



The Criminologist

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Editor's Note:

This is my last issue as Editor of *The Criminologist*, as my term as Vice-President of ASC is coming to a close. As Editor, my main role has been to solicit essays for the lead articles. The bulk of the work in producing *The Criminologist* is done by the Associate Editor, Michael Benson, and the Managing Editor, Kelly Vance. I am grateful to both of them for their diligence, attention to detail, and commitment to high quality.

When I decided that the lead essay theme would be *Pressing Issues for the 2020s and Beyond*, I had no idea that 2020 would be such a watershed year. I thought that our biggest issue would be due to climate change and the fallout from a political divide that is popularizing the distrust of science. Had I been clairvoyant, the essays would have targeted the critical issues as they unfolded. I was, however, able to recruit four excellent scholars to write about different aspects of crime and justice that are affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. As we all know, problems that we had prior to COVID-19 have been exacerbated, as traditional support systems are undermined and many basic needs are left unmet. In these essays, Drs. Vélez, Burgess-Proctor, Braga, and Nellis discuss inequality, family violence, policing, and incarceration during the global pandemic and offer insights and suggestions for moving forward.

Laura Dugan, ASC Vice President

Crime and Justice During a Global Pandemic

Inequality

María B. Vélez, University of Maryland

The COVID-19 pandemic with its rate of infection, hospitalization and death created both a public health and economic crisis almost overnight and it continues to unfold into the unforeseeable future. The economy slid into a recession with historically high unemployment rates, job losses, and business closings (Bureau of Labor Statistics 2020). The collateral damage from this economic recession is numerous but includes food insecurity, shrinking tax revenues, budget shortfalls for already hampered agencies, and a rise in housing precariousness. Though the pandemic lays bare the stark inequalities that characterize American society, it reminds us of the omnipresent role of racism as ethnoracial minorities have borne the brunt. New survey data show that during the pandemic Black and Latino families report much greater economic hardship such as struggling to pay debts, afford medical care, and keep their savings than White families (RWJ 2020). Another recent study finds that minorities report more difficulty than Whites in covering their housing costs and are likely to experience future housing problems because of missed or deferred payments (Greene and McCargo 2020). Minorities have also reported experiencing racism during the pandemic. For instance, close to 40 percent of Blacks and Asians respectively said people acted as if they were uncomfortable around them since the coronavirus outbreak and they worried others might be suspicious if they wore a mask in public (Pew 2020). Concern for differential enforcement of social distancing and

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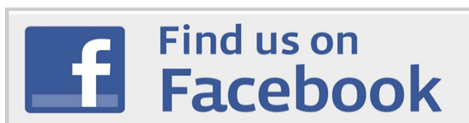
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mask guidelines by race have also been reported and have the potential to further dampen perceptions of the police especially in this time of widespread protests against police violence (Brooks 2020).

It does not seem like a stretch that these racial inequalities and experiences with racial discrimination will matter for crime now and in the future. A large body of work traces racial inequalities, along many domains that are upheld by systemic racism, to crime. Recent work by my colleagues and I (Krivo et al. 2020), for instance, finds that Black and, to a lesser extent, Latino communities face economic and housing difficulties that are unparalleled in White communities (see also Sampson, Wilson and Katz 2018). These inequalities – particularly neighborhood levels of disadvantage and home mortgage lending – account for most of the serious crime gaps for our sample of 8557 neighborhoods in 71 large US cities in 2010-2013. Growing socioeconomic inequality between Whites and ethno-racial minorities during the COVID-19 pandemic should mean greater vulnerabilities to crime for minority than White communities, and a widening of the crime gap (see also Rosenfeld and Lopez 2020). Moreover, recovery efforts will likely be racially stratified, benefiting Whites and their communities far more than for communities of color. We learned that lesson after the Great Recession. These unequal vulnerabilities and access to recovery will likely deepen racially based inequalities and further cement the link between ethnoracial inequality and crime rates. Drilling down to the individual level, the greater stress experienced by Blacks, Latinos, and Asians because of economic hardships and/or discrimination can activate negative emotions like anger and depression, legal cynicism, negative perceptions of the police and the like. These dynamics downgrade well-being, and may make minorities vulnerable to crime and victimization.

The need to understand how inequality, broadly, and racial inequality, specifically, matters for crime is particularly urgent. Scientists expect more pandemics because of environmental degradation and climate change, which will again expose and amplify inequities especially along racial and economic lines. Scholarly inquiry accompanied by well curated data collection efforts need to match the moment by centering the fundamental ways that race shapes opportunity structures and resources as well as quotidian experiences. Taking this approach also sends a signal to policy makers that resources and opportunities need to be funneled especially into communities of color so that they can better weather the next pandemic.

Family Violence

Amanda Burgess-Proctor, Oakland University

Family violence remains a significant social and public health problem in the United States. According to the National Crime Victimization Survey, in 2019 there were nearly 1.2 million domestic violence incidents in the United States (Morgan and Truman, 2020). Meanwhile, data from the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data system show that in 2018 there were 678,000 victims of child abuse in the United States – the vast majority of whom were harmed by their parents (*Child Maltreatment*, 2020).

Given these prevalence estimates, the closing of schools and imposition of strict shelter-in-place orders aimed at containing the spread of the SARS-COV-2 virus prompted immediate alarm among family violence experts: *what will happen to the millions of children and adults who live in homes in which it is not safe to shelter?*

The most obvious concern is that sustained confinement in abusive homes increases victimization risk, but there are more indirect concerns as well. First, schools are a primary source of detection of child abuse and neglect (Thomas, Anurudran, Robb, and Burke, 2020). Separation of children from teachers, counselors, and administrators who would otherwise be in a position to intervene on their behalf or make referrals to child welfare services likewise increases risk. The same is true for adults who were cut off from coworkers, classmates, friends, and other sources of social support that can serve as a buffer against abuse at home. Isolation is especially damaging because men who perpetrate intimate partner violence sometimes use isolation tactics to control their partners. In these ways, lockdown orders forced family violence quite literally behind closed doors.

The massive economic disruptions caused by nationwide lockdowns is another concern. With unemployment rates soaring to record highs, American families suddenly and unexpectedly faced unprecedented financial stress. This reality alone is problematic, but it also was accompanied by a surge in substance use, including sharp increases in alcohol use (Pollard, Tucker, & Green, 2020) and opioid-related overdoses (*Issue Brief*, 2020). This is especially worrisome as unemployment and increased substance use are risk factors for lethal intimate partner violence (Campbell et al., 2003), while substance abuse also is a risk factor for perpetration of child abuse (*Child Maltreatment*, 2020).

The constellation of strains caused by the COVID-19 pandemic is profound, and disproportionately borne by people of color and poor Americans, further widening racial and economic disparities.

From a family violence perspective, then, the COVID-19 crisis presents a potential worst-case scenario (Campbell, 2020). Preliminary data validate these concerns. Incidents of intimate partner abuse (Campbell, 2020) and child abuse (Kuehn, 2020) reportedly have risen during the pandemic.

The first step in addressing these problems is acknowledging their existence and scope. Funding of intervention and support services likewise is key. As with any public health crisis, coordinated community responses are critical (e.g., Campbell, 2020), while increasing access to internet and broadband services and improved screening and safety planning efforts also are warranted (Evans, Lindauer, & Farrell, 2020).

Policing

Anthony A. Braga, Northeastern University

The unprecedented challenge posed by the COVID-19 pandemic has caused police departments across the globe to change their day-to-day operations to ensure that they are engaging critical public health precautions while providing policing services to the public. The public health crisis has also created a sudden, deep economic downturn that will strain municipal budgets and further impact policing. In many jurisdictions, police department resources have been further strained by managing racial justice protests in the wake of the brutal death of George Floyd at the hands of Minneapolis Police officers on May 25, 2020. Police departments are resilient organizations that have adopted innovative policies and practices to continue their public safety mission. However, crises also present important opportunities to implement much-needed reforms that could ease persistent police-community relations problems.

Police departments need to sustain adequate staffing levels given their essential role as first responders to a wide range of public safety issues. An ongoing survey by the Police Foundation suggests that 3.5% of 187,584 reported law enforcement personnel had been exposed to the COVID-19 virus since March 2020 and 1.2% were currently unable to work due to sickness and/or required quarantines.¹ In COVID-19 hot spot areas, some police departments experienced dramatically higher infection levels. For instance, in early April 2020, nearly 20% of NYPD officers were out sick and almost 30 officers had died from the virus.² To promote low infection rates, many police departments have adopted strict social distancing policies, mandated mask wearing, instituted daily temperature checks and weekly virus testing, move community meetings to online formats, eliminated two-person cars, allowed administrative staff and data analysts to work from home, developed shift rotations of sworn personnel (such as detectives) to ensure minimum in-office staffing, replaced in-person roll calls with officers responding directly to their posts and receiving shift guidance via secure intranet communications, increased filing of incident reports through the phone and internet platforms to keep officers off-scene for less serious crimes, and other practices.

Many police departments have also eased up on making arrests and issuing citations in an effort to minimize the spread of COVID-19 between officers and citizens. Indeed, the International Association of Chiefs of Police has recommended limiting traffic enforcement for non-critical concerns such as parking and expired licenses, using non-arrest alternatives and front-end diversions to community-based resources for misdemeanor offenses, and issuing citations, summons, and tickets for non-violent felony offenses that police and prosecutors determine as minimal public safety threats.³ These decreased levels of enforcement have not translated into short-run crime increases; with the exception of fatal and non-fatal shootings in specific cities, most jurisdictions report overall crime reductions.⁴ Crime opportunity structures have dramatically changed as people modified their routine activities to minimize contact with others in public spaces. Police departments need to analyze data vigilantly to ensure that domestic disputes and violent sex crimes don't surge and new problems, such as hate crimes or scams targeting the elderly, don't emerge. Research suggests that shootings are concentrated in a small number of high-risk places and amongst few high-risk individuals (Braga, 2003; Braga, et al., 2010). Police departments should be experimenting with the adaptation of evidence-based programs focused on these identifiable risks (Braga, et al., 2019; 2018) to any new gun violence-producing dynamics influenced by the outbreak.

Police departments will benefit from now-established emergency operations plans and organizational readiness checklists for future outbreaks and public health emergencies. However, the diminished use of aggressive enforcement and the promotion of non-arrest alternatives spurred by the COVID-19 pandemic position the policing profession to implement longer-lasting reforms that could reduce harm and promote better relations with communities of color. Weak police-minority community relationships are rooted in a long history of discriminatory practices and modern overly-aggressive enforcement programs associated with racial disparities. The complex rift between the police and minority communities will not be addressed through simple solutions. However, coupled with police use of force and other reforms, a post-pandemic nationwide commitment by police departments to continue the economical use of enforcement actions would be helpful in bringing the police closer to the people they serve. Rather than going back to an over-reliance on surveillance and enforcement, police departments should use the devastating pandemic as an opportunity to implement enhanced community and problem-oriented policing efforts and ensure procedurally-just police contacts with citizens as our lives return to a new and, hopefully, improved normal.

Incarceration

Ashley Nellis, The Sentencing Project

The COVID-19 pandemic highlights many inadequacies with the U.S. correctional system. More than 200,000 incarcerated people have contracted the virus and some of the largest coronavirus outbreaks nationwide have occurred in prisons and jails, where more

than 1,200 have died (*The New York Times*, 2020). Incarcerated people are dying at over five times the national rate (Saloner, Parish, and Ward, 2020). As predicted, infections inside institution walls spread rapidly because of abysmal health care, overcrowding, poor ventilation, a lack of personal protective equipment, and unsanitary conditions.

Corrections systems were completely unprepared to deal with this pandemic in large part because of the decades of misguided policies leading up to it. The current state of our prisons and jails, with two million people behind bars, has come about through the removal of two necessary tools that would have mitigated this human rights disaster: discretion and compassion.

Tough on crime rhetoric of the 1980s ushered in the concept of “truth in sentencing” via mandatory minimum laws which spread like wildfire through the states. Virginia alone has more than 200 mandatory minimum sentences (Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission, 2018). Such laws remove a judge’s ability to determine appropriate sanctions in light of the circumstances of the crime and the individual. As a result, sentences are often arbitrary and frequently disproportionate to the seriousness of the crime.

A statutorily set prison term creates unnecessary barriers to release, particularly in a pandemic when there ought to be a rush to depopulate in order to save lives. Eliminating mandatory minimum sentences would reduce prison populations by empowering thoughtful discretion in sentencing decisions.

In an evolved carceral system confronting a deadly pandemic, far fewer people would be incarcerated, and those who were imprisoned would not stay nearly as long as they do. When people are incarcerated, the experience would be devoted to preparation for release, with a comprehensive plan devised early on. Instead, we have adopted a warehouse mentality, with little thought to community reintegration.

Lengthy prison sentences ignore the fact that most people who commit crime, even those who have committed a series of crimes, generally age out of criminal conduct. The age-crime curve is evident across hundreds of empirical studies and reflects the fact that people are most at-risk for committing crime in the late teenage years to their mid-twenties. After this age, proclivity toward committing more crime declines steadily (Farrington, 1986; Piquero, Jennings, and Barnes, 2012). And yet, a growing segment of prisoners have served decades in prison beyond their point of risk.

Mandatory minimum sentences of life imprisonment provide a case in point. Today one in seven prisoners is serving a life sentence and of these, one third have no chance for release. “Lifers” tend to be among the oldest prisoners, more vulnerable to illness and death. Prospects for their release are often stymied by mandatory statutes that require continued incarceration regardless of the circumstances.

Few backend releases are currently available for individuals sentenced to life, leaving the slim possibility of “compassionate release” (Mauer and Nellis, 2018). The absence of compassion in these provisions is shocking. Consider Connecticut’s medical release law, which is not actionable until the person has less than six months to live. If one’s health is restored upon their freedom, release can be revoked (National Conference on State Legislatures, 2018).

For some, there is the option of petitioning one’s Governor for release. Too often in these instances, however, the focus is quickly directed to one’s original crime, even if it was committed decades ago and even if the individual has a strong record in prison of abiding by rules and contributing to a positive environment (Nellis, 2016). If the underlying crime included violence, as is often the case with people serving life sentences, petitions for release are usually denied.

The COVID-19 crisis has exposed existing problems at both ends of the system. Going forward, states should reform the mandatory minimum statutes to incorporate the science of the age-crime curve. People who have already served decades in prison are ideal candidates for release during the pandemic given their vulnerability to serious illness and death if infected and their increased likelihood of having aged out of crime. Revisions to compassionate release for prisoners, such as those recently proposed in New York’s legislature, should be a top priority for lawmakers committed to ensuring a humane and effective corrections system.

¹ https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/783fae2f8c0c4759a3ae1ccb7ef51668/page/page_0/ (accessed September 13, 2020).

² <https://www.newsday.com/news/health/coronavirus/nypd-covid-19-1.44453275> (accessed September 13, 2020).

³ <https://www.theiacp.org/resources/document/alternative-methods-for-delivering-essential-law-enforcement-services> (accessed September 14, 2020).

⁴ <https://citycrimestats.com/covid/> (accessed September 14, 2020).

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Challenges of Measurement and Identification in Criminology

by

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1. Overview

Criminologists have long grappled with issues of incomplete and error-prone measurements. Most criminal activity is covert and successful efforts to count and document criminologically interesting quantities have often proven elusive. Time and again, however, crime researchers have demonstrated that it is possible to make informative statements about parameters that are hard to estimate and measure -- even if those statements may not be as strong or definitive as we might want them to be. In this essay, we briefly describe a few examples of such efforts that may prove helpful both to those who conduct and learn from crime research. Most of the discussion

relates to the concept of identification -- how data and assumptions are combined to form conclusions -- as emphasized by Manski (1995; 2003). In some instances (even ignoring sampling error) it may be useful to think of an "answer" as existing within a range (interval estimates) rather than as a single number (point estimates).

2. Did Crime Go Up or Down?

A simple question that has challenged researchers is whether crime is increasing or decreasing. A variation of this question appears in a quotation cited by Blumstein, Cohen, and Rosenfeld (1991:238). In this work, the authors demonstrate that the use of longer term series of both Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) police data and survey data from the National Crime Survey (NCS; the predecessor to the National Crime Victimization Survey -- NCVS) can help us to distinguish between short and long-run similarities and differences between the two series. A longstanding concern is whether we have enough information in a particular jurisdiction to make useful statements about whether crime increased or decreased during a particular time period. Most efforts have sought to use the UCR and the NCS/NCVS to see what is possible.

Skogan (1974), for example, examined UCR and victimization survey data for robbery and auto theft in ten large cities. He found strong positive rank correlations between UCR and victim survey measures for both crimes. Eck and Riccio (1979:298) observed that Skogan's measurements did not address the problem of whether crime changed from one year to the next and then pointed to a fundamental identification problem: "For any given observed change in reported crime there is an infinite variety of percentage changes in victimizations and reporting proportions that could have created this change in reported crime." One way to address this issue would be to look at both changes in reported crime and changes in victimizations measured by surveys for the same jurisdiction.

Such changes can be observed in 13 cities that were surveyed at two time points in the early 1970's as part of the National Crime Survey Program. It is useful to go back to these surveys because: (1) we don't currently conduct rigorous city-level crime victimization surveys and; (2) today's national victimization surveys do not include commercial crimes. Table 1 indicates that in most of the cities, the direction of change in the victimization surveys of robbery and burglary agreed with those from the Uniform Crime Reports. And the agreement for robbery is better than it is for burglary. Still, for both crimes there are some discrepancies. With minimal assumptions, the answer to our question about change is useful but still unclear.

Another comparison that attends to a concern raised by Eck and Riccio (1979) underscores the identification problem. Consider changes in residential burglaries in the city of Charlotte, North Carolina. Let's suppose we want to determine what kinds of assumptions would be required to identify the direction of the change in these burglaries from one year to the next. The North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation reported 4,767 residence burglaries in 2016 and 4,240 residence burglaries in 2017 (a 12.4% decline) in Charlotte. The question posed by Eck and Riccio is how much of this change can be attributed to changes in burglary and how much is due to changes in burglary reporting by victims (or recording of burglary by the police). A point-identifying assumption is that all of the change is due to a real movement in the number of burglaries and none of the change is due to shifts in reporting. Although such an assumption would yield a clear conclusion, we are not sure how much the conclusion would change if our assumptions change.

One way we could check on this would be to look at the changes that are typically observed in burglary reporting behaviors at the city level during short periods of time. The 13-city data described above could be useful for informing this problem. As the right hand panel of Table 1 indicates, the reporting of household burglary didn't change much between the two time periods; In 10 of

the 13 cities, the change was less than 3 percentage points. In the remaining three cities -- Atlanta (3.3 percentage points), Chicago (3.9 percentage points), and Dallas (7.5 percentage points) -- the change was larger.

Let's suppose the burglary reporting rate in Charlotte was 57% in 2016 and 50% in 2017. Then, the implied number of residential burglaries in Charlotte (assuming no change in police recording practices) for 2016 would be $4767 \times 1/0.57 = 8,363$ while the number in 2017 would be $4240 \times 1/0.5 = 8,480$ (a 1.4% increase). So, a 7-percentage point decline in reporting would be sufficient to explain the 12.4% decline in residential burglaries appearing in the police statistics (ignoring sampling errors in the reporting rate). Such changes in reporting have also occurred at the national level. For example, the reporting rate for residential burglary dropped from 60% in 2014 to 51% in 2015 (Truman and Morgan, 2016:6). Eck and Riccio (1979) contemplated exactly these kinds of concerns and provided a framework for a comprehensive identification analysis.

Indeed, the assumptions required for small area estimation of changes in crime rates over time will be fundamental for the development of useful inferences (Fay, Planty, and Diallo, 2013). A prominent feature of Eck and Riccio's approach is that the part of the answer that depends on the observed data and the part that depends on the assumptions is transparent.

Table 1: Changes in Robbery and Burglary in 13 U.S. Cities (1971/2 and 1974/5)

City	Robbery					Burglary Incidence					HH Burglary Reporting		
	Police-T1	Police-T2	Survey-T1	Survey-T2	A/D	Police-T1	Police-T2	Survey-T1	Survey-T2	A/D	pr-T1	pr-T2	Δ
Atlanta	14.4	25.0	24.5	25.2	A	77.2	94.9	110.6	105.5	D	0.548	0.581	0.033
Baltimore	27.6	28.3	33.1	40.7	A	51.3	50.8	76.5	71.5	A	0.574	0.570	-0.004
Cleveland	21.4	25.9	27.9	33.1	A	40.9	50.5	73.7	82.6	A	0.530	0.519	-0.011
Dallas	8.6	10.3	13.7	16.4	A	62.5	82.4	90.4	105.8	A	0.502	0.577	0.075
Denver	10.1	11.8	20.7	23.8	A	77.1	85.9	101.2	105.8	A	0.573	0.546	-0.027
Newark	37.5	32.1	35.6	29.1	A	89.1	77.1	91.6	67.2	A	0.511	0.500	-0.011
Portland	11.1	11.9	19.3	21.2	A	69.1	82.3	94.0	115.8	A	0.504	0.519	0.015
St. Louis	22.0	28.5	20.9	26.5	A	81.9	95.5	84.3	83.8	D	0.561	0.573	0.012
Chicago	9.3	10.6	29.8	35.1	A	14.5	20.5	64.9	67.5	A	0.534	0.573	0.039
Detroit	15.5	19.0	39.9	45.9	A	38.4	39.8	99.0	90.1	D	0.574	0.549	-0.025
Los Angeles	6.5	6.2	19.3	22.0	D	32.9	30.4	89.3	89.7	D	0.532	0.514	-0.018
New York	12.6	12.7	35.4	34.3	D	23.8	25.7	64.5	63.2	D	0.515	0.512	-0.003
Philadelphia	6.5	6.9	35.1	26.3	D	14.3	14.5	68.4	61.4	D	0.554	0.577	0.023
Total Agreements	10/13					7/13							

Note: Robberies and burglaries include both personal/residential crimes and commercial crimes and are expressed in rates per 1,000 population; the burglary reporting statistics are based on point estimates from the surveys measuring the fraction of residential burglaries reported to the police at each time point. The statistics from Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia were based on surveys conducted in 1972 and 1974. The statistics from the other cities are based on 1971/2 and 1974/5 surveys. Population numbers were based on the information from the NCS surveys at each time period. When the direction of the change in the police statistics is in the same direction as the change in the survey data, then the two data sources are counted as being in agreement.

3. How Many Households Experience a Crime Victimization?

Identification issues also emerge when estimating the prevalence of household victimizations. Sapphire (1984) focused on data from one of the early NCS efforts to measure what she called the "cheery" indicator of crime: the fraction of households not victimized by crime in 1975. She implemented a two-step process: (1) begin with the widest possible range of uncertainty that is consistent with the data and then; (2) see what progress can be made in narrowing the range by imposing stronger assumptions. As a starting point, she used the law of total probability to calculate an interval estimate to deal with the nonsampling error of missing response months in the year 1975.

Ignoring the nonresponse months, Sapphire found that the nonvictimized fraction is about 73%. On the other hand, if we make extreme sets of assumptions about the nonresponse months (i.e., all of the nonresponse months were victimization months and all of the nonresponse months were nonvictimization months), the answer expands from a point to an interval estimate. Depending on the assumptions one is willing to make about the nonresponse months, the "cheery" fraction could be as low as 52% or as high as 77%.

Manski (1995) has made the point that while: (1) some might be disappointed with the width of the [0.52,0.77] range; (2) there will be a consensus that the correct answer lies within that range; (3) the range before looking at the data was [0, 1] and all can agree that [0.52,0.77] is an improvement; and (4) the interval estimate of [0.52,0.77] is a starting point for further work rather than an ending point. In fact, this is a central theme in the literature on "partial identification" -- the extreme bounds are a place to begin the process of drawing conclusions. We then move toward the invocation of stronger assumptions to see how much identifying progress can

be made.

Brame et al. (2014) applied a similar approach to the estimation of cumulative arrest prevalence rates, highlighting the substantial number of nonrespondents in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. In that study, we determined that the in-sample estimate of the fraction of youth who had ever been arrested or taken into custody by the police for a nontraffic offense was about 30% (by age 23). If we take into account the ambiguity of the missing cases, we found that the actual fraction of people in the sample (including both respondents and nonrespondents) was somewhere between 25% and 41%. The width of this interval may be unsatisfying to some but it is what can be measured without invoking further assumptions.

4. Causal Inference in Criminology

One of the most elusive issues in our field is the valid estimation of sanction effects. Within this literature, there is a question about the measurement of residential placement effects on juvenile recidivism. Manski and Nagin (1998) tackled this question with juvenile court data from the state of Utah. Their analysis revealed that the 11% of the sample who received residential placement had a 2-year return-to-court recidivism rate of about 77% while those who remained in the community had a recidivism rate of about 59%.

Although one could look at this pattern of results and conclude that there are criminogenic consequences of residential placement, the threat that the groups were not completely comparable to each other looms large. Through a formal identification analysis, Manski and Nagin discovered that the data were consistent with both a criminogenic and a beneficial causal effect of residential placement. The principal source of difficulty for identifying the sign of the causal effect lies in an inadequate understanding of judicial decision-making practices. Manski and Nagin demonstrated that if one assumes that judges seek to minimize risk (what they call the *skimming model*) then residential placement reduces recidivism (among those with one or more prior referrals). On the other hand, if one assumes that judges seek to match offenders to the treatment that best meets their needs (what they call the *outcome optimization model*) then residential placement is linked to increased recidivism. In other words, the conclusion one draws depends critically on the assumptions one is willing to make. In this case, the difficulty of achieving a consensus on the relevant assumptions points to the need for future research on juvenile court judicial decision-making.

Manski and Pepper (2013; 2018) have recently used “bounded-variation” assumptions to partially identify causal effects of death penalty sanctions on murders and right-to-carry laws on crime rates. In the latter paper, for example, they began with the strong invariance assumption that Virginia’s adoption of a right-to-carry law in 1989 was the only change in the causes of murder in that state from 1988 to 1990 (Manski and Pepper 2018:236). This analysis revealed that murders increased in Virginia after the right-to-carry law was implemented.

Next, they considered an analysis invoking the state of Maryland as a control group which assumes, of course, that Maryland is an adequate control group for Virginia. This analysis shows that Virginia’s post-law murder rate was lower than Maryland’s post-law murder rate. Then, they computed a difference-in-difference estimate of the treatment effect which considers the 1988-1990 change in both Maryland and Virginia. This analysis assumes that the change in Virginia would have been equivalent to the change in Maryland but for the right-to-carry law. The results show that while Virginia’s murder rate increased from 1988 to 1990, it did not increase as much as Maryland’s did. Each of these analyses was based on a strong invariance assumption that is unsatisfying in its own way.

The innovation of Manski and Pepper’s (2018) work is showing how these strong invariance assumptions can be weakened in order to measure a range of credible treatment effects. In the end, the analysis shows that models based on weaker assumptions are not able to identify the sign of the right-to-carry law’s effect while models based on stronger assumptions reveal mixed results. Such a study has the virtue of signaling the point where our conclusions start to depend more heavily on our assumptions and less on the data used in the analysis.

5. Identification and Sampling Error

Social scientists are accustomed to presenting bounded estimates in the form of confidence intervals which capture uncertainty that is due to sampling error. Yet, for many of the analyses of interest to criminologists, the issue of sampling error may be a less pressing concern than non-sampling error. Manski (1995, 2003) illustrates the point that uncertainty due to non-sampling errors will generally swamp the uncertainty that can be attributed to sampling error — unless the fraction of cases with incomplete information is very small or the sample is very small. The cumulative arrest prevalence study illustrates this point. As noted, the analysis by Brame et al. (2014) showed that the fraction of people who ever got arrested within the sample was in the 25% to 41% range. The confidence limits on these bounds due to sampling error are only slightly larger than the bounds due to missing cases (24% to 43%). Thus, the problem of non-response can be seen to dwarf the problem of sampling error. The Manski and Pepper (2018)

paper makes the additional point that a focus on sampling error rather than identification problems can even be counterproductive when the idea of a random sample from a well-defined population or sampling frame is not reasonable.

6. Conclusions

The partial identification literature has resulted in a foundation for empirical work in criminology that can be used to confront the weaknesses of our data. A common thread in this work is that the goal of point estimation is subordinated to the goals of: (1) transmitting the ambiguity of our data directly into our estimation procedures; and (2) increasingly making the assumptions upon which our inferences are based explicit. As the field presses forward, it will be constructive for us to begin explicitly attending to both sampling and nonsampling errors along with other identification issues in our work. In many instances, this will be challenging but the research possibilities and what can be learned in this paradigm represents an exciting new frontier for criminological research.

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EDITOR'S CORNER

The gatekeeper, the window-washer, the vacuum cleaner: the editor

Avi Brisman¹

One rainy Tuesday morning, early in March 2020, as I was driving home after dropping off my younger daughter, Adelaide, at her Montessori school, I stopped at a red light behind a large black Ford pickup truck. (This was back when driving children to school was a quotidian affair, not a reflection of the incidence rate of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), which has been responsible for the coronavirus disease (COVID-19).)

I do not remember whether I was listening to National Public Radio, drumming my fingers on the dashboard to music, or lost in reverie. But I do recall looking up and seeing a large black Ford pickup truck:



My immediate, visceral reaction was unpleasant. But not as bad as it might have been. As an editor (or as a teacher tasked with marking undergraduate papers), one must, it seems, learn to control one's reaction to one's own pain—much like a Buddhist monk (see Baron-Cohen 2011). And thus, I began to take note of both the author's/driver's grammar/style and his (and I feel fairly confident in my assumption regarding the sex and gender of the driver) content.

Grammatically and syntactically, well, this was somewhat easy to correct. In my mind, I removed the ALL-CAPS, changed "Hero's" to "Heroes," and added a semi-colon after "others," transforming the words to the left (behind the driver) from "HERO'S SACRIFICE FOR OTHERS COWARDS COMPLAIN ABOUT IT" to "Heroes sacrifice for others; cowards complain about it." With these edits, the phrase read a bit better, but it was still rather confusing. Does a "hero" have to "sacrifice"? Could one be a

"hero" if he or she confronts and overcomes adversity through courage, ingenuity or strength *without* sacrifice? To what does "it" refer? The "sacrifice"? The thing (idea, principle) for which the "hero" sacrifices? Does one become a "coward" because one *complains* or because one *lacks courage* to endure or perform dangerous or unpleasant acts? Could one grouse endlessly but be a "hero" if one still confronts and overcomes adversity? If, for example, Wonder Woman (and I actually prefer Marvel to DC) were to complain every time she were to use her powers to stop evil (in its various forms) or to protect the public or to help the world become a better place, would she be less of a superhero? Perhaps it would depend on whether she confided to Steve Trevor in private or tweeted her gripes à la POTUS?

I turned to the words on the right (behind the passenger's side of the vehicle): "SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL POLICE TODAY OR ENJOY MARTIAL LAW TOMORROW." This one required no copyediting, save for the capitalization and the lack of punctuation. But here, again, I was puzzled by the message. Martial law usually refers to the suspension of civil law, civil rights and habeas corpus by a government and the imposition of direct military control over normal civil functions; it can be and has been imposed after a direct foreign attack, to suppress political opposition, and in cases of major natural disasters. The author/driver seemed to be insinuating that if one does not "support your local police" (although it was not clear what "support" entailed — donating to a "fallen officers fund" or "law enforcement memorial fund"? displaying "Back the Badge" and "Blue Lives Matter" signs? giving discounts to cops at restaurants?), one could expect martial law. But this did not seem to make much sense. As Correia and Wall (2018:149) make clear, the notion that "the police" and "the military" are "separate institutions with distinct logics and mandates" belies their similarities: "[b]oth are state apparatuses sanctioned to exercise violence in the name of security and order, which are often just euphemisms for the protection of private property and white supremacy." If Correia and Wall (2018: 149-150) are correct—and I am inclined to concur with their contention that "the police" and "the military" have "never been completely distinct"—then the author/driver was essentially creating a tautology: support your local police (and the military) today—and appreciate whatever benefits they may bring (about)—or enjoy (police and) military presence tomorrow. In other words, maintain the status quo today and enjoy it

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may bring (about)—or enjoy (police and) military presence tomorrow. In other words, maintain the status quo today and enjoy it tomorrow. If this were the aim, well, then I had to commend the author/driver for his cheekiness. But I doubted that this was his intention.

Thus, I contemplated that maybe the author/driver was making a reference to the “thin blue line”—the idea that the police represent a narrow demarcation between “good” and “evil,” between “order” and “anarchy,” between “civilization” and “savagery”—“with the ‘boys in blue’ playing the role of a barricade holding back savage hordes” and with the word, “thin,” implying “an always unstable and uncertain border between good and evil” (Correia and Wall 2018:120). But if this were the case, then the message should have read: “Support your local police or enjoy disorder and ochlocracy tomorrow.” Given that the author/driver had drawn a contrast between “local police” and “martial law,” then maybe he was making a statement about federalism and the dangers of a unitary state—that if one does not use a blue lightbulb on one’s porch or wrap a blue ribbon around a tree in one’s front yard, then states’ rights would be imperiled? Before I could offer my editorial comments and proposed corrections to the author/driver, the light changed, he turned, and I continued home.

As Editor-in-Chief of *Critical Criminology: An International Journal*, I engage in many of the same activities as those described above—from copyediting and proofreading to suggesting sources to help authors better support their arguments to posing questions to assist authors in making their ideas more coherent, their points more salient—although I try to do so without irreverence, even if I disagree with an article’s position. In fact, I often think of the role as Editor-in-Chief, as I have approached it, as one consisting of three different duties or functions.

The *gatekeeper* (for all you *Ghostbusters* (1984) fans, no, I am not possessed by the demon Zuul): very simply—and, perhaps, more prosaically—I read every submission that comes across my desk and determine whether to send it out for peer review. The threshold? (1) Has the article been written in English of sufficient quality to be understood? (While I encourage submissions from people who are not native English speakers, I am afraid that I cannot offer extensive language editing.) (2) Does the article fall under the broad umbrella of “critical criminology”? (This is a more difficult question because (a) critical criminology is fairly capacious; (b) one can write about an interest pertinent to critical criminology without engaging with prior critical criminological scholarship (thereby producing a piece with a rather anemic literature review); and (c) there are some issues/matters/topics that *should* be of critical criminological interest but have heretofore been unexplored.)

The *window washer*: in this capacity, I try to help authors make their points clearer and to remember that the journal seeks to appeal to both an international audience and students. I want articles in *Critical Criminology: An International Journal* to have pedagogical value. For that to happen, they need to be accessible and understandable to readers who may be new to critical criminology. My job is to use chamois and scrim, water and squeegee to ensure that authors’ articles are apprehensible. This often entails asking authors to expand ideas and Springer, which publishes *Critical Criminology: An International Journal*, has been very generous in allowing me to publish articles that exceed the 6,000-8,000-word range.

The *vacuum cleaner*: here, my goal is to remove debris from the articles accepted for publication. While this may entail suctioning errant punctuation, it also involves “luxing” (as they say in New Zealand) statements that might distract readers from an author’s overall argument. To put it another way, each sentence in each article should be necessary—its existence justified and justifiable.

For me to be able to engage in these jobs, however, the journal needs to receive your insightful scholarship. I am grateful to those authors who have submitted their work to me during my tenure as Editor-in-Chief and to those of you who have devoting your time reviewing manuscripts. I look forward to reading your latest work and to serving as the journal’s gatekeeper, window cleaner and Hoover.

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AROUND THE ASC



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****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 2021 ASC AWARDS

We invite and encourage nominations for the awards noted on the following pages. A list of previous recipients can be found at www.asc41.com/awards/awardWinners.html

HERBERT BLOCH AWARD -- This award recognizes outstanding service contributions to the American Society of Criminology and to the professional interests of criminology. When submitting a nomination, provide a letter evaluating the nominee's contributions relevant to this award, and the nominee's curriculum vitae (short version preferred) to the Committee Chair. All materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **TODD CLEAR, Rutgers University** (973) 353-2808
todd.clear@rutgers.edu

THORSTEN SELLIN & SHELDON AND ELEANOR GLUECK AWARD -- This award is given in order to call attention to criminological scholarship that considers problems of crime and justice as they are manifested outside the United States, internationally or comparatively. Preference is given for scholarship that analyzes non-U.S. data, is predominantly outside of U.S. criminological journals, and, in receiving the award, brings new perspectives or approaches to the attention of the members of the Society. The recipient need not speak English. However, his/her work must be available in part, at least, in the English language (either by original publication or through translation). When submitting a nomination, provide a letter evaluating the nominee's contributions relevant to this award, and the nominee's curriculum vitae (short version preferred) to the Committee Chair. All materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **RICHARD TREMBLAY, University of Montreal** (514) 343-6963
richard.ernest.tremblay@umontreal.ca

EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND AWARD -- This award which recognizes outstanding scholarly contributions to theory or research in criminology on the etiology of criminal and deviant behavior, the criminal justice system, corrections, law or justice. The distinguished contribution may be based on a single outstanding book or work, on a series of theoretical or research contributions, or on the accumulated contributions by a senior scholar. When submitting a nomination, provide a letter evaluating the nominee's contributions relevant to this award, and the nominee's curriculum vitae (short version preferred) to the Committee Chair. All materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **DAVID GARLAND, New York University** (212) 998-6337
david.garland@nyu.edu

AUGUST VOLLMER AWARD -- This award recognizes an individual whose scholarship or professional activities have made outstanding contributions to justice and/or to the treatment or prevention of criminal or delinquent behavior. When submitting a nomination, provide a letter evaluating the nominee's contributions relevant to this award, and the nominee's curriculum vitae (short version preferred) to the Committee Chair. All materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **EDMUND MCGARRELL, Michigan State University** (517) 355-6649
mccgarrel@msu.edu

RUTH SHONLE CAVAN YOUNG SCHOLAR AWARD -- This Award is given to recognize outstanding scholarly contributions to the discipline of criminology by someone who has received the Ph.D., MD, LL.D., or a similar graduate degree no more than five years before the selection for the award (for this year the degree must have been awarded no earlier than May 2016), unless exceptional circumstances (ie., illness) necessitates a hiatus in their scholarly activities. If the candidate has a multiple of these degrees, the last five-year period is from the date when the last degree was received. The award may be for a single work or a series of contributions, and may include coauthored work. Those interested in being considered or in nominating someone for the Cavan Award should send: (a) a letter evaluating a nominee's contribution and its relevance to the award; (b) applicant's/nominee's curriculum vitae; and (c) no more than 3 published works, which may include a combination of articles and one book. All nominating materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format, except for book submissions. A hard copy of any book submission should be mailed to the Committee Chair. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **CALLIE BURT, Georgia State University** (404) 413-1032
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AROUND THE ASC

NOMINATIONS FOR 2021 ASC AWARDS

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

Committee Chair: **MICHAEL BENSON, University of Cincinnati** (513) 556-5830
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MICHAEL J. HINDELANG OUTSTANDING BOOK AWARD -- This award is given annually for a book, published within three (3) calendar years preceding the year in which the award is made, that makes the most outstanding contribution to research in criminology. For this year, the book must have been published in 2018, 2019, or 2020. To be considered, books must be nominated by individuals who are members of the American Society of Criminology. The Committee will not consider anthologies and/or edited volumes. To nominate a book, please submit the title of the book, its authors, the publisher, the year of the publication, and a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation to the Committee Chair. **The deadline for nominations is February 15.**

Committee Chair: **SHADD MARUNA, Queen's University, Belfast** +44 (0)28 9097 5986
s.maruna@qub.ac.uk

JOAN PETERSILIA OUTSTANDING ARTICLE AWARD -- This award honors exceptional contributions made by scholars in article form. The award is given annually for the peer-reviewed article that makes the most outstanding contribution to research in criminology. The current Committee will consider articles published during the 2019 calendar year. The Committee automatically considers all articles published in Criminology and in Criminology & Public Policy, and will consider articles of interest published in other journals. We are also soliciting nominations for this award. To nominate articles, please send full citation information for the article and a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation to the Committee Chair. **The deadline for nominations is February 15.**

Committee Chair: **HOLLY NGUYEN, Pennsylvania State University** (814) 863-5404
hollynguyen@psu.edu

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

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

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

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

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

Committee Chair: **ALEXES M. HARRIS, University of Washington** (206) 685-4763
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NOMINATIONS FOR 2021 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:
groff@temple.edu

ELIZABETH GROFF, Temple University

(215) 204-5164

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:
velezmb@umd.edu

MARIA VELEZ, University of Maryland

(301) 405-4716

AROUND THE ASC

NOMINATIONS FOR 2021 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:
manish.madan@stockton.edu

MANISH MADAN, Stockton University

(609) 652-4512

Criminology & Public Policy

Call for Papers for 2021 Special Issue

George Floyd Protests and the Criminal Justice System: Examining the Etiology of and the System's Responses to the Protests

Special Issue Editors: Joshua Freilich and Steven Chermak

George Floyd's death on May 25, 2020, while in the custody of a Minneapolis police officer, stunned the nation and led to calls for criminal justice and community change. Scholars estimate that over 20 million persons have attended protests about this killing and other police misconduct in the United States, making these the largest social protests in American history. Importantly, there has been widespread discussion about the proper role of police in society. Different proposals have been set forth including: defunding the police; reassigning certain responsibilities away from the police to other professionals; enhancing police training involving use of force, de-escalation techniques, and related issues; and expanding community policing tactics.

Policymakers have deployed both aggressive and conciliatory approaches to manage the protests. The federal government has charged hundreds, and thousands of others have been arrested on the local level. Local prosecutors have been asked to take a more critical view of cases involving police violence, and have had to decide how to prosecute protest-related crimes. Currently, legislators are debating initiatives involving police use of force and altering the qualified immunity doctrine for police, among other issues.

This *Criminology & Public Policy* Special Issue welcomes empirical studies and review pieces using a variety of methods that address the causes, nature, characteristics, and outcomes (both intended and unintended) of the protests as well as police response to protests. Specifically:

1. Examine the etiology of the protests: Which locations saw greater levels of activity? Who were the protesters? Who was more likely to participate, and why? Scholars could also comparatively examine the impact of the protests on crime trends in different cities.
2. In addition to the millions of peaceful protesters, a few committed crimes including arson, vandalism and looting. Studies could compare protests that resulted in crimes to peaceful protests where no crimes occurred. In addition, who was arrested? Many politicians claimed outside agitators were responsible for the looting. Is this claim supported empirically? Scholars could also investigate the prosecution and charging decisions for those arrested.
3. Examine the impact of proposals to change police responses to managing peaceful protests. Similarly, studies could evaluate any of the recent proposals regarding reforming police training on the use of force, use of de-escalation techniques, defunding/reassigning police responsibilities, etc. The latter point includes the shifting of policy/practice/responsibility/funding as well as the structural delivery of police service (e.g., consolidation, disbanding). What are the consequences and possibly the unintended consequences of specific proposals?
4. Relatedly, will the protests and calls for reform impact police recruitment practices, the diversity of incoming classes, or lead to changes in desired qualifications? What new approaches for police recruitment from marketing to selection have emerged?
5. Many protesters have highlighted racial injustices in society that go beyond police conduct to include the broader criminal justice system. Studies could examine if and how the protests have impacted efforts to reform the courts, probation, corrections, schools, or community-based criminal justice initiatives to reduce racial and other disparities, or involvement, in the criminal justice system.

Papers for this special issue must be submitted through the ScholarOne online submission site for *Criminology & Public Policy* (<https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/capp>) no later than **February 15, 2021**. All papers will go through *CPP*'s normal peer-review process. For questions about this call for papers, please contact the Editors-in-Chief, below.

CYNTHIA LUM AND CHRISTOPHER KOPER
 Editors-in-Chief, *Criminology & Public Policy*
 George Mason University Department of Criminology, Law and Society
 Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy
 clum@gmu.edu; ckoper2@gmu.edu
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/17459133>

AROUND THE ASC

**springer.com****Submissions are invited to
*International Criminology***

Editor in Chief: Ineke Haen Marshall
School of Criminology and Criminal Justice & Department of Sociology
Northeastern University
Boston, USA

Submit online: <https://www.springer.com/journal/43576>

Aims & Scope

- Publishes theoretical and empirical work on global, international, comparative and transnational criminology and criminal justice
- Interdisciplinary journal that welcomes work on a broad array of topics, using rigorous quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods research
- Geographically diverse in terms of subject matter and contributors
- The journal welcomes scientific articles, commentaries, and book reviews.

Inaugural Thematic Issue

"International Criminology. If not Now, When?" features contributions by Katja Franko Aas, Leandro Ayres Franca, John Braithwaite, Michael Gottfredson, John Hagan, Gary La Free, Steven Messner, Amy Nivette, Sappho Xenakis and is scheduled for March 2021 (Volume 1, Issue 1)

Inquiries

Ineke Haen Marshall, Editor-in-Chief, International Criminology (i.marshall@northeastern.edu)

Books Reviews

Thomas Akoensi, Book Review Editor, University of Kent, 310 Gillingham Building, Chatham Maritime, Kent, ME4 4AG. T.Akoensi@kent.ac.uk

The Journal of the ASC Division of International Criminology

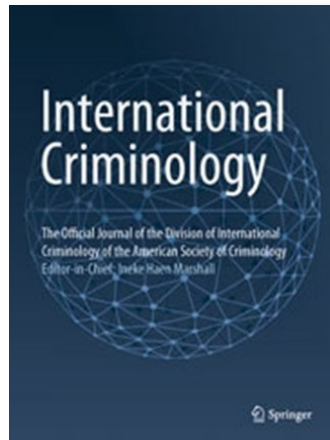


DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

AROUND THE ASC



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AROUND THE ASC

WEBINAR & LAUNCH OF NEW JOURNAL

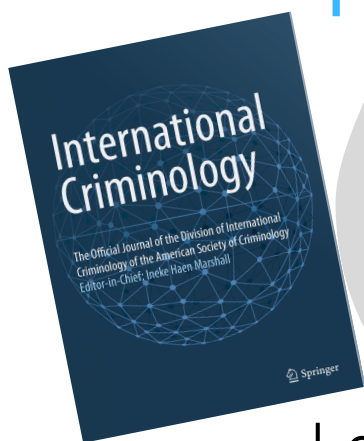
"International Criminology"

JOIN US TO TALK ABOUT THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL AND
COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY.

HEAR WHAT THE EXPERTS THINK. TELL US WHAT YOU THINK. JOIN US
IN SHAPING THE FUTURE!

“INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY: IF NOT NOW, WHEN?”

PRESENTERS



Amy Nivette
Gary LaFree
John Braithwaite
John Hagan
Katja Aas

Leandro Ayres Franca
Michael Gottfredson
Sappho Xenakis
Steven Messner



November 20th, 2020

9: 00 AM - 11:30 AM (EST)
[1:00 PM - 3:30 PM (UTC)]

PREREGISTRATION REQUIRED VIA GOOGLE DOC OR BY
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AROUND THE ASC

The Oral History of Criminology Project -- Recently added Interviews

The Oral History Criminology Project (OHCP) is pleased to announce the addition of the following two contributions to the archive. Thank you to all our interview subjects who have shared accounts of their lives and careers with us, our generous interviewers, and you the viewer for watching.

Richard Felson by Mark Berg

Lorraine Mazerolle by David Weisburd

The entire catalog, containing 125 interviews with leading scholars in the field, are available in an open access forum at: <http://oralhistoryofcriminology.org/home>

National Police Foundation Launches Council on Policing Reforms and Race

Three ASC members were appointed to the commission:

Rod Brunson, Robin Engel, Ron Weitzer.

Link to the press release: <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/national-police-foundation-launches-council-on-policing-reforms-and-race-301148634.html>

2020 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER AWARD RECIPIENTS

FIRST PLACE -- NARAE LEE



Narae Lee is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Urban Planning and Public Policy at the University of California, Irvine. Her research focuses on understanding the impact of sustainable and healthy community planning on neighborhood residents. One part of her research foci centers on understanding the spatial relationship between walkable community design and criminal activity and how that relationship can differ depending on the socioeconomic characteristics of neighborhoods. | Narae's dissertation centers on the health impacts of neighborhood improvement planning on city inhabitants and developing a prediction model that forecasts planning outcomes. In her dissertation, she employs computer linguistics on geo-tagged Twitter data to measure psychological well-being in a large-scale urban area. Through geospatial analysis, she examines whether planning strategies designed to make neighborhoods walkable and safe from crime improve the overall well-being of neighborhoods. In addition, using deep neural networks, she develops a prediction model that estimates levels of community-wide well-being based on neighborhood characteristics, such as walkability, crime, and the presence of local amenities.

FIRST PLACE -- CHRISTOPHER CONTRERAS



Christopher Contreras is a Doctoral Candidate in the Department of Criminology, Law & Society at the University of California, Irvine (UCI) and a Ruth D. Peterson Fellow of the American Society of Criminology. Christopher's research focuses on the relationship between drugs and crime and the role that neighborhoods play in that relationship. He undertakes this research agenda using spatial techniques that model geographic patterns of crime and population health. His work has been published in *Environment and Behavior* and *Justice Quarterly*. | Ongoing projects spatialize drug-crime connections. One project examines the neighborhood-level relationship between heroin abuse and interpersonal violence. To disentangle ecological stability from ecological change in estimated "neighborhood effects" on drug abuse, one project analyzes longitudinal data on suspected drug overdoses. Another project assesses whether the spatial distribution of accidental drug deaths, suicides, and intentional homicides are shaped by the same neighborhood processes. | Christopher's robust interdisciplinary training in UCI's School of Social Ecology served as the impetus behind his dissertation—*The Neighborhood Context of Drugs and Violence: Examining Drug Abuse, Drug Activity, and Violent Crime*—which synthesizes theoretical insights from criminology with concepts from epidemiology to understand the relationship between neighborhoods, drugs, and violence. In his dissertation, he estimates regression models that predict drug-related deaths, crime, and violence using public health and public safety data aggregated to "egohoods" in a heavily suburban area (unincorporated Miami-Dade County). | Beyond his dissertation, future projects will study the community context of violence in Latin American and East Asian contexts in a cross-national comparison.

2020 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS*GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER AWARD RECIPIENTS (CONT.)***SECOND PLACE -- JUWAN Z. BENNETT**

Juwan Z. Bennett is an advanced Ph.D. student in the Criminal Justice Department at Temple University. He is originally from the Philadelphia area and began his undergraduate career at the age of 15. During his undergraduate studies, he was a Ronald E. McNair Research Scholar and worked as an Athletic Mentor/Tutor in the Resnick Academic Support Center for Student-Athletes. | Juwan's research interests include developmental and life course criminology, and the relationship between education and crime/delinquency. Juwan is also the co-founder of the Temple University Urban Youth Leadership Academy, a program designed to equip the next generation of leaders and is a recipient of multiple prestigious awards including the Bill & Melinda Gates ICPSR Diversity Scholarship, the Inaugural Henry "Hank" Heitowit ICPSR Scholarship, the Ford Pre-doctoral Fellowship Honorable Mention List, the Temple University Diamond Award, and the Temple University Faculty Award. | In addition to his research and educational experiences, Juwan currently serves as the Reentry Coordinator at the Youth Sentencing & Reentry Project. In this role he partners with criminal defense attorneys to support reentry planning for youth facing charges in the adult criminal justice system and collaborates with organizations that provide reentry support services to men, women, and young people returning to the community from either adult or juvenile incarceration settings. He also serves as an Inside-Out Think Tank member at Graterford prison, which comprise of both incarcerated individuals and trained faculty. | A fun fact about Juwan is that he is an accomplished musician, performing live for President Obama.

THIRD PLACE -- SAMANTHA SIMON

Samantha Simon is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Missouri, St. Louis. Using ethnographic and qualitative methods, her research focuses on violence, gender, race, and organizational inequality. Her current book project is based on one year of ethnographic field work at four police training academies. In her book, she examines how the hiring and training at police academies emphasizes the use of violence, focusing on the ways that gender and race inform these processes. She has a Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Texas at Austin and a bachelor's degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

2020 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

MICHAEL J. HINDELANG BOOK AWARD RECIPIENT

NIKKI JONES



Nikki Jones is Professor of African American Studies at UC-Berkeley. Professor Jones is a Black feminist scholar and ethnographer whose work examines the impact of violence, policing, and the criminal legal system on Black people in urban settings, especially Black youth. Professor has published two books: *Between Good and Ghetto: African American Girls and Inner-City Violence* (2009) and *The Chosen Ones: Black Men and the Politics of Redemption* (June 2018). Research for *The Chosen Ones* was supported by the William T. Grant Foundation's Early Career Scholar Award (2007-12). Professor Jones is a past recipient of the New Scholar Award from the American Society of Criminology's Division of People of Color and Crime (2009) and Division of Women and Crime (2010), respectively. She received the Coramae Richey Mann Award for outstanding contributions to scholarship on race, crime, and justice from the ASC's Division on People of Color and Crime in 2018. Her current research includes the analysis of interviews with police officers and video recordings of routine police encounters, with a focus on encounters that involve the police and Black youth in high-surveillance neighborhoods. These records are housed in the Justice Interaction Lab in the Department of African American Studies at UC-Berkeley. Professor Jones earned a PhD in Sociology and Criminology from the University of Pennsylvania in 2004. She is a faculty affiliate with the Center for Race and Gender; the Department of Women and Gender Studies; and the Center for the Study of Law and Society at UC-Berkeley.

TEACHING AWARD RECIPIENT

KEVIN WRIGHT



Kevin Wright is an Associate Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice and Director of the Center for Correctional Solutions at Arizona State University (ASU). His work focuses on enhancing the lives of people who live and work in our correctional system through research, education, and community engagement. He has developed and implemented a number of innovative courses at ASU, to include a course on getting out and staying out of prison delivered to high school students, a project-based learning course delivered to freshman culminating in a prison art show to benefit youth community organizations, multiple *Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program* courses delivered in men's and women's prisons, a correctional policy and programming graduate seminar delivered half-time at ASU and half-time in a prison, and most recently a graduate seminar titled "Punishment Reimagined" that conceives of incarceration as an opportunity to repair harm, empower people, and promote public safety. He is co-founder of the *Arizona Transformation Project*, a group of ASU faculty, students, and incarcerated men who work together to produce and maintain high-quality learning opportunities that will make our communities and correctional facilities more just and socially aware. The Center for Correctional Solutions seeks to enhance the lives of students through empowerment, deliberate practice, and service to others. This award reflects the efforts of the many students, faculty, staff, and community members who contribute to and support that mission at ASU.

2020 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS***JOAN PETERSILIA OUTSTANDING ARTICLE AWARD RECIPIENTS*****BRENDEN BECK**

Brenden Beck is an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Colorado Denver whose work has appeared in *Urban Studies*, *Social Forces*, *City & Community*, *Crime & Delinquency*, and elsewhere. His current research projects analyze the impacts of police defunding and the relationship between recessions and criminal justice outcomes. He received his PhD from the City University of New York's Graduate Center and was previously an Assistant Professor at the University of Florida.

ADAM GOLDSTEIN

Adam Goldstein is Assistant Professor jointly appointed in the Department of Sociology and The Princeton School of Public and International Affairs. He earned his PhD in Sociology from the University of California at Berkeley. He is an economic sociologist with interests in social stratification, organizations, markets, and communities. His current research examines the social consequences of financial capitalism in the contemporary United States.

VISIT THE WEBSITES FOR THE ASC DIVISIONS FOR THE MOST CURRENT DIVISION INFORMATION

Division of BioPsychoSocial Criminology (DBC)

<https://bpscrim.org/>

Division of Communities and Place (DCP)

<https://communitiesandplace.org/>

Division of Convict Criminology (DCC)

<https://www.concrim.org/>

Division of Cybercrime (DC)

(website coming soon)

Division of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology (DLC)

<https://dlccrim.org/>

Division of Experimental Criminology (DEC)

<https://expcrim.org/>

Division of International Criminology (DIC)

<https://internationalcriminology.com/>

Division of Policing (DP)

<https://ascpolicing.org/>

Division of Rural Criminology (DRC)

<https://divisionofruralcriminology.org/>

Division of Victimology (DOV)

<https://ascdov.org/>

Division of White Collar and Corporate Crime (DWCC)

<https://ascdwcc.org/>

Division on Corrections & Sentencing (DCS)

<https://ascdcs.org/>

Division on Critical Criminology & Social Justice (DCCSJ)

<https://divisiononcriticalcriminology.com/>

Division on People of Color & Crime (DPCC)

<https://ascdpcc.org/>

Division on Terrorism & Bias Crimes (DTBC)

<https://ascterrorism.org/>

Division on Women & Crime (DWC)

<https://ascdwc.com/>

POLICY CORNER

With eyes focused firmly on the election and the drama surrounding the campaigns, little meaningful will be done in DC until the New Year regarding the pressing issues in criminal justice that were apparent in the summer. I should note that GAO appears to have followed the advice offered in the last Policy Corner and has begun to assemble all available information on police use of force so as to support Congressional efforts on this issue in the spring. This is encouraging and suggests that Congress may get back to business on policing when the election is done and this time with more evidence in hand.

Washington Update 10/5/2020

The Washington Update was prepared for the Crime and Justice Research Alliance (CJRA) by Liliana Coronado of the Brimley Group

A great deal of activity and October surprises have taken place in recent weeks. President Trump announced that he and the First Lady will quarantine after both testing positive for COVID-19. This has led to the cancellation of many official and campaign events over the next 14 days. Efforts are being made to determine what other members of the President's staff have been exposed. Senator Mike Lee is the latest member of Congress to test positive.

Prior to the news about President Trump, the passing of Justice Ginsburg shifted the focus in D.C. to the nomination of her replacement, Judge Amy Coney Barrett. The Senate Judiciary Committee is taking an all-hands-on-deck approach to preparing for the nomination hearings of Judge Barrett and it is expected that little legislative or other business will be conducted during the next several weeks.

The House Judiciary Committee (HJC), however, has been very active, considering discrete criminal justice related legislation, none of which the Senate has taken up to date. In addition, HJC was planning to hold an oversight hearing of the Department of Justice (DOJ) in early October and requested the appearance of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) and the Director of the U.S. Marshals Service. The hearing was to focus on COVID-19 outbreaks in federal custody, however, DOJ sent a letter indicating it would not be sending the BOP Director and the USMS Director to the hearing because of the negative treatment that Attorney General Barr received during his last appearance before the committee.

Congress recently passed a continuing resolution (CR) to extend federal funding until December 11th and was subsequently signed into law by President Trump. Congress averted a government shutdown by passing the CR.

Congress has yet to pass a fourth COVID-19 package after months of efforts. Democrats and Republicans have continued attempts to negotiate a compromise package, but those negotiations have ebbed and flowed with no deal having been reached, with less than a month to go before the election. The House recently passed a scaled down version of the Heroes Act (\$2.2 trillion) but it is unlikely the Senate will consider the proposal.

A federal court recently ruled that President Trump's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice operated illegally and must cease its activities. This ruling came as the Commission was set to release its report in the near future.

CJRA, COSSA, the American Statistical Association, and the Justice Research Statistics Association met with Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General Katie Sullivan, BJS Director Jeff Anderson and senior staff to discuss the issue of missing and delayed data collections and reports. A follow-up meeting was held with Director Anderson and his staff, where this issue was discussed in more detail. The meetings were productive and the groups are hopeful about continued engagement with BJS and OJP.

Media Update 10/5/2020

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

August and September, CJRA promoted the *Criminology & Public Policy* study, "Effects of School Resource Officers on School Crime and Responses to School Crime," by Denise Gottfredson and colleagues as well as the *Criminology* study, "Locking Up My Generation: Cohort Differences in Prison Spells Over the Life Course," by Shawn Bushway and colleagues. The Alliance helped to secure initial interest in both studies with several targeted reporters.

POLICY CORNER

Over the last two months, CJRA secured 30+ opportunities for CJRA experts to speak with reporters and secured more than 30 media placements through outreach to more than 1,000 reporters. Interviews were secured with national media outlets and regional press, including the *Associated Press*, *Washington Post*, *Reuters*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Wall Street Journal* and others. The Alliance continued to reach out to reporters on a variety of topics including criminal justice reform, white-collar crime, policing, substance abuse, race and inequality and other timely issues. CJRA will be scaling back proactive outreach efforts over the next two months in an effort to save costs to the funding organizations.

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>

Perspectives on Crime and Justice

A Book Series from Southern Illinois University Press

Edited by Joseph A. Schafer

Dilemma of Duties

The Conflicted Role of
Juvenile Defenders

Anne M. Corbin



Dilemma of Duties
The Conflicted Role of Juvenile Defenders

Anne M. Corbin

Paper: 978-0-8093-3664-7
E-book: 978-0-8093-3665-4
\$35, 240 pages, 2 illus.

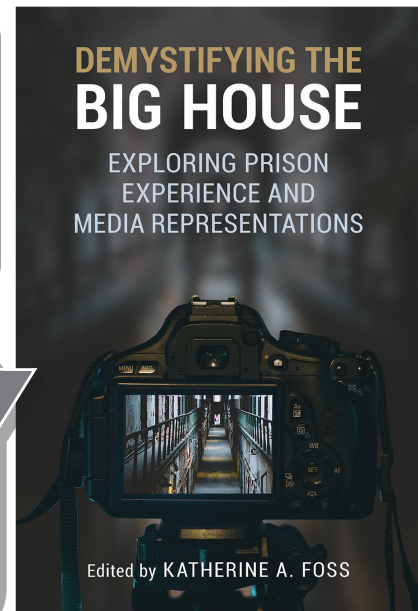
“Corbin sheds light on the often overlooked complexity of what it means to defend children.”
—Tim Curry, legal director at the National Juvenile Defender Center, in *Criminal Law and Criminal Justice Books*

“Provides an important contribution to the field by examining the role that the media plays in our constructions of life behind bars.”—Rebecca Rodriguez Carey, *International Criminal Justice Review*

Demystifying the Big House

Exploring Prison Experience and
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KEYS TO SUCCESS

Mentoring Faculty Members

by

Jeffery T. Walker

Chair, ASC Mentoring Committee

Typically, when senior faculty speak of mentoring, they are referring to mentoring students; addressed in the July issue of the *Criminologist*. Mentoring should go beyond students, however, and include relationships with faculty members (even associate professors on their way to professor). These mentoring relationships are also important functions for senior faculty. In a perfect world, all assistant professors would come to their faculty positions completely prepared by their doctoral education. But that does not always happen. They may need help in teaching (mechanics, addressing problems) or in scholarship (managing project schedules, obtaining grants, and others).

Ideally, new assistant professors had good mentoring in their doctoral programs that gave them experience in conducting research and publishing in quality journals. While that is not always the case, many young professors believe it to be that way. Some of the best advice I received as a new assistant professor was Bob Bursik telling me "Now is when you really begin to learn how to write." Between his advice, a couple of hard rejections from top journals, and John Laub's destruction of a manuscript I submitted that he eventually accepted for *Quantitative Criminology*, I learned quickly that I had a lot to learn. New faculty need continued mentoring, from doctoral mentors, from faculty in their department, from mentors gained through professional networking (or all three). This is particularly true when applying for grants. It is one thing to be a research assistant on a grant; it is another to start from a RFP and produce a successful proposal. Tightening up research designs, learning how to write and format in grant style, putting everything you need in short page limits (or knowing not to make the proposal too short), and constructing a budget can leave young faculty in a state of panic and bewilderment. Having someone successful in obtaining grants who can be relied on for office visits or phone calls can not only help relieve stress, but can also be a great opportunity to mentor future strong researchers. Even if it is helping out with IRB, forms required by the office of research, or learning the university process, it is time well spent. The same can be said for making time to read drafts of articles, involving young faculty in your projects where you can have frequent talks throughout the process, and guiding faculty in their own projects.

Teaching is another place new faculty can benefit from mentoring. Even if a faculty member had teaching opportunities in the doctoral program, they may have been limited to being a TA, or taught a class without a lot of instruction on the process. Managing a class (or 2, 3, or 4 classes) can be daunting for new faculty. It can consume all available time because it is an immediate-facing requirement. Many new faculty want their classes to be like those they just left. I have often found myself telling new faculty "you may want to reconsider a 20 page paper for a freshman class with 50 people in it." Then there are issues of class management, grade appeals, and all of the non-teaching parts of teaching that often require some patient guidance.

Of course, there are other parts of being a new faculty member that need guidance beyond these two. Being a patient and helpful guide is a part of paying back the mentoring you had (or wish you would have had) in your career. Take care of newer faculty (and beyond). Be a good mentor.

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DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

The Importance of a Peer Mentor in a Dissertation Cohort

by

Latoya Burt, Ph.D.

School of Public Policy and Administration, Walden University

Higher education theory and research has documented the impact of peers in student development and success (Brissette, Scheier, and Carver 2002; Crissman Ishler and Schreiber 2002; Feldman and Newcomb 1969), learning and academic performance (Astin 1993; Donahue 2004; Kuh et al., 2005; Terenzini, Pascarella, and Blimling 1996), and retention (Braxton 2002; Cuseo 2010a; Thomas 2000; Tinto 1993). Rapid growth in online doctoral program enrollment has presented many challenges in faculty workload and service delivery. Peer mentors are one way academic departments can address faculty workload issues while supporting students through the dissertation process. After the successful completion of doctoral coursework, the dissertation process is the next step. For some, the dissertation process can be quite confusing, lengthy, exhausting, and tedious. Uncertainty about research strategies, identifying research topics, and various writing concerns are common. A peer mentor can help students navigate the different stages of the dissertation and reduce faculty load. This paper provides a definition of a peer mentor, and discusses the purpose, responsibilities, and skills of a peer mentor in a dissertation cohort. In addition, the benefits of a peer mentor for both the mentor and the mentee will be shared.

The Definition of a Peer Mentor

Research suggests utilizing student peers as leaders helps students develop social connections, realize their new identity as scholars, and build a foundation of success in ways that are less intimidating and more accessible than using program staff and faculty (Cuseo 2010b; Shook & Keup, 2012). Along these lines, peer mentors are defined as “students who have been selected and trained to offer educational services to their peers that are intentionally designed to assist in the adjustment, satisfaction, and persistence of students toward attainment of their educational goals” (Ender and Kay 2001, 1). Thus, peer mentors promote and encourage student success by being flexible in order to address the needs of the mentees and help them to reach their goals (Bărbuceanu, 2019). The range of roles that a peer mentor plays permits flexibility in addressing the needs of the student. For example, the roles can include that of role model, personal support, resource and referral agent, success coach, and life coach (Cuseo 2010b). A first step in building a foundation for mentees is to recognize their learning abilities. Understanding the learning abilities of each mentee allows the peer mentor to assist him or her in developing the personal and professional skills needed to confidently complete their dissertation.

The Responsibilities of a Peer Mentor

During my time as a peer mentor, my responsibilities included weekly check-ins via phone or email, updating my mentee's spreadsheet once a milestone was complete, organizing bi-weekly conference calls, communicating relevant information via email, answering questions, and addressing concerns expressed by the mentee. Executing these responsibilities helped to create a positive relationship with my mentees, and created a safe space for open communication (Colvin & Ashman, 2010).

The Skills of a Peer Mentor

An efficient peer mentor attains two specific skills, active listening and trust building (Kumar, Johnson & Hardemon, 2013). For example, when a peer mentor listens well, it demonstrates to their mentees that their concerns are perceived and acknowledged. Peer mentors can demonstrate active listening by practicing several observational behaviors (McLaughlin, 2010). For example, an excellent active listener appears genuinely interested and invested in what they are hearing. Encouraging responses are always welcomed, such as saying “hmmm” and/or “very interesting.” Also, sometimes paraphrasing comments shows the mentee that their message was understood. As a result, the mentees will feel acknowledged, and their level of trust increases. When mentees trust their peer mentor, they will be more invested in having a connection (Kumar, Johnson & Hardemon, 2013). This kind of trust happens over time, and the mentee will come to appreciate the integrity of their peer mentor.

Becoming a trustworthy peer mentor takes discipline. Maintain confidential information shared by mentees, carve out time working towards small goals together, keep commitments, respect the boundaries of mentees, admit when they have made a mistake, accept responsibility for errors on their part, and in a tactical manner agree and disagree with their mentee.

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

The Benefits of a Peer Mentor from A Mentor's Perspective

The core purpose of a peer mentor in a dissertation cohort is to facilitate service delivery and support students through the dissertation process. Students who are recipients of peer mentoring are considered primary beneficiaries of these programs. However, students who serve as peer mentors benefit from these programs as well. For example, both mentor and mentee benefit by developing lasting relationships (Santucci, Lingler, Schmidt, Nolan, Thatcher & Polk, 2008), integrating into academic and social systems (Kennedy, Gordon, & Gordon, 1995), and realizing the network of resources and referrals available to help students succeed (Shook & Keup, 2012). Accordingly, the peer mentor relationship allows the peer mentor and mentee to bond on academic, professional, and personal levels. Oftentimes, mentees feel more comfortable sharing challenges and life issues with their peer mentor rather than faculty members. Unlike a faculty mentor, a peer mentor can easily relate to the student's experiences and offer relevant support and guidance. These relationships often continue after the completion of the degree. Mentees also develop greater social and academic integration. Social integration is evidenced by an ability to establish and maintain effective and functional relationships with peers, and faculty and academic integration is demonstrated by the ability to reach dissertation goals and achieve an effective level of competency. Similarly, through their interaction as more experienced and trained peers, peer mentors strengthen their own sense of community and develop greater academic integration as scholars and professional integration as practitioners in the profession. Finally, as peer mentors identify resources to address the needs of their mentees, they realize the rich network of resource and referral sources designed for the success of all doctoral students.

Conclusion

As a peer mentor, I found the journey to be rewarding. For example, as a peer mentor, I worked closely with my mentees during their dissertation process by being a source of support. I encouraged them when they felt defeated and reminded them of the success that lied ahead of them once they completed their dissertation. Also, accepting the position as a peer mentor came with a list of responsibilities from my dissertation chair. It was critical that I understood my responsibilities as a peer mentor and applied them consistently. When communicating with my mentees, I used active listening skills to show them that I understood them and I cared about them as individuals. It also helped to build rapport and a trusting relationship. Lastly, there were a number of benefits that came with both the mentee and the peer mentor. The most significant benefits for me was the peer-to-peer mentoring relationships that were developed. The relationships with my mentees have grown into lifelong friendships. Being a peer mentor also allowed me to build on my leadership and modeling skills to be a better leader today than I was yesterday and even a better one tomorrow. For future recommendations, doctoral-granting programs should consider developing a peer mentor programming.

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DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

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Graduate Faculty

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY, LAW AND SOCIETY

BEIDI DONG Violence prevention, youth gangs, firearms, social ecology and crime, life-course criminology, research design and quantitative methods

CATHERINE A. GALLAGHER Health care and justice agencies, health and safety of justice-involved persons, juvenile justice, federal data collections

CHARLOTTE GILL Community-based crime prevention, place-based criminology, juvenile justice, reentry, program evaluation, quantitative methods, research synthesis

STACEY HOUSTON, II Race, ethnicity, and criminal justice, punishment and inequality, health disparities, school discipline, quantitative research methods

YASEMIN IRVIN-ERICKSON Urban security, victimization, technology, economic empowerment of vulnerable populations, crime prevention, evidence synthesis

DEVON JOHNSON Public opinion on criminal justice issues, race and criminal justice, politics of crime and justice policy, survey methods

CHRISTOPHER S. KOPER Firearms, violence, and public policy, police and crime control, organizational change in policing, policy and program evaluation, assessment of crime trends

EVAN MARIE LOWDER Justice-involved behavioral health populations, mental health courts and diversion programs, risk assessment, racial disparities, opioid crisis, quantitative research methods

CYNTHIA LUM Policing, security, criminal justice evaluation research, translational criminology

LINDA M. MEROLA Civil liberties, the courts, privacy and technology, terrorism, survey and experimental methods

ROBERT J. NORRIS Wrongful convictions, social change and policy reform, criminal justice process and decision-making, public opinion, criminal admissions

CESAR REBELLON Family and peer influences on crime, social emotions and crime, terrorism and extremism, and quantitative methods

ALLISON D. REDLICH Guilty pleas, interrogation and confessions, wrongful convictions, juvenile justice, mental health courts, experimental criminology

LAURIE O. ROBINSON Crime and public policy, policing reform, federal support for translational criminology and criminal justice innovation, public management in criminal justice

DANIELLE S. RUDES Organizational change, community corrections, prisons, law and society, prisoner reentry, qualitative methods

DAVID WEISBURD Police innovation, geography of crime, experimental criminology, statistics and research methods, white collar crime

JAMES WILLIS Police organizations, police reform, police decision-making, punishment in an historical context

DAVID B. WILSON Crime prevention and correctional treatment programs, meta-analysis, quantitative research methods

SUE-MING YANG Neighborhoods and crime, urban disorder and racial stereotypes, innovative research methods, international terrorism



Department Highlights

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PhD GRADUATES

Chen, Frank Quad-Young. "Employment Duration and Attrition of Federal and State Inspectors General in the United States"; Chaired by Dr. Ned Benton, September 2019, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

Cuevas, Celina R., "Thrown off Course: School Suspension and Its Consequences for Students' Educational Trajectories and Outcomes"; Chaired by Dr. Kevin Wolff, September 2020, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

Barrett, Jeanene, "Living in a World of "Stop, Question and Frisk" and "Trespass Enforcement": Black and Latinx Youth Engaging in Police Reform in New York City"; Chaired by Dr. Valerie West, May 2020, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

Blount-Hill, Kwan-Lamar, "Spheres of Identity: Theorizing Social Categorization and the Legitimacy of Criminal Justice Officials"; Chaired by Dr. Eric L. Piza, September 2020, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

Bromirski, Delene M., "Collective Healing: A Restorative Justice-Based Response to Sexual Abuse"; Chaired by Dr. Karen Terry, February 2020, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

Concannon, Connor, "Examining Racial and Ethnic Disparity in Prosecutor's Bail Requests and Downstream Decision Making"; Chaired by Dr. Chongmin Na, September 2020, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

Diaz, Virginia, "Doing Discipline Different: Evaluating the Implementation of Restorative Justice as An Alternative to Punitive Discipline in New York City Public Schools"; Chaired by Dr. Richard E. Ocejo, September 2020, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

Hussey, John F., "A Study of Police Officers with Military Service Backgrounds Compared to Police Officers without Military Service: Can Military Veterans Interact and Properly Engage the Public?"; Chaired by Dr. Brian Lawton, September 2020, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

Kim, Mijin. "Behavioral Effects of Restrictive Housing on Prisoners"; Chaired by Dr. Jeff Mellow, September 2019, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

Kom, Lawrence P., "Investigations of Fraud, Waste, Abuse, and Corruption in the Public Sector: A Survey of Organizational and Software-Based Aids and Obstructions"; Chaired by Dr. Ned Benton, February 2020, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

Mercado, Christopher. "The Ferguson Effect in Contemporary Policing: Assessing Police Officer Willingness to Engage the Public"; Chaired by Dr. Maki Haberfeld, September 2019, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

Pyo, Jimin, "Development and Validation of a Multidimensional Scale for Measuring Public Confidence in the Criminal Justice System"; Chaired by Dr. Michael Maxfield, September 2020, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

Ruiz Hernandez, Pamela. "The Evolution of Mara Salvatrucha 13 and Barrio 18: Violence, Extortion, and Drug Trafficking in the Northern Triangle of Central America"; Chaired by Dr. Mangai Natarajan, September 2019, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

Valdimarsdottir, Margret, "Examining the Contextual Effects of Racial Profiling, and the Long-Term Consequences of Punitive Interventions: Testing Labeling Theory with the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health Data"; Chaired by Dr. Amy Adamczyk, May 2020, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

Yeom, Yunho. "Exploring the Structural Effects on the Lethal Violence at the U.S. Counties under the Situational Action Theory: An Application of Multivariable"; Chaired by Dr. Jeremy R. Porter, September 2019, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

Welcoming our newest faculty

The School of Criminology and Criminal Justice is committed to Arizona State University's mission to transform higher education through excellence, access, impact, and for our school, adaptability. To that end, we proudly bring our students and research to the next level as we welcome our most recent faculty and leadership to the school.



Effective January 2021 Anthony Peguero, Ph.D. will hold a joint appointment with the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice and the T. Denny Sanford School of Sociology. Anthony joins us from Virginia Tech. His research interests include youth inequality and justice; race, ethnicity, and immigration; schools, stratification and education; Latina/o/x Criminology and Sociology. ASU being "measured not by whom it excludes, but by whom it includes" resonates with Dr. Peguero as he looks forward to representing the diversity that is the Phoenix metro area.



Abigail Henson, Ph.D. earned her doctorate at Temple University in 2020. Her research involves policing, family, reentry, corrections, evaluation, racial inequalities, qualitative methods, mixed methods. She is excited to launch @whatsjust, an anti-racist public criminology social media platform with the mission of challenging existing stereotypes, turning the critical gaze towards policymakers and racist institutions, and informing the public on the criminal justice system's broad impact.



Ojmarrh Mitchell, Ph.D. comes to CCJ from the University of South Florida. His research centers on criminal justice policy, particularly in the areas of drug control, sentencing and corrections, and racial fairness in the criminal justice system. Dr. Mitchell broadly focuses on the effectiveness and fairness of criminal justice sanctions. He sees the school as research driven, policy relevant and focused on implementation of its' work. This innovation, this action, drew him to ASU.



Earning his J.D. at Harvard University and his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago, Jon Gould comes to us from American University bringing experience from the Department of Justice and the National Science Foundation. As director of the school, Dr. Gould is passionate about providing pathways for student success through national, international, and local collaborations and research opportunities with premier faculty and exceptional practitioners in the field of Criminology and Criminal Justice.

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

Cyber Security Report 2020 – National Technology Security Coalition



October was National Cyber Security Awareness Month. There have been several major hacks in the past few months including one major ransomware attack at the end of September. The Universal Health Services was targeted shutting down computers system-wide. This could be one of the largest hacking targeting the U.S. hospital system in history. They were forced to switch to paper records which clearly could potentially be deadly for some patients. Attacks such as these show the vulnerability of these networks and what kind of damage can be done. Every year Check Point Research (CPR) does a cyber-security report which focuses on the major incidents from the previous year and gives predictions for the current year. Therefore this report focuses on incidents from 2019 and forecasts for 2020. The report consists of 9 chapters which give good insight into some issues facing not only companies, but governments as well.

The first chapter contains an executive summary of the report. The second chapter is like a review of 2019. It has the most major hacking events that occurred for each month during the 2019 calendar year. In January for example they refer to an event in which nearly 800 million email addresses and 21 million unique passwords were found on a hacking forum. This was the single largest collection of breached data in history. Even more troubling, this data that

was found was believed to be only a piece of the actual dataset which was over 1 terabyte in size. In February there were another 620 million account details stolen from the hacking of 16 websites. These large-scale breaches of data show a troubling trend. They also give good reason to change your passwords regularly. Much of this information ends up for sale on the dark web. Other major breaches in 2019 included a finding of over 500 million records of Facebook users on Amazon cloud servers. Although many of the major incidents included data breaches, there were also major ransomware attacks. A ransomware attack involves a hack which gets control of your data. The hacker then threatens to either release the private data or threatens to block your access to the data unless a ransom is paid. One such incident occurred in July 2019 forcing Lake City, Florida to pay a \$500,000 ransom. The attack, referred to as the "Triple Threat," targeted the city's network taking down their phone and email system. The systems were down for over two weeks before they agreed to pay the ransom. In December, New Orleans also had to declare a state of emergency because a cyber-attack severely disrupted their city services.

Chapter 3 focuses on the outlook on 2020. This chapter focuses on predictions for 2020 which include malware, ransomware, phishing and other attacks. These predictions have been seen all year, including the major attack is mentioned above targeting Universal Health Services. They also gave a prediction of a potential for the Japan Olympics which were postponed by the COVID-19 pandemic. This was written prior to the global pandemic, which is potentially more troublesome. When the pandemic started, many companies have moved their operations to a work-from-home format. Academia also moved into an online format. The more people that are forced to use WIFI, internet, and other online forums, makes the threat much greater because there are more targets for hackers. The fourth chapter focuses on the trends in cyber-security in 2019 based on the attacks that occurred during the calendar year. Chapter 5 gives global statistics regarding malware. The following chapter focuses on high-profile global vulnerabilities while chapter 7 refers back to their predictions from 2019. The remaining two chapters focuses on best practices as well as recommendations to prevent the next major cyber-attack. Given the fact the pandemic has forced many things to go online, preventing attacks is a critical issue. Imagine an attack that would disrupt online education, for example. The results to student learning could be devastating.

The full report can be found on the National Technology Security Coalition website: <https://www.ntsc.org/assets/pdfs/cyber-security-report-2020.pdf>

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

Young Criminologist Forum (Białystok, Poland)

The Department of Criminal Law and Criminology of the Faculty of Law of the University of Białystok (Poland) held the Third Young Criminologists Forum this past September. The motto of this year's meeting was: "Criminological research and practice - a national and international perspective". Some 150 presentation proposals were submitted by individuals from several dozen Polish universities and 14 other countries. Unfortunately, the participation of foreign guests this year was limited due to the dynamically changing epidemic situation in the world.

Empirical research presented by the speakers was of an interdisciplinary character, taking into account various perspectives: legal, sociological, historical, psychological, pedagogical and medical.

The participants of the conference agreed that the scale and dynamics of criminal phenomena occurring on the national and international level require intensified actions of all relevant services and institutions. Without their support, scientific research will remain in the sphere of theory, but should also be incorporated into the sphere of practice. For more information concern this and future Young Criminologist Forums, contact Diana Dajnowicz-Piesiecka (ddajnowicz@gmail.com) or Emil Plywaczewski (plywacz@uwb.edu.pl).

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THE ASIAN CRIMINOLOGICAL SOCIETY (ACS) 12TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Ryukoku University

Kyoto, Japan

June 18-21, 2121

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**Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation
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Kelly Vance, Managing Editor
American Society of Criminology

Date

10/20/2020

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MARK YOUR CALENDAR			
<i>FUTURE ASC ANNUAL MEETING DATES</i>			
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 ASC ANNUAL MEETING
HAS BEEN CANCELLED**