



Editor’s Note:

This issue is the last for which I will serve as Editor, and it also marks the end of my service as Vice President of the American Society of Criminology. While the title of “Editor” connotes a great deal of responsibility, in reality most of the heavy lifting of preparing six issues of *The Criminologist* per year is done by Associate Editor Susan Sharp, and Managing Editor Kelly Vance. I am deeply in their debt for making this an enjoyable responsibility of my position.

For the final lead article of 2018, I’m pleased to offer an essay by Amanda Burgess-Proctor on the importance of public criminology, especially during a time when information on crime is becoming increasingly politicized. She also offers some suggestions for how criminologists can engage with the public, as well as colleagues, outside the traditional methods of publishing scholarship.

Christina DeJong, ASC Vice President

Doing Public Criminology in a Politicized Climate

Amanda Burgess-Proctor, Oakland University

“Come out of your golden tower of self-righteousness and open those big vacuous stupid educated eyes.”

This pleasant directive was given to me by the author of an anonymous letter I received in October 2012, shortly after an editorial I’d written was published in the *Detroit News*. Earlier that year, Governor Rick Snyder had proposed a plan to combat chronic student truancy in Michigan’s schools by, among other provisions, authorizing the Department of Health and Human Services to withhold temporary cash assistance from families of chronically truant youth. ¹Chronic truancy is a serious and often pernicious problem for communities and can have serious, long-term negative consequences. Still, I knew that the empirical literature offered little support for punitive, cash-based responses and so was deeply dismayed by the proposal.

Tired of grouching to my loved ones and colleagues about how misguided this new policy was, I decided to turn my thoughts into an op-ed. I was not entirely sure how to proceed so I approached the task as I would my academic writing. I was careful to acknowledge the complexity of the problem and to affirm the importance of reducing chronic truancy. I supported my arguments with empirical evidence, including a Johns Hopkins study identifying poverty as the main driver of student absenteeism (Balfanz & Byrnes, 2012) and an OJJDP summary noting that suspension-based punishment models sometimes favored by school districts “fail to address the underlying causes of truancy and can exacerbate the disengagement from school on part of the youth” (*Truancy Prevention*, 2010, p. 5). Still, my criticisms were pointed and

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left the reader no room for interpretation about my assessment of the policy. A few days after my column appeared, I sat down in my campus office to open a type-written letter from an unnamed alumna of my university offering a scathing indictment of my intellect (among other attributes).

I share this story because it presages the current climate that academics – and perhaps especially criminologists – find ourselves in. To be sure, initiatives perceived as being “soft on crime” have been the target of public and political derision for decades. Still, there is reason to believe that this sentiment has intensified in recent years. We live and work in an era in which knowledge claims of experts, especially in academia, are at risk of being discarded, discounted, or merely drowned out by an ever-swelling media cacophony (Nichols, 2017). We live and work in an era in which public opinion is sharply polarized,² and in which citizens are able to self-select into information streams that both conform to and reaffirm their pre-existing beliefs about social problems and institutions.³ And, it regrettably must be said, we live and work in an era in which demonstrably inaccurate statements about crime – especially in relation to immigration – are widely circulated and endorsed.⁴

It is in this fraught environment that many of us enter classrooms each day prepared to give lectures and guide discussions about topics that, outside the classroom, arouse passionate and increasingly tribalistic responses. And it is in this fraught environment that criminologists must contemplate how best to, or *whether* to, engage in public criminology.

Public criminology – like other forms of public scholarship – has been described as an effort to “narrow the yawning gap between public perceptions and the best available scientific evidence on issues of public concern” (Uggen & Inderbitzin, 2010, p 726). Within criminology specifically, engagement with public scholarship can aid in the development of sound crime control policy and the avoidance of moral panics prompted by disproportionate media coverage of unrepresentative crime events (Uggen & Inderbitzin, 2010).

There are several questions that the present moment forces us to consider: How can we best help our students navigate thorny public debates about crime and justice issues? How can we help people around us identify, consume, and share reputable and reliable sources of crime and justice information? How can we help emphasize to the general public the importance of crime control and prevention strategies that are evidence-based and empirically-supported? How can we – or *should* we – engage our research in public forums? What is our professional obligation to do these things, if any? How can we ensure that time and energy spent engaging in public criminology is professionally recognized and valued – or, at the very least, does not become a professional liability, especially for scholars on the tenure-track? And, given social media platforms in which online threats, intimidation, and harassment are very real possibilities, is doing any of this worth it in the first place?

Like many others, I have spent a good deal of time thinking about these issues. During my recent tenure as chair of the Division on Women & Crime, I actively encouraged our members to publicly engage their expertise, especially around issues like gender-based violence and sexual harassment, which had become prominent topics of public discourse. As incoming chair of the ASC Ethics Committee, I organized a roundtable for the 2018 Annual Meeting in Atlanta called “Doing Public Criminology in a Politicized Climate,” aimed at providing participants a forum for sharing their experiences with doing public criminology and for discussing best practices moving forward.

My position, which I respectfully offer here, is that it is imperative for criminologists to be publicly engaged and to be an accessible source of data-driven information about crime and justice issues. I think it is especially important now for criminologists to *say what we know* to the widest possible audience. To be clear, saying what we know is not the same thing as saying what we think, what we believe, or what we wish to be true. Saying what we know means making analytical, measured observations based on our research, the research of others, and the best possible currently available estimates. This is true even when – or perhaps *especially* when – what we know contradicts commonly-held assumptions about the nature and scope of crime causation, patterns of victimization and offending, or the efficacy of crime-control and -prevention strategies.

I recognize that some scholars may be reluctant to engage publicly; certainly, there are drawbacks and risks to public interactions, especially those that occur online. Despite these challenges, being a publicly-engaged criminologist does not mean abdicating our professionalism or scholarly training, nor does it require engaging in or endorsing partisan politicking. It does not mean abandoning restraint or forbearance. And it should be undertaken with the goal of promoting, not preventing, dialogue and discussion.

In that spirit, below I outline some ideas and suggestions for criminologists who may be wondering about doing more publicly-engaged work. Other scholars have written thoughtfully and in much more detail about these issues, and I invite readers to review these works (e.g., see Inderbitzin, 2011; Loader & Sparks, 2010; Ruggerio, 2012; Stuart, 2017; Uggen & Inderbitzin, 2010). The ideas I present here are based on my own experiences and offered to encourage reflection and discussion about what this endeavor could or should look like in contemporary criminology.

Read, write, and share articles in relevant professional magazines.

There are several professional magazines whose content is of interest to criminologists. For example:

- THE CONVERSATION⁵, available online with new content daily, “is an independent, nonprofit publisher of commentary and analysis, authored by academics and edited by journalists for the general public.”
- CRIMINAL JUSTICE⁶, published quarterly by the American Bar Association, is a magazine for legal professionals “with a focus on the practice and policy issues of the criminal justice system.”
- GOVERNING⁷ is published monthly in print and with new content available daily online. It is “the nation’s leading media platform covering politics, policy and management for state and local government leaders.”
- TRANSLATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY⁸ is published twice-yearly by the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy (CEBCP) at George Mason University. Its mission is to “advance the overall goal of the CEBCP by illustrating examples of how research is converted into criminal justice practice.”

In addition to these examples, professional organizations such as the American Probation and Parole Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the National Center for State Courts, and many others publish content that is relevant to criminologists. Information appearing in these professional publications can be valuable resources for our research, teaching, and other professional efforts.

Write editorials and opinion pieces for news outlets.

Writing op-eds and letters to the editor is a valuable way for criminologists to engage in public criminology. In addition to forcing adoption of writing style that is succinct and jargon-free, online publication enables the embedding of links throughout the text to direct readers toward research reports and other scholarly works with which they might otherwise be unfamiliar. Initiatives like the OpEd Project⁹ can help prepare and train scholars how to write effective editorial pieces.

Read and write blog posts and other online content.

For years I contributed to a multi-author crime blog and it was one of the most professionally rewarding things I have ever done. Among other benefits, blogging was an excellent way to keep my writing skills sharp between scholarly manuscripts and, as with editorials, to practice a writing style intended for a lay audience. Blogs, websites, and other online forums also serve as useful tools for compiling information to be shared with our students. Good examples can be found at The Society Pages¹⁰ and the Urban Institute’s Policy Debate¹¹ series.

Cultivate a professional social media presence.

Though some scholars may be loath to engage with social media, there is no denying that it is a dominant form of communication. With careful cultivation, social media can be a valuable resource for scholars. Apart from my personal Facebook page, which is private, I have a professional Twitter and Facebook account that I use for reviewing and sharing information about crime and justice research, policies, legislation, and so on. Indeed, ASC has embraced the goal of elevating criminologists’ online presence through its Social Media Directory¹². Social media also provide an excellent way to connect with students. Also, it is worth noting that nearly every justice-related organization and publication has a social media account, making it easy to follow and share their content within your professional and personal networks. Another strategy is to follow individual journalists and journalistic organizations that cover crime and justice news. Two valuable resources are The Crime Report¹³ and The Marshall Project¹⁴. Finally, the ever-growing number of crime-and justice-related podcasts¹⁵ are a useful tool for consuming and sharing online content within our professional social media networks as well as with our students.

Promote your research and expertise.

There are several ways criminologists can promote our research and expertise:

- **Join and support the Crime & Justice Research Alliance.** The Crime & Justice Research Alliance¹⁶ is “a centralized resource of authoritative experts and scholarly studies created to provide policymakers, practitioners and the public direct access to relevant research on crime and criminal justice issues.” My experience being a CJRA expert has been consistently positive. Through CJRA I have been contacted and interviewed by national media outlets, and each time have been pleased with the representation of my contributions to the published article.
- **Prepare press-releases for your forthcoming research.** Press releases are a great way to generate awareness of and interest in scholarly research ahead of publication. Authors of forthcoming studies can work with their university communications and marketing teams and/or the journal’s editorial staff to ensure accuracy and consistency of message in promoting forthcoming research. Interested scholars can look to recent examples¹⁷ for ideas about the type of content an academic press release might

include.

- **Share your publications on social media – even your personal accounts.** I used to avoid this practice, as I figured my high school friends and extended kin much preferred to see photos of my daughters than to read my published research articles. But, I have come to believe that sharing our research in this way can help de-mystify our academic work. It also has created opportunities for me to share ideas with – and learn from – people in my personal networks who have different perspectives and viewpoints than me.

Support faculty members – especially junior faculty – who do this work.

This is a much larger and more complex issue than can be adequately addressed in this brief essay. Still, we cannot expect scholars to engage in these types of activities if they are viewed as a frivolity, a liability, or to otherwise fall outside the boundaries of the tenure-track. My own op-ed was published pre-tenure, and I was fortunate to receive nothing but encouragement from my department colleagues and university administrators. That said, junior scholars may wish to avoid – or may have been given explicit instructions to refrain from – writing editorials or non-peer reviewed articles until after tenure. There is some pragmatism to this advice, as doing publicly-engaged work is time-consuming and should not be done at the expense of one's research agenda, teaching responsibilities, or other professional obligations. Still, this discussion gets at the much-more-daunting question about what "counts" as scholarly output. Without engaging that large debate, I think it is helpful to encourage department chairs and review committees to broaden their considerations of what "counts" so that these forms of active, engaged scholarship are valued during tenure-and-promotion reviews. This is especially true as universities increasingly embrace community engagement as part of their overall educational mission.

Set an example for our students and others around us.

As I noted earlier, this is a challenging time for criminologists. The sheer volume of available content makes information streams difficult to navigate. The increasingly-politicized climate may hinder our ability – and maybe even our inclination – to identify common ground with others from whom our perspectives and experiences differ. And the pains of real hurt and injustice are inflamed by incautious headlines and intemperate remarks of public leaders from whom we all deserve better. In my June 2016 Chair's letter to the DWC membership, I referenced acts of horrific violence that recently had occurred in cities across the U.S. and Europe:

"These incidents are rooted in and reflect complex, multifaceted social forces related to marginalization, power, violence, hatred, fear, and injustice, among others. The public conversation around them, however, too often consists of reflexive social media posts and the regurgitation of tired tropes. Countering this trend, many of us routinely engage these difficult issues – in the classroom, in our scholarship, with colleagues, loved ones, friends, and others. Many of us also actively support justice-related outreach and advocacy initiatives in our communities, as well as nationally and internationally. This work can be overlooked and undervalued, even as it is urgently needed."

My observations then perhaps are even more true today. Below is some advice I have given to my students and in talks to the campus community about how to counter these trends:

- Diversify your media diet
- Distinguish between *information* and *knowledge*
- Identify reputable, reliable data sources and share them with others
- Be skeptical of strident knowledge claims, whatever the source
- Avoid speaking or writing in generalities
- Resist the temptation to go after the low-hanging fruit in your arguments
- Anticipate criticisms of your positions and develop defensible counter-arguments
- Envision what a more just, equitable, and peaceful society looks like to you
- Work to make that vision a reality

Perhaps the plainest and most persuasive argument for doing public criminology is that we already do it every day in the classroom. When I lecture about welfare restrictions for people with felony drug convictions, I have my students read my editorial as well as the piece of hate mail I received. We talk about the perceptions of the letter-writer (for example, that criminals and welfare cheats "loaf around gas stations") and what those perceptions mean for the development of public policy. Then I encourage my students to reflect on both my editorial and the response letter as they formulate their own beliefs about these complex issues.

I remain indebted to my anonymous detractor for the thoughtful conversations her letter has inspired all these years later. I hope that, her contempt for me notwithstanding, she and I might agree about the value of broadening our worldviews and the importance of ensuring that our eyes remain open.

Endnotes

¹Initial proposal here: https://www.mlive.com/news/flint/index.ssf/2012/03/gov_rick_snyder_aims_to_stop_t.html. A bill resulting from this proposal passed the Michigan House and Senate and was signed into law by Governor Rick Snyder in June 2015. See here: https://www.michigan.gov/snyder/0,4668,7-277-57577_57657-356980--,00.html.

²<http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/12/19/far-more-americans-say-there-are-strong-conflicts-between-partisans-than-between-other-groups-in-society>

³<https://hbr.org/2017/10/research-the-rise-of-partisan-media-changed-how-companies-make-decisions>

⁴<https://www.npr.org/2018/05/02/607652253/studies-say-illegal-immigration-does-not-increase-violent-crime>

⁵<https://theconversation.com/us>

⁶https://www.americanbar.org/groups/criminal_justice/publications/criminal_justice_magazine_home.html

⁷<http://www.governing.com>

⁸<https://cebcp.org/tcmagazine>

⁹www.theopedproject.org

¹⁰<https://thesocietypages.org>

¹¹<https://www.urban.org/debates>

¹²<http://www.asc41.com/SocialMedia/socialmedia.html>

¹³<https://thecrimereport.org>

¹⁴<https://www.themarshallproject.org>

¹⁵For a partial list, see here: <https://rebeccajstone.com/2017/08/01/a-most-definitely-incomplete-list-of-podcasts-for-criminal-justice-classes>

¹⁶<https://crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org>

¹⁷<https://news.uci.edu/2018/03/07/proposition-47-not-responsible-for-recent-upticks-in-crime-across-california-uci-study-says>

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Darwin and Scholarly Metrics: Natural Selection in the Academic Environment

D. Kim Rossmo, School of Criminal Justice, Texas State University

February 23, 1836

Charles R. Darwin, Esq.
Lecturer
Department of Natural History
University of Cambridge

Mr. Darwin,

We regret to inform you that your application for tenure has been denied due to a failure to meet the university's standards for academic publishing.

While we recognize the importance of your work as a naturalist on the HMS *Beagle* survey expedition, your writing output during this time was limited to field notes, journal entries, and letters to friends and family. Junior faculty are expected to publish a significant number of empirical research papers in high-impact scholarly journals during their evaluation period. Your sole professional paper is a privately printed pamphlet based on correspondence excerpts. Beyond this, your tenure package contains only insect illustrations.

The book project on the *Beagle's* voyage is apparently some years from completion and therefore the Committee cannot consider it for purposes of tenure evaluation. Your theoretical work is highly controversial and, frankly, not regarded favorably by most senior faculty. Moreover, several members expressed concern over a lack of focus as your research attentions frequently shift between the fields of geology, paleontology, biology, botany, and entomology.

Please vacate your office by the end of Easter term. We wish you the best in your future as an Anglican parson.

Arthur Coleridge
Chairman
Tenure and Promotion Committee

This letter is, of course, fictional. Charles Darwin was not employed as a university lecturer (though he did attend Cambridge as an undergraduate). Tenure review as we know it did not exist in early nineteenth-century England. And Arthur Coleridge was a first-class cricketer for Cambridge in 1850, not the chair of a tenure committee. However, the description of Darwin's research activities is reasonably accurate.

When the HMS *Beagle* departed England in 1831 on its five-year voyage around the globe, Darwin was a young novice. His job was to explore the natural environments of the archipelagos and coastal areas the ship visited on its hydrographic survey. Darwin sketched the native flora and fauna, gathered geological samples, and prepared biological specimens. He was immersed in field observation, data collection, and contemplation, the very foundations of scientific research. Darwin later became one of the most influential scientists in history and the author of many important books and articles. The evidence he gathered on the Galápagos Islands inspired his thoughts on natural selection (Darwin, 1859), now the unifying theory of the biological sciences.

Darwin's genius was steeped in years of observation, description, categorization, and thinking. Sadly, his approach to research would not be possible in today's "publish or perish" academic environment where productivity is more important than brilliance. The modern university needs to count things: publications, grant dollars, doctoral students, scholarly metrics. Hiring, tenure, promotion, and merit reviews all require quantitative inputs, and the number of articles and the impact factor of the journals in which we publish are widely used assessment measures (Barnett, 2017; Walters, 2015). The *h*-index score, based on a scholar's productivity and citation impact, has become pervasive. The more one publishes, and the more often those publications are cited, the higher one's *h*-index. Several studies have used these scores to compare the academic productivity of both scholars

and university departments (Copes, Khey, & Tewksbury, 2012), and it is common now to see faculty include them in their vita and website profiles.

While such measures have value – faculty need to be assessed and tenure and promotion decisions must be made – they have been given too much importance.¹ The assumption that they accurately measure our contribution to science is questionable because of both validity and reliability concerns (Bar-Ilan, 2008; Barnett, 2017). A significant problem with the *h*-index is the “unsystematic inclusion (and exclusion) of the database sources used in its calculation” (Fradella, 2018, p. 127); books, book chapters, judicial rulings, conference proceedings, and government research reports are all vulnerable to omission. More disturbing is the trend of substituting these metrics for what is really important in our work. As predicted by Goodhart’s law,² our *measurements* of accomplishment have become our *definitions* of accomplishment.

All evaluation metrics are vulnerable to corruption (Biagioli, 2016). Some of the tactics used to game the system in social science journal publishing include:

1. Self-citation. A certain level of self-citation is to be expected, however, some authors cite themselves a *lot*.³ And the entrepreneurial writer can always sneak in a few extra self-cites when making final revisions following a paper’s acceptance.
2. Piecemeal publication. Inappropriately splitting a study into multiple articles merely to increase one’s numbers, or outright self-plagiarism, are controversial but not unusual practices in research publishing (Gartner, Osgood, & Baumer, 2012).
3. Cuckoo referencing. This trick requires you to first reference someone else’s ideas in one of your articles. Then, whenever you want to discuss those ideas in subsequent papers, you ignore the original author and cite only your article. The ploy works even better if you ensure your graduate students also only reference your article.
4. Publishing rings. The more sophisticated players form networks in which members agree to regularly cite the works of other group members. Publishing rings may also share authorship;⁴ for the price of some proofreading, members can easily multiply their *h*-index (the score is oblivious to author contribution). Similar schemes have been used to enhance other bibliometrics such as journal impact factors (Baker, 2015).

While it is unknown how common these tactics are in criminology, many of us have encountered one or more of them when reviewing articles for journals. We hope they’re rare, but production demands will almost certainly increase their prevalence; the more egregious examples of research and publishing fraud are found in high-pressure fields with significant grant funding, such as biomedicine (Harris, 2017). Criminologists have long been critical of criminal justice agencies that falsify data (Kitsuse & Cicourel, 1963), yet we tend to tolerate colleagues who manipulate performance metrics. This is hypocritical. Gaming the system should be strongly discouraged; such abuses undermine measurement validity, distort the truth, and are a poor example of professional ethics for students.

While many scholars agree these performance measurements are flawed, others have rebutted that they *are* the system and therefore define our rules of operation (see arguments in DeLisi, 2015). This assumes the process is outside of our control and that dysfunctionality is inevitable. What is certain is that organizational drift and normalization of deviance will lead to unexpected and undesired consequences if we don’t try to manage the process (Vaughan, 1996).

Is the development of a more relevant scholarly assessment system really beyond our abilities? There is a (perhaps apocryphal) story of an Ivy League university that once upon a time required only a single publication for tenure. However, it had to be a publication of significance. Whether true or not, this tale gives us something to think about. We want more than volume – we want significance. Most of us would agree that three articles of consequence are more important than 30 trivial publications, especially in this age of information overload.

Some institutions have qualitatively enriched their quantitative performance assessments. The promotion and tenure requirements of the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Arizona State University specify *significant and independent* scholarly impact. Merit reviews in leading English and Australian universities require a written explanation of the importance and relevance of the faculty member’s published works. Maybe improving our metrics is not impossible.

Assessing significance, however, is complex. Arguably, the *h*-index already does this by taking into consideration how often one’s publications are cited by other scholars (Walters, 2015). But there’s a problem with this rationale, which can be exposed with a simple thought experiment. Imagine a large research hospital engaged in an important job search. One of the top applicants is a medical doctor highly regarded in his field. However, the reputation of this physician is not based on his discovery of new vaccines, surgical skill, or disease prevention efforts. Rather, it is derived solely from how often his medical peers quote his papers in their publications. Nevertheless, even if the doctor’s work was not directly practical, it might have still contributed in some manner to the real-world accomplishments of others (what is known as preclinical research; see Harris, 2017). But what if the esteemed colleagues of the doctor function in a similar fashion? If the illustrious peers who cite his publications are in turn only considered important because other doctors frequently reference them, then the whole process is nothing more than an incestuous circle. Without some contribution to public health benefits, the famous doctor’s reputation is more charade than reality.

In many ways, criminology is comparable to public health. While doctors strive to prevent health problems, diagnose diseases, and treat ailments, we try to prevent and solve crime, rehabilitate offenders, and achieve justice. Criminology is primarily a practical field. The ASC's history is in police training; today, the organization works towards influencing government policy. If our work lacks the potential to improve society, either directly or indirectly (through advancements in theory or methodology), then its purpose will eventually be questioned. This could hurt public support for university programs and government funding for research grants (Cialdini, 2009). Studying crime for its own sake, with no eventual community benefit, is somewhat like studying astrology; while anyone can do so, taxpayers may not want to support the indulgence.

Perhaps, then, we should develop a u-index, an alternative score that measures the usefulness of our work. Many criminologists have played key roles in improving criminal justice agencies, developing government policies, and providing expertise to lawmakers. Unfortunately, these accomplishments are often not recognized by the present evaluation systems. Herman Goldstein, the winner of the 2018 Stockholm Prize in Criminology, has a very modest *h*-index, despite being the most important and influential policing scholar of our time. Judicial citations of legal and empirical research, which evidence a scholar's contributions to law and public policy, nonetheless have no *h*-index impact. Some of the most significant articles on policing (e.g., broken windows, Kelling & Wilson, 1982; problem-oriented policing, Spelman & Eck, 1987) appeared first in gray literature. Our publication metrics irrationally place much less value on communicating with the criminal justice system than in talking amongst ourselves.

Darwin broke new theoretical ground by challenging scientific, social, and religious paradigms (Dennett, 1995). But when numbers matter, it is safer to adopt a risk-averse strategy. High publishing requirements and lengthy journal review times deter faculty from gambling while on the tenure clock. Some research modes are fast and relatively certain (anodyne questions, standard methodologies, classroom surveys, secondary dataset mining), while others are slow and risky (niche topics, novel techniques, program evaluations, original data collection). Assistant professors are guided towards short-term and conservative projects that fall securely within their disciplinary silo. Writing scholarly monographs or commencing large-scale research programs are perilous undertakings because of their extended timelines.⁵ These considerations ultimately affect how science is pursued.

A need for caution limits the imagination and inhibits innovation (Loeb, 2010). Young scholars who postpone challenging the received wisdom may find they never do so. The most insidious consequence of publishing metrics is their effect on the progress of science. "In a neoliberal culture of measuring outputs, the range of forms of knowledge creation that are valued appears to be narrowing" (McCulloch, 2017). If we divide the scientific process into observing, thinking, and publishing, importance has clearly shifted since Darwin's time from the first two stages to the third.

Numbers have come to define scholarship, and chasing these numbers has become what we are expected to do. Perhaps this focus on quantity over quality is why we sometimes get it wrong (Maxwell, Lau, & Howard, 2015). Few researchers today can indulge, as Darwin did, in extended and extensive research; they simply aren't given the opportunity to strive for genius. Perversely, production pressures are greatest at the top universities where a disproportionate number of the best scholars work. High expectations constrict discretionary time while the stress and strain they produce impair intuition and creativity (Kahneman, 2011); in extreme cases, these pressures can lead to mental health problems (Shaw & Ward, 2014).

Like the organisms in Darwin's theory of natural selection, we adapt to our environment in order to survive. The present system encourages disciplinary conformity, tolerates research mediocrity, and discourages scientific imagination. University bureaucracies are unlikely to change, but individual professors can join the resistance. We should explicitly recognize the importance of quality over quantity, reward colleagues for the significance and usefulness of their work, proactively dissuade attempts to game the system, and encourage innovation and creativity in junior faculty. Performance metrics have value but only when used properly and in the appropriate context. We need to view them in the same critical manner as we do crime statistics, and begin a dialogue on what they ought to assess as opposed to what is easy to measure. Our scholarly environment must be grounded in the real world, not in an artificial ivory tower conception; otherwise, a synthetic academic ecosystem may eventually lead to extinction.

Endnotes

1 Hammarfelt et al. (2017) warn of the “gamification” of academic research; ResearchGate congratulates its subscribers on “achievements,” ImpactStory awards altmetric bronze, silver, and gold levels, and Academia.edu will notify you of any mention anywhere of your name (for a fee). While sharing research and tracking scholarly impact are useful endeavors, academic social media platforms encourage aggressive competition between “quantified scholars.” Some researchers so obsessively monitor their Google Scholar statistics that an *h*-index addiction may soon be reported in the psychology literature.

2 “When a measure becomes a target, it ceases to be a good measure” (Strathern, 1997, p. 308).

3 A contender for the record is a short paper published in 2014 with the ratio of one self-citation for every 33 words. The author describes himself as “A leading scholar... among the most cited criminologists of his age cohort.” Perhaps this is true if self-citations are counted.

4 Over the past 50 years, the mean number of authors for articles in *Criminology* more than doubled (Rossmo, 2015), while the proportion of single-authored criminology/criminal justice publications dropped from three-quarters to less than a third (Tewksbury & Mustaine, 2011). Methods of correcting for multiple authors and authorship position are now necessary to standardize evaluations (Walters, 2015). Criminology journals could assist with this issue by requiring each author’s contribution be specified, a practice common in physical science publications.

5 Grant proposal to article publication can take several years.

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The University of Kentucky Department of Sociology Ph.D. program trains doctoral students to become effective scholars and practitioners in sociology by building a comprehensive understanding of sociological theory, statistics, methods and selected specialization areas and professional competency in sociological research, instruction, and engagement. One of our major areas of specialization is **Crime, Law, and Deviance**.

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EDITOR'S CORNER

Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology: The Journal of the ASC Division of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology

The origins of the *Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology* can be traced to the establishment of the Division of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology within the American Society of Criminology in November 2012. During the inaugural meeting of the Division, Adrian Raine raised a proposal to establish a journal for the Division and, as past chair, was charged with the task of exploring the possibility of establishing a new journal linked to the Division.

Ultimately, Tara Renae McGee and Paul Mazerolle negotiated a contract with Springer to establish the *Journal*, and the first issue was published in 2015. Since then, four issues have been produced annually.

A key objective for the *Journal* is to publish research which seeks to advance knowledge and understanding of developmental dimensions of offending across the life-course. Research that examines current theories, debates, and knowledge gaps within Developmental and Life-Course Criminology is encouraged. Theoretical papers, empirical papers, and papers that explore the translation of developmental and life-course research into policy and/or practice are welcomed. Papers that present original research or explore new directions for examination are also encouraged. As Co-Editors, we welcome all rigorous methodological approaches and orientations and encourage submissions from a broad array of cognate disciplines including but not limited to psychology, statistics, sociology, psychiatry, neuroscience, geography, political science, history, social work, epidemiology, public health, and economics.

As a young journal, we recognize it will take some time to establish it as a key go to place for submitting manuscripts in developmental and life-course criminology. However, we have been pleased to date by the response and support for the *Journal* both in terms of aspiring authors submitting their work as well as the many reviewers who support the *Journal* in responding to our requests for reviewing. Ultimately, the quality of any journal will reflect the quality and flow of quality manuscripts as well as the community of academics who agree to review.

As part of what the *Journal* offers the field, we have advanced the concept of thematic issues. To date, special issues have been popular, and we have published issues on methodological innovations in developmental and life-course criminology research as well as on gendered experiences in the pathways to crime. These are available via the links below. In 2018 and 2019, there will be thematic issues on desistance and on developmental and life-course theories of crime.

There are also new articles being added regularly to online first, so be sure to check out the latest papers at <http://link.springer.com/journal/40865>

To be alerted to its publication, you can register for updates to the *Journal* on the Springer website <https://link.springer.com/journal/40865> Use the link under "Stay up to Date" on the right hand side.

The *Journal's* co-editors-in-chief are Tara Renae McGee and Paul Mazerolle of Griffith University, Australia. The Associate Editors are Alex Piquero, USA; Ray Corrado, Canada; Georgia Zara, Europe; and Darrick Jolliffe, UK. The Editorial Manager of the Journal is Fiona Saunders and the *Journal* is hosted by Griffith University. Further information can be found on the journal's website <http://www.springer.com/40865> and any queries can be directed to Tara, Paul, or Fiona at <jdicc@griffith.edu.au>.

We welcome your submissions!

Tara Renae McGee and Paul Mazerolle
Co-editors-in-chief

Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology

EDITOR'S CORNER

A letter to readers and contributors of *Criminology and Public Policy*By **CYNTHIA LUM AND CHRISTOPHER S. KOPER***George Mason University**Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy**Department of Criminology, Law and Society*

We are thrilled to have been selected as the new editors of *Criminology and Public Policy*, starting with the February 2020 issue. Because the remaining issues for 2018 and 2019 are full, we are now overseeing reviews of all new submissions. We want to thank Professors Bill Bales and Dan Nagin for their wonderful stewardship of the journal and to congratulate them for significantly raising the ranking of *Criminology and Public Policy*. They have given us both an excellent start and a high standard to live up to. We also thank managing editor Sergio Garduno for his assistance during our transition and his years of excellent service to the journal.

As all of you know, *Criminology and Public Policy (CPP)* is the premier policy-focused journal of the American Society of Criminology. We applied for its editorship because we are deeply committed to knowledge exchange and translation with criminal justice practitioners, policymakers, and community members. We also strongly believe in the importance of the dissemination, implementation, and institutionalization of high-quality research findings into practice. Appropriately, the journal will be housed in the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy (CEBCP) in the Department of Criminology, Law and Society at George Mason University. The CEBCP's efforts reflect a strong academic tradition in our discipline of carrying out rigorous research that is impactful in the field. Additionally, *CPP* research will benefit from the CEBCP's extensive infrastructure for translation and dissemination of research findings into local, state, national, and international arenas.

Our vision for the future of *CPP* is to continue its mission to advance and strengthen the role of scientific research in criminal justice policy and practice. To this end, we will publish rigorous empirical studies that address various aspects of program and policy development, theory, operations, impacts, and cost efficiency as they pertain to all areas of justice. We welcome studies using a variety of quantitative and qualitative methodologies, original and replication studies, and systematic reviews or critical syntheses of literature. Submitted manuscripts must have a clear and strong connection to policy and practice. Our goals for *CPP* are to continue to elevate its academic status and rankings, maintain its focus on the most pressing policy issues in criminal justice, and heighten its impact. An essential component of reaching these goals is to ensure that a diversity of viewpoints, backgrounds, criminological approaches, and research methods are reflected in the authors and articles published.

To help achieve these goals, we will continue the high standards set by the current editors and previous editorial teams. Additionally, we are making some changes to *CPP*, which we had outlined in our application. First, we will be transitioning the submission, review, and editorial process of *CPP* to Wiley's online submission system, *ScholarOne*. This transition should be completed by the end of this year and will apply to all subsequently submitted papers. Until the online system is set up and tested, authors should submit manuscripts by email to cpp@gmu.edu.

Second, we will be increasing the acceptance of original research articles in *CPP* and reducing the use of response essays and editorials. Although *CPP*'s traditional format of coupling research articles and response essays has facilitated important dialogue regarding policy and practice, we believe that this change will increase *CPP*'s impact and ranking among criminology journals and encourage submissions from a wider variety of scholars in the field. However, we will continue to consider the publication of response essays for particularly important and controversial issues. When used, they will be solicited based on high-quality peer reviews of original articles, and they will also be subjected to peer review, increasing their rigor, potential impact, and publication status for the commentators.

Third, we intend to expand the knowledge and reach of *CPP* by using social media, email, ASC and ACJS outlets (including the Criminal Justice Research Alliance), outreach to other criminological societies, and Wiley Online to more broadly advertise published articles and to solicit manuscripts. These outreach efforts will extend to practitioners and policymakers as well as the research community. We will also seek to increase contributions to the journal by international scholars and those in other disciplines related to criminology. We intend to take full advantage of the CEBCP's translational infrastructure, by highlighting the *CPP* authors and their work in our annual congressional briefings, symposia, and dissemination outlets, which have extensive reach with government and non-government practitioners and policymakers.

Fourth, we will be expanding *CPP*'s editorial decisions to include the "revise and resubmit" choice, which will allow potentially promising articles to be resubmitted after revisions based on reviewer comments. We hope that this will further expand the pool

EDITOR'S CORNER

of high-quality manuscripts submitted to *CPP*. At the same time, we will endeavor to maintain *CPP*'s emphasis on rapid manuscript decisions.

Finally, we will establish—beginning in 2020—annual best paper awards, one for early career authors and one for later career authors, to recognize particularly exceptional contributions to the journal.

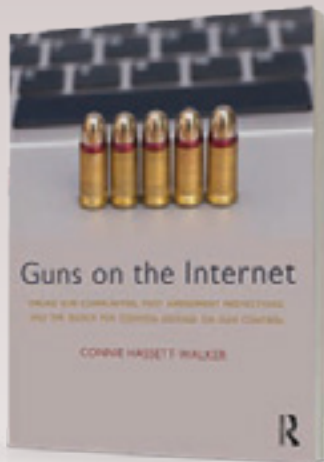
With these changes, we hope to continue the good work of the editorial teams that have come before us. We are joined in this effort by associate editors Justice Tankebe (Cambridge University) and Cody Telep (Arizona State University), and managing assistant editor Xiaoyun Wu (George Mason University). We are honored to be serving the ASC through the editorship of *CPP*, and we are excited to be steering the journal into this next phase. We hope that you will consider *CPP* as a premier outlet for your work, and we look forward to your contributions to the journal.



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Peter Squires,
University of Brighton, UK

Gun rights and control are well-trodden subjects, with prior work supporting the right of citizens to own firearms, discussing the failure of gun control efforts, or warning about or exhorting citizen gun ownership, among other things.

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CALL FOR PAPERS

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***Criminology in the New Era:
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SUBMISSION DEADLINES

Thematic panels, individual paper abstracts, and author meets critics panels due:
Friday, March 8, 2019

Posters roundtable abstracts, and lightning talk abstracts due:
Friday, May 10, 2019

AROUND THE ASC

SUBMISSION DETAILS

All abstracts must be submitted on-line through the ASC website at www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.htm. On the site, you will be asked to indicate the type of submission you wish to make. The submission choices available for the meetings include: (1) Complete Thematic Panel, (2) Individual Paper Presentation, (3) Author Meets Critics Session, (4) Poster Presentation, (5) Roundtable Submission, or (6) Lightning Talk Presentation.

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

Complete Thematic Panels: Must include a title and abstract for the entire panel as well as titles, abstracts and author information for all papers. Each panel should contain between three and four papers and possibly one discussant. We encourage panel submissions organized by individuals, ASC Divisions, and other working groups.

- PANEL SUBMISSION DEADLINE:
Friday, March 8, 2019

Individual Paper Presentations: Submissions for a regular session presentation must include a title and abstract along with author information. Please note that these presentations are intended for individuals to discuss work that has been completed or where substantial progress has been made. Presentations about work that has yet to begin or is only in the formative stage are not appropriate here and may be more suitable for roundtable discussion (see below).

- INDIVIDUAL PAPER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:
Friday, March 8, 2019

Author Meets Critics: These sessions, organized by an author or critic, consist of one author and three to four critics discussing and critiquing a recently published book relevant to the ASC (note: the book must appear in print before the submission deadline (March 8, 2019) so that reviewers can complete a proper evaluation and to ensure that ASC members have an opportunity to become familiar with the work). Submit the author's name and title of the book and the names of the three to four persons who have agreed to comment on the book.

- AUTHOR MEETS CRITICS SUBMISSION DEADLINE:
Friday, March 8, 2019

Poster Presentations: Submissions for poster presentations require only a title and abstract along with author information. Posters should display theoretical work or methods, data, policy analyses, or findings in a visually appealing poster format that will encourage questions and discussion about the material. One poster submission per presenter.

- POSTER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:
Friday, May 10, 2019

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

- ROUNDTABLE SUBMISSION DEADLINE:
Friday, May 10, 2019

Lightning Talks: These sessions are a series (usually at least 6-7) of 5 minute talks/presentations by different speakers, each introducing a topic or idea very quickly. Lightning Talks is a way to share information about diverse topics from several presenters, while still captivating the audience. Each presentation should consist of a maximum of 3 to 5 PowerPoint slides or prompt cards, with a total of one or two key messages for the entire presentation. Each slide should consist of a few words and one primary image. Lightning talks are ideal for research and theory development in its early stages. See **LIGHTNING TALKS: Sharing and Learning at Lightning Speed** pdf on the American Society of Criminology website for further information. Submissions for a lightning talk must include a title and brief abstract along with participant information.

- LIGHTNING TALK SUBMISSION DEADLINE:
Friday, May 10, 2019

AROUND THE ASC

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

The meetings are Wednesday, November 13 through Saturday, November 16. Sessions may be scheduled at any time during the meetings. ASC cannot honor personal preferences for day and time of presentations. All program participants are expected to register for the meeting. We encourage everyone to pre-register before October 1 to avoid paying a higher registration fee and the possibility of long lines at the onsite registration desk at the meeting. You can go to the ASC website at www.asc41.com under Annual Meeting Info to register online or access a printer friendly form to fax or return by mail.

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

- **Friday, March 8, 2019** is the **absolute** deadline for thematic panels, regular panel presentations, and author meets critics sessions.
- **Friday, May 10, 2019** is the **absolute** deadline for the submission of posters, roundtable, and lightning talk sessions.

ABSTRACTS

A typical abstract will summarize, in one paragraph of 200 words or less, the major aspects of your research, including: 1) the purpose of the study and the research problem(s) you investigate; 2) the design of the study; 3) major findings of your analysis; and 4) a brief summary of your interpretations and conclusions. Although not all abstracts will conform to this format, they should all contain enough information to frame the problem and orient the conclusions.

EQUIPMENT

Only LCD projectors will be available for all panel and paper presentations to enable computer-based presentations. However, presenters will need to bring their own personal computers or arrange for someone on the panel to bring a personal computer

GUIDELINES FOR ONLINE SUBMISSIONS

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

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

Tips for choosing appropriate areas and sub-areas:

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

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

For participant instructions, see the Ethics and Guidelines located at http://www.asc41.com/Annual_Meeting/ASC_AnnualMeeting_Ethics_of_Participation_in_and_Guidelines.pdf

AROUND THE ASC

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47	Prisoner Reentry	Cheryl Lero Jonson	jonsonc@xavier.edu
48	The Juvenile Justice System	Jennifer Peck	Jennifer.Peck@ucf.edu
49	Challenging Criminal Justice Policies	Lisa Growette Bostaph	lisabostaph@boisestate.edu
50	Mass Incarceration	Michelle Phelps	phelps@umn.edu
51	Prisoner Experiences with the Justice System	Britni Adams	adamsb@ufl.edu
52	Law Making and Legal Change	Alexes Harris	yharris@uw.edu
53	Guns and Gun Laws	Trent Steidley	trent.steidley@du.edu
54	Inequality and Justice	Meghan Hollis	meghan_hollis@txstate.edu
55	Politics and Justice	Michael Campbell	Michael.c.campbell@du.edu
56	Immigration and Justice Issues	Charis Kubrin	ckubrin@uci.edu
Area VII	Perceptions of Crime & Justice	Venessa Garcia	vgarcia1@njcu.edu
57	Media & Social Construction of Crime	Jason Williams	williamsjas@mail.montclair.edu
58	Attitudes about the Criminal Justice System & Punishment	Scott Bowman	scott.bowman@txstate.edu
59	Activism and Social Movements	Joanne Belknap	joanne.belknap@colorado.edu
60	Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk	Joshua Hinkle	jhinkle@gsu.edu
Area VIII	Comparative & Historical Perspectives	Matt Vogel	vogelma@umsl.edu
61	Cross-National Comparison of Crime & Justice	Sheldon Zhang	szhang@mail.sdsu.edu
62	Historical Comparisons of Crime & Justice	Julie Globokar	jglobok1@kent.edu
63	Human Rights and Justice	Tonima Hadi	hadis@stjohns.edu
64	Globalization, Crime, and Justice	Evaristus Obinyan	evaristus.obinyan@mga.edu
Area IX	Critical Criminology	Kerry Carrington	kerry.carrington@qut.edu.au

AROUND THE ASC

65	Green Criminology	Michael Lynch	mjlynch@usf.edu
66	Queer Criminology	Lindsay Kahle	lindsay.kahle@mail.wvu.edu
67	Convict Criminology	Daniel Kavish	daniel.kavish@swosu.edu
68	Cultural Criminology	Kevin Steinmetz	kfsteinmetz@ksu.edu
Area X	Methodology	Danielle Rudes	drudes@gmu.edu
69	Advances in Quantitative Methods	Jesenia Pizarro	jesenia.pizarro@asu.edu
70	Advances in Qualitative Methods	Tom Loughran	tal47@psu.edu
71	Advances in Evaluation Research	Veronica Cano	veronica.cano@cwu.edu
72	Advances in Experimental Methods	Cody Telep	cody.telep@asu.edu
73	Advances in Teaching Methods	Jordana Navarro	Jnavarr1@citadel.edu
Area XI	Roundtable Sessions	Luis Fernandez	Luis.Fernandez@nau.edu
Area XII	Poster Sessions	Susan Case	meeting@asc41.com
Area XIII	Author Meets Critics	Patrick Lopez-Aguado	plopezaguado@scu.edu
Area XIV	Methods Workshop Committee	Valerio Bacak	vb302@scj.rutgers.edu
Area XV	Inclusivity and Diversity	Jessica Hodge	jhodge@stthomas.edu
Area XVI	Lightning Talks	Vera Lopez/Lisa Pasko	meeting@asc41.com

AROUND THE ASC



The American Society of Criminology

Announces its call for nominations

for the 2019 Awards

ASC Fellows

Herbert Bloch Award

Gene Carte Student Paper Competition

Ruth Shonle Cavan Young Scholar Award

Michael J. Hindelang Award

Mentor Award

Outstanding Article Award

Ruth D. Peterson Fellowship for Racial and Ethnic Diversity

Sellin-Glueck Award

Edwin H. Sutherland Award

Teaching Award

August Vollmer Award

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

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

Award decisions will be based on the strength of the nominees' qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received. Current members of the ASC Board are ineligible to receive any ASC award.**

AROUND THE ASC

NOMINATIONS FOR 2019 ASC AWARDS

RUTH D. PETERSON FELLOWSHIP FOR RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY

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

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

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

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

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

Committee Chair: **SHAUN GABBIDON** **(717) 948 6054**
 Pennsylvania State University, Harrisburg **slg13@psu.edu**

GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION, Sponsored by Wiley

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

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

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

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

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

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

Committee Chair: **JAMES WO** **(319) 467-0056**
 University of Iowa **james-wo@uiowa.edu**

AROUND THE ASC

NOMINATIONS FOR 2019 ASC AWARDS

TEACHING AWARD

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

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

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

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

The teaching portfolios should include:

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

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

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

Committee Chair: **CARL ROOT**
Eastern Kentucky University

(859) 622-1978
carl.root@eku.edu

AROUND THE ASC

NOMINATIONS FOR 2019 ASC AWARDS**MENTOR AWARD**

The Mentor Award is designed to recognize excellence in mentorship in the discipline of Criminology and Criminal Justice. Nominations of individuals at all stages of their academic careers are encouraged.

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

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

The mentorship portfolio should include:

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

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

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

Committee Chair: **WALTER DEKESEREDY**
West Virginia University

(304) 293-8846
walter.dekeseredy@mail.wvu.edu

AROUND THE ASC

2018 ASC AWARD WINNERS

GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER AWARD RECIPIENTS

FIRST PLACE

Kristina Thompson Garrity



Kristina Thompson Garrity is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Missouri – St. Louis. She earned her master's degree from the University of Nebraska at Omaha in 2014. Her research interests include structural and population dynamics, quantitative methods and spatial analyses, and issues related to the rural context. Her recent work focuses specifically on how labor market dimensions of rural-urban interdependency shape rural crime rates.

SECOND PLACE

Jihoon Kim



Jihoon Kim is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Criminology, Sociology & Geography at the Arkansas State University. He received his PhD in Criminology, Law, & Society from the University of Florida in 2018. His research interests lie in the area of juvenile justice and delinquency, life course/developmental theory, quantitative methods, and criminal justice policies. His recent or forthcoming publications appear in *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, *Crime and Delinquency*, and *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*.

Yeungjeom Lee



Yeungjeom Lee earned a PhD at the University of Florida in 2018 and is an assistant professor in the Justice Center at the University of Alaska Anchorage. Her research focuses on life course/developmental theory, juvenile delinquency, victimization, and psychopathy. Her recent publications appear in academic journals such as *Crime & Delinquency*, *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, and *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*.

AROUND THE ASC**2018 ASC AWARD WINNERS****GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER AWARD RECIPIENTS (cont.)****THIRD PLACE****Eileen M. Kirk**

Eileen Kirk is a doctoral student at the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Northeastern University in Boston. Eileen's research focuses on the intersection of public policy, social inequality, communities, and crime. Her recent work examines the relationship between mass incarceration and neighborhood crime, exploring how the geographic concentration of criminal justice system involvement contributes to neighborhood disadvantage and disruption of social functions. For her dissertation work, Eileen is studying whether community investment through housing policies is associated with neighborhood crime and social processes. As a research assistant at a Boston-area non-profit organization that provides education services to gang-involved individuals, Eileen performs process evaluation through staff interviews, data collection, and observation. She has previous work experience in program management and evaluation for non-profit and governmental organizations, including an agency that supports ex-offenders through job training. Eileen earned a M.P.A. from Suffolk University in Boston and a B.A. from Smith College.

MENTOR OF THE YEAR AWARD RECIPIENT**Francis T. Cullen**

Francis T. Cullen is Distinguished Research Professor Emeritus and Senior Research Associate in the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati, where he continues to teach doctoral seminars (including one in professional development), to mentor students, and to advise dissertations (27 thus far). He received his B.A. (1972) in psychology from Bridgewater State University and his M.A. (1974) and Ph.D. (1979) in sociology and education from Columbia University. His doctoral dissertation was advised by Richard A. Cloward, whose mentorship brought Professor Cullen into the field of criminology and provided guidance for his own approach to mentoring students. He is a Past President of the American Society of Criminology and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. He has been honored as an ASC and ACJS Fellow, with ACJS's Bruce Smith Award and Founder's Award, with ASC's Edwin H. Sutherland Award and Herbert Bloch Award, and with the North Central Sociological Association's J. Milton Yinger Distinguished Career in Sociology Award. From 2010 to 2014, he served on the Office of Justice Programs Science Advisory Board for the U.S. Department of Justice. In 2013, he was honored by his alma mater, Bridgewater State University, with a Doctorate in Public Service. His current research interests are in correctional rehabilitation as a public policy, public support for correctional interventions, developing a social support theory of crime, and the organization of empirical knowledge within criminology. He also continues to mentor colleagues and neighborhood kids in tennis, his other passion!

AROUND THE ASC

2018 ASC AWARD WINNERS

MICHAEL J. HINDELANG BOOK AWARD RECIPIENT

Marie Gottschalk



Marie Gottschalk is a professor in the Department of Political Science at the University of Pennsylvania who specializes in American politics. She is a leading expert on the carceral state and served on the American Academy of Arts and Sciences National Task Force on Mass Incarceration and also the National Academy of Sciences Committee on the Causes and Consequences of High Rates of Incarceration. Her work has been widely cited in the media and elsewhere, including Ava DuVernay's documentary *13th*, and U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sonia Sotomayor's landmark dissent in *Utah v. Strieff*. Gottschalk's books include *Caught: The Prison State and the Lockdown of American Politics*, which won the 2016 Michael Harrington award from the American Political Science Association; *The Prison and the Gallows: The Politics of Mass Incarceration in America*, which won the 2007 Ellis W. Hawley Prize from the Organization of American Historians; and *The Shadow Welfare State: Labor, Business, and the Politics of Health Care in the United States*. Gottschalk is a former editor and journalist and was a university lecturer for two years in the People's Republic of China. She was a member of the Transition Steering Committee and co-chaired the Policy Committee of District Attorney-elect Larry

OUTSTANDING ARTICLE AWARD RECIPIENT

Michael L. Walker



Michael L. Walker is an assistant professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Minnesota who earned his PhD in sociology from the University of California-Riverside. His research concerns processes of inequality, punishment, social theory, and research methodology. Currently, Michael is working on a book manuscript—an ethnography of a California county jail that weaves a study of time, consequences of vulnerability and indeterminacy, emotion work, punishment, and paradoxes of the American jail system.

TEACHING AWARD RECIPIENT

Danielle S. Rudes



Danielle S. Rudes, Ph.D. is an Associate Professor of Criminology, Law and Society and the Deputy Director of the Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence (ACE!) at George Mason University. She received her Ph.D. from the University of California, Irvine. Dr. Rudes uses qualitative researcher methods to study corrections agencies including prisons, jails, probation/parole agencies and problem-solving courts. She is recognized for her work examining how social control organizations and their managers and street-level workers understand, negotiate, and at times, resist change. Dr. Rudes experience includes working with corrections agencies during adoption, adaptation and implementation of various practices and reforms including contingency management (incentives/rewards) and risk-needs assessment instruments. Dr. Rudes combines research with learning opportunities for students by using a technique she calls the Nested Mentoring Model. She also directs both an undergraduate and graduate lab at her research center (ACE!) so students get plenty of hands-on research experience. Recently, she took a student/faculty team into restricted housing units in state prisons to collect observational/interview data. Dr. Rudes funding comes from NIJ, NSF, BJA, NIDA/NIH and others. She serves on the Editorial Board for *Law & Policy* and publishes regularly in *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, and *Justice Quarterly*. She is on the Executive Board of a non-profit organization, OAR, whose work helps formerly incarcerated individuals reenter society. She is co-producer and voice of a forthcoming podcast: *ACEdit!: Turning Science into Sense*. Dr. Rudes is also a winner of several awards for her teaching, mentoring and research.

The Oral History Criminology Project

The Oral History Criminology Project is pleased to announce the addition of three new recordings to our catalog (listed below). With this, the entire archive has now eclipsed 100 videos in total. We would like to take this moment to thank all of those who have given their time to share their insights and those who have served as interviewers on behalf of the project. Additional thanks to those who have worked at producing the videos over the years. Our efforts continue to benefit from the unwavering support of our Advisory Board, most especially Freda Adler, in fulfilling our mission. We look forward to continuing to add to the collection. An acknowledgement is also owed to you, the viewer, for keeping the history of the field alive through your viewing and sharing.

The total archive can be accessed at <http://oralhistoryofcriminology.org>. All ASC participants, including the three new additions below, can be located via asc41.com by clicking on the resources tab.

Jonathan Simon & Malcolm Feeley by Diego Zysman Quiros & Mariano Sicardi
Candace Kruttschnitt by Sally Simpson
Lawrence Sherman by John MacDonald

AROUND THE ASC**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.



Division of

VICTIMOLOGY

<https://www.facebook.com/ascdov>
<https://twitter.com/ascdov>
<http://www.ascdov.org>

DOV Mission

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

Why Join DOV?

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

2017-2018 DOV Officers

Co-Chairs

Emily Wright, Gillian Pinchevsky

Secretary

Jillian Turanovic

Treasurer

Kelly Knight

Executive Officers

Jeanna Mastrocinque

Kate Fox

Christopher Schreck

How to Join DOV

Log on to your account through <http://asc41.com/appform1.html> and select *Ready to Renew*. Then, select (Division Add-On).

Only available January 1 - August 31;
outside of those dates, contact
asc@asc41.com

Membership Information

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

DOV Awards

Bonnie S. Fisher Victimology Career Award
Robert Jerin Book of the Year Award
Faculty Researcher of the Year
Faculty Teacher of the Year
Practitioner/Activist of the Year
Graduate Student Papers of the Year

dwc

division on women and crime
american society of criminology

established 1984

Congressional Briefing: Translating Research to Policy
Improving Justice for Women & Girls

Thursday, October 11, 2018 | 9:30am - 12:30pm
Rayburn Office Building, Room 2237, Washington DC



OPENING REMARKS

- ◆ **SHEETAL RANJAN**
William Paterson University
Chair, Division on Women & Crime

ABOUT THE JOURNAL

- ◆ **ROSEMARY BARBERET**
John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Past Editor, Feminist Criminology

SPECIAL REMARKS

- ◆ **REP. JOSH GOTTHEIMER**
New Jersey's 5th District

FEATURED SCHOLARS

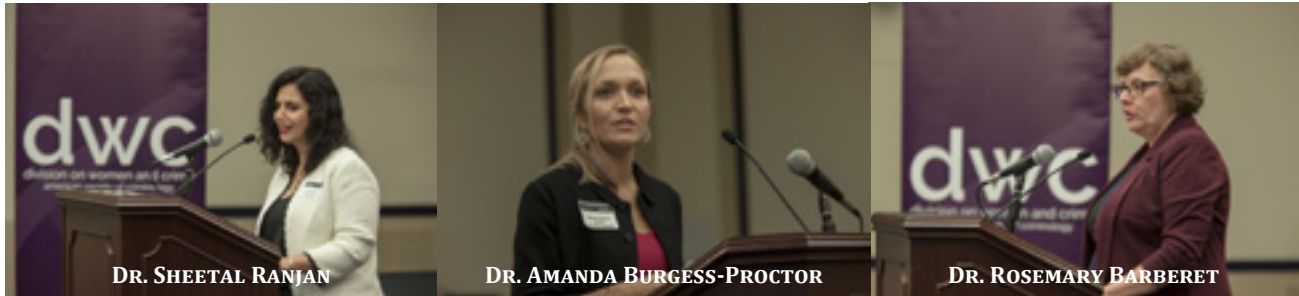
- ◆ **LYNN ADDINGTON**
American University
- ◆ **SHELLY CLEVINGER**
Illinois State University
- ◆ **JENNIFER COBBINA**
Michigan State University
- ◆ **JOCELYN FONTAINE**
Urban Institute
- ◆ **ANNE KRINGEN**
University of New Haven
- ◆ **RACHEL LOVELL**
Case Western Reserve University

FEATURED SCHOLARS

- ◆ **CECILIA MENJÍVAR**
UCLA
- ◆ **JORDANA NAVARRO**
The Citadel
- ◆ **CARA RABE-HEMP**
Illinois State University
- ◆ **TARA RICHARDS**
University of Nebraska Omaha

Q&A

- ◆ **AMANDA BURGESS-PROCTOR**
Oakland University



The Division on Women and Crime (DWC) hosted its first Congressional Briefing on October 11th, 2018. The briefing was sponsored by the office of U.S. Representative Josh Gottheimer of New Jersey's 5th congressional district. In this briefing DWC researchers summarized the "state of the science" in their areas of expertise and offered evidence-based policy recommendations on a range of topics aimed at improving justice for women and girls. DWC researchers offered suggestions for strengthening existing programs and policies, modifying current legislation and executive decisions, and establishing new legislative and funding initiatives.

- ◆ Dr. Sheetal Ranjan (William Paterson University), Chair of the Division on Women and Crime, explained in her opening remarks that while feminism has become mainstream there remains urgent need for feminist criminological scholarship to drive public policy. Addressing an audience of legislative aides, federal agency representatives, justice system practitioners, and faculty and students from nearby universities, Dr. Ranjan emphasized that the policy recommendations offered in the briefing are based on scientific research.

"We want you to know that scientists can be feminists, too, and feminists can be scientists."
~ Dr. Ranjan
- ◆ Dr. Rosemary Barberet (John Jay College of Criminal Justice), Past Editor of *Feminist Criminology*, provided information about DWC's official journal.
- ◆ Dr. Tara Richards (University of Nebraska - Omaha) drew on her research to discuss data-driven responses to campus gender-based violence. She made recommendations for implementation of Title IX, Clery Act, and Campus SaVE Act requirements and for improving campus Annual Security Reports.
- ◆ Dr. Shelly Clevenger (Illinois State University) shared insights from her research with Dr. Jordana Navarro (The Citadel) on reducing and preventing the cyber-abuse of women and girls. She made recommendations for the Ending Nonconsensual Online User Graphic Harassment (ENOUGH) Act of 2017.
- ◆ Dr. Rachel Lovell (Begun Center, Case Western Reserve University) presented recommendations from her Ohio-based research on untested sexual assault kits. She made recommendations for the Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI) funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance.
- ◆ Dr. Cecilia Menjivar (UCLA) drew upon her research to discuss protections for Central American immigrant women fleeing gender-based violence in their home countries and seeking asylum in the U.S. She made recommendations for Department of Justice directives concerning eligibility criteria for asylum protections and detention practices.





- ◆ Dr. Jennifer Cobbina (Michigan State University) shared insights from her research on currently and formerly incarcerated women and girls. She offered recommendations for the Dignity for Incarcerated Women Act, the Second Chance Act, and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provisions for the 2018 Farm Bill.
- ◆ Dr. Anne Kringen (University of New Haven) drew on her research and prior policing experience to offer suggestions for recruiting and retaining women in law enforcement. She made recommendations for Department of Justice funding to be used to guide police department hiring procedures and including women in the Law Enforcement Inclusion Act of 2016.
- ◆ Dr. Cara Rabe-Hemp (Illinois State University) presented recommendations from her research on women’s participation in peacekeeping and security efforts. She made recommendations for the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 and for Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office funding.
- ◆ Dr. Lynn Addington (American University) highlighted the need to invest in funding the collection and dissemination of data on women’s victimization, use of services, and offending. She made recommendations to expand funding for the existing federal data collection infrastructure as well as support for new collections on victim services and understudied, at-risk groups.
- ◆ Dr. Jocelyn Fontaine (Justice Policy Center, Urban Institute) offered closing remarks about the importance of using research to inform policy and practice and the need for researchers to collaborate with practitioners to design evidence-based policy and practice.
- ◆ Dr. Amanda Burgess-Proctor (Oakland University), Past Chair of the Division on Women & Crime, moderated a question-and-answer period following the research presentations.

Policy essays from this briefing will be published in a special issue of *Translational Criminology*, the magazine of the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy at George Mason University.

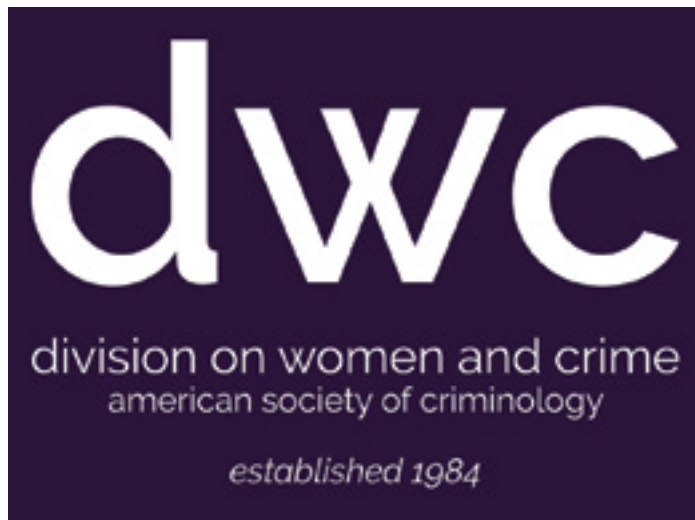
DWC’s Congressional Briefing Committee

- Dr. Sheetal Ranjan (current DWC Chair)
- Dr. Amanda Burgess-Proctor (immediate past DWC Chair)
- Dr. Kristy Holtfreter (current *Feminist Criminology* Editor)
- Dr. Rosemary Barberet (immediate past *Feminist Criminology* Editor)

EVENT VIDEO RECORDING AND PHOTO GALLERY AVAILABLE AT
<http://ascdwc.com/congressionalbriefing/>
 BREAKFAST & VIDEOGRAPHY SPONSORED BY FEMINIST CRIMINOLOGY - SAGE PUBLICATIONS
 PHOTOGRAPHY SPONSORED BY AMERICAN UNIVERSITY





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

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

- Elaine Arnull (elaine.arnull@ntu.ac.uk)
- Alesha Durfee (alesha.durfee@asu.edu)
- Stacey Nofziger (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.

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)
- Sarah Bannister (sbann001@ucr.edu)




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. REGISTER NOW!**

<p>VISIONARY TRAINING Wed, Nov 14, 9:30 – 10:50 AM International C, Int'l Level</p> <p>This workshop is suitable for mid-career feminist criminologists interested in leadership roles within their own institutions and/or discipline.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>REVIEWER TRAINING Wed, Nov 14, 9:30 – 10:50 AM International B, Int'l Level</p> <p>Rosemary Barberet (past editor of <i>Feminist Criminology</i>), along with Kristy Holtfreter (current editor of <i>Feminist Criminology</i>) will be conducting this training session for those interested in reviewing manuscripts for a wide array of scholarly journals.</p> <p>This session is designed for graduate students and junior faculty who are interested in learning the referee process for peer review journals.</p> <p>The workshop training session will include an interactive component in which participants critique samples of completed article reviews.</p>	<p>TEACHER TRAINING Fri, Nov 16, 8:00 – 10:50 AM International C, Int'l Level</p> <p>The Division on Women and Crime's Teaching and Pedagogy Committee is sponsoring a teacher training workshop.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Presenters include: Allison Foley, Sarah Prior, Brooke de Heer, Rebecca Hayes, Renee Lamphere, Kweilin Lucas, Shelly Clevenger, Alison Cox, Hillary Potter, Deshonna Collier-Goubil, Allison Cotton, Michelle Inderbitzin, Lisa Carter, and Susan Kunkle.</p>
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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

DIVISION OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

Thank you for making ASC in Atlanta a success!



DEC @ ASC

The Division of Experimental Criminology and Academy of Experimental Criminology thanks everyone who attended our Awards Ceremonies, Presentations, and our Mentoring event as well as those who turned out to support our colleagues who presented on their experimental studies, and/or related work. The DEC Board looks forward to serving our community and to seeing you again for another exciting program of events next year in San Francisco!

DEC MENTORING PROGRAM

DEC's new mentoring program is now accepting applications; please visit <http://expkrim.org/dec-mentoring-program/> for more information and to register today!

DIVISION MEMBERSHIP DRIVE FOR 2019



This is an excellent time to renew or begin your 2019 membership to the ASC and to the Division of Experimental Criminology! **Scan the QR code (left) and register now.** Consider supporting the DEC as an institutional member. Benefits include high visibility and free access to the Journal of Experimental Criminology!

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://expkrim.org/>. You can also follow us on Twitter <https://twitter.com/DivExpCrim> and Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/expkrim>.

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
Friedrich Lösel (AEC Chair)

POLICY CORNER

Natasha A. Frost, ASC Policy Committee Chair

We look forward to seeing many of you at one of the events that we have organized for the annual conference in Atlanta. The ASC policy committee helped organize one of Karen Heimer's presidential plenary on gun violence in America, which will be held on Friday November 16, from 3:30pm – 4:50pm in Salon A on the Marquis level. The panel will feature brief presentations on the research evidence related to different aspects of gun violence in America followed by a moderated discussion. The policy committee also organized two additional featured policy sessions, on diversion and on disparities, for the ASC meetings in Atlanta. Each policy panel features a non-traditional, discussion-based format with panelists offering brief comments followed by a moderated discussion. We have structured these sessions to allow ample time for the audience to engage with the panelists and so we hope that you will consider attending one or more of these featured sessions.

The policy committee also continues to run the ASC's expert selection process for the Crime and Justice Research Alliance (CJRA). We encourage all of those interested in CJRA, or in becoming an expert for CJRA, to attend their session: *Your Research on Capitol Hill and in the News – What CJRA Can Do for You*, on Thursday November 15, 9:30 to 10:50am, Marriott-M108 on the Marquis Level.

PRESIDENTIAL PLENARY: GUN VIOLENCE IN AMERICA

Friday November 16th, 3:30 to 4:50pm
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

POLICY CORNER**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

September 28, 2018

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

After returning from August recess, the House has been taking up various pieces of legislation before it is expected to recess today until after the midterm elections. While reauthorization of the Second Chance Act was scheduled to be marked up by the House Judiciary Committee earlier this month, along with numerous other bills, the Committee was unable to call it up due to time limitations. Reauthorization of the Adam Walsh Act passed the House earlier this week as part of a larger package of child protection bills. A three month reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act was included in the federal spending bill, which Congress passed earlier this week and is on its way to the President. The CR will also extend funding for agencies not covered by the completed appropriations bills through December 7th, including the Department of Justice, which is funded through the Commerce-Justice-Science Appropriations Subcommittee. That bill will be completed after the midterms, in what is termed a "lame duck" session. In addition, reauthorization of the Parole Commission is expected to pass the House by Unanimous Consent this week, and then it will head over to the Senate.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has been consumed with confirmation hearings for Supreme Court nominee Brett Kavanaugh. There has not been any movement on the prison reform bill that is pending in the Senate, however, stakeholders and supporters are continuing their efforts to garner support for the bill. Senate Majority Leader McConnell has indicated that he will consider bringing it to the floor after the midterm elections only if there is a clear path to passage. This may prove to be a challenge, given that some of the more conservative members of the Republican caucus are not keen on adding sentencing reform to the bill, a position that Senator Durbin and Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Grassley are pushing. Traditionally, very little aside from funding bills get done after the midterms, but supporters continue to be hopeful that the prison bill will be passed. Much depends on the outcome of the midterm elections, which could bring significant changes to Congress.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: IMPROVING PRACTICE THROUGH SPONSORED RESEARCH



Dr. George Burruss

“Understanding the Impacts of Policing Strategies and Practices (Beyond Crime Reduction)”. Consultant. Champaign-Urbana Police Department.



Dr. Richard Dembo

“Culturally Modified Family Based Therapy for Haitian Youth and Their Families in South Florida”. Co-Investigator. Funder: NIH/NIDA.

Health Coach Services at the Tampa Juvenile Assessment Center. Funder: ACTS.



Dr. Bryanna Fox

“Addressing Prolific Violent Offenders and High Level Drug Distribution Networks through Intelligence Led Policing and Social Network Analysis”. PI with the Pasco Sheriff’s Office. The U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) for the Smart Policing Initiative.



Dr. Lorie Fridell

“Advancing Fair and Impartial Policing Through Training”. Director. Funded by the US DOJ Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.



Dr. Kathleen Heide

Office of the Public Defender - 13th and 5th Judicial Circuits, Florida, as well as services provided to Indiana, and County of San Diego, CA. Office of the District Attorney, Lehigh County, PA. Consultant.



Dr. Michael Leiber

Disproportionate Minority Contact Assessment Study for North Carolina. Co-PI. North Carolina Governor’s Crime Commission.

Equal Protection Monitor Memphis/ Shelby County Juvenile Court. DOJ.



Dr. Ojmarrh Mitchell

“Understanding Prosecutorial Discretion in Florida Criminal Courts”. PI. National Institute of Justice. W.E.B. Du Bois Scholars in Race and Crime.



Dr. Ráchael Powers & Dr. John Cochran

“Shotspotter and the Tampa Police Department”. With Tampa Police Department representing the Middle District of Florida. US DOJ, Bureau of Justice Assistance.



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DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

Graduate School as an Introduction to Lifelong Learning in Criminology and Criminal Justice

Emily M. Homer, University of Louisville

The decision to attend graduate school often stems from the desire to challenge ourselves to learn more about criminal justice and criminology, and particularly to prepare us to find positions where we can further develop our dedication to learning. Besides the pursuit of knowledge, there are also practical implications for showing dedication as graduate students in our fields: the number of doctoral programs in criminology and criminal justice is rising, but this is met with an increase in the number of students graduating from those programs (Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology & Criminal Justice, 2017). This influx of graduates has the potential to make the job market more competitive. Not surprisingly, analyses of job postings for assistant professor positions in criminology and criminal justice reveals that employers are seeking those with publications, research skills, teaching experience, and positive character references (Applegate, Cable, & Sitren, 2009; Sitren & Applegate, 2012). But there are many skills that employers seek beyond these qualifications. Demonstrating the willingness to learn is one of those skills, and some suggest that employers can readily identify academic candidates with a strong sense of motivation (Cassuto, 2013).

Throughout my time as a doctoral student, I have experienced many typical challenges: a heavy course load, lack of sleep, challenges with time management, and new life circumstances and disruptions. Many of us have obstacles similar to these, and we also often juggle other commitments including working outside of academia and taking care of families on the way to reaching our academic goals. Every path through graduate school is unique, as are our needs and methods of being successful. With that in mind, below is a list of suggestions that may be helpful to many of us in our journey through graduate school and toward lifelong learning.

- Learner, know thyself. Of utmost importance is learning our limits. We must determine how much our required coursework, assistantships, projects, etc., are going to demand of our time and energy. We also have to remember about life outside of school and what those commitments will require. Burnout is pervasive in graduate school, and some estimates report that 50% of doctoral students across disciplines do not finish their degrees (Cassuto, 2013). Many graduate students feel like they are continually being judged by faculty and competing with classmates, which can negatively affect mental health (Patterson, 2016). Studies have shown that about 50% of social sciences graduate students report having more stress than they can handle, largely caused by maintaining work/life balance (Woodberry, 2011). Balance is exceptionally important, and so is continually managing stress as circumstances change. Many graduate students report that they manage their stress using support from spouses, friends, and licensed counselors, listening to music, and visiting places where they feel renewed (Woodberry, 2011).
- Develop the skills that are important to our field, and the ones that are important to the institutions where you hope to work. The fields of criminal justice and criminology value research and publications, teaching, and service. The institutions where we will work also value these contributions. Peer-reviewed publications are valued because we believe that sharing knowledge is part of our duty to the field. This is especially true for students and faculty at Research 1 institutions. As faculty, we will likely be expected to have a plan for our publishing or research agendas (Unnithan, 2016). It may be valuable to think about our publishing goals as graduate students, especially if we hope to work at institutions that focus on publishing. The number of articles published by criminology and criminal justice doctoral faculty has been steadily growing, especially among faculty at Research 1 institutions (Kleck & Barnes, 2011). Additionally, most members of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and American Society of Criminology report that publishing articles is important not only for landing our first positions (Applegate et al., 2009; Sitren & Applegate, 2012) but also for future promotions and tenure (Gabbidon, Higgins, & Martin, 2011). If we prefer to work at institutions that also value teaching, we should seek out opportunities to get more experience in the classroom and learn about pedagogy. Some job applications require a statement of our teaching philosophies, even if the institutions are also interested in research, so it is valuable for graduate students to develop teaching skills and consider what they believe their role is as an instructor. For those interested in working at schools where service is important, getting involved in the local community and learning about community resources would be beneficial. Graduate school is a great opportunity to tailor our skills toward the experiences we need to obtain the job we want.
- Network, network, network! Meeting people in our departments, universities, and the discipline in general is vital to our survival as academics. Unlike some fields where people often work independently, criminology and criminal justice are largely collaborative fields. Our conferences are filled with opportunities to introduce ourselves to other scholars in the field. Neuilly and Stohr (2016) suggest forming groups of people to meet at conferences and cultivating those relationships

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

at each meeting. Also consider participating in division socials and meetings, as well as gatherings for other universities (if allowed, of course). These can be great spaces in which to meet other graduate students as well as potential mentors and co-workers.

- Be as receptive to opportunities as possible. As one of my professors says, showing up is half the battle. Learning opportunities are plentiful on college campuses, so be cognizant of those opportunities and take advantage of them as much as possible. Many schools offer workshops and seminars for additional learning and networking opportunities. My department also offers criminology and criminal justice-specific professional development opportunities, which have helped introduce me to the field and to my faculty. Of course, there may be life circumstances that inhibit us from being on campus regularly, but any effort that we can put toward developing a strong department presence will be worth it. Being available to work with others when it is possible can help us learn more about what is expected of academics in the criminology and criminal justice fields.
- Ask questions. Asking questions is especially important to our learning process. Being a criminology and criminal justice graduate student is the best chance we will probably ever have to learn from the best in the field. Getting answers from them helps expand our knowledge and further develop the information that we are able to share with the world. However, with as busy as many of our faculty members are, we have to take the initiative as graduate students to ask questions, and be knowledgeable regarding who and when to ask (Shives, 2015). Many graduate students, especially women, may suffer from imposter syndrome and feel inadequate in our lack of knowledge compared to others (Clance & Imes, 1978). As graduate students, we have to try to conquer the fear of having discussions with those who are more qualified. Asking questions helps us be engaged, shows our interest in the topic, helps us remember the material, and, of course, clarifies the information (Teachthought, 2017). Many people are willing to help us, but we have to ask.

As I mentioned, these techniques may not be feasible for everyone. Some may find it helpful to find other advice that is more tailored to specific needs:

- *The Chronicle of Higher Education* (<https://www.chronicle.com/section/Advice/66>) and *Inside Higher Ed* (<https://www.insidehighered.com/advice>) offer advice sections on a variety of areas. These sources are searchable for specific topics and are often oriented to careers and job searches. They both also offer job postings.
- *The Professor Is In* (<http://theprofessorisin.com/>) offers blogs and articles on topics such as teaching, job searching, and surviving graduate school, while keeping an informal and relatable tone. There are various webinars and workshops offered on the site, and you can also hire Dr. Kelsky for one-on-one mentoring services if desired.
- The American Society of Criminology website (<http://www.asc41.com/>) offers information on professional development, publications in the field, and employment.
- For those wishing to stay informed on topics in the field in a way that easily lends itself to our busy lives, consider using social media to follow updates from groups such as the Innocence Project (<https://www.innocenceproject.org/>), the Marshall Project (<https://www.themarshallproject.org/>), The Crime Report (<https://thecrimereport.org/>), and the Crime and Justice Research Alliance (<http://crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org/>).

Submissions for "Doctoral Student Forum" columns should be sent to the Chair of the Student Affairs Committee, Kaitlyn Selman, at kselman@framingham.edu.

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

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- Master of Arts (MA) / Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in Sociology with a concentration in Criminology: www.as.miami.edu/sociology/graduate-programs/

Criminology Core Faculty

Olena Antonaccio Criminological theory, juvenile delinquency, cross-national research, survey research, cybercrime

Roger G. Dunham Police decision-making, police use of force, racial profiling by police, juvenile delinquency, deviance theories

Amie L. Nielsen Violence, immigration, race and ethnicity

Kathryn Nowotny Health disparities, correctional health & health care, drug use & abuse, mental health

Marisa Kei Omori Racial stratification within criminal justice institutions, courts and sentencing, drug use and drug policy, research methods

Nick Petersen Law & society, racial stratification, geography and criminal justice, research methods, statistics

Affiliated Faculty

Michael French Health economics, economics of crime, program evaluation, substance abuse research, risky behaviors, econometrics

Robert J. Johnson Mental health, life course, aging, deviance, LGBTQ Studies, terrorism

Jan Sokol-Katz Drug abuse, juvenile delinquency, deviance, sociology of sport

Contact us at (305)284-6158 or email us at nielsen@miami.edu

RECENT PHD GRADUATES

Azimi, Andia, *"Child Maltreatment and Depression: The Role of Social Support"*, Chaired by Leah Daigle, July 2018, Georgia State University.

Bernhardt, Mindy, *"A Qualitative Look at Relationships and Social Support Within Criminogenic Environments"*, Chaired by Volkan Topalli, August 2018, Georgia State University.

Blasco, Nicholas, *"The Short-Term Self-Control Stability of College Students"*, Chaired by Dr. Robert Brame, May 2018, University of South Carolina.

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.

Christiansen, Kirsten, *"The Social Construction of Protest: Print Media Coverage of the 2004 Republican National Convention and 2011 Occupy Wall Street Protests in New York City"*, Chaired by Dr. David C. Brotherton, September 2018, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY.

Comanescu, Mircea A., *"Forensic Analysis of Fiber Dyes via Surface-Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy"*, Chaired by Dr. Thomas Kubic, September 2018, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY.

Green, Charles Maurice, *"Against Criminalization and Pathology: The Making of a Black Achievement Praxis"*, Chaired by Dr. David Brotherton, September 2018, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY.

Guo, Siying, *"Developmental Patterns of Religiosity in Relation to Criminal Trajectories among Serious Offenders across Adolescence and Young Adulthood"*, Chaired by Drs. Robert Brame and Christi Metcalfe, May 2018, University of South Carolina.

Lutgen, Laura L., *"Assessing the outcomes of a jail-based substance abuse treatment program: A quasi-experimental approach"*, Chaired by Dr. Wendy P. Guastafarro, September 2018, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY.

McLean, Kyle, *"The Importance of Outcome Fairness: Revisiting the Role of Distributive Justice"*, Chaired by Dr. Scott Wolfe, May 2018, University of South Carolina.

Napper, Sarah, *"The Prevalence of Victimization and use of Victims' Services on College Campuses: Are There Differences in the LGBTQ Community"*, Chaired by Leah Daigle, June 2018, Georgia State University.

Ra, Kwang, *"Association between Perception of Police Prejudice against Minorities and Juvenile Delinquency"*, Chaired by Dr. Robert Brame, August 2018, University of South Carolina.

Rodriguez, Diana R., *"Gender and Terrorism: A Homeland Security Perspective"*, Chaired by Dr. Rosemary Barberet, September 2018, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY.

Rogers, Erin K., *"Examination of the relationship between stressors, correctional burnout, and job outcomes"*, Chaired by Jeff Mellow, September 2018, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY.

Schönteich, Martin, *"Global Pretrial Detention Use: A Cross-National Analysis"*, Chaired by Dr. Lucia Trimbur, September 2018, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY.

Tapp, Susannah, *"Elder victimization and routine activities: An examination of the predictors of fraud and burglary for those age 60 and older"*, Chaired by Mark Reed, March 2018, Georgia State University.

Zhang, Gary, *"A Quasi-Experimental Analysis of School-Based Situational Crime Prevention Measures"*, Chaired by Dr. Robert Kaminski, May 2018, University of South Carolina.

The University of Texas of the Permian Basin Criminology/ Criminal Justice

The University of Texas of the Permian Basin (UTPB), a component of the University of Texas System, seeks to fill a tenure track position in the Criminology /Criminal Justice program at the rank of Assistant or Associate Professor for Fall 2018. The position will remain open until filled.

The ideal candidate has a doctorate in Criminology, Criminal Justice, or a related field. Candidates with law degrees will be considered. Experience in the development and delivery of online courses is a must. The successful candidate will be expected to immediately assume significant administrative duties, primarily the development and management of an on-line master's degree program. Prior employment in the criminal justice system is a plus.

All candidates must complete an employment application. Please follow the link for instructions: <https://www.utpb.edu/services/business-affairs/human-resources/employment-opportunities/> Please send a letter of application, curriculum vitae, the names addresses and phone numbers of three references, and official transcripts to:

Dr. Richard Kiekbusch
University of Texas of the Permian Basin,
4901 E. University Blvd.
Odessa, TX 79762-001
email Kiekbusch_r@utpb.edu
telephone (432) 552-2357

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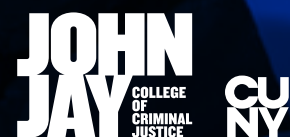
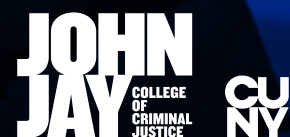
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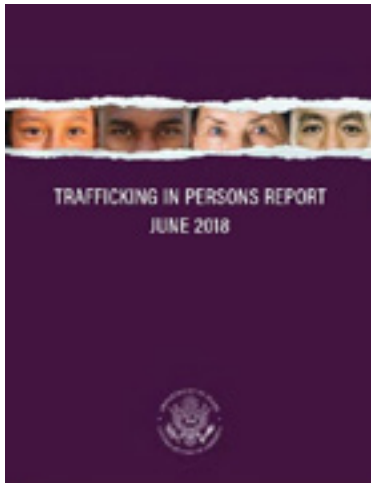
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For more information, please visit our website at:
www.uc.edu/criminaljustice

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

Trafficking in Persons Report 2018 – U.S. Department of State



Many countries around the world are dealing with the growing problem of human trafficking. From domestic servitude and labor, to the sex trade, trafficking is present in a majority of countries. Whether the country is a source country, transit point, or destination country it is clear that changes need to be made to eradicate this problem. The complex nature of the trade, however, pose problems for many governments in implementing effective anti-trafficking policies. The Trafficking in Persons Report (June, 2018) is a yearly publication from the U.S. Department of State focusing on issues surrounding human trafficking. This issue, in particular, focuses on some community-based approaches, the challenges of implementing such programs, as well as not only combatting and preventing trafficking, but providing better victim protections and services. It also provides victim stories to illustrate some of the issues and the various situations and conditions that victims find themselves in.

The Trafficking in Persons Report was completed using information obtained from U.S. embassies, government officials, non-government organizations and other international organizations, published reports, newspaper articles, academic studies, research trips to the various regions, as well as information received through the U.S. Department of State tipreport@state.gov email address. The report covers efforts made by governments in the area of trafficking for the period between April 1, 2017 and March 31, 2018. This information is used to place countries into Tier 1, which are countries that fully meet the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) standards; Tier 2, which are countries that do not fully meet TVPA standards, but have made significant progress to become compliant; Tier 2 Watchlist, which are countries that do not fully meet TVPA standards, but are making efforts to do so, but still have significant numbers of victims of human trafficking, have not provided clear evidence of increased effort; and Tier 3, countries whose governments do not fully meet the minimum standards and have made little to no effort to bring them into compliance. Within Tier 1, there are 39 countries and territories; Tier 2, 80 countries and territories; Tier 2 Watchlist, 42 countries and territories; Tier 3, 22 countries and territories; and 4 Special Case countries (Libya, Yemen, St. Maarten, and Somalia).

The first section includes topics of special interest. These topics focus on a variety of themes such as looking at solutions to the problem of trafficking, implementation of models that focus on the victim, eradicating trafficking by cutting off the financial flow, and domestic servitude in diplomatic households. The report gives definitions of different types of trafficking. It also gives a list of countries identified for sanctions under the Child Soldier Prevention Act (CSPA) which was signed into effect in 2008. This year the countries identified are: Burma, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iran, Iraq, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen. Along with the Tier rankings, there are country narratives which give briefings on the situations within the 187 countries and territories examined.

The report stresses the need for communities to be proactive in their effort to fight human trafficking. The Department of State Office for Victims of Crime has already issued a "Guide to Conducting a Needs Assessment" to help communities answer questions to help develop the best programs for victims. Other suggestions include creating tools to identify at-risk populations, conduct training and raise awareness on victim identification. Awareness should focus on providing information to law enforcement, health care providers, school administrators, transportation providers, and other service providers to more easily identify potential victims of trafficking. Also, collaboration of key stakeholders in order to help prevent trafficking and provide effective care to victims. These stakeholders range from government and non-governmental groups, and should include survivors. Collaboration would also include partnerships with experts to help communities in capacity building, and to share success stories and challenges across jurisdictions. They also recommend the creation of task forces that would include law enforcement, but also care providers as well to help provide adequate assistance to victims of trafficking. These needs include a focus on long-term care for victim reintegration.

The full report can be found on the US Department of State website: <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2018/>

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

CRIMINOLOGY MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

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>

February 27 - 28, 2019

21st International Conference on Criminal Law, Crime and Criminal Justice

Buenos Aires, Argentina

<https://waset.org/conference/2019/02/buenos-aires/ICCLCCJ>

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>

British Society for Criminology Annual Meeting 2018

Birmingham City University was the site of the 2018 British Society of Criminology meetings. The theme was 'Transforming Criminology'. Jeff Ferrell discussed his work on 'drift' and 'illicit mobility' in one plenary session, and Ben Crewe and Yvonne Jewkes explored prison architecture in another. The topics of carceral regimes and prison reform were among the conference hi-lights. Professor Frances Heidensohn, was presented with the BSC 'outstanding achievement' award, in recognition of her contributions to the field of feminist criminology. For more information about the BSC, go to www.britsoccrim.org/

FUNDING

Through Innovative Programming Grants (IPG), the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) will provide \$4 million in grants for three years (\$12 million total) to eligible nonprofit organization to fund programs in California prisons.

Part of CDCR's mission is to provide effective rehabilitation and treatment, and to integrate offenders successfully into the community. As such, we have an obligation to provide an environment conducive to participation in rehabilitative programs. Following this principle has been shown to contribute to reducing recidivism, ultimately affecting state and local criminal justice costs and resulting in safer communities both inside and outside prison walls.

The grants are intended specifically for nonprofit organizations providing programs that have demonstrated success and focus on offender responsibility and restorative justice principles. Restorative justice is a victim-centered approach that focuses on the rehabilitation of offenders through by repairing harm, through community betterment, self-reflection and, when appropriate, victim reconciliation.

Since its inception in Fiscal Year 2013-14, IPG has provided \$28.5 million and resulted in 190 additional programs statewide, including writing, theater, gardening, yoga, religious programs and more. Two grant recipients that have won wide acclaim for their work are The Last Mile, providing offenders with business and technology training with a focus on computer coding, and Karma Rescue, in which participants train rescue dogs to better prepare them for successful adoption.

Requests for Application (RFA) are open at https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Rehabilitation/docs/IPG/IPG_RFA_Packet.pdf. RFAs will be due by 5 p.m. Nov. 29, 2018. Learn more at <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/rehabilitation/grants.html>.



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CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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a. Total Number of Copies (Net press run)		1800	1660
Paid Circulation (By Mail and Outside the Mail)	(1) Mailed Outside-County Paid Subscriptions Stated on PS Form 3541 (include paid distribution above nominal rate, advertiser's proof copies, and exchange copies)	1516	1391
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d. Percent Paid (Both Print & Electronic Copies) (16b divided by 16c X 100)		100%	100%

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Kelly Vance, Managing Editor
American Society of Criminology

Date
09/25/18

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The Criminologist

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Vol. 43, No. 6

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

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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

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THEME:

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