excited about the program for the conference and wanted to share with you some of the events that we hope will stand out as meeting highlights.

The meeting's theme is evident throughout the various sessions in the 2018 program, including regular panels, special and thematic sessions, author-meets-critic sessions, roundtables, and poster sessions. We would like to draw your attention to the Presidential Plenary, Thematic, and Policy Sessions, all designed to highlight the program theme. These can be viewed online in the preliminary program by selecting "Presidential Sessions" under the "browse by category" and "browse by session type" tabs at <https://convention2.allacademic.com/one/asc/asc18/>. The Presidential Plenary Sessions are scheduled on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, from 11:00-12:20, all in the same ballroom. We are very excited about these plenaries; they illuminate important connections between institutions, cultures, crime and justice. Wednesday's plenary (11:00-12:20), *Addressing Violence Against Women from Multiple Perspectives*, will focus on women's experiences of violence and their access to support services. The panelists are leading experts who have worked with and studied diverse groups of women – including Asian immigrants, Latinas, LGBTQ individuals, and college students. The panel discussion will explore similarities and differences across these groups in the experiences of violence, as well as social and programmatic supports for addressing and surviving violence. Thursday's plenary (11:00-12:20), *What the Past and Present Teach Us about Race, Racism and Challenges to Criminology*, will focus on recent social scientific research on race and racism that can inform our work in criminology. Specifically, this panel will explore the important nexuses between recent criminological research on race and crime, sociological perspectives on the stubborn endurance of racism, and historical work on the legacy of race for criminal justice policies, including imprisonment. The panelists, who are distinguished scholars in these areas, will discuss how criminology might draw on research in cognate social sciences to expand our scholarly understanding of race, racism, crime and justice, as well as propose policies that promote greater racial justice in our criminal justice system. The plenary on Friday (11:00-12:20) is titled *Reimagining Guns in America: Possibilities for Public Policy, Discourse, and Research*. This plenary will interrogate the status of the conventional wisdom surrounding guns and gun control, and will explore promising developments in the areas of gun research, gun policy, and public discourse and mass media centered on gun violence. The panel will feature renowned researchers, journalists, artists, advocates, and policymakers.

In addition to these plenaries, we have developed four Presidential Thematic Sessions centered on the complex interplay between institutions, cultures, and crime. All of these sessions will feature new and exciting research presentations. The first of these *Revealing the Nexuses of Social Institutions, Cultures, Crime and Justice through Qualitative Analyses*, (Wednesday, 12:30-1:50) will,

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# The Criminologist

## The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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underscore the importance of qualitative research for understanding how institutions and culture intersect to shape perceptions and experiences of crime, safety, and self among socially, economically, and culturally marginalized groups and individuals. Later that day, a second Presidential Thematic Session, *Institutional Changes, Cultural Shifts, and the Gendering of Crime and Justice* (Wednesday, 3:30-4:50), will highlight how structures and cultures of gender inequality help us understand violent victimization, violence against women, and variability across race in incarcerated and reentering women's narratives. A third Presidential Thematic Session, *Race, Ethnicity, Crime and Justice: The Consequences of Changing Social Institutions, Communities, and Cultural Frames*, is scheduled for Thursday, 9:30-10:50. The research presented on this panel will challenge outdated institutional and cultural schemas related to understandings of race and ethnic variability in crime, and will offer new insights about contemporary social movements calling for changes in policing and criminal justice. The fourth Presidential Thematic Session, *Changing Institutions, Cultures, and Crime* (Thursday, 2:00-3:20) will offer a set of broad views about historic and international variability in structural and cultural frameworks that shape conflict and violence. In particular, the papers in this session will assess how shifting social structures and cultures inform understandings of international terrorism, the relationship between policing and homicide, conflicts between dominant and marginalized cultures, and the relationships between contemporary political developments, economic and social institutions, and crime rates in the U.S.

This year, we also offer two Presidential Policy Panels, both scheduled on Friday. We think that these panels will be of great interest to our membership, as they each focus on policy issues that have been at the forefront of public and academic discussion over the past year. The first, *Criminal Justice Policy and Practice under the Current Administration*, will feature debate and discussion about a variety of current national policies by a panel of experts, including former Acting Attorney General Sally Yates, as well as policy analysts and researchers. The second Presidential Policy Panel, *Gun Violence in America*, will center on what we can learn from research on gun violence in America. The panelists will include top researchers and policy analysts, each with expertise on different aspects of gun violence debates. Each panelist will present key findings, and then the group will engage in a discussion of prospects for reducing gun violence in the United States.

In addition, we hope you will join us for Karen's Presidential Address on Friday, 5:00-6:00 p.m. She also will present the ASC President's Justice Award at this session, and hand off the gavel to next year's president, Meda Chesney-Lind. Please join us!

We also are fortunate to be able to host a screening of the new film, *The Pushouts*, on Thursday evening at 8:00 p.m. The film focuses on the interplay between race, class and power in schools, and features the work of sociologist Victor Rios with a group of youths in Watts who have been "pushed out" of school. The screening will be followed by a Q&A session with the filmmaker and scholars who worked on the film project. The trailer can be viewed at <https://www.thepushouts.com/>. Please check out this free screening of this excellent new documentary.

If you are interested in adding to your methodological expertise and can travel to Atlanta one day early, you may be interested in registering for one of the three methods workshops scheduled for the afternoon of Tuesday, November 13th. We have three great methods workshops scheduled this year, which are described in the preliminary on-line program. (Choose "browse by category and select "workshops.") They include the following: *Doing Narrative Criminology*, with Sveinung Sandberg and Lois Presser; *Analyzing CCTV Data*, with Wim Bernasco and Marie Lindegaard; and *Structural Equation Modeling*, with John Hipp. If you are interested in attending one of these workshops, please register at <https://www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.html>.

For the first time, ASC is offering a pre-conference workshop for department chairs, thanks to the work of our newly-formed Ethics Committee. This interactive workshop, "ASC Code of Ethics and the Department Chair," is scheduled for Tuesday, 2:30-5:00 p.m. Its purpose is to help department chairs understand the various elements of the ASC Code of Ethics and the types of complaints they may receive, as well as share strategies for preventing ethics violations and for responding to various types of complaints. If you are a department chair or in another supervisory position, please check this workshop out at the link above. Also, please note that the Ethics Committee has created three roundtables, including: *The #metoo Movement in Academia*, *Doing Public Criminology in a Politicized Climate*, and *Conducting Research with Vulnerable Populations*.

In addition to the meeting highlights detailed above, we encourage you to browse the online program for many other important sessions and events. For example, please make sure to attend the annual ASC Awards Plenary on Wednesday, November 14th, 6:30-8:00 p.m., followed immediately by the Opening Social at 8:00 p.m. with Ron Akers and His Bluegrass Band. In addition, each of the thirteen ASC divisions have organized thematic sessions and other member events that you can find throughout the program. There are some great professional development sessions for graduate students, including a students-meet-scholars session with the editors of a number of peer-reviewed journals.

Finally, we continue the ASC tradition with the Ruth Peterson Fellowship for Racial and Ethnic Diversity Dance and Social on Friday, November 16 at 9:00 pm. This year, we are trying something a little new: Everyone who contributes to the fellowship fund by buying a ticket to the dance/social will receive one ticket for a free drink, which will be honored at the event. Please join us for fun while also contributing to the Peterson Fellowship fund!

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Clearly, we have an engaging mix of plenaries, panels, and other sessions. Yet, we encourage you to take some time to explore Atlanta, as well. The rich Civil Rights legacy of Atlanta aligns with our theme by reminding us that institutions and cultures influence crime, justice, and inequality in powerful and enduring ways. In particular, we are pressed to consider that the institutional and cultural legacies associated with the political, economic, and social oppression of marginalized groups and individuals pose continuing challenges to society, understandings of crime, and our contemporary criminal justice system. These legacies remind us of past missteps and resistance, and also offer a roadmap for thinking about how current institutional and cultural practices continue to undermine ideals of equality and justice for all. In addition to exploring these themes at the conference, we encourage you to immerse yourself in Atlanta's Civil Rights History by visiting the Martin Luther King Jr. National Historic Site, listening to sermons by Dr. King at the Ebenezer Baptist Church, strolling along the International Civil Rights Walk of Fame, visiting the National Center for civil and human rights that connects the civil rights movement to contemporary global human rights movements, and visiting the Carter Center. You may also enjoy Atlanta's additional cultural offerings by purchasing Atlanta's CityPASS which offers the opportunity to see the "Wonders of Atlanta," including the Georgia Aquarium, World of Coca-Cola, CNN Studios, Zoo Atlanta, Fernback Museum of Natural History, and College Football Hall of Fame. Our local arrangements committee, headed by Dean Dabney and Leah Daigle, compiled some great suggestions for attractions you might want to explore, restaurants they recommend you try, and other entertainment venues you can visit while in town.

We also encourage you to join us in contributing to local organizations addressing crime and justice issues in Atlanta. The Southern Poverty Law Center's Georgia Innocence Project (<https://www.splcenter.org/>) and the Southern Center for Human Rights (<https://www.schr.org/about/history>) embody the theme of our meetings by addressing continuing challenges in the criminal justice system – inequality in the sentencing of death, mass incarceration, human rights abuses in prisons, inhumane criminal justice practices, and unequal access to counsel – that are both rooted in and contribute to institutional and cultural practices that perpetuate inequality and injustice. The Atlanta Volunteer Lawyers Foundation (<https://avlf.org/our-purpose/>) focuses on providing institutional access to resources among underprivileged groups by working with individuals and families in their pursuit for safe and stable housing and providing social and legal services for women and families working to break free from domestic violence. Finally, the work of local organizations, such as World Relief Atlanta (<https://worldreliefatlanta.org/refugee-resettlement>) and New American Pathways (<http://newamericanpathways.org/who-we-are/history/>), is particularly important, given the cultural misinformation and institutional strategies directed toward immigration and immigrants in our contemporary political environment.

We heartily thank everyone on the program committee, the local arrangements committee, the ASC staff, and various ASC members who helped organize plenaries and policy sessions for their wonderful contributions. Many thanks! The 2018 annual meeting is going to be an intellectually stimulating and exciting conference. We also extend our gratitude to all who will attend the meetings and hope you will find the sessions and activities fulfilling and invigorating. We are particularly hopeful that the meetings will serve as a reminder of the role we share in examining and informing contemporary trends in institutions and cultures relevant to issues associated with crime, social control, justice, and equality. We look forward to seeing everyone in Atlanta!

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## RACIAL DEMOCRACY CRIME AND JUSTICE NETWORK

### **Crime & Justice Summer Research Institute: *Broadening Participation & Perspectives***

**June 24 – July 12, 2019**

The Racial Democracy, Crime and Justice Network's Summer Research Institute (SRI) is designed to promote scholarly success and career advancement among faculty from underrepresented groups working in areas of crime and criminal justice. Faculty pursuing tenure in research-intensive institutions, academics transitioning from teaching to research institutions, and faculty members carrying out research in teaching contexts are encouraged to apply for the three-week intensive workshop held at the School of Criminal Justice at Rutgers University in Newark.

Funded by the National Science Foundation, the W.T. Grant Foundation, and the School of Criminal Justice at Rutgers University, the SRI is organized by Drs. Jody Miller and Rod K. Brunson. During the Summer Research Institute, each participant will complete an ongoing project (a research paper, grant proposal, or book proposal/manuscript) in preparation for publication submission or agency funding review. In addition, participants will gain information that will serve as a tool-kit tailored to successful navigation of the academic workplace.

The Summer Research Institute will provide participants with:

- Resources for completing their research projects;
- Senior faculty mentors in their areas of study and within the Racial Democracy, Crime and Justice Network;
- Workshops addressing topics related to publishing, professionalization, and career planning;
- Travel expenses to Newark, NJ, housing and living expenses; and
- The opportunity to present their research at the 2019 RDCJN Workshop before a national audience of scholars.

**Completed applications are due by Friday February 15, 2019.** To download the application form, please see our website: <https://rscj.newark.rutgers.edu/rdcjin/summer-research-institute-sri/>

*The Racial Democracy, Crime and Justice Network* promotes research and related initiatives that investigate the implications of crime and justice processing on democratic participation. Informed by currents of history, cutting-edge crime and justice research, unfolding world events, and the collective interests and capabilities of participants, Network members collectively undertake research and related initiatives on issues of citizenship and democratic participation at the intersections of race, crime and justice; and promote racial/ethnic democratization of the academy.

**Please direct all inquiries to: [rdcjin@scj.rutgers.edu](mailto:rdcjin@scj.rutgers.edu)**

**The Sisyphean Dilemma in Criminal Justice Reform:  
How Systems Research Can Help to Illuminate and Fix Systems Problems**

Daniel P. Mears\*

## INTRODUCTION

Criminal justice suffers from systems problems. They collectively amount to the equivalent of a tidal wave that has taken on a life of its own, smashing all that comes before it. For researchers, this situation is, strangely, a happy one. Why? It creates opportunities for theory and research. We can illuminate the systems nature of criminal justice and understand better how systems dynamics shape so many outcomes—crime laws, offending, crime prevention, policing, sentencing, jails, prisons, and community supervision—that interest us. For policy, the situation is, in stark contrast, an unhappy one. Despite several decades of calls for “evidence-based policies,” such policies remain rare. Worse, most policymaking efforts ignore systems problems in criminal justice. Indeed, they all-too-frequently amplify them.

A Sisyphean dilemma occurs when we undertake actions to achieve a goal and these actions have no chance of leading to a successful outcome. Failure is all but assured. Sisyphus, it may be recalled, was a king who, according to Greek mythology, offended Zeus. To punish Sisyphus, Zeus forced him to roll a boulder up a hill; the enchanted boulder, however, would magically roll down the hill every time Sisyphus approached the summit.<sup>1</sup>

Contemporary efforts to reform criminal justice might make Zeus smile. As with Sisyphus’ labors, they entail tremendous work and are unlikely to succeed. How could they if reforms fail to address systems problems or the ways in which criminal justice operates as a system?

The central contention of this essay, which draws on arguments that I present in *Out-of-Control Criminal Justice*, is that we can kill two birds with one stone.<sup>2</sup> By focusing on criminal justice as a system, we can advance theory and research. We also can help policymakers and criminal justice administrators and practitioners in their efforts to increase safety and justice.

## MISSING THE MARK

I have spent the last two decades undertaking “basic” research to test theories about the causes of crime and to understand different dimensions of the criminal justice system. The goal? Contribute both to scientific knowledge and to policy discussions grounded in credible social science research. During this time, I have undertaken many “applied” evaluation studies of policies and programs. I wrote a book about criminal justice policy. Then another, with Joshua Cochran, on prisoner reentry, which examined perhaps the most significant policy change—the sustained increase in incarceration—to emerge in the history of American crime policy. I read numerous criticisms of crime and justice policy. These were criticisms that many of the most prominent scholars in criminology and criminal justice, leaders of the field, were making.<sup>3</sup>

One idea kept resurfacing—to make changes that will substantially improve public safety, we need more than piecemeal change. We need systems change. Not only that, we need system change that goes beyond public safety. It needs to improve justice for victims, offenders, families, and communities. It needs to do so in ways that improve accountability. Not least, it needs to be cost-efficient. Anything less will not last the test of time.

In graduate school, a professor once told me, “If only policymakers listened to us!” What, though, would that mean? Many theories of crime, for example, provide no guidance on how to design interventions that effectively reduce offending. Most of them point to one cause, not how to change it or any of a range of other crime causes. Much the same can be said of theoretical accounts of crime rates, court sentencing, prison outcomes, and more.

During and after graduate school, I would hear a different criticism, only it was aimed at researchers. The critique said that if important findings failed to reach policymakers, researchers were to blame. Why? They are too insulated from reality. They write in a ponderous, inaccessible manner. And they study esoteric topics. I bought into the critique hook, line, and sinker. The fact is that many of us (I include myself) write using impenetrable academic jargon. We also sometimes study seemingly trivial phenomena.

Such critiques, though, miss the mark. The larger problem is that systems research has been neglected both as a scholarly endeavor and as one that can help inform policy. The even larger problem is the lack of resources for research. Since the 1990s, policymakers have consistently called for greater “accountability” and “evidence-based” policy. They have not, though, funded the research that would be required to demonstrate accountability or to identify and effectively implement evidence-based policies, programs, and practices. They also have not created mechanisms to ensure that they consistently rely on credible research to inform their decisions.

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**OUT-OF-CONTROL CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

There is no question that considerable progress in understanding crime has occurred. There is no question, too, that progress in identifying effective interventions has occurred.<sup>4</sup> Indeed, research on occasion helpfully shapes practice.<sup>5</sup> However, the Sisyphian dilemma arises from the following situation—adoption of well-evaluated and understood approaches occurs in piecemeal fashion, leaving the system of criminal justice, and its myriad problems, unaddressed. No progress on a large-scale basis occurs. What are these problems? Consider just a few:

- Sustained investment in get-tough policies throughout criminal justice, with little theoretical or research guidance on the need for or implementation, effectiveness, or cost-efficiency of the changes.<sup>6</sup> One illustration is lengthier sentence terms—little consistent, credible evidence exists to suggest that more time in prison, one of the drivers of mass incarceration and a prominent symbol of the tough-on-crime era, reduces recidivism.<sup>7</sup>
- Widespread adoption of what Ed Latessa and colleagues have termed “correctional quackery,” that is, interventions or approaches that lack any credible scientific support.<sup>8</sup>
- Recidivism rates that, for decades, have been high and show signs of increasing. Estimates indicate that, in recent years, over three-fourths of released prisoners, will be rearrested within five years of release.<sup>9</sup> If actual offending, not just arrest, measures existed, we would see that the recidivism rate is much higher.
- Inattention to the collateral consequences of criminal justice policies, such as harms to families and communities.<sup>10</sup>
- Investment in policies that, by and large, rely almost exclusively on deterrence rather than a comprehensive approach to addressing the myriad of factors, not just fear of punishment, that influence offending.<sup>11</sup>
- A lack of attention to addressing community conditions that contribute to crime and that influence policing, sentencing, reentry, and perceptions of justice.<sup>12</sup>
- Persistent evidence that racial and ethnic disparities in policing, court sentencing, and correctional system treatment exist.<sup>13</sup>
- Longstanding public dissatisfaction with and misunderstanding of criminal justice, paralleled by policymaker misunderstanding of public views about crime and justice.<sup>14</sup>
- Little clear evidence that extant policies have reduced crime, and the quite plausible possibility that they have increased crime directly, by creating criminogenic conditions for individuals and communities, and indirectly, by diverting resources from approaches that might reduce these conditions.<sup>15</sup>
- No systematic monitoring of decisionmaking throughout the criminal justice system.<sup>16</sup> That is despite abundant evidence that decisionmaking errors occur<sup>17</sup> and evidence from behavioral psychology that case processing pressures—ubiquitous throughout criminal justice—greatly influence the probability of such errors.<sup>18</sup>
- No institutionalized foundation for states or local criminal justice systems to systematically evaluate the need for or theory, implementation, impacts, of cost-efficiency of criminal justice policies, or, in turn, for communicating results to policymakers.

We have a system of criminal justice that is, in short, out of control. It has been and will remain so until something is done to understand its operations and impacts and until policymakers take actions that recognize the systems nature of criminal justice. This situation arises from numerous causes. One core cause? Researchers by and large do not study criminal justice systems operations. A focus on systems peaked in the 1960s and 1970s<sup>19</sup>; then, for a variety of reasons, it fell into disfavor.<sup>20</sup> Among other things, empirically studying systems can be difficult, and systems theories tend to be complicated.<sup>21</sup>

Another core cause? Policymakers have a penchant for taking action without consulting credible empirical research and for enacting piecemeal changes that ignore the systems nature and context of criminal justice. Even comprehensive reforms typically ignore the fact that a system is involved. Accordingly, this system of criminal justice operates like any other system would with no driver—it proceeds of its own accord. Changes, of course, occur. For example, dramatic increases in funding for more police officers can happen. That typically will lead to more arrests, even if crime goes down. These arrests provide fodder for the courts to act. What the courts will do then will depend greatly on case processing pressures, prosecutorial sentiments and sentencing policies, available sentencing options, and so on.<sup>22</sup> Such piecemeal change creates more chaos, not more safety, justice, or cost-savings to taxpayers.

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**SYSTEMS SOLUTIONS TO SYSTEMS PROBLEMS:  
OPPORTUNITIES FOR CREATING KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMING POLICY**

We need an approach that can describe criminal justice systems and, for policy, can diagnose problems and how to address them. We also need requisite theory, data, and analytic tools.

In the past, these needs were difficult to meet. Systems theory frequently was articulated in mind-numbingly difficult-to-understand prose.<sup>23</sup> There also were nuts-and-bolts barriers to undertaking a systems approach to understanding criminal justice and to informing policy. Alfred Blumstein and others pioneered pragmatic approaches to systems operations research.<sup>24</sup> However, researchers encountered hurdles in addressing the substantial computing power and data requirements necessary for creating credible or useful systems analyses.

The situation is far different today. Desktop computers have far more processing capacity than their most advanced counterparts from several decades ago. In addition, data exists in abundance, so much so that the phrase “big data” now appears frequently in media accounts of research. Smartphones and other technologies have made it easier to collect data and to do so in “real time.” Constraints imposed by administrative records data or one-time surveys simply pose far less of a barrier than they once did for systems analysis. Not least, there now exists more systems-focused theory in the field of criminology and criminal justice and in other fields.

In short, a happy confluence of events has made systems analysis possible. An out-of-control criminal justice system has made such analysis essential.

For researchers, systems analysis of criminal justice presents innumerable opportunities for investigating new “dependent variables”—including, as David Garland has advocated, understanding better the interaction of social forces within and across states<sup>25</sup>—and explaining better the forces that shape “micro-level” phenomena. Multilevel modeling is now commonplace. Systems analyses extend the multilevel focus to understanding how different contextual factors influence and interact with one another.

For criminal justice policymakers and practitioners, the solution to improved policy emphatically cannot rest with current funding levels for research or with letting researchers run the show. Presently, most juvenile and criminal justice agencies have nominal budgets for research. Research organizations must compete for scarce local, state, and federal government research funds. And academic researchers must do so as well. The latter, of course, march to several drummers—the call to undertake basic research into the causes of things (“research for research’s sake”), the call to teach, and the call to provide service that benefits the community, university or college, and discipline. Researchers in academic institutions can help provide some insights into policy and practice, but they cannot do so on a regular or comprehensive basis. They also cannot do so in “real time.” They cannot, for example, provide up-to-the-minute information on police, court, jail, prison, probation, parole, or various crime prevention activities.

Accordingly, a systems-focused solution to improving criminal justice requires not just investment in systems research. Such research is, of course, essential. It should include research that documents policy needs, identifies and develops relevant theory, monitors and assesses policy implementation, and evaluates impacts and cost-efficiency. And it should include, of course, systems analysis. For example, it should identify how the criminal justice system as a whole operates, and how changes to one part influence other parts.

However, any effort to more fully understand criminal justice systems and to improve them requires the insights of multiple stakeholder groups. That includes those with boots-on-the-ground experience in criminal justice on up to those who run agencies, create laws, or decide on legislative budget allocations. These individuals need to understand research. They also need to request research that can inform their day-to-day decisionmaking. There is no short-cut solution here save for the following—such groups must be part of a research-and-policy-making process that includes researchers and the presentation of systems analyses. Institutionalizing such an approach would ensure that researchers capitalize on opportunities to advance knowledge and to investigate questions relevant to policymakers and practitioners. It also would increase the research savviness of policymakers and practitioners. In turn, it could help ensure that these groups achieve their avowed goal of implementing “evidence-based” policies and practices.

Under the National Institute of Justice Director, John Laub, one of the central goals was to improve “translational criminology.”<sup>26</sup> The proposed solution provides a vehicle through which to help ensure both that research findings can be “translated” into actionable policy and, conversely, that policymaker research needs can be translated into empirical studies that will produce actionable, policy-relevant information.

Funding for this “systems solution” would be necessary, and so, too, would the requirement that these groups regularly meet throughout the year. That can be done. Even slicing away a small percentage of annual expenditures to improving criminal justice

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research—and to improving communication and deliberation of it—would go a long way to escaping the Sisyphean dilemma and to bringing criminal justice “under control.”

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## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Hamilton, Edith. 1942. *Mythology: Timeless Tales of Gods and Heroes*. Boston: Little and Brown.

<sup>2</sup>Mears, Daniel P. 2017. *Out-of-Control Criminal Justice: The Systems Improvement Solution for More Safety, Justice, Accountability, and Efficiency*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

<sup>3</sup>As but one recent example, see the special issue of *Criminology and Public Policy* (volume 17, issue 2), which discusses the 50th anniversary of the 1967 President’s Crime Commission.

<sup>4</sup>See, for example, the special issue of *Crime and Justice* (volume 46, issue 1) on reinventing criminal justice; the issue focuses on policing, the courts, community corrections, and more.

<sup>5</sup>Cullen, Francis T. 2005. “The Twelve People Who Saved Rehabilitation: How the Science of Criminology Made a Difference—The American Society of Criminology 2004 Presidential Address.” *Criminology* 43:1-42.

<sup>6</sup>Mears, Daniel P. 2010. *American Criminal Justice Policy: An Evaluation Approach to Increasing Accountability and Effectiveness*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

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# Crime, Justice and Social Democracy

5th Biennial International Conference

15–17 July 2019

Crowne Plaza, Surfers Paradise, Queensland, Australia



## Key themes for submission

Gender, Sexuality and Violence | Governance, Activism and Social Change  
Policing, Diversity and Society | Southern Criminology  
Technologies and Digital Justice

## Key dates

**Abstracts open:** 21 May 2018

**Abstracts close:** 31 March 2019

**Early Bird registrations close:** 10 May 2019



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QUT 2018 23652

[www.crimejusticeconference.com.au](http://www.crimejusticeconference.com.au)

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# EDITOR'S CORNER

## *The Journal of Experimental Criminology*

Lorraine Mazerolle, Editor-in-Chief, July 2018

Taking over as Editor-in-Chief nearly five years ago was a daunting challenge: in 2013-14, the *Journal of Experimental Criminology* (fondly known as *JOEX*) was just ten years old and performing strongly in the ISI Impact Factors (Criminology & Penology rankings), thanks to the leadership of the founding Editor, Professor David Weisburd and his editorial team. As the incoming Editor, I felt a lot of pressure to make sound strategic decisions about the journal's future to ensure the continuing growth of the journal and ultimately its strong impact factor performance. We (the Editorial Team, our publisher Springer, the Editorial Board, the Division of Experimental Criminology, our authors, reviewers and readers of *JOEX*) are, therefore, very proud to announce that the 2017 impact factor for the *Journal of Experimental Criminology* is now 3.912. This is an increase on 2016 (2.170), and reflective of steady growth for the journal. In the Criminology and Penology rankings, *JOEX* is now ranked 3rd. We are truly thrilled about this result.

We have undertaken an analysis of the impact scores and we are doubly happy to report that no single article has skewed our results. The journal's citations from 2015-2017 are calculated for all articles and includes a breakdown of total citations for each article (for all years), the average per year, and then the individual number of citations per year. These data are then used to calculate the impact factor score: the number of citations in 2017 for the articles published in the previous 2 years (in this case, 2015 and 2016), divided by the number of citable items for that period. We note that there are more than 24 articles with more than 5 cumulative citations which means that our score isn't relying solely on one high performer or "viral" article to bring up the average.

*JOEX* continues to be a relative small journal (and the official journal of ASC's Division of Experimental Criminology), yet we have done a lot of work to secure high quality submissions which ultimately leads to high quality publications. These high-quality publications are also being used and appreciated by not just our academic audience, but also by the practitioners and policy makers that value the types of experimental, quasi-experimental and systematic review articles that are published in *JOEX*. So, this is a big public Thank You to all the readers of *JOEX*, our peer reviewers, our authors, our Editorial Board and my amazing Editorial Team (David Wilson, Chris Koper, Sarah Bennett, Emma Antrobus, Angela Higginson and our Managing Editor, Adele Somerville). Thanks also to Springer – Katie and now Judith – for your ongoing support of *JOEX*.

We get about one minute to enjoy this success of *JOEX*. Complacency will get us nowhere. So, we are already working on ways that we can continue to improve the *JOEX* brand. We are doing a lot of things right now to continually improve *JOEX* and have some new ideas to share with our Editorial Board during our meeting at ASC. But for now, here are a few of the ways that we would like to better engage with you, our wider ASC community:

First of all, please keep sending me your papers! We are the *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, but please don't forget that we publish a wide variety of papers: high-quality experimental and quasi-experimental research and papers that advance the science of systematic reviews and experimental methods in criminology and criminal justice. If you are unsure whether or not your paper fits the remit of *JOEX*, just shoot me an email and we can talk about it. I am particularly keen to support new authors, early career researchers and international research. Nothing ventured, nothing gained!

Second, keep an eye out for our issues being released each quarter: we try to group together papers that have a common theme. We hope this makes it easy for readers to see, access and use contributions from different topics. For example, the issue to be released in September is themed around systematic reviews and replications and includes a number of papers (e.g. Armstrong, Reid, Eggins, Harnett, & Dawe, 2017; Bozick, Steele, Davis, & Turner, 2018; Cockbain, Bowers, & Dimitrova, 2018; Kettrey & Lipsey, 2018; Lösel, 2017; Mercer, Crocetti, Meeus, & Branje, 2017) that engage with issues around replication and the importance of replication for systematic reviews.

Third, if you have any ideas for special issues, we are always happy to talk to you. We are particularly keen on publishing papers in Special Issues that are truly inter-disciplinary. For example, we have recently published a Special Issue on Public Health experiments that have a crime and justice focus (see Berryessa, C. M., 2018; Faraji, Ridgeway, & Wu, 2018; Haberman, Clutter, & Henderson, 2018; Hyatt & Han, 2018; Kirk, Barnes, Hyatt, & Kearley, 2018; Roman, Klein, & Wolff, 2018; Ukert, Andreyeva, & Branas, 2018). Thanks to our Special Issue Editors: John MacDonald and Charlie Branas who have pulled together a collection of papers that at the intersection of public health and criminology on topics such as homelessness, violence, halfway houses and firearms.

Fourth, don't forget about our Short Report option in *JOEX*. I love the Short Reports. They are short papers, with very limited front-

end literature reviews. They run for no more than 4000 words, including all tables and references. They are particularly well suited for updates for systematic reviews or for papers that don't need a long front end literature review (for a variety of reasons, such as because the intervention is well known in the literature). Some of our highly cited Short Reports include Ready and Young (2015), Ariel et al. (2016) -- both on body worn cameras -- as well as a Short Report by Johnson, Tilley, and Bowers (2015) on an evidence rating scale known as EMMIE.

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*.

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Department of Criminology,  
Law and Society

## The Department welcomes new faculty to its ranks in 2018:

**Brandon Golob**, Assistant Professor of Teaching (Ph.D. Communications, University of Southern California)  
**Christopher Seeds**, Assistant Professor (Ph.D. New York University; J.D., Cornell Law School)

### They join a diverse and distinguished faculty:

Hillary Berk	Ron Huff, emeritus	Henry Pontell, emeritus
Arnold Binder, emeritus	Valerie Jenness	Keramet Reiter
Lee Cabatingan	Paul Jesilow, emeritus	Nancy Rodriguez
Kitty Calavita, emerita	Charis Kubrin	Nicholas Scurich
Simon Cole	Elizabeth Loftus	Carroll Seron, emerita
Susan Coutin	Mona Lynch	Naomi Sugie
Elliott Currie	Cheryl Maxson	Bryan Sykes
Teresa Dalton	Richard Mc Cleary	William Thompson, emeritus
John Dombrink	James Meeker, emeritus	George Tita
Michael Gottfredson	Ana Muniz	Susan Turner
Sora Han	Emily G. Owens	Diego Vigil, emeritus
John Hipp	Joan Petersilia, emerita	Geoff Ward

<http://cls.soceco.uci.edu/>



## UCI Online Master of Advanced Study in Criminology, Law and Society

**Susan Turner, MAS Director**

Professor of Criminology, Law and Society  
Ph.D. University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill



### MAS Faculty 2018-2019

**Victoria Basolo**, Professor of Urban Planning and Public Policy

Ph.D., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

**Hillary Berk**, Assistant Professor of Teaching in Criminology, Law and Society

Ph.D. University of California, Berkeley; J.D. Northwestern School of Law, Lewis & Clark College

**Terry Dalton**, Associate Professor of Teaching in Criminology, Law and Society

Ph.D., J.D. University of Denver

**Sora Han**, Associate Professor of Criminology, Law and Society

Ph.D. University of California, Santa Cruz, J.D. University of California, Los Angeles

**C. Ron Huff**, Professor Emeritus of Criminology, Law and Society

Ph.D. The Ohio State University

**Valerie Jenness**, Professor of Criminology, Law and Society, Sociology, and Nursing Science

Ph.D. University of California, Santa Barbara

**Paul Jesilow**, Professor Emeritus of Criminology, Law and Society

Ph.D. University of California, Irvine

**Mona Lynch**, Professor of Criminology, Law and Society and Law

Ph.D., University of California, Santa Cruz

**Richard D. McCleary**, Professor of Criminology, Law and Society and Environmental Health, Science, and Policy

Ph.D., Northwestern University

**Emily Owens**, Professor of Criminology, Law and Society and Economics

Ph.D., University of Maryland at College Park

**Henry Pontell**, Professor Emeritus of Criminology, Law and Society

Ph.D. Stony Brook University

**Nancy Rodriguez**, Professor of Criminology, Law and Society and Law

Ph.D., Washington State University

**Bryan Sykes**, Assistant Professor in the Department of Criminology Law and Society

Ph.D., University of California, Berkeley



# AROUND THE ASC

74th ANNUAL ASC MEETING  
NOVEMBER 14 - 17, 2018  
ATLANTA, GA

REGISTRATION FEES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

*Before October 1*

ASC Member: \$150

Non-Member: \$190

ASC Student Member: \$50

Student Non-Member: \$100

*On or After October 1 OR Onsite*

ASC Member: \$200

Non-Member: \$240

ASC Student Member: \$60

Student Non-Member: \$110

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CAN BE FOUND ON THE ASC WEBSITE, [WWW.ASC41.COM](http://WWW.ASC41.COM)

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## 2018 Annual Meeting - Atlanta, GA Pre-Meeting Workshops

### ASC Sponsored Workshops:

Fee: \$75.00 (\$30.00 for students)

Registration information can be found on the website, [asc41.com](http://asc41.com)

#### Choice 1

**Title:** Analyzing CCTV Data

**Instructors:** Wim Bernasco & Marie Lindegaard, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

**Date & Time:** Tuesday, November 13th, 12:00 – 4:00 pm    **Place:** Room M301, Marquis Level

Criminologists rarely get to observe criminal behavior directly. What we know about crime is largely based on what we were told. However, the current widespread use of camera surveillance in public places offers criminologists the rare opportunity to systematically and unobtrusively observe crime as it unfolds. CCTV data provides unique insights into real-life and sequential behavior in, for example, situations where someone gets mugged, assaulted, or raped, robbed in a shop, or involved in drug exchange. These insights can potentially enrich our understanding of crime, and are likely to change our assumptions about many of its premises. In this workshop, participants will learn how to analyze CCTV data for criminological research. We will offer a method that integrates qualitative and quantitative techniques for analysis. Focus of the workshop will be how to carry out systematic analysis of behaviors in criminal events. By offering examples of research questions that are suitable to address with CCTV data, we will reflect on advantages and disadvantages of these data, compared to other data sources more commonly used in criminology. Through this workshop, participants will gain skills that will help them to carry out analysis of CCTV data in the future.

Participants are encouraged to bring their own laptop, and to install the free software program 'Boris' beforehand. In the workshop, we will use the program to develop systematic coding of behaviors observed in a real-life criminal event, and to apply suitable statistical methods for analysis.

#### Choice 2

**Title:** Doing Narrative Criminology

**Instructors:** Sveinung Sandberg, University of Oslo & Lois Presser, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

**Date & Time:** Tuesday, November 13th, 12:00 – 4:00 pm    **Place:** Room M302, Marquis Level

Narrative analysis have gained increased interest throughout the social sciences. Narrative criminology takes the perspective that stories influence action, therefore stories influence harmful action. Most relevant are stories of who actors and others in the world are. The stories themselves – beyond the experiences and perspectives they report on – are impactful. This workshop teaches methodological strategies for doing narrative analysis in criminology. We describe different forms of narrative studies including thematic, structural, performative and dialogical narrative analysis. We further go into depth on issues such as the elements of narrative, characters, metaphors, and narrative boundary work. We discuss genres, narrative coherences and plurivocality, and the importance of narrative environment or storytelling context. The workshop will focus on methods for analyzing narratives as well as questions of the importance, truth and validity of stories.

#### Choice 3

**Title:** Structural Equation Modeling

**Instructors:** John Hipp, University of California, Irvine

**Date & Time:** Tuesday, November 13th, 12:00 – 4:00 pm    **Place:** Room M304, Marquis Level

This course introduces the use of structural equation models (SEMs). Although Bengt Muthen has argued that SEM's are simply a general way of thinking about models, and that all existing quantitative methods are simply special cases of SEM (just with some particularly strong assumptions on occasion), we will focus on two particular features of SEM: 1) the ability to estimate more than one equation at a time, and 2) the ability to take into account the measurement error present in nearly all concepts measured in the social sciences. The course will focus on the specification, estimation, and assessment of various types of SEM models. We will focus on using a full information maximum likelihood estimator (given that it is most commonly used in SEM analyses), although we will briefly cover available limited information estimators. We will use Stata to estimate the models (Stata 12 was the first version of Stata to include the 'sem' command).

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**AROUND THE ASC**

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**Ethics-related Workshops and Roundtables  
for the 2018 Atlanta Meeting**

The ASC Ethics Committee has organized four different sessions that will be of interest to meeting participants in Atlanta interested in ethics, codes of conduct, the #metoo Movement, criminology in a politicized environment, and conducting research with vulnerable populations. Please consider these sessions, as you plan for the 2018 ASC meeting in Atlanta.  
–Jay Albanese, Chair, ASC Ethics Committee

**Preconference Workshop  
The ASC Code of Ethics and the Role of the Department Chair\*  
Tuesday, November 13th, 2:30pm-5pm**

In 2016, the ASC membership approved the Code of Ethics with the goals of providing a set of general principles and ethical standards to guide criminologists in their professional responsibilities and conduct, and to express the values and ideals of the ASC for ethical behavior by ASC members in the context of their professional activities. Department chairs are often the individuals to whom faculty and students initially report a potential ethics violation. The purpose of this interactive workshop is to help department chairs understand the various elements of the ASC Code of Ethics and the types of complaints they may receive, as well as share strategies for preventing ethics violations and for responding to various types of complaints.

*\*Although this workshop is intended for department chairs, others in departmental supervisory roles, such as program directors and directors of graduate studies, may also benefit from participating.*

**Facilitators:**

Margaret Weigers Vitullo, Deputy Director, American Sociological Association  
Jay Albanese, Virginia Commonwealth University, ASC Ethics Committee Chair  
Claire Renzetti, University of Kentucky, ASC Ethics Committee Member

**Roundtables For Atlanta – open to all****Roundtable 1**

**The #metoo Movement in Academia** – addressing sexual misconduct.

Chair: Claire Renzetti, University of Kentucky

**Roundtable 2**

**Doing public criminology in a politicized climate** - navigating social media/public criminology in a hyper polarized media climate.

Chair: Amanda Burgess-Proctor, Oakland University

**Roundtable 3**

**Conducting research with vulnerable populations** - such as juvenile offenders, undocumented persons, individuals previously or actively engaged in criminal behaviors.

Chair: Henricka McCoy, University of Illinois at Chicago

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**AROUND THE ASC**

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**Preconference Workshop****The ASC Code of Ethics and the Role of the Department Chair\***  
**Tuesday, November 13th, 2:30pm-5pm**

In 2016, the ASC membership approved the Code of Ethics with the goals of providing a set of general principles and ethical standards to guide criminologists in their professional responsibilities and conduct, and to express the values and ideals of the ASC for ethical behavior by ASC members in the context of their professional activities. Department chairs are often the individuals to whom faculty and students initially report a potential ethics violation. The purpose of this interactive workshop is to help department chairs understand the various elements of the ASC Code of Ethics and the types of complaints they may receive, as well as share strategies for preventing ethics violations and for responding to various types of complaints.

**Facilitators:** Margaret Weigers Vitullo, Deputy Director, American Sociological Association  
Jay Albanese, Virginia Commonwealth University, ASC Ethics Committee Chair  
Claire Renzetti, University of Kentucky, ASC Ethics Committee Member

**Participation Fee:** \$50

This workshop is listed on the ASC Preconference Workshop form; to register, go to: <http://www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.html>

\*Although this workshop is intended for department chairs, others in departmental supervisory roles, such as program directors and directors of graduate studies, may also benefit from participating.

If you have questions or would like additional information, please contact Claire Renzetti ([Claire.renzetti@uky.edu](mailto:Claire.renzetti@uky.edu)) or Jay Albanese ([jsalbane@vcu.edu](mailto:jsalbane@vcu.edu)).

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**AROUND THE ASC**

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**SPECIAL WORKSHOP****Media Training****Friday, November 16th, 2:30 PM - 4:50 PM Room M108, Marquis Level**

As crime and criminal justice topics continue to dominate the news, reporters at mainstream media outlets need credible, knowledgeable and prepared experts to address trending issues. During this media training workshop, the Crime and Justice Research Alliance (CJRA) will provide resources, tips and best practices to help you promote your findings with target audiences. Learn how to establish relationships with reporters, manage tough questions and leverage social media to ensure your research is accurately represented. Whether you have been interviewed a dozen times or have yet to create a Twitter account, this workshop will offer useful tips for experts with varied degrees of experience. Reporters need your expertise and want to know about your findings – learn how to make your voice heard in the national crime and criminal justice discussion.

*This workshop is open to all interested ASC attendees and is free of charge but pre-registration is required.*

**Instructor:** Caitlin Kizielewicz, Crime and Justice Research Alliance

If you have questions or would like additional information, please contact Caitlin Kizielewicz at [ckiz@crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org](mailto:ckiz@crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org).

\*No laptops provided. Power strips will be available. Enrollment limit: 24.

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## AROUND THE ASC

### A Call for a Pretrial Research Network

Pretrial and bail reform efforts are surging nationwide. Many states and counties are changing their laws and practices in response to a groundswell of successful class-action litigation and grassroots pressure challenging the basic fairness, effectiveness, and constitutionality of existing pretrial processes and money bail procedures. However, relative to other areas (e.g., policing, sentencing, corrections), surprisingly little research exists on bail, jails, and the broader pretrial stage. In addition, a recent meta-analysis on the state of pretrial research found that this area of research is sorely lacking in methodological quality and rigor (Bechtel, Holsinger, Lowenkamp, & Warren, 2017). As bail reform efforts continue to expand at a rapid pace, academia must catch up to help provide a knowledge base for reformers and policy makers.

#### Why focus on this stage?

The pretrial stage of the criminal justice process refers to the period following an arrest of an individual through their decision to plead guilty or the commencement of their trial. During this period, a series of important decisions are made, including whether to detain or release an individual while they await trial; and for those granted release, what, if any, conditions should be imposed (e.g., release on recognizance, money bond, bond amount, pretrial supervision, etc.). This stage of the criminal justice process deserves more attention from a research standpoint for several important reasons. First, the number of people impacted by pretrial decisions is massive. There were 10.6 million admissions to local jails in 2016—roughly 18 times the number of prison admissions that same year (Carson, 2018; Zeng, 2018). Second, since 2000 the growth of jails, which house pretrial defendants, has been driven almost entirely by an increase in pretrial detainees (Copp & Bales, 2018). Third, the impact of pretrial decisions on later stages of the criminal justice system has been well documented (Sacks & Ackerman, 2014), with one scholar arguing that “pretrial decisions determine mostly everything” (McCoy, 2008). Indeed, pretrial detention has been linked to a range of case outcomes, including guilty pleas, convictions, sentence lengths, and non-bail court fees, as well as post-disposition offending (Dobbie, Goldin, & Yang, 2018; Lowenkamp, VanNostrand, & Holsinger, 2013; Heaton, Mayson, & Stevenson, 2017). Fourth, recent literature has highlighted the collateral consequences of pretrial detention, including the impact on housing, employment, child custody, physical and mental health, and the ability to prepare for trial (Subramanian et al. 2015; Holsinger, 2016). Given the impact of pretrial decisions on defendants, their families, and the larger criminal justice system, as well as increased attention to the pretrial stage due to a growing bail reform movement, it is past time that the criminology field more formally and concretely organize a pretrial research network.

#### A call for a pretrial research network

To date, no pretrial research network or division exists within the American Society of Criminology or the larger social sciences field. At this year’s American Society of Criminology meeting in Atlanta, we hope to begin the process of developing such a network, starting with an informal roundtable discussion on how to develop a pretrial research network. This roundtable will provide a forum for students, academics, researchers, and policy makers to discuss recent research developments, begin the important work of developing a research agenda, and encourage collaboration and networking for those interested in this field. Anticipated themes and topics for this research network include bail, jails, pretrial supervision and services, pretrial risk assessment, debtors’ prisons, fines and fees, and the criminalization of poverty.

#### Join our roundtable

Roundtable: Developing a Pretrial Research Network within the Criminology Community  
Wed, Nov 14, 2:00 to 3:20pm, Marriott, Area 9, Skyline Level

Catherine S. Kimbrell, George Mason University, Chair  
Stephen Demuth, Bowling Green State University  
Jennifer Copp, Florida State University  
Christine S. Scott-Hayward, California State University, Long Beach

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**AROUND THE ASC**

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**AROUND THE ASC**

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**ANNOUNCEMENT -  
SOLICITATION FOR ASSOCIATE EDITOR  
OF THE CRIMINOLOGIST**

On behalf of the Executive Board of the American Society of Criminology, the Publications Committee is soliciting applications for the position of Associate Editor of The Criminologist, the official newsletter of the society. The Associate Editor will:

- a. Serve a three-year term, renewable for a second three-year term;
- b. Be provided with annual support of \$7,500 to fulfill the duties of the office;
- c. Be responsible for collecting and enhancing the content of The Criminologist.

Candidates for Associate Editor should submit proposals describing specific plans for enhancing The Criminologist. Possibilities include but are not limited to the following: grants given/solicited; newsworthy events solicited from departments, agencies, and institutions; columns from the ASC President; updates on crime legislation and policies; overviews of new methods and data sets; interviews with prominent criminologists and policy makers; teaching advice; general issues of concern to the criminological community; ASC division news; responses to the lead articles; letters to the editor.

The Managing Editor is in the Columbus Office. The Managing Editor will continue to be responsible for appearance, layout and production as well as the advertisements and sections/content areas. The Associate Editor will collect the content listed above and submit final versions to the managing editor in accordance with the established deadlines. The ASC Vice-President will continue to solicit and be responsible for featured articles for The Criminologist, in consultation with the Associate Editor. Applications should be sent to:

Pamela Wilcox  
Chair, ASC Publications Committee  
University of Cincinnati  
pamela.wilcox@uc.edu

Applications must be received by March 1, 2019.

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## AROUND THE ASC

**The Division on Women and Crime Internal Awards committee is requesting nominations for 7 award categories: Distinguished Scholar, New Scholar, Lifetime Achievement, CoraMae Richey Mann “Inconvenient Woman of the Year,” The Saltzman Award for Contributions to Practice, Graduate Scholar, and The Sarah Hall Award.**

### Submission Information

The nominees are evaluated by the awards committee based on their scholarly work, their commitment to women crime as a research discipline, and their commitment to women in crime as advocates, particularly in terms of dedication to the Division on Women and Crime (for a list of previous award winners, see <http://ascdwc.com/awards/professional-awards/>). In submitting your nomination, please provide the following supporting materials: a letter identifying the award for which you are nominating the individual and evaluating a nominee's contribution and its relevance to the award, and the nominee's C.V. (short version preferred). No nominee will be considered unless these materials are provided and arrive by the deadline. The committee reserves the right to give no award in a particular year if it deems this appropriate. Send nominations and supporting materials by Friday September 14, 2018 to:

**Co-Chairs:** Marilyn Corsianos [mcorsiano@emich.edu](mailto:mcorsiano@emich.edu) and Kate Luther at [lutherke@plu.edu](mailto:lutherke@plu.edu)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**The DWC Book Award** (established 2017) 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 feminist criminology. Eligible books must be authored by a member (or members) in good standing of the American Society of Criminology Division on Women & Crime. Anthologies and/or edited volumes are not eligible for consideration.

To nominate a book, please submit the title of the book, its author(s), the publisher, the year of the publication, and a brief statement of support describing its contributions to feminist criminology.

## AROUND THE ASC



The Division on Corrections and Sentencing  
would like to invite you to join us in Atlanta!

### **Annual Business Meeting and Awards Breakfast**

Thursday, Nov. 15, 8 – 9:20 am.

Marriott, Atrium A, Atrium Level

(\$15 for faculty, \$5 for students)

\*\*\*\*\*

### **DCS Happy Hour**

*Our event is off-site, and near the hotel*

Wednesday, November 14, 5:00-6:30 pm

Max Lagers Wood-Fired Grill and Brewery – Brewery Tavern  
320 Peachtree St NE, Atlanta, GA 30308 (4 minute walk from the Marriott  
Marquis)

*Arrive early for free snacks and drinks!*

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Division Handbook on Corrections and Sentencing**

The Division of Corrections and Sentencing is pleased to announce the publication of the third volume entitled *The Consequences of Sentencing and Punishment Decisions* edited by Beth Huebner and Natasha Frost. The Handbook series was established by the DCS to showcase state of the field knowledge in the areas of corrections and sentencing. Pam Lattimore and John Hepburn serve as the co-chairs of the Handbook series that is published annually by Routledge. The volume is offered to all active members for a cost of \$25.00.

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The DCS is devoted to facilitating scholarship on corrections and sentencing and to promoting the professional development of its members.

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Dues: \$25 for regular members (\$50 w/the Handbook on Corrections and Sentencing), \$10 for students (\$35 w/the Handbook on Corrections and Sentencing). For more information about the DCS, visit us our webpage at <http://www.asc41.com/dcs> or contact Division Chair, Beth Huebner, at [huebnerb@umsl.edu](mailto:huebnerb@umsl.edu)

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## AROUND THE ASC

## DIVISION OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

*Counting down to ASC in Atlanta!*



### CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR 2018 AWARD WINNERS!

#### Division of Experimental Criminology

**Jerry lee Lifetime Achievement Award:**  
Jeremy Travis

**Award for Outstanding Experimental  
Field Trial:**  
Amanda Agan and Sonia Starr: *"Ban the Box"*

**Student Paper Award:**  
Kyleigh Clark-Moorman:  
*"Impact evaluation of a parolee-based focused  
deterrence program on community-level violence"*



We hope to see many of you there to celebrate our award winners and discover experimental criminology! Don't forget to join or renew your ASC and DEC membership for 2018 (through Sep 1). **Scan the QR code (left) to visit the ASC website now.**

#### Academy of Experimental Criminology

**Joan McCord Award:**  
Pamela K. Lattimore

**Outstanding Young Experimental  
Criminologist:**  
Cody Telep

**AEC Fellows:**  
Jennifer L. Eberhardt (Stanford)  
Emily Owens (UC Irvine)  
Michael D. White (AZ State)

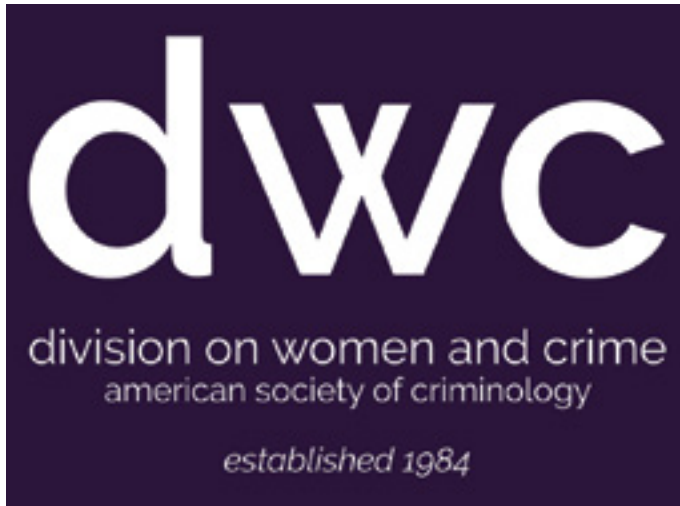
### STAY IN TOUCH WITH DEC

In January 2018 we launched our new website. To keep up to date with Division of Experimental Criminology news you can find us at <http://expcrim.org/>. You can also follow us on Twitter <https://twitter.com/DivExpCrim> and Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/expcrim>.

**DEC & aec**

Karen L. Amendola (President), Jordan M. Hyatt (Vice President), Synøve N. Andersen (Acting Secretary-Treasurer)  
Executive Counselors: Emma Antrobus, John MacDonald, and Travis Taniguchi  
<http://expcrim.org>

## AROUND THE ASC



### SOCIAL JUSTICE CONNECTIONS NETWORK

The Division on Women and Crime's Social Justice Connections Network Committee invites you to join us at a **pre-meeting networking opportunity**. Our group is open to all ASC members and provides a space to discuss issues broadly related to social justice. This is an opportunity for you to become part of a supportive network of practitioners, educators, and researchers drawn from all over the world.

**Tuesday, November 13, 2018 4:00 – 7:00 PM**  
**Marriott, M106, Marquis Level**

This event is informal, giving you a chance to meet other members of the Division on Women and Crime and to give us a chance to get to know you or answer any questions you have.

Past participants have said this was a great opportunity to network with other scholars. Some attendees established research partnerships that led to co-authored publications, others simply became life-long friends! Pre-registration is encouraged but you are also more than welcome to drop in for however long you can attend. Be sure to bring a friend!

**REGISTRATION:** [ascdwc.com/asc2018\\_sjcn](http://ascdwc.com/asc2018_sjcn)

Please direct questions to DWC's SJCN Committee Co-Chairs:

- Elaine Arnull ([elaine.arnull@ntu.ac.uk](mailto:elaine.arnull@ntu.ac.uk))
- Alesha Durfee ([alesha.durfee@asu.edu](mailto:alesha.durfee@asu.edu))
- Stacey Nofziger ([sn18@uakron.edu](mailto:sn18@uakron.edu))

**ascdwc.com**

### DR. CHRISTINE RASCHE MENTORING PROGRAM 2018-2019

The Division on Women and Crime's **Mentorship and Student Affairs Committee** is currently soliciting participation in its Dr. Christine Rasche Mentoring Program. **The program is designed to build community through mentorship, matching junior members with leading DWC scholars.**

We are **committed to engaging a diverse group of students, practitioners, and faculty, including international colleagues.** Some past mentorships have involved authoring shared publications and completing a joint project, however informal mentoring is also encouraged.

- Mentors and mentees will be **matched based on shared areas of interest and experience.**
- The mentoring **relationship and goals will be defined by the parties involved.**
- The **duration of commitment is one year** starting at the ASC Annual Meeting in 2018.
- The **program is structured** and will be coordinated with a member of the Mentoring Committee assigned to each mentoring pair.
- Participating mentors and mentees will be expected to **meet in-person during the ASC Annual Meeting.** Coffee is on us!
- Both the mentor and mentee will **receive a surprise gift** once they meet at ASC and complete a document stating their goals, objectives, and plan of action.
- If not already a member of the Division on Women and Crime (DWC), it is **expected that both the mentor and mentee will join the division upon being matched.** Please note that to join the DWC, one needs an active ASC membership.

Participation is **limited to the first 15 mentees** who sign up at [ascdwc.com/dwc-mentoring](http://ascdwc.com/dwc-mentoring).

**Applications for the 2018 – 2019 program are due by October 22, 2018 at midnight PST.**

If you are interested in serving as a mentor, please sign up at the same link.

Please direct questions to DWC's Mentorship & Student Affairs Committee Co-Chairs:

- L. Sue Williams ([lswilli@ksu.edu](mailto:lswilli@ksu.edu))
- Sarah Bannister ([sbann001@ucr.edu](mailto:sbann001@ucr.edu))

## AROUND THE ASC



division on women and crime  
american society of criminology  
established 1984

PROFESSIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT  
WORKSHOPS

The DWC is very excited to announce three professional development workshops. Participants will receive a certificate of attendance from the DWC. Although these free workshops are **open to all**, they are **limited to the first 30 participants** each and **require advanced registration at [ascdwc.com/asc2018\\_workshops](http://ascdwc.com/asc2018_workshops). REGISTER NOW!**

**VISIONARY TRAINING**

Wed, Nov 14, 9:30 – 10:50 AM  
International C, Int'l Level

This workshop is suitable for **mid-career feminist criminologists** interested in leadership roles within their own institutions and/or discipline.

Drawing on the experiences of past DWC and/or ASC leaders it attempts to outline career trajectories, contexts and backgrounds. In the process of doing so, this workshop attempts to provide an inspirational picture of the future and a clear sense of direction on how to get there.

This year's workshop is being facilitated by **Joanne Belknap**, who is a past Chair of the DWC, past President of ASC, and recently named an ASC Fellow.

**REVIEWER TRAINING**

Wed, Nov 14, 9:30 – 10:50 AM  
International B, Int'l Level

**Rosemary Barberet** (past editor of *Feminist Criminology*), along with **Kristy Holtfreter** (current editor of *Feminist Criminology*) will be conducting this training session for those interested in reviewing manuscripts for a wide array of scholarly journals.

This session is designed for **graduate students and junior faculty** who are interested in learning the referee process for peer review journals.

The workshop training session will include an interactive component in which participants critique samples of completed article reviews.

**TEACHER TRAINING**

Fri, Nov 16, 8:00 – 10:50 AM  
International C, Int'l Level

The Division on Women and Crime's Teaching and Pedagogy Committee is sponsoring a teacher training workshop.

This workshop is designed to support **graduate students and junior faculty** who aspire to be better teachers. Topics include basics, discussion techniques, feminist pedagogy, dealing with resistance and bringing marginalized groups to the center.

**Presenters include:** Allison Foley, Sarah Prior, Brooke de Heer, Rebecca Hayes, Renee Lamphere, Kweilin Lucas, Shelly Clevenger, Amanda Cox, Hillary Potter, Deshonna Collier-Goubil, Allison Cotton, Michelle Inderbitzin, Lisa Carter, and Susan Kunkle.



division on women and crime  
american society of criminology  
established 1984

WOMEN AND CRIME  
POLICY PANELS

The DWC invites you to attend its **policy panels at ASC 2018**. These policy panels bring in researchers, practitioners, advocates, and policy makers to discuss current policy issues. These sessions do not require any prior registration and are open to all. Please review the ASC Program for more information.

**Justice for Currently and Formerly Incarcerated Women**

Wed, Nov 14, 2:00 to 3:20pm, Marriott, International 2, International Level

**Violence Against Women: Federal Prevention, Intervention, and Research Efforts**

Thu, Nov 15, 2:00 to 3:20pm, Marriott, International 2, International Level

**Women at Work in Criminal Justice Organizations: A Special Issue of *Feminist Criminology***

Fri, Nov 16, 2:00 to 3:20pm, Marriott, International 2, International Level

## AROUND THE ASC

### The Division of Rural Criminology

Throughout most of the 20th century, criminology was highly urban-centric. Yet, it should never have turned its back on crime in rural places, even though it did for the most part. As early as 1839, Rawson conducted one of the first statistical analyses of crime, comparing manufacturing, mining, and agricultural communities of England and Wales. Marx and Engels' examination of crime was set within the context of capitalism's impact on agricultural and rural working class populations (Vegh Weis, 2017). Another eminent sociological theorist, Pitirim Sorokin, co-authored "The Systematic Sourcebook in Rural Sociology" in the 1930s, containing a full chapter on crime in the rural regions of various countries. Two former Presidents of ASC wrote about crime in a rural context, including William Chambliss (1964) on vagrancy laws in England and Simon Dinitz (1973) on victimization and attitudes about crime in a small town of Ohio.

Why did Rural Criminology remain insignificant and piecemeal for so long? One major factor was that two small streams of rural criminological research failed to meet and flow together. The various articles on rural crime published in rural sociological sources seemed to be mostly unaware of the scattered literature on rural crime published in criminological outlets, and vice versa.

Gradually, things changed. In the 1980s, a great deal of research on energy boomtowns conducted by rural sociologists was based on social disorganization theory and the extant literature on fear of crime. Their rural sociological work now informs criminological researchers who examine the crime impacts of fracking and other extractive resource activities on rural populations around the world. Finally, a bit of cross-fertilization!

As well, a series of U.S. Department of Agriculture studies about farm victimization were conducted during the 1980s and early 1990s by researchers in disciplines commonly found in colleges of agriculture, including again, rural sociology. These early studies today inform a larger volume of agricultural crime research by criminologists in both the U.S. and other countries who now consider individuals farmers and corporatized agriculture both as victims and as offenders, the latter for such crimes and harms as human trafficking and farm worker abuse, animal abuse, illegal activities associated with organized crime groups engaged in food fraud and the smuggling of flora and fauna, and egregious violations of environmental laws (Donnermeyer, in press, 2018).

Perhaps the watershed moment in Rural Criminology's development was the first comprehensive synthesis of the rural crime literature by Ralph Weisheit and associates in their monograph, *Crime and Policing in Rural and Small-Town America* (1st edition, 1996). Concurrent with Weisheit et al.'s book came: (a) the emergence of Green Criminology and its focus on environmental crimes and harms, a great deal of which occurs in rural places; (b) greater attention paid to interpersonal violence in rural communities; (c) the production, trafficking and abuse of substances among rural populations; and (d) racism and hate crimes against minorities and LGBTQ people living in rural communities. Rural crime conferences in Australia, South Africa and Sweden, and sessions at the British Society of Criminology and the European Society of Criminology, mark contemporary rural criminology with a strong comparative and international character.

The center of gravity for rural criminological scholarship is now squarely in criminology. Emerging is a more theoretically sophisticated subfield that saw a special issue on rural crime published in *Critical Criminology* in 2014, and the emergence of two indigenously rural criminological theories. Both theories serve to critique and reinterpret social disorganization theory and the concept of collective efficacy. One is civic community theory by Matthew Lee and associates (2008), a theory that is a variant on the systemic version of social disorganization theory.

The other is male-peer support theory of violence against women by DeKeseredy and Schwartz (2009). Rural criminology has embraced feminist scholarship more than any other subfield but feminist scholarship itself. The work of such feminist scholars as Sarah Wendt (2016), Callie Rennison et al. (2013), Molly Dragiewicz (2015), and others are either rural-focused or have significant rural dimensions. One can find many rural-oriented articles in *Violence Against Women*, edited by Claire Renzetti, and the lead article in the July/August, 2018 issue of *The Criminologist* focused on the conditions of rural women at the 62nd session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (Sudderth and Barberet, 2018).

A great deal, but not all of Rural Criminology is place-based, hence, it is natural that much of the research will attempt to apply, revise and even re-write place-based theories. One example is the article by Donnermeyer (2015) from the rural crime conference in Sweden. Asserting that there is "no such thing as disorganization", he cites a number of rural criminological studies, both quantitative and qualitative, which display how social organization can simultaneously constrain and facilitate crime.

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**AROUND THE ASC**

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Today, there is an on-line journal (*The International Journal of Rural Criminology*), a rural crime listserv, a new Routledge monograph series in Rural Criminology, and plans for more rural crime conferences. Of particular note, a soon to be released special issue of IJRC is devoted to a dozen reviews of recently published books about rural crime.

There is only one more thing to say – come join the rural crime listserv, and join the Division of Rural Criminology and be part of the newest and most exciting (in our not-so-humble opinion) subfield in Criminology.

Joseph F. Donnermeyer  
The Ohio State University

Walter DeKeseredy  
West Virginia State University

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## AROUND THE ASC

### Focusing on the International Aspects of the ASC

Jay S. Albanese, ASC UN Liaison  
Virginia Commonwealth University  
Wilder School of Government & Public Affairs

The American Society of Criminology has an international presence with a scope unknown to many of its members. According to ASC figures from last year, 12 percent of the ASC membership comes from outside the USA, representing 48 countries (25% of the world). In addition, participants in the annual meeting in 2017 came from 43 countries.

#### Countries represented by ASC members N= 48

Outside USA members = 681

At ASC meeting in Philadelphia (2017) there were 3,586 registered participants

145 were from Canada and 381 from the rest of the world (N=526) or

**15% of total attendees were from outside the USA**

The **European Society of Criminology** (ESC) further evidences the internationalization of criminology. Founded in 2000, the ESC has grown at a rapid rate with every meeting since 2013 surpassing 1,000 participants. In 2016, ESC member came from 54 countries with 77 members from the USA (7 percent). It can be seen below that the USA is in the top five most represented countries in the ESC.

Germany (142 members)	the Netherlands (95)	United States of America (77)	Belgium (65)
Switzerland (59)	Spain (58)	Italy (41)	

#### Presence at the United Nations

The UN is a body of national governments, although ECOSOC (the UN Economic and Social Council) has worked to insure that civil society representation (via NGOs) is not excluded. (Individuals cannot simply walk into UN meetings. They must be invited.) The ASC has consultative status with the UN. UN consultative status is designed to permit civil society attendance at many UN meetings.

Regarding crime and justice, the annual UN Crime Commission meeting is the most relevant for ASC. Held in Vienna (the home of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime-UNODC) member States choose a theme each year to pursue. The ASC-UN Liaison has attended this meeting in recent years, as well as the separate UN Crime Congress (a much larger meeting of perhaps 5,000 which occurs once every five years-- next time in Japan in 2020).

The theme of the UN Crime Commission meeting in May, 2018 was cybercrime. There were 1,100 participants (representative of Member States and NGO and IGO representatives) at this 5-day meeting. There were more than 80 side-events (panel sessions) sponsored by Member States, NGOs, and IGOs over the five days on a wide array of topics related to transnational crime and justice with multiple sessions on cybercrime issues.

There are currently about 4,000 NGOs granted consultative status with UN ECOSOC. Civil society can use several ways to offer input such as attendance at meetings, submission of materials and statements, and side-events (panel sessions). Given ASC's objectives "to encourage the exchange, in a multidisciplinary setting, of those engaged in research, teaching, and practice so as to foster criminological scholarship, and to serve as a forum for the dissemination of criminological knowledge," the ability to point government representatives toward research (and where to find it) in order to inform policy decision-making is our primary role.



# From the Authority on Victimology



Ann Wolbert Burgess

JUST PUBLISHED

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Boston College

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- NEW full-color design with improved photos, figures, and tables
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- Dr. Ann Wolbert Burgess is real-life inspiration for lead female character in hit Netflix show, *Mindhunter*



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\*Jones & Bartlett Learning reserves the right to evaluate requests for complimentary review copies.

# POLICY CORNER

With just a few months to go before the annual conference, we look forward to seeing many of you in Atlanta. The ASC policy committee has organized three featured policy sessions for the ASC meetings in Atlanta and we hope that all conference attendees will consider attending one or more of these featured sessions. Although each policy panel will have a slightly different format, we have intentionally structured these sessions to allow ample time for the audience to engage with the panelists. Each policy session will have a non-traditional, discussion-based format with panelists offering brief comments followed by a moderated discussion.

Natasha A. Frost, ASC National Policy Committee Chair

## Presidential Policy Panel: Gun Violence in America

Friday November 16th, 2:00 to 3:20pm

Marriott, Salon A, Marquis Level

**Chair:** Karen Heimer (ASC President, University of Iowa)

**Facilitator:** Natasha Frost (ASC Policy Committee Chair, Northeastern University)

**Trends in Homicide and Gun Violence:** Richard Rosenfeld, UMSL

**Gun Violence in Schools and Communities:** Anthony Peguero, Virginia Tech

**Gun Legislation:** Jack McDevitt, Northeastern University

**Policing Gun Violence:** Daniel Isom, Retired Chief, City of St. Louis Police / UMSL

**Gun Violence Reduction Initiatives:** Jocelyn Fontaine, Urban Institute

**Effectiveness of Gun Policy in America:** Andrew Morral, RAND Corporation

**Gun Violence as a Public Health Issue:** Daniel Webster, Johns Hopkins University

**Abstract:** As guns and gun violence continue to dominate headlines, generating public outcry and attracting political attention, we invite all ASC conference attendees to join us for a moderated discussion of what we can learn from the research related to gun violence in America. The panelists in this session are researchers and experts whose work informs a different aspect of the gun violence debate(s). Each will briefly present key findings related to guns and gun violence to inspire a discussion of prospects for reducing gun violence.

## Policy Panel: The Opioid Epidemic's Impact on Public Health and Safety: Emergence of Pre-Arrest Diversion

Wednesday November 14th, 2:00 to 3:20pm

Marriott, Salon C, Marquis Level

**Chair:** Faye Taxman, George Mason University

**Research:** Jennifer Woods, Temple University

**Advocacy:** Jac A. Charlier, Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities

**Treatment:** Leslie Balonick, WestCare Foundation, Inc.

**Abstract:** More than 400 police departments have initiated pre-arrest diversion or deflection efforts, primarily for individuals with mental illness and/or substance use disorders. At least five frameworks exist regarding how the police interact and "hand-off" individuals with service and/or treatment providers including self-referrals, active outreach, naloxone plus, officer prevention referrals, and officer intervention referrals. Panelists will present various perspectives on this trend with an emphasis on how police interact with service/treatment agencies, manage calls for service, address disorder and de-escalation issues, as well as frame policies and procedures.



Policy Panel: The Causes and Consequences of Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Justice System  
Promising Strategies and Remaining Challenges  
Thursday November 15th, 3:30 to 4:50pm  
Marriott, Salon C, Marquis Level

Chair: Nancy Rodriguez, University of California, Irvine

Panelists:

Hillary Potter, University of Colorado, Boulder  
Chris Uggen, University of Minnesota  
John Paul Wright, University of Cincinnati  
Laurie Garduque, MacArthur Foundation  
Marc A. Levin, Texas Public Policy Foundation, Right on Crime  
Brenda McGowan, Prison Fellowship

**Abstract:** Addressing racial and ethnic disparities in crime and the administration of justice has become increasingly central in criminal justice reform efforts. While data at the individual and aggregate level show a consistent pattern of racial disparities in crime, victimization, and criminal justice outcomes, there is a lack of knowledge on the relationship among these disparities, their consequences, and effective strategies for reducing them. At the same time, an increasing number of criminal justice professionals and policy makers are pursuing strategies, such as implicit bias training, bail reform, altering sentencing structures, and diversifying the workforce to reduce the disproportionate number of racial and ethnic minorities in the justice system. In this panel, scholars will highlight what we know and don't know about racial and ethnic disparities in crime, victimization, and criminal justice outcomes. Criminal justice executives and policy makers will discuss their role in implementing promising strategies for reducing disparities in justice system outcomes. The panel will conclude with a discussion on the challenges associated with reducing disparities, including the depth of the existing evidence base, the effects of inequalities in other systems, and current political climate.

## Washington Update -----

July 30, 2018

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

Although criminal justice reform continues to be a hot topic in Washington, there has been no movement on that front. The FIRST STEP ACT, a bill that would reform the federal prison system and make other improvements that would affect state prisons and local jails as well, is still pending in the Senate. The bill has been stalled, due to concerns some Senators have with the bill, including the lack of sentencing reform and issues with the risk assessment portion of the bill. Last month, several advocacy groups organized a rally in support of the bill at the U.S. Capitol. A briefing on risk assessments was also held in the Senate that same week and the White House held a strategy session on prison reform. Negotiations are currently underway among key Senators to make improvements to the bill. The goal is to reach a compromise that can be brought to the Senate floor for a vote by September, before the mid-term elections are upon us. The Senate Judiciary Committee, however, is consumed with judicial nominations, particularly the nomination of Judge Kavanaugh to fill the vacancy on the U.S. Supreme Court. This nomination in particular may impact how much time the Committee can dedicate to other matters, such as criminal justice reform and reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act, which will expire this year. A VAWA reauthorization bill is being drafted in the Senate, and Congresswoman Jackson Lee introduced a bill to reauthorize VAWA in the House last week.

On the appropriations side, the Senate Commerce-Justice-Science Appropriations bill passed out of Committee in June. Under the bill, **BJS would receive \$48 million and NIJ would receive \$42 million, in addition to \$4 million to be transferred from the Violence Against Women Office.** These numbers are very close to the House Commerce-Justice-Science bill, which included \$50 million for BJS and \$44 million for NIJ. We expect to see similar numbers when the bills are conferenced, and we expect that the trend of steady funding increases for both of these agencies since CJRA was established. The report that accompanied the funding bill included an interesting provision relating to the National Institute of Corrections, requiring the NIC to prepare a report evaluating postsecondary education programs in prison.

It is noteworthy that the Senate completed all of its appropriations bills by July 4th for the first time since 1988. The House is in recess for most of August, so there will not be any activity until they return. Despite the Senate's progress, we expect a Continuing Resolution to fund the government through the election, with an omnibus likely to emerge in the fall.

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# TEACHING TIPS

## An Educational Adventure for Comparative Justice

Patricia Brougham, PhD; University of Pittsburgh

As universities face the challenge of preparing students to work in a global society, it is important to consider study abroad as a piece of the puzzle. According to Interis, Rezek, Bloom, and Campbell (2018), "one of the most successful ways of building such competence is through education abroad" (p. 1919). Walters, Charles, and Bingham (2017) found that even short term programs provided transformative learning for those in both professional and traditional degree programs. There are many benefits as "study abroad programs allow students the opportunity to expand their worldview by looking at the world from another perspective, enhance their academic learning outside of the classroom, experience personal growth in a way that is unlikely to happen at home in a familiar environment and expand their leadership skills" (Interis et al., 2018, p. 1921). As crime and justice exist on a world platform in the ever growing recognition of globalization, I decided to develop a study abroad program, and I encourage other criminal justice and criminology educators to do the same.

The program I developed, Comparative Justice in Ireland, has grown in length and popularity. I began with a one week spring break excursion for 1 credit. This was a brief trip that I thought would add to the campus based comparative justice class. The trip was jam packed with new experiences, exciting ideas, and information overload. With encouragement from students and the University, the program expanded to summer as a 3 credit, 2 ½ week course.

I have been asked several questions about developing and implementing study abroad programming. It is my belief that students benefit from study abroad experiences and I often encourage educators to enhance learning through travel. Therefore, I want to share my answers to some specific questions and provide advice for faculty who want to create an educational adventure.

### *Why a study abroad program for comparative justice?*

It is my belief that through interaction and experience, understanding is developed and knowledge is enhanced. I hold firm to the belief that we grow on a personal level when we are exposed to different cultures through travel. This personal growth translates to better working professionals. While this applies to all students who study abroad, it is especially important for students within the criminal justice arena. Academicians recognize that the current state of the U.S. criminal justice system requires change. I believe our young professionals entering the field are the ones who will provide much of the needed change. As educators we can provide them with tools to think outside the box. This means charging their creative ideas and understanding of alternative approaches as seen in other areas of the world.

### *Why Ireland?*

While contrast within the area of criminal justice was a priority, other considerations for location stemmed from the initial idea of a short educational experience. This meant a country that was not far away and had little to no language barrier, allowing students to acclimate quickly. These aspects made Ireland an obvious choice.

Ireland is a beautiful and welcoming country which adds to the enjoyment of this location. The welcoming nature extends to its criminal justice administrative personnel. At all levels, criminal justice local and governmental agencies have been open to sharing their experiences, struggles, and methods of managing the criminal justice system. This provides exposure to information and ideas that students would not otherwise be afforded.

### *What do students get from the program?*

The program provides students with a contrast to the U.S. system of justice, while contributing to their personal growth. One student reported "being able to compare the two justice systems has really opened my eyes. It has allowed me to see the strengths and weaknesses of the United States' system. I can definitely see myself in the future being influenced by my experience with the Irish justice system."

On each trip abroad students have been permitted to observe trials and tour correctional facilities for both adults and youth. They have been able to meet with professionals from policing, probation, law, and the juvenile justice system. They have traveled to Belfast, Northern Ireland and were able to meet with an individual who shared a personal account of the Troubles. On one occasion in a court hearing we sat with arresting officials who answered questions and provided explanations about the proceedings.

## TEACHING TIPS

### *Advice for educators*

Conducting a study abroad program is no vacation. Coordinating lecture hours plus the added experiential component translates to a lot of work. However, the benefit of travel adds to the pleasure of teaching. After you discuss the possibility of study abroad with your university, familiarize yourself with standard policies regarding such programs. Think about your goals and how much time you will need to achieve those goals. Select the country you believe will best serve your students in attempting to accomplish your goals. If you have an office for study abroad programming, they will be an invaluable resource.

*Conduct your own exploration.* Visit the area before establishing your program. An exploration will assist in deciding what to include in your program. If you don't have time to fully explore the country, consider working with a provider to arrange housing, classroom space, and guest speakers. This reduces the planning burden and provides an in-country contact in case of emergencies.

I spent a week exploring Ireland before making the decision to locate my program in Dublin. You should be comfortable in the area and familiar with the culture and customs. Investigate the neighborhood where students will stay so you can share where to purchase food, toiletries, or items they forgot to pack. Take tours that you think will be of value and familiarize yourself with public transportation and routes for reaching locations of interest. I utilized public transportation and took walking and bus tours of Dublin and Belfast.

Try to meet with individuals and officials in your area of interest to establish learning activities for your students. I work with a provider who assisted in setting up some initial meetings with probation, police, law, and the juvenile system. This led to the development of a network of professionals willing to work with me. I have also found that a simple email can open dialogue with most agencies.

*Be adventurous!* Step out of the safety of the classroom. Much of the learning will occur in the environment you are exploring. Don't be afraid to not have all the answers. I continue to learn more about the justice system of Ireland with each visit. Plan for discussion points and debriefing during exploration while the experience is fresh. After visiting someplace like Dublin Castle or Spike Island, I often step aside with my students to discuss observations and elaborate on aspects not apparent in the tour.

*Let them have time.* If your schedule permits, I suggest you allow some free time. Students need a break from learning to keep energized. A typical day in my program includes approximately 3-4 hours of class lecture related to the daily reading assignment. This is typically followed by a meeting with a criminal justice professional. Most days also include a tour of a prison facility, court house, or historical location. Students are required to complete short writing assignments each day, fully participate in discussions, and attend all planned activities. A little downtime allows them to recharge for the next day. My current schedule permits students two separate free days to relax or explore Ireland. Most students enjoy a day trip out of Dublin by bus or rail.

*Safety in numbers!* For free time, I request students buddy up for their adventures. Safety is important and we discuss how to be safe and look out for one another. While they are adults it's still wise to travel in packs. I suggest you consider your approach to student safety ahead of time and be aware of the university's policy on various circumstances.

*Designate a meeting location.* On an early outing, I realized the importance of establishing a meeting location. As the group set out, we got separated. The students didn't know where to meet and this was something I had not thought of in preparing for the outing. Now, I plan meeting locations for everything. Therefore, when speedy students finish they wait for the rest, fully aware that some students enjoy the experience at a different pace.

*Allow time for reflection.* Reflection is important for processing information. My students keep a daily journal of their experiences and thoughts. They are then able to draw on those writings for discussion and inquiry during routine meetings. A reflective paper is submitted after the program is complete. This allows them opportunity to reflect on the entire experience before drawing conclusions and formalizing their thoughts in writing.

### **Conclusion**

As universities grapple with methods of preparing students to become world citizens, study abroad opportunities are a powerful learning tool. For criminal justice and criminology programs, it is important that students expand their understanding of other cultures and the world. I encourage faculty to build more study abroad experiences for students that will augment their understanding of justice systems. While such an adventure may sound difficult, it is rewarding for all involved.

## TEACHING TIPS

### References

- Interis, M.G., Rezek, J., Bloom, K., & Campbell, A. (2018). Assessing the value of short-term study abroad programmes to students, *Applied Economics*, 50(17), 1919-1933.
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## ASSISTANT/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR School of Criminal Justice

The School of Criminal Justice (SCJ) is housed in the College of Social Science, a dynamic collection of academic disciplines conducting high quality research and education seeking to address the most pressing local, national and international issues. Founded in 1855, Michigan State University is the pioneer land-grant institution, is one of the top research universities in the world, and is home to a diverse community of dedicated students and scholars, athletes and artists, scientists and leaders.

The SCJ has 28 faculty members, including several with joint appointments in academic units and centers across the university. Currently, there are nearly 800 students enrolled in the SCJ's doctoral, master's and baccalaureate degree programs. The School's faculty is committed to excellence in research and scholarship befitting a major research university (see the School's website at: <http://cj.msu.edu/>).

The candidate should demonstrate expertise in criminology/victimology or criminal justice with a record of research related to cybercrime and/or cyber-security. Cybercrime includes computer hacking, digital piracy, electronic fraud and theft, bullying, stalking, and sexual victimization. Interest in cross-disciplinary research and participating in education programs integrating criminal justice with such disciplines as computer science, engineering, communication arts, business, journalism, sociology, or psychology is an advantage.

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Review of applications will begin October 1, 2018 and continue until the position is filled. All application materials should be submitted electronically to MSU at <http://careers.msu.edu>. Reference posting #508634. Application materials must include: 1) letter of application that includes a description of candidate's professional experience, expertise, professional goals, research, and teaching philosophy, and a statement addressing how past and/or potential contributions to diversity/inclusion will advance MSU's commitment to inclusive excellence, 2) curriculum vitae, and 3) three letters of reference. Inquiries may be directed to the chair of the search committee, **Dr. Tom Holt** at [holtt@msu.edu](mailto:holtt@msu.edu)

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# DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

## Three Lessons From the First Year as an Assistant Professor

Stephen T. Young, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Marshall University

The transition from a doctoral program to your first job in academia can be difficult. Regardless of how confident we feel, the new job comes with a learning curve. We move from teaching one or two courses to teaching a 3-3 or even 4-4 load. We struggle to balance research agendas with a new life in a new place. We become “university citizens” in a way we have never been before with expectations to sit on committees, help with student organizations, and advise students our first year. To be blunt, it is a significant change from our graduate school days with dramatically increasing responsibilities. Many of us are fortunate to have mentors who worked hard to prepare us for these changes, while some of us might have even taken specific courses to help navigate these new ventures. Nevertheless, the first year as an assistant professor is challenging and requires constant adaptation. While such skills cannot be fully developed in a course or simply by heeding the advice of others, I have found three points of focus that made my journey easier and will hopefully help you as well: remember your mentors, remember your friends (both new and old), and always makes sure to enjoy the new experience.

Remember your mentors. Our mentors work hard for us as we make our way through graduate school (and well beyond). We are lucky for their commitment to us. It is important to pay attention to not only what they tell us, but also to what they show us. Our graduate programs are, to some degree, on-the-job training. Who and what you are as a colleague derives, partially, from what you “learned” from your mentors during graduate school as, to varying extents, we imitate those we respect. So pay attention. Notice how they handle professional and sometimes even personal situations within the department. Your new position will provide a number of new complex conversations and occasions that you did not deal with as a graduate student. You can alleviate professional and personal missteps in these situations by reflecting on how your mentors handle similar circumstances. I know it seems simple, but I promise that it can make a big difference.

To continue that point, seek out new mentors within your new department, college, and university. While this can be hard to do in a short period, it is important to find people from whom you can “learn the ropes.” Every university is different and identifying people, especially at least one senior colleague, to help navigate these new situations is always beneficial. This process will happen somewhat naturally and need not always be formal. You are seeking people with experience and who are willing to take the time to teach you. Choose these mentors by watching them as well as listening to ensure not only their knowledge, but their character. Small behaviors within a department, especially a smaller one, can make a huge difference and being able to call on a combination of mentoring styles can really teach you how to be a great colleague. Part of this goes beyond simply “imitating.” Never be afraid to ask questions whether you are still in graduate school, starting a new job, or moving into your second or third year. No one expects you to know everything but neither can they anticipate exactly what you do not know, so ask. Ask early, as it is always better to ask questions about something you do not understand early on instead of waiting until a small issue becomes a big one. Once you identify your mentors at the new institution, you will know to whom you can go to with questions. These people can also help you make other connections across the campus. As the old adage goes, “they’ve been there,” so take their advice and let them help you get moving in the right direction. Finally, remember that staff members can also make good mentors since they really make the university run and they are some of the most valuable resources at any institution. Talk with them and get to know them. Having a positive relationship with staff members, regardless of the size of your department, will always be a good idea.

Remember your friends. The second point also seems self-evident; however, it is easy for it slip to the background during the stress of the new position. Research continues to demonstrate the level of stress academia has on many and the detriment it represents to our mental health (Levecque, Anseel, Beuckelaer, Van der Heyden, & Gisle, 2017). The first year can be very stressful. My mentors always spoke clearly about the importance of finding a “group” or friends at a new position to help deal with this stress. Especially, try to make friends with some of the other new faculty members, across all departments, as they are also trying to navigate this new situation. In fact, as you will find, you may have far more in common with new faculty in other departments than with long-standing faculty in your own department. Try this even if it is not always easy. In my case, time and the physical separation between departments create problems getting together. Even if this is the case, it is worth it to put in the effort to forge these connections. Finding someone to share these experiences with, as you experience them, is beneficial and helps with a level of loneliness you might experience as a part of taking on the new position.

You can mitigate the struggles of the first few months of this time by maintaining close contact with your current group of friends, particularly those from graduate school. Many of us, myself included, are extraordinarily lucky to have made lifelong friends during our years in graduate school. Hold on to these relationships even when you feel yourself being caught up in the rush and isolation of

## DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

taking the new job. It is even more helpful when your friends are going through the same transition. Even though every university and position is different, we all share common experiences. Talk to one another about your new life and challenges. Start a group chat or message board. It does not matter that no one will have the “right” answer but it will matter that you have a strong group looking for those answers together. Research also supports that these social support groups are important and help us deal with the effects of the stress we experience (Chao, 2011). Being able to lean on a couple of my close friends over the past year made an enormous difference in my adjustment. It helped me process issues and deal with the loneliness of my new position, while also keeping all of us connected in a way that strengthened our friendships.

Enjoy the Ride. Finally, do not forget to enjoy what you earned. Graduate school is hard. The first year of the new position is hard. The pressure for research is significant and the new stress of teaching a higher load can really weigh you down. It is too easy to struggle with these feelings alone and lose yourself in your work. Resist these feelings. Remember what you have already accomplished and allow yourself to appreciate the experience of getting here. Enjoy your first year. Experience your new city. Allow yourself time to breathe and have some fun outside of work. It seems simple but it is important. Taking the time for yourself during this yearlong transition will play a part in how you structure your next few years. It is critically important and supportive of positive mental health.

These three tips are not groundbreaking. Most of us have probably heard some version of them the majority of our young academic lives but it is still important to work on them. I have found that it is too easy to allow the stress of the transition to supersede many of the things we know we should do for ourselves. Try your best not to allow this to happen. Pay attention to your mentors because they teach you so much more than simply how to write. Talk to a new person. Start a first year faculty group that meets regularly to grab coffee. Having those companions is unbelievably valuable. Keep in touch with your old friends. Distance is relative in our age and having an already established support structure that you can grow with is important. Finally, enjoy the experience. Many of us struggle with missing some of life’s fantastic moments because we are worried about the next manuscript or grading those papers. These things are important and you will get them done. Working hard is important, but it is not the only thing in our lives that matter. Sit back, take a breath, and enjoy what you have accomplished. You’ve earned it.

Submissions for “Doctoral Student Forum” columns should be sent to the Chair of the Student Affairs Committee, Kaitlyn Selman, at [krobison@odu.edu](mailto:krobison@odu.edu).

### References

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### Doctoral Faculty

**Ashley Arnio** (*Florida State, 2013*)-communities and crime, spatial data analysis

**Pete Blair** (*Michigan State, 2007*)-policing, active shooter events

**Scott Bowman** (*Arizona State, 2007*)-race/ethnicity, juvenile justice

**Mitch Chamlin** (*SUNY, 1985*)-macro-criminology, time series analysis

**Marcus Felson** (*U Michigan, 1983*)-crime pattern analysis, routine activities

**Ashley Hewitt** (*Simon Fraser, 2017*)-sexual violence, criminal profiling

**Meghan Hollis** (*Northeastern, 2013*)-policing, communities and crime

**Wesley Jennings** (*U Florida, 2007*)-developmental criminology, longitudinal analysis

**Angela Jones** (*John Jay, 2015*)-juror decision-making, expert testimony

**Shayne Jones** (*U Kentucky, 2003*)-personality and antisocial behavior, psychopathy

**Wayman Mullins** (*U Arkansas, 1983*)-crisis negotiation, police psychology

**Sean Roche** (*SUNY, 2017*)-public opinion, perceptual deterrence

**Kim Rossmo** (*Simon Fraser, 1996*)-geography of crime, policing

**Christine Sellers** (*U Florida, 1987*)-crime theory, gender, intimate partner violence

**Mark Stafford** (*U Arizona, 1979*)-deterrence, crime theory, sex offending

**Lucia Summers** (*U London, 2012*)-crime pattern analysis, offender decision-making

**Donna Vandiver** (*Sam Houston, 2002*)-sex offending, recidivism

**Bob Vásquez** (*SUNY, 2009*)-measurement, quantitative methods, crime theory

**Brian Withrow** (*Sam Houston, 1999*)-policing, racial profiling

**Contact: Dr. Wesley Jennings, Doctoral Program Coordinator**  
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# RECENT PHD GRADUATES

**Boppre, Breanna**, "*Intersections between Gender, Race, and Justice-Involvement: A Mixed Methods Analysis of Women's Experiences in the Oregon Criminal Justice System*"; Chaired by Dr. Emily J. Salisbury, May 2018, University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

**Harris, Leon Aaron, III.**, "*Examining Mental Health Symptoms of Juvenile Justice-Involved Adolescents Over Time: A Latent Transition Analysis*"; Chaired by Dr. Daniel J. Flannery, May 2018, Case Western Reserve University Mandel School for Applied Social Sciences.

**Hayton, Alexis C.**, "*Understanding factors that impact cyberbullying offending and victimization*"; Chaired by Dr. Jonathan A. Kringen, June 2017, University of New Haven.

**Iadonisi, Jon A.**, "*A proposed framework for assessing terrorist exploitation of social networks*"; Chaired by Dr. William L. Tafoya, December 2018, University of New Haven.

**Ilchi, Omeed S.**, "*Public Servants or Soldiers? A Test of the Police-Military Equivalency Hypothesis*"; Chaired by James Frank, Ph.D., August 2018, University of Cincinnati.

**Inglis, Melissa**, "*An examination of key determinants of violent victimization, violent behavior, and injury type in prison: is prison violence triggered by importation or deprivation?*"; Chaired by Dr. Richard Spano, March 2018, University of New Haven.

**Kulig, Teresa C.**, "*Understanding the Nature of Human Trafficking: A Content Analysis Approach*"; Chaired by Michael L. Benson, Ph.D., August 2018, University of Cincinnati.

**Loth, Lydie R.**, "*A Closer Examination of the Empirical Link Between Parenting and Children's Deviance*"; Chaired by John Wooldredge, Ph.D., August 2018, University of Cincinnati.

**Morgan, Mark Alden**, "*Too Cruel for School: Exclusionary Discipline and the Incurable Student*"; Chaired by John Paul Wright, Ph.D., August 2018, University of Cincinnati.

**Regan, Joshua**, "*The Maritime piracy index*"; Chaired by Dr. William L. Tafoya, March 2018, University of New Haven.

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## The Criminology Academy of Sciences of Georgia

The Criminology Academy of Sciences of Georgia was established in December 2017. The aims of the Academy are as follows:

- To establish criminology as an independent science in the Republic of Georgia;
- To encourage and carry out scientific and educational projects in criminology;
- To cooperation with international professional criminology organizations in order to carry out scientific projects, hold joint conferences and symposia, and cooperate on periodical publications, among other professional and scientific activities.

For more information, contact Malkhaz Badzaghua (malkhaz\_badzaghua@yahoo.com).

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**ASSISTANT/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR**  
**School of Criminal Justice**

The College of Social Science at Michigan State University has established interdisciplinary areas to extend our faculty's current expertise and serve the mission of the College of Social Science to transform the human experience and inspire leaders. One such area is focused on reducing racial/ethnic disparities and increasing access, equity, and opportunities for marginalized youth via attention to social determinants of health and disadvantage among youth involved in the juvenile justice or child welfare systems. One scholar each will be hired in the Department of Human Development & Family Studies (Full Professor), the School of Criminal Justice (Assistant/Associate Professor), and the School of Social Work (Assistant Professor). These are interdisciplinary tenure-system positions that will be expected to strengthen both the faculty member's tenure home and the interdisciplinary area as a whole. Individual and shared infrastructure and startup support will be provided for all new positions.

We seek scholars whose programs of research focus on reducing racial/ethnic disparities and increasing access, equity, and opportunities for system-involved youth. Candidates should demonstrate a history of community-based, culturally relevant approaches to promote equity within the juvenile justice and child welfare systems and/or attention to factors that place youth at risk for systems involvement (e.g., trauma, poverty, victimization, exposure to adverse life events). We are particularly interested in scholars whose work centers on reducing the disproportionate representation of youth of color in the juvenile justice and child welfare systems, and/or addressing individual, family and community factors associated with youth being involved in one or both systems. Successful candidates will expand our faculty's current expertise in youth development and social justice, and will bring their experience with community-engaged research methods to promote change in policy, programs or practice for diverse system-involved youth and their families.

A successful candidate will preferably have a strong record of funding or demonstrate the potential to secure funding from agencies such as the National Institute of Justice, the National Science Foundation, and/or the National Institutes of Health. The candidate will have evidence of high-impact peer-reviewed publications and established community partnerships. In addition to sustaining an active program of scholarship, these faculty will be responsible for teaching and mentoring graduate/undergraduate students and participating in department, college, and university governance activities. The successful candidate should provide evidence of commitment to working with cross-disciplinary research teams and dedication to mentoring diverse students preparing for careers in research, practice and policy. An earned doctorate in Criminal Justice, Criminology, Developmental Psychology, Human Development, Public Health, Social Work, or a closely related field is required at the time of appointment. Demonstrated expertise in mixed methods research, community-engaged research methods, intervention science, and/or policy-relevant research is strongly desired.

**Appointment:** These are 9-month tenure-system positions beginning August 16, 2019. Salary for these positions is negotiable and commensurate with qualifications and experience. Michigan State University offers an excellent selection of benefits; please see [www.hr.msu.edu](http://www.hr.msu.edu) for more information.

**Application:** Interested applicants must apply for this position via Michigan State University Applicant Page (MAP). Please access the MAP system at [www.careers.msu.edu](http://www.careers.msu.edu), posting number **523259** and submit the following materials:

- Cover Letter
- Curriculum vitae
- Research statement
- Teaching Statement
- Diversity and inclusion statement (include a statement addressing how past/and or potential contributions to diversity and inclusion will advance MSU's commitment to inclusive excellence)
- Two samples of written work
- Complete contact information of 3-5 references

We will begin reviewing applications on October 15, 2018. Inquiries about these positions can be directed to the search committee chair, Dr. Jennifer Cobbina at [cobbina@msu.edu](mailto:cobbina@msu.edu)



**School of Criminal Justice**  
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

# 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@lewisu.edu](mailto:vmarkovic@lewisu.edu)

## Financing of Recruitment for Terrorist Purposes – Financial Action Task Force (FATF)



Since the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001, the focus on international terrorism has intensified. This also included scrutiny on the financing of terrorism. Groups sustain their operations through various methods including donations, private financiers, through criminal activity, and other methods. They also need to recruit members to the group, including those that will provide material support, and become foreign fighters.

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) was formed in 1989 by ministers of member states. They review techniques used by groups to launder money as well as techniques used by terrorist groups to finance their operations. FATF creates counter-measures and promotes the implementation of these measures on an international level. They also regularly publish reports on the techniques for money laundering and terrorist financing used by groups. In 2018, they wrote a report on the Financing of Recruitment. This specifically refers to any money used, whether actively or passively, to recruit individuals to join their organization and further its goals.

A group's ability to attract new recruits as members and supporters plays a vital role in the group's survival. The purpose of this report is to highlight these issues and to help disrupt terrorist networks. This can be done by detecting them early, prosecuting recruiters, as well as implementing financial sanctions to cut off the funding that allows these groups to not only carry out attacks, but also to recruit new members. This current research used data from the FATF network including responses from 16 countries in the Asia Pacific region (APG), Eurasian region (EAG), and the Middle-East and North African region (MENAFATF). Data was collected via questionnaires, as well as meetings with in-country experts.

The first section discusses the methodology used to collect the data for this report, and methods of active and passive recruitment. *Active recruitment* refers to direct personal contact between the individuals being recruited and the recruiters for the terrorist groups. *Passive recruitment* refers to indirect contact between the recruiter and individuals being recruited, such as media campaigns or other recruitment materials. The next section discusses sources of funds for terrorist recruiters. This includes support from terrorist organizations, outside donations as a means to raise funds by terrorist recruiters, misuse of non-profit organizations, and criminal activity. These recruiters may not necessarily participate in any of the groups activities, but rather just provide support through recruitment. In one case study example, one recruiter received \$800 USD per foreign fighter recruited.

This is followed by a section that focuses on how those funds raised by recruiters are used in their quest to recruit members. The funds raised are used for personal needs and upkeep of recruitment networks and individual recruiters. They are also used for production and dissemination of recruitment materials, paying for goods and services to facilitate foreign terrorist fighters and terrorist cells (such as obtaining forged documents), and direct payments to recruits, use of mercenaries, and employment of civil experts. Employment of civil experts refers to those in the civilian population with a specialized skill, such as doctor, IT specialist, etc., who cannot be recruited based on ideological grounds and may need to be paid more than the salary in that profession.

The main thrust of this research was to understand the costs associated with the active and passive recruitment. By understand the methods of financing, law enforcement and security forces can disrupt these networks and potentially thwart terrorist group attacks.

**The full report can be found on the FATF website:** <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/Financing-Recruitment-for-Terrorism.pdf>

## CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

### CRIMINOLOGY MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

September 25 - 27, 2018

**Twelfth Biennial International Conference**

*Criminal Justice and Security in Central & Eastern Europe*

Ljubljana, Slovenia

<https://www.fvv.um.si/conf2018/>

October 11 - 12, 2018

**Diversity, Threat and Morality in Urban Spaces**

Tuebingen, Germany

[https://soziopolis.de/fileadmin/user\\_upload/redakteure/medien/CfP\\_Diversity\\_Threat\\_Morality\\_Tuebingen\\_2018.pdf](https://soziopolis.de/fileadmin/user_upload/redakteure/medien/CfP_Diversity_Threat_Morality_Tuebingen_2018.pdf)

October 29 - 30, 2018

**Academy of European Law Conference**

*Cyberbullying, Sexting, and Sextortion*

Barcelona, Spain

[https://www.era.int/cgi-bin/cms?\\_SID=NEW&\\_sprache=en&\\_bereich=artikel&\\_aktion=detail&idartikel=127319](https://www.era.int/cgi-bin/cms?_SID=NEW&_sprache=en&_bereich=artikel&_aktion=detail&idartikel=127319)

October 29 - 31, 2018

**Milipol Qatar 2018**

**12th International Exhibition of Homeland Security**

*Homeland Security and Civil Defense in the Middle East*

Doha, Qatar

<https://en.milipolqatar.com/Milipol-Qatar/About-Milipol-Qatar>

November 29 - 30, 2018

**9th Annual Conference of the Victimology Society of Serbia**

*New and Old Forms of Victimization: Challenges for Victimology Theory and Practice*

Belgrade, Serbia

December 4 - 7, 2018

**Australia-New Zealand Society of Criminology**

*Encountering Crime: Doing Justice*

University of Melbourne, Australia

<http://anzsoc2018.com/>

January 14 - 15, 2019

**21st International Conference on Criminal Justice and Forensic Science**

Bali, Indonesia

<https://waset.org/conference/2019/01/bali/ICCJFS>

April 22 - 24, 2019

**End Violence Against Women International Conference (EVAWI)**

*International Conference on Sexual Assault, Intimate Partner Violence and Increasing Access*

San Diego California

<http://www.evawintl.org/conferencedetail.aspx?confid=30>

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#### Polish National Forum of Young Criminologists

The Second National Forum of Young Criminologists was held at the University of Bialystok in Poland on May 10-11, 2018, under the heading "Crime of the XXI Century – Opportunities and Challenges for Criminology". More than 100 young people, representing 15 Polish and 7 foreign research institutions (USA, Belarus, Czech Republic, Germany, Lithuania, Spain, Ukraine) participated in the event.

For more information about this and future Young Criminologist Forums, please visit [www.ofmk.uwb.edu.pl](http://www.ofmk.uwb.edu.pl), [www.facebook.com/mlodzikyriminology](https://www.facebook.com/mlodzikyriminology).

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BA / MA / PhD

## DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY

## GRADUATE FACULTY

**Lyndsay Boggess, PhD**

Communities and crime, crime-mapping

**Max Bromley, EdD****Director of the MACJA Program**

Law enforcement, campus crime

**George Burruss, PhD**

Cybercrime, criminal justice organizations

**Elizabeth Cass, PhD****Graduate Coordinator / Instructor****John Cochran, PhD**

Death penalty, theories of crime and crime control

**Richard Dembo, PhD**

Alcohol and drug use, juvenile justice, youth public health issues, statistics

**Bryanna Fox, PhD**

Developmental criminology, forensic psychology, evidence-based policing

**Lorie Fridell, PhD**

Police use of force, biased policing, violence against police

**Kathleen Heide, PhD**

Juvenile homicide, parricide (children killing parents), trauma

**Chae Jaynes, PhD**

Offender decision-making, rational choice theory, employment and crime

**Michael J. Leiber, PhD****Department Chair**

Juvenile delinquency, juvenile justice, race/ethnicity

**Yummei (Iris) Lu, PhD**

Age and crime, cross-cultural studies, social change and crime, sentencing

**Michael J. Lynch, PhD**

Green and radical criminology, corporate crime, environmental justice

**Ojmarrh Mitchell, PhD**

Race and crime, drug policy, courts and sentencing, meta-analysis

**Richard Moule, PhD**

Criminological theory, street gangs, technology in criminology and criminal justice, mixed methods

**Ráchael Powers, PhD****Graduate Director**

Violent victimization, violence against women, gender and crime, hate crime

**Dwayne Smith, PhD****Senior Vice Provost for Faculty Affairs****Dean of Graduate Studies**

Homicide, capital punishment, structural correlates of violent crime

# **10** ranking by **Center for World University Rankings**  
CWUR - Rankings by Subject, 2017

# **8** ranking for **publication productivity by faculty**  
Kleck and Mims, 2017

**Department of Criminology**

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

2019	November 13 -- 16	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
2029	November 14 - 17	Philadelphia, PA	Philadelphia Marriott Downtown
2030	November 20 - 23	San Francisco, CA	San Francisco Marriott Marquis
2031	November 12 - 15	Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C. Marriott Marquis

**2018 ANNUAL MEETING**

THEME: *Institutions, Cultures, and Crime*

**Make your reservations early for Atlanta, GA**  
**November 14 - 17, 2018**

**Atlanta Marriott Marquis**  
265 Peachtree Center Ave NE  
Atlanta, GA 30303  
Phone Reservations: 1 888-855-5701  
\$233 single & \$253 double occupancy