



# The Criminologist

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### Editor's Note: *The Criminologist Transition*

I am very pleased to be taking over from Susan Sharp as Associate Editor of *The Criminologist*. Susan was the first Associate Editor and has served for two terms, a total of six years. Throughout her tenure, she has done an outstanding job getting *The Criminologist* published six times a year with thought-provoking articles from our members and important communications from the many ASC Divisions and Standing Committees. In light of her success, my main goal is to maintain and build upon the tradition that she has established.

Every issue of *The Criminologist* depends on the input and contributions of many people, so I have been pleased to hear from Susan that during her time in office she has had great cooperation in that regard from the ASC membership. Of course, I am hoping that level of cooperation will continue, and I'm looking forward to working with the many Committee and Division chairs, the editors of the growing number of ASC journals, as well as Laura Dugan, the incoming ASC Vice President, as we move into 2020. I have a couple of ideas for introducing new columns in the future, including interviews with prominent scholars and practitioners, but I would also like to hear other ideas regarding how to make *The Criminologist* more informative and useful. So, please feel free to send me suggestions.

Susan and I have begun communicating about the transition and publishing schedule, and she has been extraordinarily helpful in explaining the procedures and timelines for the six annual issues. The first issue for which I will be responsible will be November/December 2019, which will also be the last issue under the Editorship of ASC Vice President, Pam Wilcox. Material relating to the November/December issue should be sent to me at Michael.benson@uc.edu no later than October 1, 2019, and preferably much earlier. October 1 is a hard deadline because of the lead time that is needed to format and layout the issue for publication. I am looking forward to working with Kelly Vance in the ASC office on that process.

See you in San Francisco.

Michael L. Benson

### **Hidden in Plain Sight: The History Criminologists Should Know and Teach But Do Not**

John E. Eck, University of Cincinnati  
Shannon J. Linning, Washington State University

In criminology classes, we learn and we teach that the Chicago School of Sociology discovered some fundamental facts about communities and crime: "structural" conditions explain which neighborhoods have much crime and which do not. The details have evolved. We now focus on those intervening mechanisms that convert structural conditions into delinquency: shifting from social disorganization, to systemic relationships, to broken windows, to collective efficacy. Nevertheless, the core ideas remain. The core is that residents' collective but undirected interactions give rise to order, or fail to. The original plant succession analogy used

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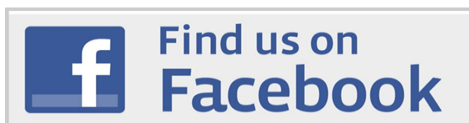
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by budding social sciences—sociology, economics, geography, and political science—persists (Light 2009). In plant ecology there is no master gardener who directs which plants inhabit an ecology, who introduces new species, or who removes old ones. By analogy, it is the same with cities: there is no master city planner who establishes which group of people resides where and who directs new groups to move into new areas. It's all natural.

Yet in criminology classes, we seldom learn and seldom teach that the same social ecology analogy that stimulated the University of Chicago sociologists also informed the actions of the economists, urban planners, and real estate interests, also based in Chicago (Light, 2009). These people interacted with the Chicago School sociologists, but they did more with the ecology analogy than describe cities: they shaped cities. These professionals worried about poverty, heterogeneity, and mobility too. They worked from the 1920s through the 1950s, at the local, state, and federal governmental levels, to promote racial homogeneity and to limit the mobility of the poor. In short, although they drew upon natural ecology as an inspiration, they treated the urban ecology as a garden. When we consider their actions, we cannot think of cities as any more natural than a vegetable plot.

Treating neighborhoods as if they are the result of natural processes versus deliberate choices provide fundamentally different explanations for neighborhood crime. Jon Snodgrass (1976) pointed out the need to study the deliberate outward (i.e., economic and political) explanations of neighborhood crime in addition to the natural inward (i.e., social) ones. More recently, Duneier (2016) draws the same distinction for the formation of ghettos. Failing to do so provides mistaken conclusions. For instance, when those of us in criminology—the inheritors of the natural ecology tradition—discover that crime and delinquency correlate with structural conditions, we treat this as confirmation of our *a priori* assumptions of natural processes. Is this inward interpretation correct? Is this what we should teach? How would our teaching differ if we considered the outward interpretation as an equally valid perspective?

In this essay, we argue there is the simple history of criminological theory we teach, and there is the urban history we do not. It is this hidden history that matters. We organize our argument this way. First, we summarize the inward looking criminological work. Most readers will know this. Next, we highlight the outward factors. We show how the actions taken by another ecologically minded group—a group connected to the Chicago School of Sociology, but working in other parts of Chicago—created the structural conditions that criminologists claim lead to high crime neighborhoods. We close by discussing the consequences of ignoring the history of the city gardeners and assuming that we are studying a natural phenomenon.

#### THE CRIMINOLOGICAL LEGACY OF THE CHICAGO SCHOOL

In his book with Robert Park, Ernest Burgess (1925) proposed a concentric zone model to describe the rapid growth of Chicago. He drew on earlier ring models developed by land economists (Ely and Morehouse, 1924; Hurd, 1905). He argued that the large influx of new residents pushed older residents outward, much like one species of grasses invades the territory of another (Light, 2009). To Burgess, people were always working towards “the ‘Promised Land’ beyond” for better living conditions further out from the city's core (Burgess, 1925, p. 56). The idea implied that people willingly shifted to outer zones as their personal wealth increased. Consequently, this left an industrial-based core surrounded by a zone of transition containing deteriorated residential properties inhabited by the newly arrived poor (Burgess, 1925). Little investment went into these areas because property owners saw little to be gained from doing so: they were waiting for land prices to go up as the industrial area pushed outward, then they would sell at a nice profit.

Burgess (1916) had conducted a study of juvenile delinquency in a small city. Finding that more delinquents resided in particular wards of the city that contained the poorest housing conditions, he concluded that the cause of delinquency “is the low grade home environment which tends to the demoralization of the child” (p. 726) and suggested the need for further study in larger cities. Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay answered this call. They discovered that in Chicago most offenders lived near one another and in the zone of transition, as well as interstitial areas (Shaw & McKay, 1942). Like Burgess (1916; 1925), they found correlations between delinquency and areas with high poverty, ethnic heterogeneity, and population mobility. They claimed that these structural conditions created socially disorganized areas typified by “the inability of a community to realize common goals and solve chronic problems” (Kubrin & Weitzer, 2003, p. 374).

Shaw and McKay's (1942) work inspired numerous theories and concepts we study today, such as the systemic model, collective efficacy, informal social control, social ties, and broken windows (see Wilcox, Cullen, & Feldmeyer, 2018). However, they are focused inward on the social interactions of residents. As Snodgrass (1976) argues, this leaves “business and industry essentially immune from analysis, imputation, and responsibility in the causes of delinquency” (p. 10). In the next section we examine several people who promoted neighborhood change from the outside. They too used the social ecology analogy, were based in Chicago, had connections to Chicago School sociologists, but were not sociologists. Their actions created the structural conditions we believe created socially disorganized neighborhoods.

#### THE REAL ESTATE LEGACY OF CHICAGO: ANOTHER HISTORY

If you pick up an urban history or development textbook, you will notice some familiar figures, such as Park and Burgess. But you will also discover Homer Hoyt and numerous others intellectually and professionally connected to Park and Burgess. You will see

that even though Burgess's zone model was influential, it was superseded by Hoyt's (1933) sector theory, the multiple nuclei model (Harris & Ullman, 1945), and more recently Space Syntax (Hillier & Hanson, 1984), and complexity theory (Batty, 2005). Hoyt studied economics at the University of Chicago and acknowledges Burgess and Park in his dissertation. Hoyt also had strong connections to economists at Northwestern University, just north of Chicago. These included Richard Ely, Frederic Babcock, and others influential with the National Association of Real Estate Brokers (NAREB) headquartered in Chicago. Ely served with Burgess on the Chicago Housing Commission in the 1930s (Light, 2009). And Babcock was instrumental in bringing Hoyt into the Federal government (Miller & Markosyan, 2003).

Hoyt and his colleagues in the real estate field continually grappled with structural factors and social disorganization (Hoyt, 1963). To them, changing structural characteristics would create order and raise property values. These ideas permeated the real estate, banking, and government sectors throughout the 1900s (Kuklick, 1980; Light 2009). However, Abrams (1955) suggests that this instead created and sustained socially disorganized neighborhoods through two mechanisms: compulsory confinement and forced mobility. Compulsory confinement involved policies restricting the availability of housing for minorities and their movement to specific areas. Then if property in these areas became desirable for other purposes, forced mobility evicted residents and drove them elsewhere.

#### *Compulsory Confinement*

Population heterogeneity has long been considered detrimental to neighborhoods. There is a wealth of historical evidence showing that homeowners, real estate brokers, and mortgage lenders believed the mixing of dissimilar people was bad for neighborhoods and property values within them (Abrams, 1955; Hoyt, 1933). In 1910, the first racial zoning ordinance was enacted in Baltimore. Though racial zoning was deemed unconstitutional in 1917 (see *Buchanan v. Warley*), it was replaced by restrictive covenants (Abrams, 1955). These covenants, embedded in property deeds, restricted who could own or rent properties in particular neighborhoods. Oftentimes, they forbid an owner from selling or renting his property to African Americans (MacChesney, 1927). Such rules encouraged white absentee ownership and substandard housing conditions at inflated rental prices in black neighborhoods (Silver, 1991).

These well documented discriminatory practices permeated the practices of real estate agents, bankers, and governments. In the 1920s, they were espoused in numerous NAREB-sponsored real estate textbooks written by authors such as Nelson, Ely, and Babcock: who all had ties to Northwestern University (Abrams, 1955; Light, 2009). Many of these works argued that the presence of "inharmonious groups of people" (Weimer & Hoyt, 1948, p. 127) devalued neighborhoods. These texts advocated for segregation, particularly of African Americans and low-income residents, within cities to preserve land values (see MacChesney, 1927; McMichael & Bingham, 1923). Such texts argued that "segregation of [the] negro population seems to be the reasonable solution of the problem" of declining land values (McMichael & Bingham, 1923, p. 181). These views, taught in real estate programs at prominent universities, shaped realty practices across the country. These views were explicitly described in NAREB's "Code of Ethics" in 1927:

A realtor should never be instrumental in introducing into a neighborhood a character of property or occupancy, members of any race or nationality, or any individual whose presence will clearly be detrimental to property values in the neighborhood (as cited in Abrams, 1955, p. 156).

Though these discriminatory practices certainly affected African American communities the most, particularly during the black migration, they also applied to other ethnicities (Abrams, 1955; Silver, 1991). Hoyt (1933, pp.314-16), relying on a real estate broker informant, gave a:

ranking of races and nationalities with respect to their beneficial effect upon land values. Those having the most favorable come first in the list and those exerting the most detrimental effect appear last.

1. English, Germans, Scotch, Irish, Scandinavians
2. North Italians
3. Bohemians or Czechoslovakians
4. Poles
5. Lithuanians
6. Greeks
7. Russian Jews of the lower class
8. South Italians
9. Negroes
10. Mexicans

Hoyt helped codify these preferences in government policy.

As part of the *New Deal*, in the early 1930s, the federal government made their first major intervention into the private housing

market (Jackson, 1985). Congress created the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) to spur large-scale private investment in home building by providing insurance for long-term mortgages. The agency did not lend money or build homes. Instead, it provided mortgage insurance to lenders (Jackson, 1985). Spearheaded by Homer Hoyt, the FHA created their *Underwriting Manuals*. These provided a standardized appraisal system to determine where it would be safe to insure mortgages. The use of these manuals fostered the outflow of whites to suburbs and the segregation of blacks within cities. FHA insurance was given more readily for loans to construct new single-family homes in the suburbs. Aging multi-unit buildings located in urban cores were far less likely to receive backing from the FHA (Jackson, 1985; Rothstein, 2017).

In short, the FHA's appraisal system enshrined the practices advocated in the real estate textbooks, mentioned above, thus advancing racial and class segregation (Kuklick, 1980). To government and private real estate professionals, "threatening or probable infiltration of inharmonious racial groups" into neighborhoods undermined property values (FHA Underwriting Manual, 1936, clause 1360). The result was high investment in suburban neighborhoods that housed mostly white residents and disinvestment in inner-city black neighborhoods (Jackson, 1985).

#### *Forced Mobility*

As the disinvestment in the urban core impoverished inner-city neighborhoods, real estate brokers, city officials, and eventually the U.S. government responded. *The Housing Acts of 1949 and 1954* provided federal funding to cities to acquire slum areas and have private companies redevelop the land (see *Dorsey v. Stuyvesant Town Corp.*, 1949). Not surprisingly, this legislation impacted poor minority populations the most because it focused on the areas to which they had previously been confined. Once properties were acquired, the government evicted thousands of people from these urban areas (Gelfand, 1975). In Cincinnati for example, urban renewal forced nearly 40,000 residents—97% of which were African American—from the West End neighborhood (Hurley, 2006). But given the constraints on where African Americans could live, many had few options on where to move to because "up through the mid-twentieth century, black families usually could move only into neighborhoods where members of their race already lived" (Gigliano et al., 1988, p. 173).

As Abrams (1955, p. 79) describes, this form of forced mobility caused immense hardship for residents, particularly minority citizens:

Enforced mobility, however, shakes the family from home, friends, and environment, often forcing the breadwinner to give up his job as well...The newest form of forced mobility affects even settled minority citizens. Tens of thousands of slum-dwellers are being dislodged through slum clearance, urban redevelopment, and public works operations. While many of these programs are undertaken in good faith, others are deliberately designed to oust "undesirable" settlers who had obtained a foothold.

Thus, population mobility in these neighborhoods could be observed again, but the process by which it arose was far from ecological.

It is evident that government policy and real estate practices dictated where certain groups of people could and could not live. As Abrams (1955) puts it, "the right to move where one pleased was steadily being impaired by social and economic sanctions privately executed and publicly endorsed" (p. 8). This history suggests that the actions of people and agencies had the authority to dictate how cities developed and where people could live. It does not suggest a natural ecological process of invasion and succession. Instead, it suggests that "conscious calculations—not intangible processes—determined the size and location of industrial activities, the availability of housing, and the racial composition of neighborhoods" (Henderson, 2000, p. 15).

#### CONCLUSION

Why does it matter that the same set of ideas that stimulated the Chicago School of Sociology and led to today's communities and crime research was also the guiding ideology of those who helped segregate American cities? There are four reasons.

First, this history matters because it shows that even scholars who merely study society can have important influences on those who change it. Those who toil in the world of ideas like to know that someone can use their ideas for good. But it is also important to know that few if any important ideas are without painful consequences. In short, clean hands are impossible. In this case, the social ecology that criminologists continue to use is also partly responsible for the conditions we study.

Second, for those who use research to interpret theory, this history forces us to reinterpret our findings. This history suggests that we cannot assume our findings mean what we usually think they mean. The correlations between structural variables and neighborhood crime may not be due to some underlying natural urban process. Rather, we must consider the possibility that deliberate policies give rise to these correlations. Harkening back to the original ecological analogy, rather than imagine the wild grasses in a wild area, we should imagine the work of a gardener; perhaps a sloppy one with bad taste, rather than a master with refined sensibilities.

Third, this history implies a normative question. Does it make sense for our extant neighborhood crime theories to place the burden of responsibility for order on those members of society who have been placed in the least advantageous position? Can we in good

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conscience suggest that it is largely “the inability of a community to realize common goals and solve chronic problems” (Kubrin & Weitzer, 2003, p. 374) that produces crime? Whether it is social disorganization, collective efficacy, or broken windows, the core of these theories is that residents of low income minority neighborhoods fail to establish order. These theories largely ignore the failure of those who have the power to fix broken windows—property owners, developers, landlords, and businesses—to establish order.

Finally, this history requires us to revise what we teach our students. We teach our students a history of criminological theory but barely touch on the context within which the theories developed. We should reverse this. Urban history and urban policy should go to the forefront. Today, we know we cannot teach a course in cybercrime without teaching about the development of computers and their networks. Cybercrime makes no sense without understanding “cyber”. So too with urban crime: it makes no sense without understanding “urban”. Yet we try to make sense of urban crime without understanding urban history or policies. It’s time we changed.

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## Bring Back the Cops Collaborative Reform Initiative

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Kenneth C. Land, Duke University

In 2011 the Justice Department's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) launched the Collaborative Reform Initiative (CRI), a program to assist police departments improve community relations, especially with respect to police use of force and race-ethnic bias. In the fall of 2017 Attorney General Jeff Sessions announced sweeping changes to CRI. COPS would no longer support "expensive wide-ranging investigative assessments that go beyond the scope of technical assistance and support." CRI would focus instead "on providing real-time technical assistance to best address the identified needs of requesting agencies to reduce violent crime" (Department of Justice 2017). In short, CRI would no longer assist police agencies in devising and implementing organizational change. According to one Justice Department official, the only reason "reform" was left in the CRI's title is because it appears in the appropriations text for the program (Reilly 2017).

In this essay we make the case for returning CRI to its original mission. We begin with a brief history of COPS, including research on its effectiveness in reducing crime. We then revisit the rationale for CRI and describe its performance in selected cities. We conclude by recommending that the Department of Justice go back into the business of police reform.

### COPS

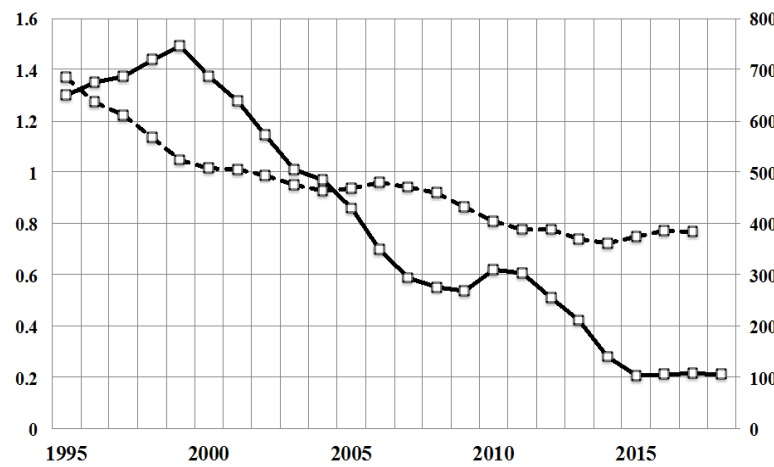
COPS was authorized under Title I of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, signed into law by President Clinton in 1994. Title I specified four goals for COPS: increasing the number of officers in police departments, fostering problem solving and police-community interaction, encouraging innovation, and developing new technologies to reduce crime and its consequences (Roth, Ryan, Gaffigan, et al. 2000). In support of these goals, COPS has funded local programs to hire more police officers, hire and train school resource officers, purchase equipment and technological upgrades, and strengthen tribal law enforcement, homeland security, anti-gang initiatives, and training in police ethics and integrity. All of these efforts were anchored by a consistent emphasis on community policing: "Community is at the heart of everything every police officer should do, both now and in the future" (Office of Community Oriented Policing Services 2015).

COPS is best known for increasing the number of police officers in American cities, towns, and rural areas, prompting research on whether the growth in police contributed to reductions in crime. The available evidence is mixed. Some studies have shown significant crime decreases resulting from the additional police officers hired with COPS grants (e.g., Cook, Kapustin, Ludwig, and Miller 2017; Evans and Owens 2007; Zhao, Schieder, and Thurman 2002). Other studies have been less supportive (e.g., Worrall and Kovandzic 2007). A study by the Government Accountability Office (2003) criticized the methods used in prior research showing that COPS grants reduced crime (see, also, Worrall and Kovandzic 2007). A subsequent GAO study, however, concluded that COPS funding had a statistically significant, albeit modest, impact on the 1990s crime decline (Government Accountability Office 2005.)

If results regarding the effect of COPS on crime remain inconclusive, there is little question that Congressional funding for COPS has fallen over time along with the drop in crime rates. Indeed, the drop in funding for COPS has been far steeper. Figure 1 displays the three-year moving average of COPS appropriations in billions of dollars from 1995 through 2018. Also shown is the US violent crime rate (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) during the same period. COPS appropriations dropped from an average of \$1.46 billion per year during the first five years of the program to \$.21 billion during the last five years, a decrease of 86%. The violent crime rate fell by 38% between the two five-year periods. The decrease in COPS appropriations during the past two decades was temporarily reversed by an infusion of funds from the Smart Recovery Act in 2009 in response to municipal fiscal restraints resulting from the Great Recession.



Figure 1. COPS Appropriations (Billions) and UCR Violent Crime Rate, 1995 - 2018



\* Additional one billion dollars appropriated through the Smart Recovery Act to hire police officers.  
Source: Congressional Research Service 2016; Department of Justice 2018; Uniform Crime Reports

It is not surprising that COPS support for police departments would reflect public and legislative anxieties about rising crime rates, especially criminal violence, and fiscal distress. As those concerns have been alleviated by decreasing crime rates and economic recovery, so too have Congressional appropriations for COPS. Nor is it surprising that COPS would respond to more recent concerns about police use of violence against citizens and biased policing. COPS developed the Collaborative Reform Initiative in 2011 to improve law enforcement policy, training, and practice regarding the use of force and allegations of race and ethnic bias by the police.

#### COLLABORATIVE REFORM INITIATIVE

The CRI was founded on two guiding principles. Its overriding purpose was to “improve trust between police agencies and the communities they serve by providing a means to organizational transformation” (Cole, Collins, Finn, and Lawrence 2017:1). Second, as a voluntary program, it was expressly intended as an alternative to Department of Justice consent decrees that ordered police departments to institute reforms, under court monitoring, in lieu of litigation. As of a review of CRI by Cole et al. (2017), collaborative reform programs had been launched in 16 law enforcement agencies.<sup>1</sup>

The CRI responded to requests for assistance by police departments by, first, meeting with police and other stakeholders to establish mutually agreed upon goals and objectives for reform. Second, CRI conducted an assessment of agency policies and practices, including recommendations for organizational change, and submitted its findings and recommendations to the agency. Finally, the assessments were followed up by interim and final reports on agency progress in responding to the CRI recommendations.

An online search produced CRI assessment reports for five police departments and one final report.<sup>2</sup> These reports are generally representative of those for the remaining 10 departments (Cole et al. 2017). Space precludes a detailed description of the findings and recommendations of the six agency reports we were able to locate. Instead we summarize the CRI assessment report for Fayetteville, North Carolina, which is similar in format and content to the other assessments. We also briefly summarize the CRI final report for Las Vegas.

1 Las Vegas, NV, Metropolitan PD (January 2012); Spokane, WA, PD (February 2013); Philadelphia, PA, PD (May 2013); St. Louis County, MO, PD (September 2014); Baltimore, MD, PD (October 2014); Fayetteville, NC, PD (January 2015); Salinas, KS, PD (March 2015); Calexico, CA, PD (April 2015); Milwaukee, WI, PD (December 2015); San Francisco, CA, PD (February 2016); Chester, PA, PD (May 2016); North Charleston, SC, PD (May 2016); Commerce City, CO, PD (August 2016); Memphis, TN, PD (October 2016); Fort Pierce, FL, PD (November 2016); and Saint Anthony, MN, PD (December 2016) (Cole et al., 2017:2, Table 1).

2 The assessment reports are for Fayetteville, NC, Milwaukee, WI, Philadelphia, PA, San Francisco, CA, and St. Louis County, MO. The final report is for Las Vegas, NV. See the reference section for links to the agency reports.

The COPS office and the Fayetteville Police Department (FPD) agreed on five objectives for departmental reform in service of the “goal of collaboratively reforming FPD policies, training, and operations as they relate to use of force and interactions with members of the public, taking into account national standards, best practices, current and emerging research, and community expectations.” The specific objectives were to improve: (1) FPD policy regarding use of force and interactions with the community; (2) the quality and transparency of deadly force investigations; (3) use-of-force and community interaction training; (4) oversight and accountability for use of force, traffic and pedestrian stops; and (5) community engagement, especially with communities of color.

To achieve these objectives, CRI recommended that the FPD record all key variables, including citizen demographics and level of resistance, in its use of force and complaint reports, place greater emphasis on de-escalation in its use-of-force policy and training, train officers in cultural competency, and highlight the philosophy and practice of community oriented policing in agency policy and training. CRI also advised the department to develop a strategic plan, emphasizing the importance of community policing, communication, cultural competency, de-escalation, and problem solving. The report recommended that the FPD monitor officer activities closely for evidence of disparate treatment of race and ethnic minorities and share reports with the public on aggregate enforcement patterns by race and ethnicity. Finally, CRI recommended that the department provide its officers with procedures for engaging with the public, especially after critical incidents such as police shootings, and use evidence of community engagement in performance evaluations of officers.

CRI’s recommendations to Fayetteville, not all of which are mentioned here, highlight themes that run through all of the agency assessment reports. Requests for COPS assistance were almost always prompted by community concerns with excessive or unwarranted police use of force, especially against minority citizens, biased enforcement, or both. Use of force and biased policing are the primary focal points of all the reports. All of the reports also called for upgrading the quantity and quality of information used to document problems and evaluate solutions. The Fayetteville assessment stands apart from the others in only two respects. CRI recommended that Fayetteville expressly prohibit officers from firing warning shots, a problem not mentioned in the other reports, and unlike the Fayetteville report, most of the other assessments recommended increasing minority representation in the department. Individual reports called attention to issues specific to a particular agency and jurisdiction. For example, the St. Louis County PD assessment included recommendations for addressing protests and mass demonstrations. In general, however, the CRI agency assessments are very similar.

The final CRI report for the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD), the first agency to receive a CRI assessment, found that the collaborative review process “has been an important catalyst for meaningful and sustained change at the LVMPD.” The department had made notable progress toward de-escalation of force, transparency in information gathered on officer involved shootings, and community engagement. The report commended the strong leadership shown by law enforcement officials and efforts to “ensure that individuals at all levels of LVMPD feel commitment and a sense of ownership.” As a result, “there are high hopes for sustainability.”

As of the review by Cole et al. (2017) of the collaborative reform process in seven jurisdictions, Las Vegas was the only CRI site to have completed the process and for which a final report had been issued. The Cole et al. review found both strengths and limitations in the CRI. In general the sites reported that the CRI assessments were a catalyst and provided meaningful guidance for organizational change, the findings were fair and accurate, and the recommendations, with some exceptions, were reasonable and feasible (Cole et al. 2017:vii).

The review identified several areas needing improvement. Key recommendations included greater clarity and transparency by COPS regarding appropriate areas for reform, criteria for site selection, and expectations of participating agencies. The review also recommended that CRI strengthen engagement with all relevant stakeholders, including police unions, community groups, and the media. The recommendations of the assessment reports should be prioritized for implementation and incremental steps toward meeting objectives should be recognized and commended. Finally, CRI should provide guidance on how to institutionalize the assessment and implementation of reforms in individual agencies and “create more opportunities for cross-site learning” (Cole et al. 2017:x). Importantly, the review did not call for wholesale changes in the mission or scope of CRI. Rather, it recommended greater investment “in research and analysis of this new and innovative model so that in time we can learn from this experiment with a greater degree of analytical rigor” (Cole et al. 2017:30). Any such hopes were dashed by Attorney General Sessions’ decision in the fall of 2017 to scale back collaborative reform.

#### TURNING AWAY FROM REFORM

Attorney General Sessions said that CRI amounted to “federal overreach.” He contended that “local control and local accountability are necessary for effective local policing. It is not the responsibility of the federal government to manage non-federal law enforcement agencies” (Charles 2017). CRI would therefore narrow its scope and provide technical assistance to police departments to combat gangs and violent crime and improve officer safety. The decision to scale back CRI came at about the same time that the Justice Department curtailed court-monitored consent decrees, reversed an Obama Administration policy that restricted access by local

law enforcement agencies to military equipment, and required jurisdictions seeking policing grants to fully cooperate with federal immigration authorities (Eder, Protes, and Dewan 2017).

For several reasons, the Justice Department's decision to roll back CRI was misguided and unwise:

- First, the fact that CRI assistance came only at the request of local police departments belies the criticism of federal overreach.
- Second, far from restoring local control, the Justice Department essentially silenced the voices of local communities and many police leaders seeking reforms that would improve police-community relations, revise use-of-force policy and practice, and make sure that policing is fair and unbiased.
- Third, we found no evidence in our review of CRI agency reports that COPS was attempting to "manage" local police departments.
- Fourth, we agree with Cole et al. (2017) that CRI was generally well-accepted by participating departments, a position shared by many police chiefs who publicly denounced the Justice Department's decision to revamp the program (Eder, Protes, and Dewan 2017).
- Fifth, the CRI falls well within the second objective Title I of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act that established the Justice Department's COPS Office, namely, "... fostering problem solving and police-community interaction..." Intrinsic to police work is the possibility that some questionable police-citizen interaction will occur from time to time. On such occasions, an absence of a reservoir of good community-police relations serves only to embitter subsequent community responses.
- Sixth, we believe CRI was a welcome alternative to court-enforced consent decrees, although they too must remain available to remedy civil rights abuses.

In sum, the CRI should be restored in its original form, studied extensively, and revised as needed to guarantee that American communities receive effective, responsible, and fair policing.

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- Las Vegas, NV ([http://www.crj.org/assets/2017/07/5\\_COPS\\_LVMPD\\_\\_report.pdf](http://www.crj.org/assets/2017/07/5_COPS_LVMPD__report.pdf)).
- Philadelphia, PA (<https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/2778725-Cops-w0753-Pub.html>).
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- St. Louis County, MO (<https://www.policefoundation.org/publication/collaborativereform-initiative-an-assessment-of-the-st-louis-county-police-department/>).

## Response to “Why Longitudinal Research Is Hurting Criminology” - March/April 2019) Misguided Culprit: Blame Bad Practices Not Longitudinal Data

Callie H. Burt, Associate Professor, University of Washington

In their recent article, Cullen, Pratt, and Graham (CPG, 2019) argued that “longitudinal data is hurting criminology”. I think this critique is misguided. Let me explain.

Although inculpating longitudinal data, CPG acknowledge that longitudinal data are “useful,” even “preferable,” and “essential for the advancement of knowledge”. I concur. The problem, CPG contended, is “a strong *bias* favoring longitudinal research designs” and a “*fetish* for longitudinal data” that have “unintended [negative] consequences” for the discipline (emphasis added). However, this criminological “fetish” or “bias” is not demonstrated and is belied by available evidence, including a forthcoming study that CPG cited and co-authored. Graham et al.’s (2019) study suggests not only that cross-sectional studies continue to be published but that they predominate (50% use cross-sectional data vs. 32% longitudinal). This, combined with a brief perusal of top criminology journals, provides sufficient evidence to refute their claim that “the fetish for longitudinal data becomes so powerful as to discourage if not prevent the publication of cross-sectional studies.”

In my view, the problem for the issues they identify is quite clearly criminological practices – our use of data not the data itself. For illustration, quality measures are a requisite for theory testing regardless of data source. That studies using longitudinal data “[cobble] together any few items hinting [at the concept]” is a measurement problem. Bad measures are also characteristic cross-sectional studies and are problematic in both cases. In fact, one could reasonably argue that part of the problem is *insufficient* theory-driven longitudinal designs, creating a situation where scholars rely too often on easily accessible secondary data, attempting to do too much with too little, producing copious limited studies. This is not the “fault” of longitudinal data but rather our practices of producing, reviewing, and citing studies with problematic measures exacerbated by tightly restricted access to some rich archived longitudinal data sets (e.g., the Denver Youth Study; the Pittsburgh Youth Study; the Rochester Youth Development Study).

Early on, CPG note that longitudinal designs “put concerns about causal order to rest,” (a point that I think is greatly overstated), but they largely ignore other strengths of longitudinal data. Indeed, they turn one strength—the ability to incorporate developmental timing—into a curious disadvantage, as failure (*in practice*) to theorize the effects of time. Moreover, they open their piece with a presumed damning indictment of contemporary criminology’s “fetishization of longitudinal data”—lamenting the fact that Hirschi’s classic *Causes* would not be published in a top journal at present. That cross-tabulated associations between single-item measures of bonding and offending would not be published in a top journal today attests to the accumulation of knowledge over the past 50 years not a bias against cross-sectional designs. That is not to denigrate Hirschi’s contribution but to recognize it and the knowledge advances *Causes* stimulated. Findings from cross-sectional studies in concert with the ascendance of DLC approaches has moved criminological scholarship beyond temporally static associations over recent decades (Laub 2004). Additionally, CPG complement Akers et al.’s theory-driven cross-sectional design and explained variance. But in so doing, they neglect that the study predicted *past* substance use from current attitudes and a higher R2 is not a straightforward metric of ‘model success’. Moreover, several longitudinal studies have as much theoretical richness and more methodological rigor than the Akers et al. study; Wikström’s PADS was mentioned but others exist designed in part to test theories (e.g., PHDCN; Sampson et al. 1997; FACHS; Simons et al. 2014). Finally, among the most renown works in criminology use archived secondary data (with follow-up; e.g., Sampson & Laub 1993).

I agree with CPG that criminology has problems that deserve discussion, and I applaud them for their willingness to discuss these issues. Too many papers are published with weak or faulty measures, with negligible or unclear contributions to the literature (as salami-slicing or otherwise), and without due consideration for how the study advances knowledge, in general, and relative to a specific data set in particular. As abovementioned, criminology might benefit from more (not fewer) longitudinal studies in concert with enhanced access to rich longitudinal data sitting unexploited in archives. Additionally, some problems may be attenuated with better graduate training about what constitutes a scientific contribution (longitudinal data are neither necessary nor sufficient), greater attention to conceptualization and measurement (often downplayed with a disproportionate focus on fancy statistical methods), and a reduced emphasis on research quantity (over quality).

As for research standards, at a minimum, I think we should expect authors to position their study in the context of other research using the data; to situate their methodology in the context of these other studies; and to illuminate how their study enhances knowledge. Reviewers should carefully evaluate the methodology for the particular purpose at hand (i.e. that measures have been used previously does not attest to their validity or suitability) and consider the substantive import and meaning of time in the context of the study when relevant. In training, students should be encouraged to remember that “just because you can, doesn’t mean you should” and “because it hasn’t been done” is not a sufficient justification for a research study.

Longitudinal data are neutral resources. Blaming longitudinal data for hurting criminology is akin to blaming cows for undercooked burgers. Like the beef, the data is not the problem, the issue is how we use it.

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## Beefing Up Criminology: Longitudinal Research Is Not the Only Answer

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Amanda Graham, Georgia Southern University

Normal science functions to provide scholars with research conventions that can be followed absent second thoughts, but it is dangerous in reifying practices that impede the growth of knowledge. Our essay has served its purpose in challenging the taken-for-granted status of longitudinal research so that an ongoing conversation on its unanticipated consequences is possible. As might be expected due to homophily, most of the feedback we have received has been congratulatory and has been accompanied by additional critical comments (e.g., “Longitudinal studies...have added little knowledge of the correlates of criminal behavior beyond the cross-sectional studies...Very little practical intervention ideas beyond what has been known for years). Still, other reactions have been less affirming, such as from a prominent scholar who commented: “But I have to be honest Frank, there are several flaws, some fatal, in your argument.” Callie Burt echoes the core arguments made by this and other scholars. We welcome having a friendly, if quite serious, exchange, commenting briefly on three issues.

First, Burt claims that there is no bias against the publication of cross-sectional research, pointing to the publication of such studies in journals. But these observations are like official crime statistics in that they ignore the “hidden figure” of cross-sectional articles rejected or diverted to second-tier forums, never written, and never even pursued through primary data collections. We most worry about younger scholars who are dissuaded from using cross-sectional methods to test theories, whether that is through a self-report survey of high school students or an opt-in internet survey of adults (see Thielo, Graham, & Cullen, in press). Ironically, Burt shows this bias in dismissing the Akers et al. (1979) study because it “predicted past substance use from current attitudes.” Leaving aside the fact that this is true of every wave of a longitudinal study, she clearly values causal ordering over a masterful exemplar of how to measure a theory’s components thoroughly (in this case, social learning theory). We do not.

Second, Burt agrees that much is wrong with criminology—especially measurement—but claims that longitudinal research as a “neutral resource” is an innocent bystander. We disagree. In the least, longitudinal research has watched the crime of bad measurement take place and done nothing to intervene. But more so—and to borrow from Daniel Patrick Moynihan’s term (“defining deviance down”)—this perspective has helped to define measurement down. Its constant use of feeble two-item measures of attachment or some other construct has been tolerated as a worthy trade-off to achieve time ordering. As the gold standard design, what is acceptable in longitudinal research becomes acceptable in cross-sectional research.

Third, Burt sees more quality longitudinal studies, including “enhanced access to rich longitudinal data sitting unexploited in archives,” as the roadmap for criminology to follow. We do not disagree, especially about the archives, because we see value in such work. But as a solution to what ails criminology, we have our doubts. Longitudinal research is a product of disciplinary inequality where access to the best datasets is often restricted and conducting new quality research is most available to elite researchers who can organize and secure funding for cohort studies. Our preference is for journal editors and fellow criminologists to accord more value to less expensive cross-sectional studies that allow for high-quality measurement, including of newer perspectives not included in many of the now-aging longitudinal data sets (e.g., social concern theory by Agnew, 2014). We need to move from an era of causal ordering to an era of quality measurement.

So, in the end, we agree with Burt that criminology needs to be beefed up. We do not blame the cow for undercooked burgers, as she claims, but the chefs—we criminologists. We need a larger menu that is not restricted to longitudinal research and that values the potential of cross-sectional research to advance theoretical knowledge. Cooking more of the same might keep us fed, but it will not make us healthier as a discipline.

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# EDITOR'S CORNER

## Final remarks as editors of *Criminology & Public Policy*

William D. Bales, Daniel S. Nagin, and L. Sergio Garduno

November of 2019 will mark the culmination of our second 3-year term as editors of *Criminology & Public Policy* (CPP). During this period we were trusted by the American Society of Criminology (ASC) with the responsibility to publish high quality scientific research on important issues relating to crime, justice, and punishment. CPP's peer-reviewed articles and policy essays had made high quality research and a discussion of their policy implications available to scholars, policy professionals, and to those implementing those policies. We are proud to say that we have diligently carried out the task entrusted to us by ASC throughout these six years.

CPP's highest impact factor and the most number of articles downloaded have both occurred during our editorship. CPP's greatest domestic and international expansion and highest presence in the media also occurred during our term as editors of this journal. These accomplishments, however, are the results of a tradition of excellence that has characterized the journal since its beginning. We celebrate these milestones today as a reflection of our job while in charge of the journal, but also the work of previous editors and the tremendous support of collaborators and partners including Wiley and the Crime and Justice Research Alliance (CJRA). Most importantly, these accomplishments reflect the trust and support that CPP has received from countless scholars and practitioners thorough the years.

During our time as editors we reviewed hundreds of research papers both domestic and international. It has been gratifying to witness how criminologists around the world have engaged in research to understand, prevent and punish behaviors and systems that cause harm and distress to their communities. It was also gratifying and an honor to be approached at the ASC annual conferences by students and young scholars with questions about our work and the journal, about how to improve their scholarship, and about the general publication process. As editors we also faced situations where passions and ideologies from different authors got high and counteracted each other. While opposing arguments occur, it is the scholars' passion and different ideologies what allows us as a discipline to conduct research on crime and justice from different perspectives and move our science-based knowledge of criminology and public policy forward.

These past six years as editors of *Criminology & Public Policy* have been busy and extremely gratifying. Once again, we sincerely thank ASC for its support and for the opportunity to serve as editors of this journal. We also thank the College of Criminology & Criminal Justice at Florida State University, the Heinz College of Information Systems, Public Policy, and Management at Carnegie Mellon University, and the scholars, practitioners, partners and readers for their work and support in helping us propel CPP to its current place as an indispensable journal in the study of crime and its policy implications. We congratulate Cynthia Lum and Christopher Koper for their appointment as new editors of CPP and wish them well

William D. Bales, Editor, Florida State University  
Daniel S. Nagin, Editor, Carnegie Mellon University  
L. Sergio Garduno, Managing Editor, Florida State University



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# POLICY CORNER

## Washington Update

6/1/2019

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

For the last couple of months, Congress has been largely consumed with the appropriations process for Fiscal Year 2020. The House Appropriations Committee recently released its bill to fund the Department of Justice and considered the bill in both the Commerce, Justice, Science Subcommittee, as well as the full Appropriations Committee. The National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics received level funding with Fiscal Year 2019. Under the House bill, NIJ would receive \$37 million which includes \$1.5 million for expenses relating to the First Step Act. BJS would receive \$43 million. The bill report also includes several research directions, including data on pretrial detention, misdemeanor arrests, opioid research and forensics.

The House bill also fully funds the First Step Act at \$75 million, and the report includes language that the Committee “recognizes the importance of a transparent and timely process for setting up the Independent Review Committee (IRC),” as well as “the importance of appointing members to the IRC who are geographically representative of all correctional facility communities across the U.S. and who have extensive knowledge of dynamic risk and needs assessment in both institutional and community settings.” On the next few weeks, we should see the Senate Appropriations Committee begin marking up its funding bills.

The Administration continues to engage on criminal justice issues. The White House held a Prison Reform Summit earlier this month, as well as a celebration of the passage of the First Step Act. Members of Congress and stakeholders are anxiously awaiting the development of the risk assessment tool, as well as implementation of the good time credit fix that was passed as part of First Step. Both are expected in July.

Most recently, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) withdrew a proposal to add a question to its employment application inquiring whether a candidate had received a diversionary disposition in a criminal case in the past. Due to significant pushback from the advocacy community, as well as conservative allies in several members of Congress, OPM withdrew the proposal. Such a change was perceived to be in conflict with the Administration’s criminal justice reform agenda.

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## Media Relations Update

6/1/2019

*The Media Relations Update was prepared for the Crime and Justice Research Alliance by Caitlin Kizielewicz.*

CJRA continues to work closely with researchers, publishers and reporters to position experts as go-to sources for topics breaking in the news as well as promoting the latest research from the field. CJRA promoted the *Criminology & Public Policy* study, “Justice ‘cost points’: Examination of privatization within public systems of justice,” by Alexis Harris and the *Justice Quarterly* study, “A longitudinal assessment of head injuries as a source of acquired neuropsychological deficits and the implications for criminal persistence,” by Joe Schwartz. Reporters from Reuters, BuzzFeed and the Los Angeles Times expressed interest in covering these studies.

As CJRA continues to grow in reach and capabilities, the Alliance is extending its services to the divisions and sections within ASC and ACJS. Through targeted efforts, CJRA hopes to increase awareness of the latest research coming from their respective journals. If you are a head of a division or journal editor and have not heard from CJRA, please do not hesitate to reach out. The Alliance also has started a dialogue with the Scholars Strategy Network, an organization working to connect journalists, policymakers, and other civic leaders with America’s top researchers to improve policy and strengthen democracy. More information will be provided in the CJRA monthly newsletter.

In addition to publicity for the journals, CJRA secured more than 20 opportunities for CJRA experts to speak with reporters and secured more than a dozen media placements. Interviews were secured with national media outlets and regional press, including the New York Times, USA Today, Baltimore Sun and others. CJRA continues to distribute its monthly newsletter to reporters, policymakers, researchers and practitioners in the field. To stay informed of the latest efforts by CJRA, sign up for the monthly newsletter or follow the Alliance on Twitter @cjralliance.

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 Edward J. Latessa | *The Ohio State University*  
 Hexuan Liu | *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*  
 Sarah Manchak | *University of California, Irvine*  
 Joseph L. Nedelec | *Florida State University*  
 Ebony Ruhland | *University of Minnesota*  
 Paula Smith | *University of New Brunswick*  
 Christopher J. Sullivan | *Rutgers University*  
 Lawrence F. Travis, III | *University at Albany, SUNY, Emeritus*  
 Patricia Van Voorhis | *University at Albany, SUNY, Emeritus*  
 John D. Wooldredge | *University of Illinois*  
 John P. Wright | *University of Cincinnati*  
 Roger Wright | *Chase College of Law, Emeritus*



# AROUND THE ASC



75th ASC Annual Meeting

November 13 - 16, 2019

San Francisco, CA

Theme: *Criminology in the New Era: Confronting Injustice and Inequalities*

REGISTRATION INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE AT [ASC41.COM](http://ASC41.COM)

## **LIGHTNING TALKS: *Sharing and learning at lightning speed***

This year, ASC will be introducing a new type of presentation called “Lightning Talks” at the annual meeting.

What is a lightning talk? A lightning talk is a brief 5-minute presentation that focuses on an idea or topic. Lightning talks can also provide an update on key findings. If they are well organized, lightning talk sessions can be excellent opportunities to promote conversations and future collaborations.

Lightning Talk sessions will be organized around themes or ideas. Each session will include 6-7 presentations with time for Q&A after all presentations have been completed.

Individuals can either submit their lightning talk as an individual presentation or they can organize their own lightning talk session around a specific theme or idea. The submission due date for lightning talks is May 10, 2019.

Here are some helpful tips for making your lightning talks successful:

- 1) Make your point and make it early.
- 2) Don't spend too much time on extraneous details. Focus.
- 3) Practice! Practice! Practice! A brief script is a good idea. Practice reading your script before your session. It's okay if you go under 5 minutes, but not longer.
- 4) PowerPoint is a great tool for presenting lightning talks, but if you use slides make sure to limit your slides to 3-5 visually appealing slides with only 1-2 words per slide.

To ensure the lightning talk sessions run effectively a facilitator will be assigned to each session. This person will be responsible for obtaining slide presentations from all presenters BEFORE the scheduled lightning session and loading them on a single computer.



**The American Society of Criminology**

2019 Annual Meeting Registration Form – San Francisco, CA - November 13-16, 2019

www.asc41.com asc@asc41.com

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

Full Name for Badge: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Affiliation for Badge: \_\_\_\_\_  
 City, State: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Country: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

**CODE OF CONDUCT AGREEMENT:** By registering or participating in any ASC meeting or event, I assent to and agree to abide by this Code of Conduct (see page 2 of this form) and the ASC Code of Ethics. **Initial here:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ATTENDEE LIST:** Do you authorize us to publish your name and affiliation to our public attendee list on the ASC website? **Y N**

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

\_\_\_\_\_ Smartphone App Only \_\_\_\_\_ Printed Program (includes Smartphone App access)

**REGISTRATION FEES**

*All Meeting Attendees/Participants Are Required To Register*

**PAYMENT MUST ACCOMPANY REGISTRATION FORM TO BE OFFICIALLY REGISTERED.**

(A receipt will be sent via email.)

**Postmarked or faxed BEFORE October 1**

\_\_\_\_\_ ASC Member: \$150.00  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Non-Member: \$190.00  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ASC Student Member: \$50.00  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Student Non-Member: \$100.00

**Postmarked or faxed ON or AFTER October 1**

\_\_\_\_\_ ASC Member: \$200.00  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Non-Member: \$240.00  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ASC Student Member: \$60.00  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Student Non-Member: \$110.00

**Optional Special Events (Schedule TBA)**

<b>Division of Corrections and Sentencing Annual Business / Awards Breakfast Meeting (250 person limit)</b>	_____ All Tickets: \$15.00	
<b>Division of International Criminology Awards Presentation and Luncheon (100 person limit)</b>	_____ Students: \$10.00	_____ Non-Students: \$25.00
<b>Division on People of Color &amp; Crime Symposium Luncheon and Awards (100 person limit)</b>	_____ DPCC Members: \$35.00	_____ DPCC Non Members: \$40.00
<b>Division on Women &amp; Crime Social</b>	_____ Students: \$10.00	_____ Non-Students: \$20.00

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

Credit Card #: \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date: \_\_\_\_\_ CCV #: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Billing Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Billing Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name on Credit Card: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address for credit card receipt (if different from above): \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Section to be filled out by ASC**

Total \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Check/MO # \_\_\_\_\_ Credit Card \_\_\_\_\_

***The American Society of Criminology***

2019 Annual Meeting Registration Form – San Francisco, CA - November 13-16, 2019  
www.asc41.com      asc@asc41.com

## CODE OF CONDUCT

### **Introduction**

As an organization, we uphold our Code of Ethics (approved March 2016). Section II #5 of the Code states, “In their professional activities, ASC members are committed to enhancing the general well-being of societies and of the individuals and groups within them. Thus, ASC members have an obligation to avoid forms of social injustice such as discrimination, oppression, or harassment.” Section II #10 of the Code states, “ASC members do not force, coerce, or obtain through manipulation personal favors, sexual activity or economic or professional advantages from any person including faculty, students, research respondents, clients, patients, research assistants, clerical staff or colleagues. ASC members will not engage in workplace harassment, aggression, or bullying of any kind.”

We remind all participants in ASC activities during the annual meeting that the Code of Ethics will be upheld so that all its members enjoy a welcoming environment free from unlawful discrimination, harassment and retaliation. We refer to this as the Code of Conduct.

### **Application**

This policy applies to all participants in ASC activities, including but not limited to event attendees, professionals, students, guests, staff, contractors, exhibitors, and participants in scientific sessions, on tours, and other social events of any ASC meeting or other activity.

### **Expected Conduct**

All participants at ASC meetings are expected to abide by the Code of Conduct in all meeting venues including ancillary events as well as official and unofficial social gatherings. This Code of Conduct is designed to reinforce the norms of professional respect that are necessary to promote the conditions for free academic interchange. If you witness potential harm to a conference participant, please be proactive, to the extent that you are comfortable, in helping to present or mitigate that harm.

### **Unacceptable conduct**

Threatening physical or verbal actions and disorderly or disruptive conduct will not be tolerated. Harassment, including verbal comments relating to gender, sexual orientation, disability, race, ethnicity, religion, age, national origin, gender identity or expression, veteran status or other protected statuses, or sexual images in public spaces, deliberate intimidation, stalking, unauthorized or inappropriate photography or recording, inappropriate physical contact, and unwelcome sexual attention, will not be tolerated.

*Section to be filled out by ASC*

Total \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Check/MO # \_\_\_\_\_

Credit Card \_\_\_\_\_

**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY  
2019 PRE-MEETING WORKSHOPS**

1314 Kinnear Rd, Columbus, OH 43212

Phone: 614-92-9207 Fax: 614-292-6767 Website: www.asc41.com E-mail: asc@asc41.com

For a full description of ASC sponsored workshops please see:  
[https://www.asc41.com/Annual\\_Meeting/2019/2019PMworkshops.html](https://www.asc41.com/Annual_Meeting/2019/2019PMworkshops.html)

- Choice 1 - Title:** Applications of Machine Learning in Criminology and Criminal Justice  
**Instructor:** Zubin Jelveh, Crime Lab New York  
**Date & Time:** Tuesday, November 12th, 12:00 PM – 4:00 PM **Place:** San Francisco Marriott Marquis
- Choice 2 - Title:** Scraping Data from the Internet and Government Documents  
**Instructor:** Neal Caren, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill  
**Date & Time:** Tuesday, November 12th, 12:00 PM – 4:00 PM **Place:** San Francisco Marriott Marquis
- Choice 3 - Title:** Visual Methods in Criminology and Criminal Justice  
**Instructors:** Heith Copes, University of Alabama at Birmingham and Jared Ragland, University of South Florida  
**Date & Time:** Tuesday, November 12th, 12:00 PM – 4:00 PM **Place:** San Francisco Marriott Marquis

\*No laptops provided. Power strips will be available for all workshops. Enrollment limit: 50 per workshop

\*\* Return this form (via fax or mail) and your check (in U.S. Funds or International Money Order), or with your credit card information below (Master Card, Visa, Discover and American Express accepted). **No refunds will be made on cancellations received after September 30, 2019. Payment must accompany registration form to be officially registered. \*Please note that registration for a workshop is NOT registration for the Annual Meeting which begins November 13.**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Phone:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Email:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Circle workshop of your choice:**

1 - APPS                                      2 – DATA                                      3 – METHODS

**Circle Payment Total:**    \$75.00        \$30.00 (students)    **Payment Type:**        Credit Card    Check/Money Order

**Credit Card #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Expiration Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ **CCV #:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Billing Street:**  
**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Billing Zip Code:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name on Card:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Email for receipt:** \_\_\_\_\_

2019

ASC ELECTION RESULTS

**2020 - 2021 President**

Daniel P. Nagin, Carnegie Mellon University

**2020 - 2021 Vice President**

Beth Huebner, University of Missouri–St. Louis

**2019 - 2022 Executive Counselors**

Jean McGloin, University of Maryland  
Ojmarrh Mitchell, University of South Florida  
Emily Wright, University of Nebraska Omaha

## AROUND THE ASC

**DIVISION OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY**  
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY*Membership drive 2019, DEC mentoring program, and sponsors***DIVISION MEMBERSHIP DRIVE 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 (right) or go to: <https://www.asc41.com/appform1.html> to register now.** DEC membership fees and contributions support our many activities throughout the year, including workshops, awards, newsletters, and ASC activities. Other benefits include free access to the Journal of Experimental Criminology! **We look forward to welcoming our members to our events at ASC in San Francisco!**

**DEC MENTORING PROGRAM**

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

**THANK YOU TO ALL OUR SPONSORS**

We wish to thank Karen Amendola, Anthony Braga, Friedrich Lösel, John MacDonald, Adrian Raine, Greg Ridgeway, Caterina Roman, John Roman, and David Weisburd for generously sponsoring the DEC Awards and Mentoring Program Fund in 2018! We are currently seeking sponsors and organizational members please contact us for more information: [expcrim@gmail.com](mailto:expcrim@gmail.com)

**STAY IN TOUCH WITH DEC**

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

**DEC & aec**

Karen L. Amendola (President), Jordan M. Hyatt (Vice President), Elise Sargeant (Secretary-Treasurer)  
Executive Counselors: Emma Antrobus, John MacDonald, and Travis Taniguchi  
Heather Strang (AEC Chair)

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## AROUND THE ASC

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The Oral History Criminology Project announces the posting of the following video to its collection.

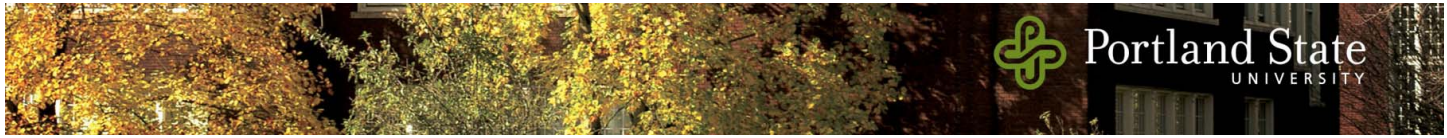
Joanne Belknap by Helen Eigenberg, November 15, 2018.

The recording can be found on the ASC website and at [oralhistoryofcriminology.org](http://oralhistoryofcriminology.org). Sadly, in the immediate aftermath of the recording the field learned of the loss of our gracious interviewer, Dr. Eigenberg. Memorials to her contribution to the development of feminist criminology and the friendships formed along that scholarly journey can be found on the Division of Women and Crime web page and the Imagining Justice blog.

The Project is currently soliciting applications from any party interested in contributing to our editing team. We are seeking assistance in the production and posting of recordings to our growing collection. The position is unpaid but does offer the advantage of a title and opportunity to offer a lasting contribution to telling the story of the field's evolution as a science. Interested parties are welcome to send a CV to the Project Director at [bddooley@gmail.com](mailto:bddooley@gmail.com).

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The **Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice (CCJ)** in the College of Urban & Public Affairs at Portland State University invites applications for one tenure track Assistant Professor position to begin September 2020.

### **Minimum Qualifications**

- Ph.D. in Criminology, Criminal Justice, or closely related field (ABD with strong assurance of completion by Summer 2020 will be considered)
- University teaching experience and willingness to teach in an online format
- Evidence of peer-reviewed publication agenda

All applicants will be considered but the preferred specialization is in race/ethnicity and criminal justice especially in the context of policing, and/or sentencing and corrections.

### **About Criminology & Criminal Justice at PSU**

The Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice (CCJ) emphasizes the generation and practical application of empirical evidence to crime and justice issues. We seek to promote effectiveness, efficiency, and equity in crime prevention and control efforts by (1) providing students with quality educational experiences that prepare them for lifelong professional success, (2) conducting and disseminating research on theoretical and policy-relevant topics, and (3) collaborating with justice-related organizations to assess, evaluate, and improve policy and practice. Our Department values empirical inquiry, access to higher education, diversity, social justice, and community engagement.

While CCJ faculty members are well-represented within the academic literature, the Department also values their tangible contributions to local, state, and national crime and crime control policy and practice. The CCJ Department offers a master's of science degree (campus-based) and houses a large undergraduate program, offered in both a campus-based and a fully online format. It houses the Criminal Justice Policy Research Institute, a mechanism for fostering and disseminating faculty research.

Portland State operates on a three-term schedule during the academic year, which commences in late September and ends in early June. The typical teaching load is 2 classes per term. Nine-month faculty positions run from September 15 to June 15, annually. Application review begins **September 15, 2019** and will continue until finalists are identified.

### **To Apply**

Applicants should submit a cover letter, curriculum vita, and three letters of recommendation.

The cover letter must describe in your research/publication agenda, teaching experience and interests, and your potential fit with the CCJ Department mission and needs (as described here).

Full position details and application instructions are available on PSU's Employment website: <https://jobs.hrc.pdx.edu/postings/29937> Applications can only be accepted through Portland State's Employment website. To learn more about CCJ, please visit: [www.go.pdx.edu/ccj](http://www.go.pdx.edu/ccj)

*Portland State University is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity institution and welcomes applications from diverse candidates and candidates who support diversity.*

# DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

## Research Opportunities Outside of the University: A Summer at RAND

Paige Vaughn, University of Missouri-St. Louis

Students are often encouraged to secure academic positions at universities after graduating from doctoral programs in criminology. There are, however, a range of employment options available at non-profit research institutions and government agencies. I have always been drawn to policy-relevant research projects and work environments that value policy analysis and change. This led me to apply to the RAND Corporation's Summer Associate Program, a particularly unique opportunity offered to graduate students who want to apply their research skills to policy-relevant projects and network with a variety of students and researchers who also enjoy that type of work. In this article, I will explain what the RAND Summer Associate program entails and what I learned during my time at RAND.

### When RAND?

The RAND Summer Associate Program is open to full-time students who have completed two or more years of graduate work leading to a doctorate or professional degree. It typically lasts 12 weeks and begins in the early summer. I applied to RAND in December of 2017, a month before I was expecting to complete coursework and begin the qualifying paper stage in the Criminology and Criminal Justice PhD program at the University of Missouri – St. Louis (UMSL). Although it would be an especially valuable time to work alongside researchers with experience in policy and various other fields as I began thinking about and crafting my dissertation project, RAND would be a full-time position and my qualifying papers would be due in September of 2018. If given the opportunity to work at RAND, I would also need to make progress on my qualifying papers during my time off.

Students are offered positions only when a specific project team has available work that is a good fit for a student's skills and expertise, so I thought that there would be no harm in applying. In April of 2018, I was asked to interview with Dionne Barnes-Proby, a social policy researcher at RAND. I was informed that the organization had just received funding from the National Institute of Justice for a project that would explore the impact of socioeconomic factors and the physical environment on firearm violence. The project would include: 1) empirical analysis of built environment factors associated with firearm violence, and 2) qualitative data collection and analysis of neighborhood members' views on factors associated with firearm violence. Since I wanted to build my qualitative skills and had prior experience working with community residents, the project was a good fit. Both UMSL and RAND were flexible and helpful in working around my school priorities. The program was able to accommodate a June start date, which worked for my existing commitments.

### Why RAND?

RAND is a nonprofit research institution. Its main goal is to make objective policy recommendations and changes through rigorous, non-partisan research and analysis. I applied to RAND because I wanted to work in a setting that had policy-makers at the table. I also wanted to learn to frame my research in ways that appeal to broader audiences and to be exposed to a broad array of researchers. I also wanted to increase my knowledge of qualitative methods after having been trained heavily in quantitative methods. I knew that at RAND, I would not only be able to foster relationships and collaborate with researchers who share my research interests, but I would gain a better understanding of innovative research methods and multi-disciplinary approaches to policing, inequality, and crime control, my core research interests. Working at RAND would also allow me to more thoroughly understand the ways in which researchers and organizations can improve policy through the dissemination of empirical evidence.

### The Program

Summer associates work at one of RAND's four major U.S. offices (Santa Monica, CA, Washington, D.C., Pittsburgh, PA, and Boston, MA) for 12 weeks during the summer. Summer associates are matched with a specific project, mentored by one or two experienced researchers, and receive a bi-weekly paycheck. While at RAND, summer associates work with their project-specific teams, attend seminars and functions that are open to staff, participate in workshops with other summer associates, network with other researchers from various disciplines, and present a seminar at the end of their summer experience. Summer associates ultimately gain research experience and an up-close understanding of RAND's organization, work environment, and research process.

### Benefits

*Mentorship* – One particularly valuable aspect of the RAND Summer Associate Program is its mentorship component. My mentors, Drs. Dionne Barnes-Proby and Priscillia Hunt, have doctorates in Public Administration and Economics. During my time at RAND, I worked most closely with Dionne Barnes-Proby, who has experience working directly with at-risk youth and families and has research experience on policy issues that impact a wide range of vulnerable populations. I could not have asked for a better mentor.

## DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

Dionne taught me the ins and outs of conducting qualitative work with vulnerable, marginalized, and minority populations, prepared me for focus groups in Detroit and Pittsburgh, and debriefed with me afterward. As a Black researcher with extensive personal and professional experience working with these populations, she provided me with unique knowledge and advice that I simply would not have been able to gain from anyone else.

*Interdisciplinary teamwork* – RAND prides itself on interdisciplinary teamwork. During my internship, I was expected to network with researchers outside of my specific research team. I had one-on-one meetings with lawyers, economists, and policy researchers each week. These meetings offered me a more thorough understanding of effective measures that can be used to control crime and restore police-community relationships, and they kept me updated about theoretical and methodological innovations from various fields. Perhaps most importantly, the meetings provided me with in-depth knowledge of RAND, and I learned the potential strengths and drawbacks of working in this type of organization that I would not have been able to learn another way. Another benefit is the networking that occurs among summer associates. I worked alongside and cultivated close relationships with the other summer associates, as well as Pardee RAND PhD students. I was the only criminology student in our program. Other summer associates were pursuing degree programs in a variety of fields including engineering, economics, education, statistics, sociology, and health.

*Other benefits* – There are a number of other benefits to participating in the Summer Associates program. I was given access to tools to help me complete my assigned tasks. I was assigned an office with computer hardware and software, had access to the organization's library and its research databases, and was able to attend featured seminar presentations. I also enjoyed the organization's fast-paced and interactive environment. I was placed in the Santa Monica office, and all five floors of the building were filled with researchers at all hours of the day (and sometimes night). People were constantly walking by my office, meeting with one another as teams, and ultimately working in ways that maximized their productivity. This pace of work, of course, may not be the best fit for everyone. RAND, like other non-profit institutions, is dependent on soft money. Not only are researchers juggling multiple research projects at once, they are often also writing and applying for grants.

### Lessons learned

*Know your limits* – In addition to my full-time placement at RAND, I had to focus on my graduate school work. I wanted to embrace the endless networking possibilities, attend happy hours each week, and develop close relationships with the other summer associates. It was incredibly difficult to balance my school work, summer associate work, and RAND "fun." Though I was offered the opportunity to stay on as an adjunct researcher after completion of the 12-week summer associateship, I found it important to pause this commitment to focus on my qualifying papers and dissertation. I am thankful for playing a small role in an incredibly important project, which will likely result in some published papers, on which I will be a co-author.

*Stay in touch* – It was important to keep in frequent communication with my St. Louis network while working from California. Since I was in the qualifying papers stage of my doctoral program, it was vital that I talk with and update my committee members each week.

Perhaps the most important lesson I learned at RAND is the importance of carefully considering your career goals and finding a career trajectory that fits you. The opportunity at RAND offered me valuable skill building and allowed me to learn about a different type of job before I went on the job market. I learned that it is possible to enact policy change in both academic and non-academic settings. I would encourage others to experiment with other careers while in graduate school.

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# RECENT PHD GRADUATES

**Cypher, Noah Russell.** *"Challenges in Measuring Firearm Prevalence: A Test of Cook's Index Across The Rural-Urban Continuum"*; Chaired by Dr. Valerie West, January 2019, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

**Day, Ronald.** *"A Study of Factors Influencing Hiring Decisions in the Context of Ban the Box Policies"*; Chaired by Dr. Lila Kazemian, January 2019, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

**Dubey, Ira Scott.** *"A Study of the Impact of the Physical Properties of Blood on the Interpretation of Bloodstain Patterns in Forensic Investigations"*; Chaired by Dr. Thomas Kubic, January 2019, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

**Fritsche, Sarah Picard.** *"Neighborhood Ecology and Recidivism: A Case Study in NYC"*; Chaired by Dr. Deborah Koetzle, January 2019, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

**Ostrowe, Jason.** *"Municipal Police Under Federal Control: A Mixed-Methods Analysis of Title 42 U.S.C. Section 14141 Negotiated Settlements"*; Chaired by Dr. Maria Haberfeld, May 2019, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

**Paladino, Amalia Soledad.** *"Identity Shifts Among Cis- and Trans- Females Who Sell Sex on the Streets of New York City"*; Chaired by Dr. David Brotherton, January 2019, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

**Silva, Jason R.** *"A Media Distortion Analysis of Mass Shootings"*; Chaired by Dr. Joshua Freilich, May 2019, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

**Vespucci, John J.** *"Police Officers and College Education: The Association of Police Officer College Education and the Level of Force Used by a Police Officer in Gaining Compliance in Arrest Situations"*; Chaired by Dr. Maria Haberfeld, January 2019, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

## Ph.D. PROGRAM IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE at John Jay College/The Graduate Center, CUNY

### INTELLECTUAL COMMUNITY

Our diverse faculty offers expertise in a wide range of areas including terrorism, international criminal justice, and action-oriented research. Located in the heart of New York City, John Jay College is an international leader in educating for justice.

### GRADUATE OPPORTUNITIES

Five years of funding including tuition and competitive stipends; funding and training partnerships with the Vera Institute of Justice and the John Jay College Research and Evaluation Center.

### RESEARCH THAT MATTERS

Recently, our faculty have received grants from leading foundations and federal and state agencies. Current projects include exploring etiological issues related to school shootings, reducing prison crowding in El Salvador, and preventing human-elephant conflict in Tamil Nadu.

#### LEARN MORE:

John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 524 West 59 Street, New York, NY 10019  
(212) 237-8988 | [crjphd@jjay.cuny.edu](mailto:crjphd@jjay.cuny.edu) | [www.gc.cuny.edu/criminaljustice](http://www.gc.cuny.edu/criminaljustice)



**JOHN  
JAY** COLLEGE  
OF  
CRIMINAL  
JUSTICE **CUNY**



# OBITUARIES

## HELEN M. EIGENBERG



Helen was an amazing scholar and friend who was also an incredibly dedicated teacher and community and campus activist. And she had a keen sense of humor. Her scholarly contributions to criminology had a significant impact on justice practices and policies, including a 1990 *Justice Quarterly* article criticizing how the NCS interview design measured rape that resulted in changes to the NCVS. Helen's numerous groundbreaking publications on rape in men's prisons (e.g., *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 2000; *Prison Journal*, 1989 & 2000; chapter in 1994 edited book *Violence in Prisons*) led to her being interviewed on 60 Minutes March 3, 1996 (Episode 25, Season 2). Thus, Helen's work had major impacts on both women and men as rape victims. With colleagues, Helen's 1996 *Journal of Police* article "Contributory Factors Affecting Arresting Domestic and Non-Domestic Assaults," was the first empirical documentation that police are significantly more likely to arrest in non-domestic than domestic assaults. Had Helen not been stricken with stage 3B breast cancer at the age of 38, she would have published even more cutting-edge feminist contributions to criminology.

Helen was very active in the Division on Women and Crime (DWC) of the ASC, almost from its inception, and played a major role in advancing this Division. She served as Chair of the DWC and was a founder and editor of the journal *Feminist Criminology* (FC). She also oversaw the DWC webpage and organized elections for years.

In January 2018, Helen was diagnosed with terminal cancer in her lungs, bones, and later, her brain. Her courage and humor over her last year was nothing short of heroic. Helen was truly loved, respected and mentored by so many ASC members. A longer obituary is available at: <https://ascdwc.com/2019/01/mourning-the-loss-of-dr-helen-eigenberg/>

## KAUKO AROMAA

Finnish criminologist Kauko Aromaa passed away suddenly in his sleep on 18 January 2019 in his home at the age of 75.

Kauko Aromaa started his career in 1970 at the Institute of Criminology, a precursor for the current Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy at the University of Helsinki. His very first study, 'Everyday Violence in Finland' (1971), paved the way for the development of national victimisation surveys and indicators for the measurement of crime and crime damages, a field in which Kauko played a leading role throughout the 1980s and 1990s. Kauko took an active part also in international co-operation and in the development comparative criminal statistics and crime surveys.

Kauko was a member of the board of the European Society of Criminology in 2005-2006 and its president in 2006-2007. He was a member of the board of the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology in 1989-2002 and president of the Council in 2001-2003. In 2000, he was appointed director of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI). Upon retirement in 2011, he was appointed professor at the University of Manchester, continuing his career in academia.

As a criminologist, Kauko could be characterized as one of the last 'Genuine Generalists'. His expertise and interest covered a broad field of major issues. His reactions to societal changes were quick and incisive, and he worked on cross-border crime, corporate safety and human trafficking already in the early 1990s, including in Finland's neighboring countries of Russia and the Baltic states. Kauko Aromaa did not isolate himself in the ivory tower of academic research. Instead, he took his media responsibility seriously and was always willing to comment and consult with the media. Kauko carried the intellectual and social heritage of the 1960s. As a student, he was one of the founding members of the social liberal movement established in Finland in 1967 against social injustices and for the improvement of prisoners' rights and the living conditions of homeless people.

We remember Kauko as a colleague who had a good sense of humour and always time for discussion. Most of all, we remember Kauko as a well-read, friendly and intellectually curious person.



# DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

## University of Maryland, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice Open Rank (Professor, Associate Professor or Assistant Professor)

The Department invites applications for tenure-track faculty positions to begin Fall 2020. The rank is open to Professor, Associate Professor or Assistant Professor. The Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland has a strong research orientation, with an award winning interdisciplinary faculty and an internationally renowned doctoral program. Department faculty regularly consult with the highest level of government and nongovernment agencies on policy-based research at the national, state and local level. To learn more about our department, visit

[www.ccjs.umd.edu](http://www.ccjs.umd.edu).

The University is committed to attracting and retaining outstanding faculty and staff that will enhance our stature of preeminence in our three missions of teaching, scholarship, and full engagement in our community, the state of Maryland, and in the world. Our Department is committed to increasing the diversity of the campus community and promoting inclusion across campus. Candidates who have experience working with a diverse range of students, staff, and faculty, and who can contribute to the climate of inclusiveness, are encouraged to identify and expound upon their experiences in these areas.

### **Qualifications**

A record of excellence in scholarship and a strong commitment to research and teaching at the undergraduate and graduate levels are required. Candidates should have a Ph.D. in Criminology and Criminal Justice or a related field (such as sociology, economics, psychology, public policy, etc.). The search is open, but preference will be given to candidates with strong methodological skills and substantive interests in theory and/or policy.

### **To Apply**

Applicants should apply electronically at <https://ejobs.umd.edu/postings/68671>. Applications should include the following documents (1) a cover letter, (2) a curriculum vita, (3) a teaching statement and (4) a list of names and e-mail addresses for three references. For best consideration, applications should be submitted by **Monday, August 12, 2019**.

Questions can be addressed to Laura Dugan, Chair of the Criminology and Criminal Justice Search Committee at [ldugan@umd.edu](mailto:ldugan@umd.edu).

University of Maryland, College Park is the flagship institution in the University System of Maryland and is just minutes away from Washington, D.C. The University of Maryland is an equal opportunity affirmative action employer with a commitment to racial, cultural, and gender diversity. We are committed to attracting and retaining outstanding and diverse faculty and staff that will enhance our stature of preeminence in our three missions of teaching, scholarship, and full engagement in our community, the state of Maryland, and in the world. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

# CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

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

## Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2018 – UNODC



The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has released their Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2018, which collected data and is focused on 2016. The report is broken down into two chapters: Chapter I which gives a global overview, and Chapter II, which give regional overviews. The regional overviews focus on nine regions of the world including Western and Southern Europe, Central and South-eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, North and Central America and the Caribbean, South America, Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa and the Middle East.

Over the last few years the report has found that the number of convictions and detection of trafficking has increased. In 2003, there were less than 20,000 cases recorded. In 2016, however, there were more than 25,000 cases. The trend in the number of convictions has also increased. In 2015 the number was 30% globally, which jumped to 67% globally in 2016; the greatest increases were seen in the Americas and Asia. The hope is that the increase is caused by laws being strengthened, efforts by police, and victim protection efforts rather than an increase in the overall number of instances of trafficking. Women still encompassed the majority of cases involving sexual exploitation, but they also comprise 35% of those trafficked for the purposes of forced labor.

Other trends include the increase of domestic trafficking victims detected in their home country over the last 15 years. Victims who are detected in wealthier countries are from countries of origin that have traveled farther than others. Countries in North America as well as in Southern and Western Europe are detecting victims from a wider array of origin countries. The vast majority of detected victims are being trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation. Trafficking for the purposes of forced labor occurs most often in Sub-Saharan Africa, and is most commonly detected in the Middle East. In Central and South Asia, forced labor is detected nearly equally to trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation. In Central Asia, most of those trafficked are men and women, while in West Africa, and Central America and the Caribbean mostly younger girls and boys are trafficked.

Armed conflict has also been found to increase the vulnerability to trafficking in persons. Armed groups may exploit trafficking victims; they may also traffic the victims themselves for purposes of forced marriage, sexual exploitation and slavery, forced labor, and armed combatants. For example, in some countries children are recruited into armed groups, while adults may be exploited as porters for the armed groups. In other instances adults were also used for forced labor for extracting minerals, diamonds, and gold. Those fleeing armed conflict can also be targeted by the various armed groups. Some have been detained, some have been forced into marriage or otherwise sexually exploited, while some were used because they work in certain industries or service sectors. These armed conflicts can weaken the ability of local governments to combat trafficking, but can also make the local populace more desperate which can exacerbate their vulnerability.

In the 15 years since the Protocol against Trafficking in Persons was signed great strides have been made to target human trafficking. In 2018, 65 countries had an institution which was systematically collecting data on trafficking, while back in 2009 there were only 26. The international community has increased its capability to collect data on human trafficking which has led to a major improvement in efforts to counter it, there is still more that needs to be done. Countries in Asia and Africa, for example, still are detecting fewer victims and have a low rate of convictions. Just because certain countries and regions are reporting a low number of detected cases does not indicate that those countries do not have an issue with trafficking. In fact, that may lead to more trafficking as that may be an indicator of the lack of capacity to detect and counter human trafficking.

The full report can be found on the UNODC website: [https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2018/GLOTIP\\_2018\\_BOOK\\_web\\_small.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2018/GLOTIP_2018_BOOK_web_small.pdf)



# CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

## WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY



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### 2020 Annual Conference Phoenix, Arizona

February 6<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup>, 2020

[The Camby](#)

Autograph Collection Hotel  
2401 East Camelback Road  
Phoenix, AZ 85016  
(602) 468-0700

People wishing to present at the conference will be able to submit proposals through our online [abstract submission system](#) between August 1<sup>st</sup> and October 4<sup>th</sup>, 2019.

### PANEL TOPICS

- COURTS AND JUDICIAL PROCESSES  
(INCLUDING SENTENCING)
- CORRECTIONS
- CRIME ANALYSIS  
(INCLUDING GEOGRAPHY & CRIME AND SOCIAL NETWORKS & CRIME)
- CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY
- CYBERCRIME
- DRUGS/SUBSTANCE ABUSE & CRIME
- FORENSIC SCIENCE
- GENDER, SEXUALITY, & CRIME
- JUVENILE JUSTICE
- LEGAL ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
(CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, & EVIDENCE)
- ORGANIZED CRIME & GANGS
- PEACEMAKING CRIMINOLOGY
- POLICING
- SEX CRIMES
- TEACHING  
(PEDAGOGY & ASSESSMENT IN JUSTICE EDUCATION)
- TERRORISM
- WHITE COLLAR CRIME

*All proposals must be electronically submitted through the WSC's online Abstract Submission System <http://westerncriminology.org/conference-3/abstract-submission-gateway/> between August 1<sup>st</sup> and October 4<sup>th</sup>, 2019.*

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

All presenters are asked to submit an abstract of 1,100 characters or fewer to only one of the panel topics listed above. In addition to the abstract, please include the name, mailing address, email address, and phone number for all authors on the submission for the participant directory.

Please note that all presenters are required to preregister and prepay the nonrefundable conference fees no later than Monday, January 6, 2020. Failure to do so will result in presentations being removed from the final program.

## CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

### CRIMINOLOGY MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

September 2 - 3, 2019  
12th North South Criminology Conference  
Nothing about Us without Us: Crime, Justice and Marginalized Voices  
Cork, Ireland

September 17, 2019  
Centre for Policing and Security (CPS) International Conference  
Street Policing in a Smart Society  
Ghent, Belgium

October 27 - November 1, 2019  
International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA)  
Strengthening Our Correctional Cornerstones: Rights, Dignity, Safety and Support  
Buenos Aires, Argentina

November 7 - 8, 2019  
International Perspectives on Bullying, Segregation and Inclusion  
Stavanger, Norway

December 13 - 15, 2019  
Asian Law & Society Association  
Osaka University (Japan)  
<https://amarys-jtb.jp/alsa2019/>

A few years ago, the Donetsk Law Institute in the Ukraine was over-run. The faculty were forced to flee and their entire library was either confiscated or destroyed. The Institute has been re-established, but is in need now developing its library literally from scratch. If you have any books or journals related to law and/or criminology that you would like to donate, please mail them to:

Liudmila Nikolenko  
Donetsk Institute of Law  
21 Stephan Tilha Street  
Kryvyi Rih 500065

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#### United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Event

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is now working with the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Religion and Development. A draft document outlining opportunities for cooperation between those in the religious and criminological communities will be finalized in San Francisco on November 13. This document will be passed on to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Congress to be held in Kyoto, Japan from April 20 – 27, 2020. Anyone interested in participating in this process or attending these events should contact [Michaelkplatzter@yahoo.com](mailto:Michaelkplatzter@yahoo.com).

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#### United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which plays a major role in international standard setting and policy-making in crime prevention and criminal justice, is held in different parts of the world every five years since 1955. The Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice will be held in Kyoto, Japan, April 20-27, 2020. The theme of the Congress is "Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda." For more information on the UN 2020 Congress see <http://www.un-congress.org/>

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

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

**2019 ANNUAL MEETING**

THEME: *Criminology in the New Era: Confronting Injustice and Inequalities*

**Make your reservations early for San Francisco, CA  
November 13 - 16, 2019**

**San Francisco Marriott Marquis**  
780 Mission St  
San Francisco, CA 94103  
1-415-896-1600