



The Criminologist

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Editor's Note:

Under the theme of *Pressing Issues for the 2020s and Beyond*, I have asked Michael Lynch to write an essay that compels criminologists to recognize the persistence of climate change and consider how these changes will affect the daily lives of those we study. The climate is getting worse and conditions will never go back to how they were. While climatic shifts might not affect crime as we understand it today, their detrimental effects will make their way into our research, whether we are ready for it or not.

Laura Dugan, ASC Vice President

Climate Change and Criminology: An Overview with Future Directions

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We live in an era where the effects of climate change (CC) have become more visible, and is likely the largest social problem facing the world. As a global problem, climate change affects not only all humans, but also all nonhuman species, and the living world system, which some scientists refer to as Gaia. In what ways is CC relevant to criminological research? Here, I provide some examples of how CC and criminology intersect. I begin with some brief CC background information and a short discussion of a specific climate related area that has been of interest to criminologists – temperature and crime. I then identify some research areas criminologists interested in CC might examine. In identifying these areas, the hope is that criminologists think more about how CC relates their research areas.

Part I: Background

To begin, it's important to know some basic facts about CC, and some basic assumptions made by climate scientists. These facts and assumptions have implications for framing and undertaking CC-criminology research.

First, we must acknowledge that climate change is a process that *unfolds over long periods of time* – the World Meteorological Association established the need for, minimally, thirty years of data (Guttman 1989). Why? Because the relationship between CC and other outcomes is imperceptible over shorter periods. Take the example of temperature. According to NASA, the global mean temperature increased by 1.4o F/0.8o C since 1880, with 2/3rds of warming occurring since 1975. That temperature change is meaningful from an historical climate perspective, while short run (e.g., annual) temperature changes are quite small, averaging 0.01oF/0.0058oC/year.

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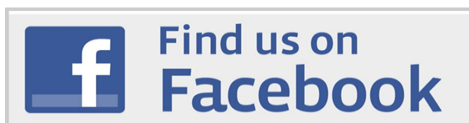
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Second, as a slow-developing process, adverse outcomes associated with CC also developed slowly, unless they reach “tipping points” that accelerate adverse outcomes (e.g., sea-level rise; climate change related species extinction). In this sense, CC, like other physical systems examined in chemistry or physics, is based on a series of interactions, where the overall process can be defined as “slow” (e.g., the difference between an explosion [fast reaction], and fermentation [slow reaction]), even though those processes may also have tipping or phase change points (i.e., when fermenting grape juice becomes wine).

Third, CC is not a single-phase or single dimensional problem, and should not be reduced to a single component such as temperature (a common problem in criminology). CC is a complex phenomenon related to numerous outcomes such as sea level change; melting ice-caps and glaciers; flooding; ocean acidification; changes in tree growth and species migration patterns; changing farming outputs and soil fertility; precipitation patterns (not enough or too much); biodiversity declines; adverse human health effects; and the more discussed rise in global mean temperature, among other outcomes. Imagining how this plethora of outcome relates to criminology is challenging, but presents opportunities for a wide variety of research (see below).

Fourth, CC and weather are not the same thing. Weather measures a current or short term (less than a year) state of, or changes in the atmosphere (e.g., temperature; precipitation; humidity; wind). CC addresses those outcome over long (30 year) periods of time. CC can affect weather outcomes, but those changes must be appropriately measured and assessed to understand how they connect to CC.

Fifth, though it is common to think of climate change globally (i.e., as global warming), CC does not/is not occurring in the same way in all parts of the world. Consequently, CC effects research requires sensitivity to local variability. For example, while the mean global temperature is rising, local temperatures may be rising at different rates, remaining stable, or cooling (Ahmed et al 2013).

Part II: Criminology, Climate, Temperature and Crime

Most criminological research addressing CC examines weather and temperature. Since Quetelet, criminologists have assessed the temperature-crime association. Often, those studies explore seasonal or other short-term temperature (weather, not climate related) effects on crime. Sometimes, those studies have been performed at high levels of aggregation that mask geographic variability in the effects of CC on local areas (e.g., through temperature). Both tendencies are inconsistent with recommendations in the climate science literature. A brief example helps illustrate the issues involved.

Consider Chicago, where crime has been well-studied for decades. The monthly high mean temperature variation (i.e., weather) in Chicago (1981-2010) ranged from 84oF in July, to 31oF in January, a difference of 53oF. The thirty year annual mean temperature difference, however, was only 2.7oF. Thus, while it might be plausible to argue that the within-year (i.e., seasonal/weather) mean temperature difference (53oF) could affect crime in the short run, it seems implausible that the much smaller thirty year change of 2.7oF (0.09oF/year) would significantly impact crime in the long run (temperature data extracted from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s National Weather Service website). This observation does not mean that weather and crime are unrelated; but it suggests the effect of CC through the temperature trends is not likely to affect crime in the way weather does, and that we should not generalize from studies of weather and crime to CC and crime.

Another way weather and crime have been linked is through the study of heat waves, which might generate crime through aggravation/aggression (Anderson, Bushman and Groom 1997), or strain (Agnew 2012). This argument has some empirical support. But, linking weather-related heat waves to CC is difficult, and requires paying attention not only to the definition of heat waves, but to the thirty year (minimum) pattern in heat waves. In climate research, heat waves are measured as “excessive” hot days or, according to the World Meteorological Organization, as *five or more consecutive days* during which the daily maximum temperature is 9oF/5oC above the mean maximum temperature (aka, the Heat Wave Duration Index). Following climate science recommendations, criminological research testing a CC-heat wave-crime hypothesis would require thirty years of data that measured heat waves duration (5+ days), and heat wave intensity differences as change scores compared to mean heat wave and temperature trends.

The first study to approximate a CC-temperature-crime (CC-T-C) hypotheses test was performed by Rotton and Cohn (2003). They employed US data from 1950-1999 on mean temperature and mean crime for the entire US, as well as cross state data for 1960 through 1998. The time series outcome showed an effect for temperature on assaults, but not murder. The cross-sectional-time series showed a temperature effect for assault, rape, burglary, larceny and robbery, but not for homicides or motor vehicle theft. This study was a useful first step. But, here, the level of aggregation is too high to account for the fact that US means (or state means) do not represent what may be happening locally, especially with respect to CC-temperature variability. Other studies have used appropriate local levels of analysis (e.g., Mares 2013), but test for seasonality effects rather than the long-term CC-T-C relationship.

On its face, other relationships suggest that CC is likely unrelated to crime through temperature, at least at this point in history. In many places globally, for example, crime has been in decline for 20 to 30 years, while the temperature trend and other adverse

CC outcomes have been at their most elevated levels. Still, and consistent with earlier comments, these relationships should be assessed at appropriate local levels with (at least) thirty years of data before a firm conclusion can be reached. Having said that, the consensus is that we are approaching CC tipping points, which means that fundamental shifts in our ecosystem are forthcoming. These changes have implications for criminological research.

Implications for criminology, Part III: What could criminologists examine?

While it is questionable that CC causes or is correlated with street crime, there are other issues of importance that criminologists can address. Several are outlined briefly below. Addressing these issues allows criminologists to engage with scientists in other disciplines and policy makers concerned with adverse outcomes associated with CC.

1. *Unequal effects on poor, within and across nations.* Many studies of CC's adverse impacts take a macro-corporate perspective, detailing how CC will shrink economic profits and gross domestic product. As Hallegatte and Rozenberg (2017) suggest, the bigger problem is CC's effect on the poor. Across the world, poor communities are already neglected, and additional burdens posed to those communities by CC, which will require added resources to address, will necessitate large financial commitments from governments. Such effects will be seen in many poor urban neighborhoods in numerous countries where these neighborhoods are located in CC flood zones. Recurrent flooding will create local CC migrant communities that are periodically, and more frequently, displaced from their homes. At some point, those homes will become uninhabitable, creating permanent CC migrants. CC migrants will also be created by large and more powerful storm systems that can and will devastate local communities in one fell swoop. There are groups of impoverished people who ordinarily escape our consciousness that will be severely impacted, such as rural, mountain peoples in Nepal who depend on historically regular weather patterns to fuel their agricultural lifestyles (Gentle and Maraseni 2012). Many other local peoples who depend on Nature for their subsistence level survival will be adversely impacted by CC, such as the Western Canadian Inuit (Wesche and Chan 2010).

In short, poverty and climate change intersect, and that intersection expands and concentrates the effects of CC among impoverished groups. CC creates a unique migrant/immigration concern that criminologists have overlooked. Immigrants seeking a better life are different than immigrants forced from their homes due to CC. This *is not to suggest* that CC immigrants will become crime problems, but that they certainly will have needs that must be addressed. Some of those needs and additional concerns are also addressed in sections that follow. It should be noted, however, that some nations may also face problems related to housing and integrating climate migrants from nearby nations. Again, how that might happen is not a criminological problem; however, the justice dimensions of doing so would fit within criminological analysis. It is possible that neglecting these populations could lead to collective violence, and that collective violence is an issue criminologists should consider addressing (see below).

2. *Health-illness, social justice and food and water security.* It is well-known that CC affects health in adverse ways, and promotes illnesses. CC related health/wellness/disease/illness concerns have been well addressed in the public health literature (Watts et al. 2018), and while criminologists may have little to contribute to that literature, public wellness attenuation linked to CC has social justice implications that ought to be of concern to criminologists who study justice from practical or philosophical perspectives. These outcomes are also human rights issues, and require attention to the ways in which human rights and public health/social policy intersect. Adverse health outcomes will be particularly problematic among CC immigrants, who will also likely experience extreme forms of social injustice and will need advocates from many disciplines to protect their human rights to a dignified lifestyle. In cities affected by CC, CC injustice is likely to intersect with social capital deficits, urban cumulative adversity (Sampson 2017), and disadvantages associated with the intersection of ecological disorganization and social disorganization (Lynch 2016). Connected to concerns with social justice, criminologists need to pay greater attention to food and water security (Brisman et al. 2018).

3. *Heat-related mortality.* More frequent and intense heat waves associated with CC have generated an increase in heat-related mortality. A 30-day heat wave during 2003 in Europe was estimated to have caused approximately 70,000 deaths, a figure well in excess of the expected number of homicides that would occur during the same time period. To be sure, this was an extreme outcome, but one that is more likely as CC progresses, and these outcomes are predicted to be exacerbated in South American and African nations. Since heat-related deaths due to CC are more likely to affect people in certain places, and people with certain characteristics (e.g., infants, elderly, infirm, the poor), special social justice interests emerge that require attention.

4. *Collective violence.* As noted, CC is likely to generate collective violence. Collective violence differs from street violence in multiple respects. First, the causes of CC-collective violence would result from factors criminologists do not typically consider as causes/correlates of behavior, such as food or water or housing scarcity, or immediate threats to personal security. Some might argue that these are simply factors that can be treated as strains; to be sure, they are strains, but they are not equivalent to the kinds of strains criminologists study, unless, perhaps, one is willing to ignore the nature of these strains and to reduce them to a simplified concept of psychological strain. As Levy, Sidel and Patz (2017) argue, the problem here is that climate disruptions will intersect with a host of pre-existing factors, and will be exacerbated by continued CC. These will include concerns we, as criminologists,

might not imagine, such as how climate change migrants might be relocated to undesirable areas where conditions of poverty, resource deprivation (a theory applied to collective violence in prisons), visible social inequity and exposure to environmental hazards (including toxic waste and disease), create immediate threats to existence. These conditions are not the equivalent of the kinds of strains criminologists posit as causes/correlates of crime. Here, there may be outcomes most criminologists have not conceptualized. One might think of, for example, how CC flooding might cause hog or cow waste lagoons to overflow, impacting water security and adding other dimensions to adverse environmental justice outcomes (e.g., Stretesky, Johnston and Arney 2003).

5. *Climate change and corporate/state crime.* An overlooked issue in criminological literature is the association between CC and corporate and state deviance. To be sure, a major factor that has promoted the continued expansion of CC has been the reluctance of corporations and states to adequately address CC. Criminologists have defined that kind of corporate and state behavior as deviant and as a green crime (Lynch, Burns and Stretesky 2010). This would include the behavior of corporations and states in building climate denial campaigns (Kramer 2013).

6. *Non-human victimization from climate change.* Criminologists tend to overlook nonhuman victims of crime and injustice, a concern pointed out by Piers Beirne in his discussions of nonspeciesist criminology. The victims of CC expand well beyond humans; and the victimizations of other living entities have important feedback loops that contribute to additional human victimization as well. The nonhuman victims include all animal species, flora, insects and local and global ecosystems. Ecosystems must be included here since, as scientific research indicates, they are also living beings. As an example, consider the fact that a portion of CC is driven by carbon dioxide emissions. One of the largest sinks for carbon dioxide are oceans. Once sequestered in ocean waters, CO₂ interacts with sea water (forming H₂CO₃), promoting ocean acidification, leading to the death of corals, producing other ocean dead zones, and leading to the death of species interdependent on coral reefs. Here, this process feeds-back on issues described above in points # 1 and # 2. CC is also a serious problem with respect to global biodiversity health, and is a major cause of species loss. Species loss further contributes to CC by creating unbalanced ecosystems that are placed in circumstances where their instability reaches tipping points that accelerate the adverse consequences of CC.

7. *Indigenous peoples.* It is not just people conceptualized as poor who are more likely to be affected by CC, but also Indigenous Peoples (IP). While IP are, from an ethnocentric position, often treated as among the world's global poor, IP lifestyles do not revolve around the same consumption, economic, paid-labor (capitalist) orientations that define a way of life for many other peoples. IP are more likely to have or require access to Nature to survive. Efforts to restrict IP access to Nature, to buy or usurp IP lands and rights, are, to be sure, violations of the rights of IP under numerous state and international treaties. As sociologists and green criminologists have noted, IP are impacted by a combined genocide-ecocide interaction (Crook and Short 2014), and, in recent years, have been murdered for their lands (Lynch, Long and Stretesky 2018). IP need people willing to call attention to their plight, and to discuss the ways in which these injustices and CC interact.

8. *The ecological footprint of the criminal justice system.* Ecological footprints (EF) or measures of the volume of resources nations consume and pollute, provide empirically important ways to describe the CC effects of different kinds of activities. EF measures, particularly carbon footprints, could be useful tools for examining how criminal justice systems and processes contribute to CC. While the effects of the criminal justice system on CC is likely quiet small, every effort to lower carbon emissions counts in the current CC era. One can imagine studies redesigning how police forces patrol (i.e., green policing), or the kinds of vehicles they use to perform different tasks as ways criminologists can draw attention to CC concerns. These ideas have been applied in the UK to prisons, and can be expanded.

9. *Understanding climate change: Enter political economy.* Physical scientists map out the effects and course of CC, but outside of the physical chemistry of CC and its path and scope, they do not ordinarily engage in explaining the social or economic causes of CC. A handful of physical scientists recognize the link between CC and the industrial era, but none really hypothesize about this relationship to explain how the larger economy contributes to the production and path of CC. That has been the task of environmental sociologists who have employed numerous political economic concepts such as metabolic rift (see works by John Bellamy Foster, Brent Clark, and Richard York), ecological unequal exchange (see, Andrew K. Jorgenson), inter-state power inequities noted in world systems theory (see, Laura McKinney), and the treadmill of production (Stretesky, Long and Lynch 2013). In criminology, this approach has been incorporated into *political economic green criminology* (PEG-C). This approach not only opens up new explanatory frameworks, but new pathways toward empirical studies of CC's ecological consequences.

Conclusion

As outlined above, there are many ways in which Cc and criminology intersect. Whether or not, or how criminologists engage with climate change research is up to the current generations of criminologists to decide. But it's now or never, because tomorrow is too late since other disciplines are already banging at the door, filling in what criminologists have overlooked.

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A Call for Researchers to Embrace Robust, Open Crime Data

Brittany (Lambert) Suszan, SpotCrime

Access to accurate and timely data on crime is important for any city wanting to uphold and improve policing. Unfortunately, although such data is increasingly being collected by cities, access to it is increasingly being restricted by private companies or by cities themselves, making it difficult if not impossible for researchers and policy analysts to do their jobs. This article describes the value of crime data and explores the threat that private companies and lack of standardization now pose to open access. Researchers must advocate for free, unrestricted, and timely access to robust crime data in all cities.

The value behind RMS/CAD data

On a daily basis police agencies pull reports from their Records Management System (RMS) and/or Computer Aided Dispatch system (CAD) called crime blotters or calls for service logs. Included in these logs are a list of crime incidents officers respond to throughout the day, the address location of the event, and the date and time the event happened. It is a preliminary list with no victim or suspect information and does not include the full report.

Since 2014 and the roll out of the [White House 21st Century Policing Initiative](#)¹ hundreds of police agencies have begun embracing [open crime data](#)², publishing these logs on an hourly or daily basis directly to their own city run websites in machine readable format via an API or download button for anyone to access, use, and reshare without restrictions. It's important to note that RMS/CAD data is not Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Report (UCR) or National Incident Based Reporting Statistics (NIBRS) data. RMS/CAD data is more robust, less scrubbed, and more 'real time' compared to the annual FBI reports.

For example, the New York Police Department (NYPD) reported information on about 75,000 FBI UCR crimes in 2015, however [the NYPD receives more than 10 million calls for service a year](#)³. Additionally, the calls for service/crime blotter data is geolocatable to the address level while FBI [data is limited to a city/county level](#)⁴.

This data has allowed for many analytical programs to evolve in an effort to reduce crime.

In the 90's the NYPD attributed a decrease in crime to their CompStat program where weekly RMS data is compiled into statistical charts to determine which crimes to focus on. RMS/CAD data drives [hot spot policing](#)⁵-initiatives, such as in Minneapolis where they learned [three percent of the city's addresses accounted for 50 percent of calls for service to the police](#)⁶. University of California Los Angeles' [PredPol](#)⁷ - a 'predictive policing' program used by the Los Angeles Police Department, feeds artificial intelligence to predict where crimes will occur.

This analytical [problem oriented policing](#)⁸ method has fueled the creation of successful crime prevention strategies and allowed police and their public to become more proactive rather than reactive to crime - lowering crime rates and fostering accountability.

Future programs could include using blockchain to track a crime from the moment 911 is called to the report being made, to an arrest, sentencing, prison, and release. Or applying AI and machine learning to assess biases and imbalances, explain why the violent crime rate is increasing, reveal insights behind recidivism, determine if current policing methods are impactful, and make policing easier and more efficient.

Additionally, public access to crime information has an [impactful effect on transparency](#)⁹, [public safety](#)¹⁰, [community relationships](#)¹¹, and police accountability. This kind of information is imperative to protecting against and preventing crime.

Proprietary data silos

Regrettably, it is getting harder to study and implement crime solutions because the availability and access to police data is increasingly being restricted by private companies.

Police agencies rely on third party vendors to provide the RMS and CAD systems that collect and compile data. What ends up happening is the private vendor is given preferential access to public crime information - information that taxpayers have paid for. Private vendors have a monetary incentive to monopolize and silo public crime data. Monopolization allows them to control who has access to the data while selling data to industry at a premium.

Currently, the only way to access this crime data from a private vendor, without violating terms of use or the threat of a lawsuit, is to reach out to vendors directly and pay the premium to access the data, or to FOIA the data from the police agency themselves. Both options are costly, especially for researchers with limited access to grant money, and they take a considerable amount of time.

This potentially makes it easier for big businesses like Walmart, Google, Amazon to access this data faster than local residents, graduate students, or civic hackers. Additionally, locking up data this way cripples transparency, stifles innovation, and erodes the police community trust quotient¹².

Recently, one of the largest open crime datasets¹³ was turned off because of vendor infighting. Datasets for hundreds of police agencies nationwide are no longer available for the public to download, use, and share. This is not in the interest of data transparency or 21st century policing.

Lack of standards

Another problem is that there are no standards across jurisdictional lines when it comes to RMS and CAD data.

Every police agency has a different way of thinking about this kind of data, a different system to release the data, different computers, different vendors. Even the FBI discourages using their data for comparisons¹⁴.

Some agencies release CAD, some release RMS, some release both. Some agencies only release FBI defined crime types, meaning if multiple crimes occurred within the same report number only the crime highest on the FBI crime hierarchy is released. Others break down crime types even further like noting whether a burglary is residential or business. Most times shootings go ignored - normally looped into an aggravated assault category. With CAD data, the CAD/911 codes can vary across jurisdictions and over time¹⁵.

Some agencies update feeds hourly, most daily or weekly, and some only monthly. The formats range from machine readable to PDF to hard copies. And the method of delivery can be anything from an API or FTP to faxing or snail mailing.

For example, if a researcher wants a comprehensive RMS and/or CAD dataset in Cook County, the task is difficult. There are around 20+ police agencies - Chicago PD, Cook County Sheriff, Evanston PD, Schaumburg PD, Oak Park PD, Arlington Heights, Skokie PD, to name a few. There are also cross jurisdictional police agencies like the state police, transportation authorities, and university police agencies. Each agency releases data in a different format, at different rates. Some make the data available for free, others charge.

If you are trying to look at crime on a nationwide scale, applying this task across the nation is even more daunting.

A standard for this basic data - like the SpotCrime Open Crime Standard (SOCS)¹⁶ - would help streamline and standardize this data. Allowing cross jurisdictional comparisons to become more accurate.

Location, location, location

Location information associated with this data enhances the ability to identify problem areas and target scarce resources more efficiently. Location is important to police agencies - look at the importance police are placing on security video footage devices like Ring, the algorithms created to predict crime like Predpol, or gunshot detection devices like ShotSpotter.

A majority of police agencies release data to the block level address. Only a handful release latitude/longitude coordinates in addition to street level addresses.

Providing no coordinates adds yet another expense to researchers or civic hackers trying to geolocate the data - the cost of geocoding large datasets has increased 10 times in the past few years.

Even worse, a few agencies have moved from releasing data at the street address level to only providing the intersection or just street names. For example, Detroit recently moved from street number addresses to intersections. The explanation given was that reporters were re-identifying victims. However, what really happened was that Detroit PD took hours to respond to 911 calls. A reporter used the 911 calls for service log to try to connect with residents to learn about first hand experiences of 911 callers who waited more than 9 hours to get a police response¹⁷. This is the level of accountability the community should have with police agencies, but now it will be much harder for the public to assess 911 response times in Detroit.

San Francisco Police have decided to publish crime locations by the intersections citing privacy concerns. With a population density of an estimated 18,500/square mile¹⁸, moving incidents to the intersection level renders the data almost useless.

Detroit PD and SFPD's privacy concerns are both in good faith, however, it makes for a bad tradeoff.

Imagine trying to pinpoint where on a highway a string of car jackings have occurred without latitude/longitude coordinates, block level address, or even an intersection. Any homes or businesses at intersections are going to be scrutinized as high crime

businesses and residences. A corner store could potentially show an increase of thefts by 200%. The farther the point moves from the actual crime location, the more it makes the data inconsequential - especially for mapping and neighborhood alerting.

There is no documented evidence or examples of RMS/CAD crime data being used for revictimization or invasion of privacy. Instead, what has been documented is residents get upset when a crime is pinpointed to their house when it really did happen down the street¹⁹. It is important to note that websites such as SpotCrime have been at this for 12 years and have found no concrete examples of re-identification with this kind of data.

What can be done

Until this type of crime data is democratized, it will continue to be costly and time consuming to compile.

Opening up RMS and CAD data to the public, press, researchers, civic hackers alike not only promotes public safety and police transparency, but it leads to innovation and better accountability which in turn solves and prevents crimes from happening. Additionally, making this data easily accessible will encourage standardization across jurisdictional lines, making the data better and more useful for all.

We at SpotCrime implore you to ask your cities and your police agencies to embrace open data²⁰. Ask your university to help - partner with local agencies to help them embrace and open up the data. Work toward installing standards, like SOCS (or something better!), to this data.

About SpotCrime

SpotCrime is a public facing crime mapping and alert website collecting public location-based crime data, geolocating it, and delivering alerts for free through a multitude of platforms. We are not a vendor, and instead operate as an independent news agency that deals solely with crime information. We have never received or accepted funds from any government agency. Last year alone we delivered over 300 million email alerts to the public.

In addition to mapping and alerts, SpotCrime advocates for open, equal, and fair access to crime information. We have a 'do no harm' approach. Whenever we obtain crime data from police agencies, we ask that they share the same file publicly to their website and with anyone who asks.

We are recognized as a GovTech100 company, OpenData500 company, and our open crime data standard (SOCS) has been recognized by the Johns Hopkins Innovation Hub. We've also provided testimony on legislation related to access to public data in states such as Maryland and Kansas.

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 - ⁺ Joint program with School of Social Work
 - [§] Joint program with Forensic Science Program
 - [¶] Joint program with Law and Psychology Program

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Adam Fine, Ph.D.

Juvenile delinquency. Juvenile justice. Advanced quantitative methods.

Kate Fox, Ph.D.

Crime victimization (violent, interpersonal, and stalking). Gangs. Research methods.

Henry F. Fradella, J.D. Ph.D.

Criminal law, procedure, and evidence. Courts and judicial processes. Forensic psychology. Law and society. Queer criminology.

Jon B. Gould, J.D. Ph.D.

Civil and human rights. Justice policy and social change. Law and society. Wrongful convictions.

John R. Hepburn, Ph.D.

Prisoner re-entry into the community. Prison structure and culture as a complex organization and their effects on inmates and staff.

Kristy Holtfreter, Ph.D.

Female offending and victimization. Financial crimes. Criminological theory. Law and society.

Charles Katz, Ph.D.

Policing. Gangs. Drug use. Criminal justice and public policy.

Edward Maguire, Ph.D.

Policing. Violent crime. Research methodology. Criminology and criminal justice in developing nations.

Ojmarrh Mitchell, Ph.D.

Criminal justice policy, particularly in the areas of drug control, sentencing, and corrections. Racial fairness in the criminal justice system.

Andrea Montes, Ph.D.

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Dustin Pardini, Ph.D.

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Jesenia M. Pizarro, Ph.D.

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Michael Reisig, Ph.D.

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Michael Scott, J.D.

Policing. Police organization and management. Law and society.

Cassia Spohn, Ph.D.

Race, ethnicity, and gender in sentencing decisions. Sentencing and recidivism of drug offenders. Decision-making in sexual assault cases.

Stacia Stolzenberg Roosevelt, Ph.D.

Child maltreatment. Promoting and protecting children and their families.

Gary Sweeten, Ph.D.

Criminological theory. Transitions to adulthood. Quantitative methods.

Cody Telep, Ph.D.

Evaluating innovations in policing. Police legitimacy. Evidence-based justice policy. Experimental criminology.

William Terrill, Ph.D.

Policing, especially police use of force. Evaluating innovations in policing. Police culture.

Rick Trinkner, Ph.D.

Legal socialization. Policing. Procedural justice. Legitimacy. Authority. Group dynamics.

Danielle Wallace, Ph.D.

Theories of disorder. Neighborhoods and crime. Offender re-entry and recidivism. Methodology (multilevel, visual methods, qualitative).

Xia Wang, Ph.D.

Race and ethnicity, crime, and justice. Criminological theory. Quantitative methods.

Michael D. White, Ph.D.

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Shi Yan, Ph.D.

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Jacob Young, Ph.D.

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EDITOR'S CORNER

Annual Update on *Race and Justice: An International Journal*

Jacinta M. Gau, Ph.D., Editor-in-Chief

Many of us rang in 2020 uncertain or even trepidatious about the future. From the upcoming presidential election to the immediate and long-term threats posed by climate change, our conversations, news feeds, and social-media worlds are dominated by debate and frustration.

Race and Justice: An International Journal, the official journal of ASC's Division on People of Color and Crime, enters 2020 ready to continue the enduring search for high-quality scholarship that speaks to traditional and contemporary problems regarding race, ethnicity, and the criminal-justice system. Many of the challenges we face today are little changed from the past – newspaper headlines from the 1960s and the 2010s could easily be mistaken for one another. Some contemporary problems are novel, and others are recently resurfaced versions of old issues that lingered for decades in latent form until being revived. At *RAJ*, the editorial team welcomes scholarship focusing on all manner of barriers and challenges at the heart of crime and criminal justice in this country as it pertains to race and ethnicity.

RAJ's fundamental mission is to promote scholarship that is empirical (quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods), methodologically and analytically rigorous, and that offers a unique contribution to an area of research, to a theoretical perspective, or to a policy area. We invite manuscripts with more academic emphases, such as theory testing, and with more policy-oriented goals, such as program evaluations. The most successful manuscripts tend to interweave the academic and policy sides of an issue and demonstrate how scholarly research is critical to the advancement of effective, just, fair policies and practices.

While there is a seemingly infinite supply of topic areas pertaining to race, ethnicity, and the justice system, and *RAJ* is open to solid scholarship from all such areas, we enter 2020 with an eye toward particularly timely research, including but not limited to:

- Immigrants' experiences with crime (as victims or offenders) and their interactions with or attitudes about the criminal-justice system
- Evaluations of efforts led by police or other justice-system actors to collaborate with communities of color to advance goals related to crime or quality of life
- Ways in which school personnel, police, and other officials can reduce minority youths' contact with the juvenile-justice system
- Evaluations of states' and local communities' efforts to restore voting rights for people convicted of felonies
- Examinations of the impacts that states' marijuana legalization or decriminalization have had on minority communities' interactions with police and the justice system at-large

Though *RAJ* encourages authors to submit a wide range of manuscripts, we do generally require that manuscripts be empirical, that they utilize rigorous methods and analysis, and that they clearly advance an area of research or policy. Additionally, *RAJ* only publishes studies pertaining directly to crime or the criminal-justice system. Manuscripts that do not meet these criteria might not be sent out for peer review.

RAJ is pleased to feature the innovative Future Directions Series, in which scholars showcase an element of their field of study that they feel is imperative to address as the research moves forward. We have published several Future Directions essays, and there are more to come. If you are interested in submitting a Future Directions essay, please contact the editorial team at raceandjusticejournal@gmail.com.

We also regularly seek book reviews. If you have published a book lately or know of a recently released book that you think is ideal for review in *RAJ*, please have a copy of the book sent to us. Please note that we only publish book reviews that we solicit; we do not accept reviews sent to us spontaneously and unsolicited.

As we move forward in 2020, those of us at *RAJ* are optimistic about the future. Every ASC spotlights the incredible pool of talent in the race and ethnicity research field. Scholars of race and ethnicity continuously produce high-quality scholarship that moves us forward as a discipline, and every newly published study empowers us as academics to push for a fair, rational criminal-justice system that works to the benefit of all. As you complete studies and write manuscripts, please keep *RAJ* in mind as an outlet for your work. Happy 2020!

BA / MA / PhD

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY

GRADUATE FACULTY

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Communities and crime, crime-mapping

Max Bromley, EdD*Director of the MACJA Program*

Law enforcement, campus crime

George Burruss, PhD

Cybercrime, criminal justice organizations

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

Death penalty, theories of crime and crime control

Richard Dembo, PhD

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

Bryanna Fox, PhD

Developmental criminology, forensic psychology, evidence-based policing

Lorie Fridell, PhD

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Kathleen Heide, PhD

Juvenile homicide, parricide (children killing parents), trauma

Chae Jaynes, PhD

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

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Michael J. Lynch, PhD

Green and radical criminology, corporate crime, environmental justice

Richard Moule, PhD

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Ráchael Powers, PhD*Graduate Director*

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

Mateus Rennó Santos, PhD

Crime trends, drivers of violence, homicide, comparative criminology

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

Homicide, capital punishment, structural correlates of violent crime

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

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

For more information, contact **Dr. Ráchael Powers**,
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AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

CALL FOR PAPERS

Annual Meeting 2020
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Crime and Justice Theory and Research: Thinking Outside the Box

Program Co-Chairs:

Carole Gibbs, Michigan State University
and
Lee Ann Slocum, University of Missouri-St. Louis

meeting@asc41.com

ASC President:

Sally S. Simpson University of Maryland

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

Thematic panels, individual paper abstracts, and author meets critics panels due:
Friday, March 20, 2020

Posters, roundtable abstracts, and lightning talk abstracts due:
Friday, May 15, 2020

AROUND THE ASC

SUBMISSION DETAILS

All abstracts must be submitted on-line through the ASC website at www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.html. You will need to create a new profile for 2020. On the site, you will be asked to indicate the type of submission you wish to make. The submission choices available for the meetings include: (1) Complete Thematic Panel, (2) Individual Paper Presentation, (3) Author Meets Critics Session, (4) Poster Presentation, (5) Roundtable Submission, or (6) Lightning Talk Presentation. **Please continue to click *Accept and Continue* in the lower right hand corner until you no longer see it.** You will receive a confirmation email after you submit. If you do not, email meeting@asc41.com.

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

Thematic Panels, Individual Paper Presentations, Author Meets Critics – DEADLINES HAVE PASSED

Poster Presentations: Submissions for poster presentations require only a title and abstract along with author information. Posters will be 4' x 8' should display theoretical work or methods, data, policy analyses, or findings in a visually appealing poster format that will encourage questions and discussion about the material. One poster submission per presenter.

- POSTER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:
Friday, May 15, 2020

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

- ROUNDTABLE SUBMISSION DEADLINE:
Friday, May 15, 2020

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

- LIGHTNING TALK SUBMISSION DEADLINE:
Friday, May 15, 2020

Only original papers that have not been published may be submitted to the Program Committee for presentation consideration. Presentations of the same paper presented elsewhere are discouraged.

The meetings are Wednesday, November 18 through Saturday, November 21, 2020. Sessions may be scheduled at any time during the meetings. ASC cannot honor personal preferences for day and time of presentations. If a session does not have a chair, a program committee member may choose a presenter from the last paper on the session. All program participants are expected to register for the meeting. We encourage everyone to pre-register before October 1 to avoid paying a higher registration fee and the possibility of long lines at the onsite registration desk at the meeting. You can go to the ASC website at www.asc41.com under Annual Meeting Info to register online or access a printer friendly form to fax or return by mail.

ABSTRACTS

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

AROUND THE ASC

EQUIPMENT

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

GUIDELINES FOR ONLINE SUBMISSIONS

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

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

Tips for choosing appropriate areas and sub-areas:

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

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

For participant instructions, see [Ethics and Guidelines](#)

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Area II	Perspectives on Crime	Olena Antonaccio	oantonaccio@miami.edu
1	Biological, Bio-social, and Psychological Perspectives	Michael Rocque	mrocque@bates.edu
2	Developmental and Life Course Perspectives	Arjan Blokland	a.a.j.blokland@law.leidenuniv.nl
3	Strain, Learning, and Control Theories	Cesar Rebellon	Cesar.Rebellon@unh.edu
4	Labeling and Interactionist Theories	Stacy De Coster	smcoster@ncsu.edu
5	Routine Activities and Situational Perspectives	Tim Hart	thart@ut.edu
6	Deterrence, Rational Choice and Offender Decision-Making	Kyle Thomas	thomaskj@umsl.edu
7	Structure, Culture, and Anomie	Joanne Kaufman	jkaufman@albany.edu
8	Social Disorganization and Community Dynamics	Dave Kirk	david.kirk@sociology.ox.ac.uk
9	Critical Race/Ethnicity	Robert Duran	rjduran@tamu.edu
10	Feminist Perspectives	Stacey Nofziger	sn18@uakron.edu
11	Theories of Conflict, Oppression, and Inequality	Michael Long	michael.long@okstate.edu
Area III	Types of Offending	Kristy Holtfreter	Kristy.Holtfreter@asu.edu
12	Violent Crime	Sarah Becker	sbecker@lsu.edu
13	Property and Public Order Crime	Jinney Smith	jinneys@umd.edu
14	Drugs	Jessica Craig	Jessica.Craig@unt.edu

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17	Sex Work	Susan Dewey	sdewey3@uwyo.edu
18	Human Trafficking	Amber Horning Ruf	Amber_Ruf@uml.edu
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20	Organized Crime	Sharon Melzer	smelzer@gmu.edu
21	Identity Theft and Cyber Crime	David Maimon	dmaimon@gsu.edu
22	State Crime, Political Crime, and Terrorism	Jennifer Varriale Carson	jcarson@ucmo.edu
23	Hate Crime	Brendan Lantz	blantz@fsu.edu
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27	Trauma and Mental Health	Matt Vogel	mvogel@albany.edu
28	Race and Ethnicity	Joseph Richardson	jrichar5@umd.edu
29	Immigration/Migration	Stephanie DiPietro	dipietros@umsl.edu
30	Neighborhoods and Communities	Adam Boessen	boessena@umsl.edu
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32	Sex, Gender, and Sexuality	Lisa Pasko	Lisa.Pasko@du.edu
33	Poverty and Social Class	Waverly Duck	wod1@pitt.edu
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37	Causes and Correlates of Victimization	Maribeth Rezey	mrezey@luc.edu
38	Policy and Prevention of Victimization	Callie Rennison	Callie.Rennison@ucdenver.edu
39	Consequences of Victimization	Jill Turanovic	jturanovic@fsu.edu
Area VI	The Criminal Justice System	Robin Engel	engelrs@ucmail.uc.edu
40	Police Organization and Training	Brian Schaefer	brian.schaefer@indstate.edu
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42	Police Misconduct	Mike White	mdwhite1@asu.edu
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50	The Juvenile Justice System	Tom Loughran	tal47@psu.edu
51	Challenging Criminal Justice Policies	Devon Johnson	djohns22@gmu.edu
52	Collateral Consequences of Incarceration	Sara Wakefield	sara.wakefield@rutgers.edu
53	Prisoner Experiences with the Justice System	Paula Smith	smithp8@ucmail.uc.edu
54	Law Making and Legal Change	Marisa Omori	momori@miami.edu
55	Guns and Gun Laws	April Zeoli	zeoli@msu.edu
56	Inequality and Justice	Joshua Cochran	cochraju@ucmail.uc.edu

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58	Regulatory/Civil Legal Responses	Melissa Rorie	melissa.rorie@unlv.edu
59	Institutional Responses	Kelly Welch	kelly.welch@villanova.edu
60	Community Responses	Roger Jarjoura	rjarjoura@air.org
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61	Media & Social Construction of Crime	Gregg Barak	gbarak@emich.edu
	Attitudes about the CJS & Punishment	Jeffrey Butts	jbutts@jjay.cuny.edu
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63	Activism and Social Movements	Val Jenness	jeness@uci.edu
64	Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk	Mark Berg	mark-berg@uiowa.edu
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66	Historical Comparisons of Crime & Justice	Angela Zhou	zhuoy@stjohns.edu
67	Globalization, Crime, and Justice	Rob White	R.D.White@utas.edu.au
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Area X	Critical Criminology	Martin Schwartz	schwartzm@gwu.edu
69	Green Criminology	Kimberly Barrett	kbarret7@emich.edu
70	Queer Criminology	Dana Peterson	dpeterson@albany.edu
71	Convict Criminology	Daniel Kavish	Daniel.kavish@swosu.edu
72	Cultural Criminology	Avi Brisman	avi.brisman@eku.edu
Area XI	Methodology	Chris Melde	melde@msu.edu
73	Advances in Quantitative Methods	Gary Sweeten	Gary.Sweeten@asu.edu
74	Advances in Qualitative Methods	Wilson Palacios	Wilson_Palacios@uml.edu
75	Advances in Evaluation Research	Charlotte Gill	cgill9@gmu.edu
76	Advances in Experimental Methods	Graham Ousey	gcouse@wm.edu
77	Advances in Teaching Methods	Danielle Rudes	drudes@gmu.edu
Area XII	Roundtable Sessions	Jennifer Wareham	jwareham@wayne.edu
Area XIII	Poster Sessions	Susan Case	asc@asc41.com
Area XIV	Author Meets Critics	Mona Lynch	lynchm@uci.edu
Area XV	Methods Workshop	Andy Hochstetler	hochstet@iastate.edu
78	Quantitative Methods	Aaron Chalfin	achalfin@sas.upenn.edu
79	Qualitative Methods	Heith Copes	jhcopes@uab.edu
Area XVI	Professional Development/Students Meets Scholars	Trina Hope	thope@ou.edu
Area XVII	Diversity and Inclusion	Vanessa Panfil	vpanfil@odu.edu
Area XVIII	Lightning Talk Sessions	Lynn Addington	Adding@american.edu
Area XIX	Peterson Workshop	Ruth Peterson	peterson.5@osu.edu
Area XX	Ethics Panels	William Terrill	William.Terrill@asu.edu
Area XXI	Policy Panels	James Lynch	jlynch14@umd.edu

AROUND THE ASC



**Announces its call for nominations
for the 2020 Awards**

Gene Carte Student Paper Competition

Mentor Award

Teaching Award

Deadlines for nominations have passed for:

ASC Fellows

Herbert Bloch Award

Ruth Shonle Cavan Young Scholar Award

Michael J. Hindelang Outstanding Book Award

Joan Petersilia Outstanding Article Award

Ruth D. Peterson Fellowship for Racial and Ethnic Diversity

Sellin-Glueck Award

Edwin H. Sutherland Award

August Vollmer Award

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

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

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

AROUND THE ASC

NOMINATIONS FOR 2020 ASC AWARDS

GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION, Sponsored by Wiley

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

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

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

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

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

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

Committee Chair: CHRISTINA M. SMITH (905) 828-5395
University of Toronto cm.smith@utoronto.ca

MENTOR AWARD

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

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

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

The mentorship portfolio should include:

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

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

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

Committee Chair: BRENDA SIMS BLACKWELL (912) 478-0202
Georgia Southern University bblackwell@georgiasouthern.edu

AROUND THE ASC

NOMINATIONS FOR 2020 ASC AWARDS

TEACHING AWARD

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

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

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

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

The teaching portfolios should include:

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

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

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

Committee Chair: **JORGE CHAVEZ**
University of Colorado, Denver

(303) 315-6300
jorge.chavez@ucdenver.edu

AROUND THE ASC

2020 ELECTION SLATE FOR 2021 - 2022 ASC OFFICERS

The following slate of officers, as proposed by the Nominations Committee, was approved by the ASC Executive Board for the 2020 election:

President

Janet Lauritsen, University of Missouri–St. Louis
Jeremy Travis, Arnold Ventures

Vice President

Ramiro Martinez, Northeastern University
Jeff Ulmer, Penn State University

Executive Counselor

Venessa Garcia, New Jersey City University
Kareem Jordan, American University
Jay Kennedy, Michigan State University
Tom Loughran, Penn State University
Melissa Morabito, UMass Lowell
Sandra Walklate, University of Liverpool

Additional candidates for each office may be added to the ballot via petition. To be added to the ballot, a candidate needs 125 signed nominations from current, non-student ASC members. If a candidate receives the requisite number of verified, signed nominations, their name will be placed on the ballot. Fax or mail a hard copy of the signed nominations by Friday, March 13, 2020 (postmark date) to the address noted below. Email nominations will NOT be accepted.

American Society of Criminology
1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212
Columbus, Ohio 43212-1156
614-292-9207 (Ph)
614-292-6767 (Fax)

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR 2021 ELECTION SLATE OF 2022 - 2023 OFFICERS

The ASC Nominations Committee is seeking nominations for the positions of President, Vice-President and Executive Counselor. Nominees must be current members of the ASC at the time of the nomination, and members in good standing for the year prior to the nomination. Send the names of nominees, position for which they are being nominated, and, if possible, a current C.V. to the Chair of the Nominations Committee at the address below (preferably via email). Nominations must be received by June 1, 2020 to be considered by the Committee.

Ineke Marshall
Northeastern University
Sociology & Anthropology/
School of Criminology & Criminal Justice
959 Renaissance Park
Boston, MA 02115
617.373.4988
i.marshall@neu.edu



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY



The Division of Terrorism and Bias Crimes

FOR MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION PLEASE VISIT: [HTTP://ASCERRORISM.ORG/](http://ascterrorism.org/)

The Division of Terrorism and Bias Crimes is committed to advancing the scientific study on Terrorism and Bias Crimes, testing innovation in the field, and promoting excellence in practice through translational activities. The most effective way to achieve such a mission is through the creation of a global network of scholars, practitioners, policy makers, community leaders, and students. We hope that the Division will be such a network, and we hope your expertise and participation will add to our Division's mission.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

You can become a member of the Division by completing the form located at <https://www.asc41.com/appform1.html> and sending to asc@asc41.com.

Do you need help with your syllabus? Check out our syllabus repository here: <http://ascterrorism.org/syllabi/>.

Interested in being a member of a DTBC-sponsored panel this year at ASC? Please email us at jcarson@ucmo.edu for more information.

Follow us on Twitter: @ascterrorism

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The DTBC is now seeking nominations for both the Distinguished Scholar Award and the Student Paper Award. The deadline for nomination is June 1st, 2020. If you have any questions about the Distinguished Scholar award, please contact the Committee Chair, Jeff Gruenewald (jgruenew@uark.edu); questions about the Student Paper Award can be directed to the Committee Chair, Carla Lewandowski (lewandowskic@rowan.edu).

More information and the guidelines about the awards can be found on the division website.

Laura Dugan (Chair), Jeff Gruenewald (Vice Chair), Carla Lewandowski (Secretary-Treasurer)
Joshua Freilich (Past Chair), Katie Ratcliff (Social Media/Web Manager), Noah Turner and L. Cait
Kanewske (Student Members)

Executive Counselors: Sue-Ming Yang, Pete Simi, Jennifer Carson

Learn more at <http://ascterrorism.org/>

POLICY CORNER

In the last edition to the Policy Corner we outlined a new approach to soliciting policy panels for the November meetings. Rather than having the Policy Committee develop policy panels, the Committee chose to open the process to the membership in the manner that panel, roundtables and other forms of participation are. Ideas for policy panels can be submitted under Area XXI in the call for papers. For a variety of reasons, policy panel proposals cannot be submitted in the automated submission system. Please send your proposal directly to me at jlynch14@umd.edu. Your submission should include 1) a session organizer, 2) panel description (abstract), a list of all participants and their affiliations/role, and 4) an alternative Area and Section in the Program where the panel might be placed, if the proposed panel does not satisfy the requirements of a Policy Panel. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact me via email.

Presidential Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice

As you can see from Lilliana's and Caitlin's summaries below, there is a lot of activity in Congress and elsewhere in Washington pertaining to crime and the administration of justice. The First Step Act was one of a small number of bi-partisan efforts that reached fruition in this session and is now being implemented in the federal justice system. A number of proposals are floating around Congress to establish commissions to address important issues in criminal justice. The nature of these efforts and their focus can tell us a lot about role that data and science will play in determining public policy in this Administration and with this Congress. The First Step Act, for example, showed some awareness of the research on incarceration and re-entry and risk assessment tools, i.e. PATTERN, figured prominently in efforts to reduce prison population. The most recent high profile criminal justice policy initiative that can give us insight into the government's stance towards evidence-based policy is the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice.

The Commission was created by an executive order from the President to address pressing issues in criminal justice. It is fairly narrowly focused on policing issues and even within policing the agenda seems narrowly focused on administrative issues rather than taking a broad perspective of policing in society. What is most concerning from the perspective of evidenced based policy, however, is the composition of the Commission. It is heavily populated by federal agency executives and local police chiefs from relatively small departments with little regional representation. There are no policing scholars or researchers on the commission or even executives from large city departments with extensive experience with evidence-based policies. So the initial signs are that this commission will not pay much attention to theories of policing or the accumulated body of empirical evidence in their approach to the problems undertaken by the commission.

News stories about the Commission suggest that there was some consultation with the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP), but not other organizations that have been heavily involved in evidence-based policing and civil rights groups concerned with fair police practices. There is some hope that the evidence-based perspective to policy development may be included in the Commission's deliberations through the 15 working groups that the Commission will form to assist them in their task. I would especially like to see the science agencies in the Justice Department—National Institute of Justice (NIJ)—and policing scholars be involved in this process.

Washington Update 2/3/2020

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

The start of a new session of Congress has seen a great deal of activity in Washington, D.C., much of it unrelated to criminal justice issues. There has been some activity on criminal justice, such as passage of S. 3201, a bill that extends the temporary scheduling of fentanyl and fentanyl like substances, for 15 months. The temporary ban was set to expire February 6th. The Crime Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee held a hearing on this issue, during which it heard from officials from the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Justice, as well as researchers, a Federal Public Defender, and a father who lost his son to an opioid overdose. Although the bill passed the Senate unanimously, some members of Congress voted against the bill due to concerns about the extension, including possible limitations on research and the use of mandatory minimum sentences.

The Department of Justice has also been advancing work on implementation of the First Step Act. It has made several releases in the last six weeks, including an update to the risk assessment tool that outlines some of the changes that were made to the tool based on stakeholder feedback. The Independent Review Committee also recently released a report on the Effectiveness of Prison Programming, written by James Byrne. In addition, the National Institute of Justice provided information about the forthcoming solicitation to validate the risk assessment tool. Lastly, the Bureau of Prisons released a list of approved programs and activities for

POLICY CORNER

earning time credits under the First Step Act. We understand that the BOP has conducted needs assessments of all currently in its custody, in accordance with the statutory deadline in the Act.

In addition, the appropriations season for FY2021 is beginning and members of Congress will soon begin receiving input from stakeholders and constituents about funding priorities. At the end of last year, Congress passed the FY2020 omnibus spending package, which funded the Bureau of Justice Statistics at \$43,000,000 and the National Institute of Justice at \$36,000,000, with an additional set aside. Funding for these agencies is particularly important, given the missing and delayed BJS reports that CJRA and COSSA inquired about with the DOJ late last year. CJRA and COSSA recently received a response to their inquiry and they will continue to engage with DOJ on this issue.

Congress also included language in its FY2020 DOJ funding report urging DOJ to re-establish the Science Advisory Board. This language reads as follows:

Science Advisory Board.—the Committee recognizes the contributions of OJP’s Science Advisory Board [Board] and encourages the re-establishment of the Board. The Board worked to provide extra-agency review of, and recommendations for, OJP’s research, statistics, and grants programs. The re-establishment Board should be comprised of scholars and practitioners in criminology, statistics, sociology, and practitioners in the criminal and juvenile justice fields and should be tasked with ensuring the programs and activities of OJP are scientifically sound and pertinent to policymakers and practitioners.

Federal “Ban the Box” legislation, entitled The Fair Chance Act, passed as part of the FY2020 defense spending bill, which prohibits the federal government and federal contractors from asking about the criminal history of a job applicant prior to the extension of a conditional offer of employment. The President signed it into law late last year.

Media Relations Update 2/3/2020

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

In December and January, CJRA promoted the book, “Competing for Control: Gangs and the Social Order of Prisons,” by David Pyrooz and Scott Decker. More than a dozen reporters requested the press release and a copy of the book. The Alliance also promoted the Justice Evaluation Journal study, “The Criminogenic Effect of Marijuana Dispensaries in Denver, Colorado,” by Nathan Connealy, Eric Piza and Dave Hatten. CJRA worked closely with the editors of Criminology & Public Policy to summarize the research findings and policy recommendations from the February 2020 issue on mass violence. Several reporters expressed interest in the research, which is scheduled to be published on February 6.

Over the last two months, CJRA secured nearly 20 opportunities for CJRA experts to speak with reporters and secured more than a dozen media placements through outreach to more than 850 reporters. Interviews were secured with national media outlets and regional press, including the Washington Post, The Guardian, the Baltimore Sun and others. The Alliance finished compiling all of the research summaries for the website, which now includes more than 300 articles. CJRA is also preparing for a series of upcoming events, including participation in the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) Advocacy Day and the ACJS annual meeting in San Antonio. CJRA will be hosting its annual media training workshop to more than 40 participants at ACJS as well as its roundtable discussion.

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. Here is a link to sign-up for the newsletter: <https://emailmarketing.fp1strategies.com/h/d/B6AA25B91CB0D15B>

Jim Lynch, University of Maryland



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DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

Balancing Work and Family as a Doctoral Student

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Introduction

On the morning of October 17, 2016, my wife and I were collecting our belongings and heading to the hospital for the birth of our daughter, Cecilia. I was a doctoral student and, with my comprehensive exam looming in early November, I decided that I should bring my binder full of study notes, just in case I had some downtime. My wife's level of displeasure with me for that decision cannot be adequately expressed through this medium.

Graduate school is filled with all sorts of demands—coursework, research, undergraduate teaching, studying for comprehensive exams, and writing a dissertation—all of which require exceptional amounts of energy, focus, and *time*. Doctoral students who have children or who are in caregiving roles sometimes can find it particularly difficult to manage the intense demands of their workloads while also having time for these other obligations (Brus, 2006). Empirical research on these issues has found that graduate students who struggle to find the ever-elusive “work-life balance” frequently experience undue stress, anxiety, discouragement, and even a decrease in academic productivity (Haynes et al., 2012; Martinez, Ordu, Della Sala, & McFarlane, 2013). Fortunately, the immense flexibility of academic life can help these young scholars to achieve their professional goals without neglecting their family responsibilities (or vice versa). While the family and personal circumstances of individual graduate students are, of course, unique, I hope that the advice included in this short article will help those who, like me, sometimes struggle to keep everything in balance.

Prioritizing Both Work and Family

The professional life of a doctoral student is more akin to a real-world job than the continuation of an undergraduate education. Assistantships, coursework, comprehensive exams, and research agendas compete for your time and attention, and the dramatic shift from naïve college student to independent academic professional can be jarring. Like the salesmen in the 1992 film *Glengarry Glen Ross*, you are expected to “Always Be Closing” (Pratt, 2014, p. 382) to meet the competitive demands of an uncertain academic employment market, and one's free time not spent on other day-to-day tasks is often devoted to producing peer-reviewed articles. Because much of the graduate school experience is autonomous and self-driven, it can be easy to succumb to the pressures of academia and prioritize work over family (Mason, Goulden, & Frasch, 2009). The first step to achieving a work-family balance requires a state of mind: you need to be cognizant of this risk.

Clearly, the obligations of both work and family are important and deserve consideration (Martinez et al., 2013). Perhaps paradoxically, the need to deliberately prioritize both of these sets of responsibilities becomes more important in the later stages of a doctoral program, since this increase in freedom and unstructured time is attended by heightened pressure to expand employment prospects through independent scholarship (Sturges & Guest, 2004). In my last year as a doctoral student, I sometimes would feel *guilty* interacting with my then-two-year-old knowing that I could be using that time to write my dissertation. It is easy to become a workaholic; not becoming one can be hard. You need to remind yourself regularly that your work should not consume all other aspects of your life. Your personal identity is more than just “scholar”—it also can include “partner,” “spouse,” “parent,” and “caregiver.”

Organizing Your Time

If both work and family roles are prioritized (as they should be), the demands of each will obviously interfere with those of the other. Since humans have thus far been unable to pause the passage of time outside of *The Twilight Zone*, the only course of action left is to improve the efficiency of your time spent on work. But, in order to be efficient, you must first be organized. While most academics at all levels probably would benefit from being more organized (myself included), this priority and its implications for time management are of particular relevance for graduate students with family and caregiving obligations.

To this end, in her still-relevant article on managing graduate school and family expectations, Dyk (1987) recommends making a list of the tasks associated with a typical week. This list should include the activities that are scheduled for specific times, such as classes, work group meetings, children's school or day care schedules, and doctor's appointments, as well as more flexible tasks like

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

time for reading and writing. Tasks that are not on a fixed schedule always fall on two continua: importance and urgency. Once the activities that occur at fixed times are entered into a schedule, the remaining tasks that need to be accomplished can be organized into a four-part matrix of important/not important and urgent/not urgent. Each week, first approach tasks that are both “important” and “urgent” (e.g., studying for an upcoming exam), and then tasks that are “urgent but not important” and “important but not urgent” can be handled next. Following this system can be immensely helpful, but you must ensure that tasks which are “important but not urgent,” such as reading and doing research, are not neglected. A number of other prominent scholars also have suggested various ways of developing and sticking to a weekly reading and writing schedule (Cullen & Vose, 2014; Pratt, 2014; Silvia, 2007).

Personally, I have found that focusing on weekly tasks is far less stress-inducing than trying to accomplish daily ones, as day-to-day fluctuations in available time, energy, and motivation can make some tasks more feasible (and appealing) than others. Also, given the unpredictability that may surround one’s personal obligations, following a week-based schedule will mean that losing some work time on one day (e.g., for an unexpected visit to the pediatrician) will not throw off the rest of the week. This strategy allows you to use gaps or lulls in your schedule to get ahead, and it provides you with some flexibility to account for unanticipated events or emergencies. Even as a new assistant professor, I have found that checking off tasks from a list of weekly goals seems to best reflect the pressures of academic life. We are not firefighters or Wall Street day traders—very little of what we have to do in our professional roles is volatile, chaotic, and requires our immediate attention.

There are many other ways to organize your time to make your work more efficient. For instance, be aware of your own mental and physical clock, figure out when your mind is most alert (e.g., immediately after your morning coffee), and strive to schedule writing and studying time for those hours. To avoid becoming overwhelmed, try not to multitask and focus instead on one work activity at a time. Resist the temptation to respond to every email the minute you receive it. Go to bed earlier, and try your best to keep as consistent a sleep schedule as possible—the benefits will surprise you (Meldrum, Barnes, & Hay, 2015). For more on these and other strategies, I highly recommend David Allen’s (2015) book *Getting Things Done*, which was assigned reading in a professional development class I took in graduate school.

Setting Boundaries

Setting boundaries between work and family can be the most difficult part of maintaining a work-family balance. Before I became a parent, I was optimistic that I could blend work and family time seamlessly by keeping one eye on work and the other on family. This is how my comprehensive exam notes worked their way onto the maternity ward. Such a strategy will almost always prove tiring and overwhelming (Martinez et al., 2013), and proper boundaries must be put into place for the sake of the quality of your work, your relationships, and your own mental and physical health. While you clearly cannot put your family and caregiving obligations on hold completely while you are working, clearly delineating between the expectations of each role can help you better meet the obligations of those roles in the first place.

Make good use of your on-campus office, a coffee shop, or a quiet section of the library—wherever you can be least distracted. While you are there, focus only on writing, studying, and other work activities. This might involve having discussions with your partner or family members about how certain times of specific weekdays are “interruptible” while others are less so (Dyk, 1987), and it should be made clear that you may be contacted only in the case of an emergency during the “uninterruptible” times. Foster consistency in your daily routine by making an effort to leave the office at a specific time each day. As a corollary to these strategies, when you are at home, try to avoid discussing your own work-related issues and instead use that time to attend to the needs of those who depend on you. Do not check your email while you are with family or, better yet, turn off your email notifications during the evening. On the weekends, do household chores early and leave the rest of that precious time for relaxing and spending time with friends and family. If you can stand it, try not to check your university email until Monday morning. In short, when you are home, *be home*.

Conclusion

I have a bit more perspective than I did as a brand new parent back in 2016, but even now I still find it difficult to maintain a healthy work-family balance. The university context can be a creative, intellectually stimulating, and highly flexible environment, but sometimes work can begin to overshadow all other aspects of one’s identity. I hope that, for doctoral students who experience a variety of personal- and family-related pressures, at least some of these strategies might help make your graduate education a bit more manageable and rewarding. And if all you need is some support and encouragement, please reach out to me.

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

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RECENT PHD GRADUATES

Howell Jr, Louis. "Law Enforcement Officers' Perceptions of the Influence of Reverse Bias on Their Behavior and Use of Force", Chaired by Dr. Marsha Tongel, November 2019, Northcentral University.



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

Ranked #2 by US News and World Report in 2019

Susan Turner, MAS Director

MAS Faculty 2019-2020



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

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

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

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

Sora Han, Associate Professor of Criminology, Law and Society

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

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

Ph.D. University of California, Santa Barbara

Paul Jesilow, Professor Emeritus of Criminology, Law and Society

Ph.D. University of California, Irvine

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

Ph.D. Northwestern University

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

Ph.D. University of Maryland at College Park

Henry Pontell, Professor Emeritus of Criminology, Law and Society

Ph.D. Stony Brook University

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

Ph.D. Washington State University

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

Ph.D. University of California, Berkeley

Susan Turner, Professor of Criminology Law and Society

Ph.D. University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill



OBITUARIES

PAUL D. JESILOW (1950-2019)



Professor Emeritus Paul Jesilow passed away on December 20, 2019 from a series of illnesses, a month shy of his 70th birthday. He was a beloved colleague in the Department of Criminology, Law and Society in the School of Social Ecology at the University of California, Irvine (UCI) over the past four decades and a longstanding member of the ASC community. He made highly significant contributions to his home campus and to the field of criminology, despite dealing with major physical disabilities sustained in a car accident as a teenager. He was a quintessential role model for students, especially underrepresented students and those with physical disabilities, and was a noted scholar, making major contributions to criminology, particularly the study of white-collar crime. Paul was introduced to criminology as an undergraduate at UCI, where he served as a teaching assistant for a prisons course taught by Professor Gilbert Geis, who later became his mentor, close colleague and friend. Paul earned his B.A. in Sociology and Political Science (1972) and his M.A. (1976) and Ph.D. (1982) in Social Ecology at UCI. Paul began his professorial career in the Department of Criminal Justice at Indiana University (IU), returning to UCI in 1987 where he spent the rest of his career. Paul conducted research on topics ranging from healthcare

fraud to policing, sentencing, criminal deterrence, social justice, criminological theory, and white-collar and corporate crime. With IU colleague Hal Pepinsky, he co-authored the award-winning book, *Myths that Cause Crime*, which directly challenged a number of criminological shibboleths. Paul was also a Co-PI, along with Gil Geis and Henry Pontell, on the first major research project looking at health care fraud in government medical programs, that culminated in a pathbreaking book, *Prescription for Profit: How Doctors Defraud Medicaid*. He also studied healthcare fraud internationally, and in 2002, was a Fulbright Scholar at Stockholm University in Sweden. Paul enjoyed life to the fullest, despite chronically experiencing what was often extreme physical pain. His beaming attitude toward life in the face of incredible physical hardship enriched everyone around him, and he was loved by many. He fought brilliantly and bravely through numerous serious health issues for a half-century while accomplishing major professional success and mentoring many others along the way. He leaves his wife Julie, daughter Karolina (age 11) and sons Tavin and Granger (age 5).

Bryan Burton, Sonoma State University; Henry Pontell, John Jay College of Criminal Justice and UCI; Elliott Currie, UCI; Diego Vigil, UCI

MICHAEL J. LEIBER (1956-2020)



Michael J. Leiber's friends and colleagues are sad to announce his untimely passing. Mike should be best remembered for his desire to see the world become a better, fairer, and more equitable place. He believed in advancing knowledge to correct the many challenging social ills in society, and this concern for social justice guided his career. Mike grew up in and cherished his home town, Milwaukee. He earned his BA from Marquette University, and then entered the MA program at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. He transferred to The University at Albany, where he earned his MA and Ph.D. He held academic positions at the University of Northern Iowa (1989-2005), Virginia Commonwealth (2005-2010), and the University of South Florida (2010-2020), where he also served as department chair (2011-2019). His research focused primarily on juvenile justice and disproportionate minority contact with the criminal justice system. He authored over 100 publications, including 76 articles and book chapters, and more than two-dozen government reports, and received more than \$700k in grants and contracts. Mike was the recipient of several scholarly awards of which he was proud, including those from the Division of Minorities and Women (Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences),

a lifetime achievement award from the Division on People of Color and Crime (American Society of Criminology), the W. E. B. Du Bois Award from the Western Society of Criminology, and a Distinguished Alumni Award from the University at Albany, among others. He served as editor of the *Journal of Crime and Justice*, and more recently, *Justice Quarterly*. He was often an invited speaker at programs and sessions sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention, Washington, D.C. Many knew Mike in a variety of capacities: distinguished scholar, colleague, mentor, and friend. In his personal life, he was a devoted animal lover to his multiple cats and "fidios." An avid sports fan, he loved his Green Bay Packers, along with the Milwaukee Brewers and Bucks, and the Wisconsin Badgers. He maintained a pristine early 1970s Alfa Romeo Spider. He is survived by his beloved wife of eight years, Lana. Condolences may be sent to her at: 4946 Ebensburg Drive, Tampa, Florida, 33647.

OBITUARIES

CINDY J. SMITH



Cindy J. Smith, past chair of the Division of International Criminology, past Secretary/Treasurer of the Division on Corrections and Sentencing, and most recently, Director of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), passed away January 18, after courageously battling cancer. Cindy was born in Fostoria, Ohio. She held a Ph.D. in Social Ecology from the University of California Irvine, a M.S. in Education Administration from the National University, Irvine, a M.S. in Justice from American University and a B.A. from Baldwin Wallace College. She began her career at the University of Baltimore, as Associate Professor and Director of the Master's in Criminal Justice Program (2000-2005). As a first-generation university student, she mentored others like her as well as international students, particularly Turkish National Police managers. Intrigued by Turkey, she enjoyed a year there as a Fulbright Senior Researcher. She shifted smoothly between the academy and policy work, serving as Chief of the International Center at NIJ (2005-2008), Associate Professor at the University of Baltimore (2008-2010), Lead Foreign Affairs Officer at the Department of State (2011-2012), and Senior Coordinator for International Programs in the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons at the U.S. Department of State (2012-2015). In 2015, the Secretary-General of the U.N. appointed her

Director of UNICRI, the first woman to serve in this capacity. She retired from this post in 2018. Her research covered a wide range of topics, including juvenile justice, corrections and human trafficking. She was instrumental in convincing international policymakers to use criminological knowledge to better guide their work. Cindy's friends remember her as unfailingly positive and a force to be reckoned with. She thought the world was flawed, but woke up every day asking herself, "what can I do about it?" She started "saving the world" one child at a time by serving as a foster mother and adopting children. Frustrated that she could not do enough, she pursued her doctorate so that she could do more. Ultimately she set her sights on helping the whole world and joined the U.N. She was humble, energetic, and unforgettable. Her stories were legend and made us laugh until we cried. We will miss her greatly. She is survived by her husband Rick Smith, seven children, 16 grandchildren and 5 great grandchildren.

Rosemary Barberet, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; oanne Savage, Illinois State University; Jodi Lane, University of Florida

PAUL E. TRACY, JR.

Paul E. Tracy, Jr. passed away unexpectedly on January 5, 2020, shortly after retiring from the University of Massachusetts Lowell where he served as professor and graduate director for the School of Criminology and Justice Studies for 8 years. Paul's long and successful career also included serving on the faculties and impacting the lives of many students at the University of Texas at Dallas, Northeastern University, and the University of Pennsylvania. Paul's earned his B.A. from Rhode Island College and his Ph.D. in 1978 in Sociology from the University of Pennsylvania. He was Senior Research Associate for the Criminal Justice Program Evaluation Center at the Mitre Corporation, then returned to Penn as a faculty member to collaborate with his mentor, Marvin Wolfgang, becoming Director of the Graduate Program in Criminology and part of the move from Arts & Sciences to Wharton. He served as Associate Director of the Sellin Center for Criminology & Criminal Law, a position that enabled him to help assure that the 1958 Philadelphia Birth Cohort study was able to include the follow up to age 26 for those 27,160 subjects. In 1985, Paul moved to be close to family and taught at Northeastern for 7 years, leaving to help establish a crime and justice program at the University of Texas at Dallas, where he worked for 19 years, before returning to his favorite part of the country and joining the Lowell faculty. A skilled methodologist and staunch advocate for improving criminal justice policies, Paul's scholarly contributions focused on measurement and analysis of criminal careers over the life course, juvenile justice, drug prohibition, prisoner re-entry, and capital punishment. He was author or co-author of eight books, numerous articles and technical reports. He also served as Editor-in-Chief of *Crime & Delinquency* for 15 years. His scholarship was recognized by the Western Society of Criminology President's Award in 2003. A beloved teacher of courses at all levels, he served on or directed nearly 40 dissertations. Paul's outstanding teaching was accorded Distinguished Teaching Awards by both Penn and Northeastern, the Social Science Teaching Award by UT-Dallas, and the Chancellor's Outstanding Teaching Award by the University of Texas Systems. Paul was a proud father, husband, and patriot. He cared about veterans, especially those who had served in Vietnam, as he had. He loved fast cars, spicy food, and practicing the martial arts, at which he was an expert. He will be missed by many.

Submitted by Kimberly Kempf-Leonard

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

World Drug Report 2019 – United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)



The 2019 World Drug Report by the UNODC is a report that has been published annually since 1997. The purpose of the report is to gain a deeper understanding of the drug problem worldwide. This year the report contains five separate parts again. The first booklet contains the Executive Summary. This summary outlines the four other parts of the report, as well as providing a summary, key findings, and policy implications based on the results of this study. The second booklet gives an overview of the drug problem worldwide. It gives data on drug use (and the health consequences from it), as well as focusing on the supply side of drug trafficking as well. The third booklet focuses on depressants. This is specific to tranquilizers, sedatives, hypnotics, and of course opioids which has become a global problem. The fourth booklet focuses on stimulants. This includes drugs such as cocaine, amphetamines, as well as new psychoactive compounds. The fifth, and last, booklet focuses on cannabis and hallucinogens. This booklet not only focuses on the recent trends, but also details the latest developments worldwide in the legalization or decriminalization of medical marijuana.

Overall the report documents the rising use and dependency on narcotics worldwide. The number of individuals who are classified as having a drug use disorder has increased from 30.5 million to 35 million globally. The report has better measures for densely populated countries such as China and Nigeria, which has caused this overall number to increase to higher than what was previously thought. The number of deaths globally attributed to drug use has risen to over half a million people. This is partially due to the fact that drug treatment and prevention is lacking in many countries. It is also lacking in prison settings where there are high incidence of drug use, as well as making this population particularly vulnerable to the transmission of HIV and Hepatitis C.

A major trend highlighted in the report is the steadily increasing use and number of deaths from synthetic opioids. The number of overdose deaths in North America is rising from synthetic opioids such as fentanyl and similar analogs which have made their way to Europe and other countries around the world. Particularly notable is the increase in the use of an opioid-like analgesic called tramadol. The exponential increase in the non-medical use of tramadol, most particularly in Africa is cause for alarm. Tramadol is a highly addictive substance and the non-medical use in parts of Africa have also lead to the increase in the trafficking of this narcotic. In 2017, the globally seizures of tramadol reached 125 tons globally. Along with these synthetic opioids, the production of opium and cocaine still remain at record levels as well. Cannabis use is also increasing, particularly in North America which is not surprising considering the move towards legalization in many states for recreational use, and the additional states that have legalized the use of medicinal marijuana.

One of the main goals of course is to reduce the usage and dependence on drugs which have many health risks associated with it. A key is to expand and strengthen international cooperation due to the global nature of the drug trade. The goal in reducing drug deaths and health risks associated with drug use are closely tied to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals which intend to

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

promote peace and justice, but also healthy lives of people worldwide. Drug use and addiction is a complex issue which requires a multifaceted approach. This includes using scientific evidence-based approaches to treatment. Another recommendation discusses the need for hospitals to have emergency rooms able to deal with drug overdoses and acute intoxication. Aside from hospitals, the opioid epidemic requires the availability of naloxone (narcan) which is an overdose reversal drug. Many of the recommendations require modest amounts of funding but may not be easy to implement in many countries.

The full report can be found on the UNODC website: <https://wdr.unodc.org/wdr2019/>

Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference 2019, Perth Western Australia

Between 10 and 13 December 2019, the University of Western Australia (UWA) hosted the Australia and New Zealand Society of Criminology (ANZSOC) Conference and Postgraduate and Early Career Researcher Conference. The theme for the Conference was Justice Re-imagined: the intersection between academia, government, industry and the community. More than 400 delegates attended from Australia, New Zealand and 12 countries around the world.

We welcomed five keynote speakers including June Oscar AO, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Justice Commissioner, Australian Human Rights Commission; Distinguished Professor John Braithwaite, Australian National University; Professor Tracey McIntosh, University of Auckland; Professor Sonja Snacken, Vrije Universiteit Brussel; and Rob Hulls, RMIT University.

Plan on coming to this year's meetings, 7-10 December on Australia's beautiful Gold Coast. For more information, go to <https://anzsoc.org/>

Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Meetings

Join us on the stunning beaches of the Australian Gold Coast for the 33rd ANZSOC Conference. Come and enjoy the coastal lifestyle from December 7-10, 2020 during the ANZOSC Conference hosted by the Griffith Criminology Institute at the QT Hotel, Gold Coast, Australia.

This year's theme, "Justice in Dialogue" brings together a range of academic, policy, practitioner, and community perspectives on enduring problems of crime and justice in Australia and New Zealand. Focus is given, in dialogue driven plenaries and panels, to the problems of violence, institutional abuse, and the over-representation of First Nations peoples in the criminal justice system.

Calls for Abstract submissions can be found at gci-enquiry@griffith.edu.au and conference information can be found at www.anzsocconference.com.au

European Society of Criminology Annual Meeting 2020

The next Annual Meeting of the ESC will be held from September 9-12, 2020 in Bucharest, Romania. The theme of the meeting will be *(Il)legal Organizations and Crime. Challenges for Contemporary Criminology*.

After centuries of research in which different theories had as a main goal to explain individual behaviour, it is a new challenge to take into account organizations' "behaviours". But is it possible to describe an (il)legal organization without looking into the peculiarities of the individuals comprising the said organization? It is a fact that lately more and more of the criminal legislation (domestic or international) provides for the accountability of organizations, but should such a criminal law perspective be seen as having consequences in criminological theories? The ESC invites you to reflect on such issues and many more linked to the theme of our 20th Annual Meeting. For more information, please visit us at www.eurocrim2020.com. You may also find us on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#).

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD**CRIMINOLOGY MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES**

April 23, 2020

Colloquium: *Safety, resilience and community: Challenges and opportunities beyond the city*

KTH Royal Institute of Technology in Sweden

Stockholm, Sweden

<https://www.sakraplatser.abe.kth.se/2019/12/06/save-the-date-colloquium-safety-resilience-and-community-23april-2020/>

May 13-15, 2020

Young Criminologists Forum

Criminological Research and Practice – National and International Perspective

University of Bialystok, Poland

www.ofmk.uwb.edu.pl/Indexen.html

May 28-29, 2020

The 2020 MSU White-Collar Crime Conference

Kellogg Conference Center and Hotel, Michigan State University

East Lansing, MI

<https://cj.msu.edu/community/wcc-conference.html>

June 8-10, 2020

9th Biennial Surveillance and Society Conference of the Surveillance Study Networks

Rotterdam, The Netherlands

<https://www.eur.nl/en/eshcc/research/ermecc/conferences/ssn-2020>

June 9-11, 2020

Stockholm Criminology Symposium

Gun Violence: Sound Knowledge and Countermeasures

Stockholm, Sweden

<https://www.criminologysymposium.com/>

June 25-26, 2020

The 33th Baltic Criminological Seminar

Crime and Crime Control: Classic Issues and New Challenges

Tallinn, Estonia

Contact Anna Markina (anna.markina@ut.ee)

June 25-26, 2020

Online Sexual Abuse and Criminal Law

Contemporary efforts and problems in criminal law regarding sexual abuse in a digital context

Groningen, The Netherlands

<https://www.rug.nl/rechten/congressen/archief/2020/online-sexual-abuse/>

July 8-10, 2020

British Society of Criminology Conference

Criminology in an Age of Global Injustice(s)

Liverpool, England

<https://www.liverpool.ac.uk/sociology-social-policy-and-criminology/events/bsc-2020/>

August 7-9, 2020

The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) Annual Meeting

Bringing the Hope Back In: Sociological Imagination and Dreaming Transformation

San Francisco, CA

https://www.sssp1.org/2020_Call_for_Papers

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

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

2020 ANNUAL MEETING

THEME: *Crime and Justice Theory and Research: Thinking Outside the Box*

Make your reservations early for Washington, D.C.
November 18 - 21, 2020

Marriott Marquis Washington, DC
901 Massachusetts Ave NW
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 824-9200

<https://book.passkey.com/go/CriminologyNov20>