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Criminology, Criminal Justice, and 30 Years of the Americans with Disabilities Act: Where is the Research from Our Field?

Danielle Wallace, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Arizona State University

Over the summer of 2020, the US marked the 30-year anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act (Americans With Disabilities Act, 1990), a landmark law that offered indispensable protections surrounding access to and opportunities in all areas of community life (e.g., transportation or employment) for individuals with disabilities. Disabilities are commonplace in the US among both adults and children. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) reports over that 61 million or "1 in 4 adults have a disability. Disabilities could affect vision, movement, thinking, remembering, learning, communicating, hearing, mental health, social relationships" (Centers for Disease Control, n.d.). Moreover, in 2017, a survey of US parents showed that parents reported that nearly 1 in 6 children between 3-17 years old have been diagnosed with a developmental disability such as being on the autism spectrum or sensory processing disorder, with that rate having steadily increased over the years and showing no sign of flattening out (Zablotsky et al., 2019).

In criminal justice populations, disabilities are even more common. Individuals with disabilities are victimized at a rate 2.5 times higher than their non-disabled counterparts; individuals with intellectual disabilities have the highest rates of violent victimization among disabled individuals (Harrell & Catalano, 2017), thrusting all people with disabilities, but especially people with intellectual disabilities, into increased contact with the criminal justice system. In the correctional system, when compared to the general population, individuals incarcerated in prisons were 3 times more likely and individuals incarcerated in jails were 4 times more likely to report having a disability (Bronson, Maruschak, & Berzofsky, 2015). Rates are even more stark among incarcerated juveniles. The Department of Education reports: "Though precise figures are difficult to come by, it is estimated that the percentage of incarcerated youth with disabilities typically range from 30 percent to 60 percent, with some estimates as high as 85 percent" (Department of Education, n.d.).

Below, I summarize the ADA, which dimensions of the ADA are particularly relevant to our field, briefly discuss the state of disability knowledge in the field of criminology and criminal justice, and close with an agenda for facilitating research emanating from our field on the intersection of disability, criminology, and criminal justice.

The American Disability Act

The implications of the American Disability Act (ADA) on the daily lives of Americans cannot be understated. The ADA has five titles or sections that pertain to different areas of public life (for a good summary of the ADA, see <https://adata.org/factsheet/ADA-overview>). Title I of the ADA, perhaps what we are most familiar with, was meant to ensure individuals with disabilities receive reasonable accommodations that enable them to thrive in their place of work, free of restrictions and discrimination related to their disability. The ADA also protects job seekers from experiencing disability-related discrimination during the job application process. Importantly, the ADA does not just apply to physical disabilities. Disabilities such as drug addiction, mental health issues, and learning or developmental disabilities are also

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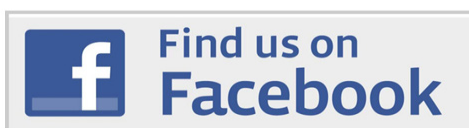
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covered under the ADA (as defined in Title I). Under the ADA, to assure equal opportunities in employment, businesses were required to provide reasonable accommodations to individuals with disabilities; reasonable modifications include “any modification or adjustment to a job or work environment that enables a qualified person with a disability to apply for or perform a job” (Department of Justice & Department of Labor, 2020). Workplaces of all types across America made effective and supportive changes to allow for equal access and opportunity for individuals with disabilities, such as creating wheelchair ramps, offering sign language interpreters for meetings, or disability friendly seating.

The ADA, and corresponding ADA accommodations, does not just apply to employment, but all areas of civic life, including schooling, transportation, and all places that are open to and used by the public. The ADA also applies to the provision of services by local, state, and federal governments. Importantly, governments at all levels provide services through the criminal justice system, including but not limited to arrest, post-arrest proceedings, and incarceration.¹

This is where our discipline intersects with both the ADA and disabilities studies. The ADA mandates the reasonable accommodation of disabilities in criminal justice settings as well as prohibits discrimination based on disability during the provision of services by criminal justice entities. Understanding these two, sometimes simultaneously, discordant processes – accommodation and discrimination – of individuals with disabilities by criminal justice organizations is an area that is ripe for research. Unfortunately, this is not a task our field has undertaken.

The State of Disability Research in Criminology and Criminal Justice

Researchers in multiple fields have made remarkable strides in understanding disabilities, particularly around invisible disabilities, and how those disabilities interact with crime and criminal behavior, victimization, and contact with all branches of the criminal justice system. Yet, the field of criminology and criminal justice has made minimal contributions to this literature, even though our field stands to provide significant insight into interactions between individuals with disabilities and the criminal justice system. There is a stark disjuncture between the rate at which individuals with disabilities are victims of crime and have contact with the criminal justice system and how frequently disability is a topic of research in our field. Ultimately, there is a lot we do not know about the intersection of disability with crime, criminality, victimization, and the criminal justice system, in large part because we – criminologists – are not conducting research in this area.

To demonstrate this point, I conducted a quick and simplistic topic area publication search using the Web of Science, a database of all scientific publications, authors and institutional information, as well as citations contained within publications that are included in the Science Citation Index (SCI), the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), and the Arts and Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI) (Mongeon & Paul-Hus, 2016). Web of Science (WoS) enables you to analyze your search results in several ways, including examining the total number of publications associated with a set of topical search terms and their breakdown across the WoS subject categorization. I focused on the total number of publications, regardless of WoS subject categorization, as well as publications in the Criminology and Penology subject area, which includes all publications in journals in the field of criminology and criminal justice. Next, I limited my search to publications in English, however, placed no other restrictions on the publications included in the totals (i.e., all publication types and years were included). Finally, topic area search terms included disability and terms associated with criminal justice topics (e.g., jail, prison, police, courts) and criminology topics (e.g., crime, victim, criminal). Results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of the Number of Publications Associated with Topic Area Searches on Disability and Core Criminology and Criminal Justice Topics both Overall and in Criminology and Penology

Search Terms: Disability and ...	Total Publications	Publications in Criminology and Penology	%
Crime, Criminal, Criminality	1315	280	21.3
Victim, Victimize, Victimization	1750	130	7.4
Police, Policing	13967	126	0.9
Incarceration, Incarcerate, Incarcerated	271	23	8.5
Prison	342	84	24.6
Jail	71	10	14.1
Courts	1111	69	6.2
Sentence, Sentencing	636	19	3.0

Overall, publications in the WoS Criminology and Penology subject area on the topics shown above were few and far between. Criminology and Penology publications were most common in the topics of disability and crime/criminal/criminality at 21.3% and prison at 24.6%. Publications in Criminology and Penology surrounding disability and jail accounted for 14.1%. The lowest representation of publications in Criminology and Penology occurred around the topic area of disability and police/policing with less than 1% of the 13,967 publications on the topic emanating from journals in our field. While keeping in mind that this is a cursory search, these results effectively demonstrate the dearth of publications that engage with disabilities topically in criminology and criminal justice journals.

Next Steps for Facilitating Disability Studies within Criminology and Criminal Justice

We are in a moment of intersectionality, a moment where we are finally acknowledging and exposing the multitude of ways people of all kinds – race, ethnicity, nativity, sex, gender – experience bias in the criminal justice system. Yet disability is not part of how we – as criminologists – understand that intersectionality. With 1 in 4 adults (Centers for Disease Control, n.d.) and 1 in 6 children experiencing some sort of disability (Zablotsky et al., 2019) and criminal justice involved populations experiencing rates of disability far higher than the general population, this desperately needs to change. Below I detail a few ways where we, as a field, can facilitate the inclusion of disabilities studies in mainstream research in criminology and criminal justice.

Involve the disability community in our research. First and most importantly, we need to understand the disabled community generally, and their struggles and needs surrounding crime, victimization, and the criminal justice system. We should not assume we can understand these issues without direct contact with individuals and/or their guardians who are disabled. As I repeatedly note, disability studies are not currently part of our field; we cannot easily go to the literature and learn about these experiences. Positionality is important here, and for those of us without experience with disability, it is critical we glean our understanding of disabilities from those who experience them, rather than in a secondhand manner. In short, we must not let research on disabilities and criminology and criminal justice contribute to the marginalization of individuals with disabilities.

Regularly collect high quality data at the local, state and national level on the prevalence of disabilities among crime victims and criminal justice involved populations. What we know currently about disabilities and crime, victimization, and the criminal justice system is limited to what data we currently collect. Much of our knowledge is restricted to prevalence statistics surrounding disability and victimization and disability among incarcerated populations. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is doing this valuable work through two surveys, the National Crime and Victimization Survey (NCVS) and the National Inmate Survey (NIS). Due to the Crime Victims with Disabilities Awareness Act (P.L. 105-301), the NCVS regularly collects information on the prevalence of disability among crime victims (for example, see the most recent set of statistical tables produced by Harrell & Catalano, 2017). The most recent data available is from 2019. Next, the NIS also reports disabilities among incarcerated populations in local jails and federal and state prisons. The last collection of the NIS occurred 2011-2012, which is long outdated given the changes in mass incarceration and re-entry (Chamberlain & Wallace, 2016). These types of studies and data collection efforts are critical to our understanding of the depth of the overlap between disability and crime, yet they are not enough.

To date – and I am happy to be wrong about this – there are no other national data collection efforts to understand disability within other criminal justice populations, such as individuals stopped by the police, those who are arrested, formerly incarcerated individuals, or those in federal court cases. Even local data from local law enforcement agencies or the corrections departments are limited because few criminal justice entities regularly collect information (not even a simple, “Disabled?” Yes/No) on whether the individuals they serve have disabilities. In short, we need to start collecting core information on disabilities, do so regularly, at several different levels and focus on multiple different populations. Without these types of data collection efforts, it is hard to grasp the importance of the intersection of disability and criminology and criminal justice.

Facilitate research that examines more than just disability prevalence. While research on prevalence is vital to understanding the strength of the link between disabilities and criminology and criminal justice topics, we need to also understand the social structures, mechanisms, and biases present in the overlap between disability and criminology and criminal justice. Currently, scholars in clinical fields like psychology and social work are doing this work, though it is so clear that criminologists have much to add to this discussion.

For instance, thinking about this from an applied perspective, how do certain types of use of force, when used on individuals with cognitive disabilities, impact their ability to be understand their Miranda rights? Do people with physical disabilities need different health services – physical and mental – when exiting prison? Do different types of disabilities impact individuals’ ability to understand evidence and proceedings in court cases? Under what circumstances are individuals with disabilities, especially disabilities that are invisible, willing to disclose their disability and needed accommodations to criminal justice actors? How does this shape the legal liability inherent in serving disabled communities?

We can also think about this from a theoretical perspective. As an example, the concept of self-control includes the component

of impulsivity (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990), which is part of the diagnostic criteria of some developmental disabilities, including autism spectrum and attention deficit and hyperactivity disorders (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). If diagnostic criteria for intellectual and developmental disabilities, for example, overlap with individual-level predictors of criminality, there is a significant amount of research that can be done (and is already beginning, see Aguilar-Cárceles & Farrington, 2017 and Schoepfer, David Reitzel, & Norris, 2018) about, for example, why criminal justice populations are often undiagnosed and subsequently are not receiving interventions related to their disability in early childhood (i.e., occupational therapy for autism spectrum disorder or speech therapy for individuals with learning disabilities). Another research area could be, how scales and indicators of individual-level predictors of criminality may be shaped to better capture disability, and importantly, where individual-level predictors of criminality end and intellectual and developmental disabilities begin conceptually. In the US, we criminalize disabilities among children (Department of Education, n.d.), particularly through the school-to-prison pipeline (Mallett, 2017). Any research that helps to theoretically distinguish among these concepts has value for future research and its criminal justice applications.

Above, I have touched upon only a few questions and problems that scholars in our field are in a unique position to answer and solve. There, of course, are many more questions that have had yet to be asked. I implore you, fellow colleagues, to use your criminological imaginations to help facilitate research in this area. So little has been done, that any future publications on this topic in our field stand to be the field defining pieces that lay the foundations for disability studies in criminology and criminal justice. If you are interested in this work, now is the time.

Prioritize research on disabilities and criminology and criminal justice among funding agencies. We all know that current research is shaped by what research topics and types are currently of interest to funders. Funding agencies need to facilitate and support research in this area through tailored calls for proposals, as well as funding research aimed at establishing base knowledge about disability in criminology and criminal justice.

Support the research of young scholars investigating disabilities in criminology and criminal justice. If research in this area is to gain traction and be durable, we must facilitate scholarship in this area among individuals in the beginning stages of their careers. There are many ways of doing this, from generating fellowships to mentoring to facilitating connections between criminal justice agencies and graduate students. Regardless of the method, we must enable individuals to build careers researching this topic so that the research can be sustained.

Encourage interdisciplinary research with other fields in this area. Our field is in a unique position to investigate the links between disability and criminology and criminal justice, yet, that work should not be siloed. Many other disciplines, but particularly psychology and social work, have made great strides in this topic area. As an example, psychology can help us understand the status of disability and how it affects interactions with criminal justice organizations, our field can help understand the solutions from the perspective of criminal justice organization. This is where our field can add to research in this area, as we intimately understand crime, theories of crime and criminality, and victimization as well as the organizational structure, functions, and activities of criminal justice entities. A marriage of sorts between the perspectives of psychology, social work, and criminology could propel research in this area forward given that collaborations would enrich both research questions and their answers.

Encourage collaborations with criminal justice organizations. Questions surrounding how best to serve individuals with disabilities are black boxes for criminal justice organizations across the US. This is a demand side problem for criminal justice organizations, and we are not supplying assistance and if we are, we are not doing so publicly. Criminologists, especially those who are more applied in their research, can provide important insights to criminal justice organizations on how best to be compliant with the ADA. I encourage all researchers, but especially those working in a more applied capacity within the criminal justice system, to research the intersection of disability and the provision of services in the criminal justice system.

As I conclude, I want to make clear that disabilities are *inherently present* in our research. Individuals with disabilities are the largest minority group in the US, and because we have largely ignored them both topically and methodologically, disability is currently creating omitted variable bias or is thematic elements left unexplained. Many of our models, analyses, theories, and knowledge may need revisiting because we have not explored disability.

We need better univariate statistical information (i.e., prevalence), to begin pursuing complex explanations of the connectivity between disabilities and criminology and criminal justice, funding to facilitate research in this area, and the continuance of this work by involving young scholars. Critically, the right people need to be in the room to do the work, including individuals with disabilities, criminal justice professionals, and scholars in other related fields. I hope I have inspired research by pulling disability studies within criminology and criminal justice and I look forward to seeing research around disability emerge in our field.

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ⁱ See https://www.ada.gov/criminaljustice/cj_enforcement_activities.html for a summary of cases that apply Title 2 to services related to law enforcement and other services provided by criminal justice organizations.

A Dual – Pronged Approach for Eliminating Police Shootings

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Between 2014 and 2015, the Chicago Investigative Police Review Authority, an independent civilian oversight board, published their reports for more than one hundred separate shootings of civilians by police, both fatal and non-fatal. We spent the last year analyzing their findings. We thought our research would uncover a pattern of police shootings that mirrored the high-profile incidents dominating social discourse. We were wrong.

In 91 of 106 cases, the civilian was carrying a weapon. Seventy-eight percent of those weapons were firearms. In four of the non-armed cases, the civilian physically assaulted the officer; in one, the civilian fired a gun at a crowd of people then dropped the weapon as he ran from the police. In these shootings, when an officer reported that they were in fear for their own life or the lives of others, the threat was real. In a third of the cases, police officers were responding to a crime in progress and in half of those, they were responding specifically to a call of 'shots fired' or of an individual with a firearm. On the scene, officers responded with a full slate of de-escalation techniques, including verbal commands, handcuffs or wristlocks, and tasers. Ultimately, they discharged their firearm. In the vast majority of our cases, police officers behaved as they were trained to behave. Reforming the police probably would not have changed the outcome.

Six of the cases were marked by behaviors that could be construed as potentially posing a danger. Civilians drove vehicles towards police officers, made a verbal threat, or pointed an object at the officer. But in four cases, there was no evidence of antagonizing behavior by the civilian. The officers were not responding to a call, the civilian was not engaged in crime or carrying a weapon. In one case, a young man was shot for standing outside the passenger door of his vehicle during a traffic stop. In another, an officer opened fire on a group of individuals walking down the sidewalk towards the park because he felt their group was too loud. Only this shooting was ruled unjustified, providing evidence of the systemic flaws in the police system.

We came to understand that there are two fundamentally different types of police killings, each requiring a different solution. On the one hand, there are incidents best exemplified by last years' murder of George Floyd – killings that reflect poor hiring practices and demonstrate, yet again, the need for systems of accountability that guarantee swift punishment for those who would willfully take a life without due cause. These are the murders that strike a chord deep within us and remind us of the systemic flaws in our criminal justice system. They motivate us to show up at protests and demand large-scale change.

But this represents a minority of all acts of aggression by police. Most police shootings fall into a second category, wherein the officers involved arguably acted according to procedure. The names of their victims never enter our public consciousness but their injuries and deaths are reflective of a more foundational social inequity that pits Black individuals in situations where they are both likely to encounter police officers and to do so with a weapon.

In this essay, we propose a dual-pronged approach that we believe will curb the epidemic of police shootings of Black people. We argue that researchers, practitioners, and policymakers ought to focus their efforts on (1) developing rigorous systems of accountability for shootings that fall into the first category and (2) leveraging the central importance of neighborhoods in influencing the life course of individuals to bolster and protect Black communities that will help reduce shootings that fall into the second category.

The shootings of Black individuals excoriated by the public (Laquan McDonald, George Floyd, Eric Garner, Sandra Bland, Breonna Taylor and too many more) are marked both by the injustice of a wrongful murder and the seeming unwillingness of political and institutional leaders in and outside of the police force to hold those officers to account. The lack of a credible system of accountability is highlighted by the growing strength of police unions, the universal application of qualified immunity, and the ease by which bad cops find new jobs.

Police unions are criticized for obstructing attempts to address brutal and inappropriate conduct by officers. They defend their members sometimes to the detriment of the public interest and often in ways that uphold historically racist systems of policing: "Faced with public concern about race and policing, the unions have given no quarter, adopting a confrontational and, at times, threatening posture" (Levin 2020, pg. 1347). To similar effect, the qualified immunity doctrine has shielded police abuses from scrutiny by presuming that in situations of life-and-death, officers are suddenly rendered incapable of avoiding unconstitutional behavior (Schnurer 2020). Officers' ability to switch from department to department without adequate screening allows 'bad apples' to remain in their line of work.

A rigorous system of accountability would allow police chiefs to fire objectively bad officers, like Jonathan Mattingly, Brett Hankison, and Myles Cosgrove (the men who are responsible for the death of Breonna Taylor). It would create a path for prosecutors to levy charges against egregious acts of brutality. Incentives could be provided that would encourage police unions to hold their members

to a higher standard of behavior. Officers who abuse their position diminish the prestige and reputation of all those who are trying their best to protect and serve; it is in the best interest of police leadership to strengthen the quality of their forces.

However, our evidence suggests that such policies, while critical to improving police – community relations, will affect only a minority of police shootings. We emphasize this not to minimize the importance of these policies but to draw attention to the characteristics that surround the majority of police shootings. Many of these encounters feature guns. They are responses to criminal behavior and they are almost always concentrated in disadvantaged neighborhoods. We must ask why the encounters we studied so often involve young Black men, a demographic that makes up less than 30% of the Chicago's population but 68% of the shooting victims in our sample (U.S. Census Quick Facts).

The answer to these questions lies in the central importance of neighborhood inequity, the second of our dual-pronged approach to reform. Our research shows that half of our cases occurred in neighborhoods where at least a third of the households were under the poverty level. A full 60% of the police shootings we reviewed took place in neighborhoods that were at least 75% composed of Black families. The effect of neighborhood characteristics on the social development of young people cannot be overstated. Criminologists and sociologists have known this for decades (e.g. Krivo & Peterson 2010; Morenoff, Sampson, & Raudenbush 2001; Manduca & Sampson 2019): 'How people act depends on how they cognitively perceive of themselves and the *world in which they live*' (Kirk & Papachristos 2011, pg. 1196, emphasis added; see also Brunson & Miller 2006).

In the United States, urban neighborhoods with high crime rates are characterized by extreme isolation from mainstream institutions, like hospitals, City Halls, community and four-year colleges, religious organizations, and high-paying jobs. Residents suffer from unbelievable poverty and consequently face a myriad of problems, ranging from housing instability to food deserts (e.g. Rosenblatt & Cossyleon 2018; Wilson 1987; Zuberi, Duck, Gradeck, & Hopkinson 2015). They are closed off from the labor market and blocked from effectively advocating for their communities. These neighborhoods developed because of codified racism in housing laws, the increasing unemployment of men transitioning from the manufacturing sector, and the accumbent rise of female-headed households, a group that is overwhelmingly likely to experience poverty.

These structures – poverty, lack of opportunity, and isolation from the middle-class – all combine to create a maelstrom of social forces that push thousands of young Black kids into contact with the criminal justice system by elevating their risk for criminal involvement and limiting the ability of their communities to protect them. They also create a stigma that proves difficult for the neighborhood to shake but that influences how officers view civilians in particular areas: in one of our cases, the officer engaged with the civilian solely because the person was 'behaving suspiciously' inside a known gang conflict zone. The key is to interrupt this process, to change the structure of their neighborhood so that they are able to access pro-social opportunities that will improve their lives.

The most effective way to bring an end to the shootings of Black men is to change the neighborhoods that these men are living in – neighborhoods created by centuries of brutal racism and maintained by political cowardice and inaction. Any attempt to change the structure of policing without first changing the structure of neighborhoods fails to address the root cause of the vast majority of police shootings.

We are arguing that it is possible to reduce police shootings, especially the shootings of Black people. Doing so requires concentrating our efforts on improving systems of accountability while simultaneously addressing neighborhood disadvantage. By ensuring that all individuals live in neighborhoods with stable dignified employment, good schools, access to healthcare and food, efficient public transportation, affordable quality housing and all the other perks present in advantaged neighborhoods, we can interrupt the process of socializing into behavior that would bring someone into contact with the police.

While this charge is great, effective change can occur when we establish hyper-localized strategies for addressing specific, targeted, and clearly identified problems. Systemic change can occur if we focus on the steps we can each take as individuals to improve the so-called 'bad neighborhood' in our own cities.

If you're only going to call one government representative, let it be your city council member. Compel them to establish grant programs for Black entrepreneurs who will set up businesses in that neighborhood. Leverage the positive power of gentrification to the benefit of the people who already live there.

If you're passionate about grassroots organizing, ask your neighbors to help you learn more about hiring practices used by your local police department. Ask for improvements to screening processes or for better education requirements.

If you're only going to show up at one meeting, let it be your school board assembly. Demand an explanation for why the high school in that neighborhood doesn't have the same after-school programs, advanced placement courses, and college prep initiatives that

your child's (or your own!) high school offers. As evidenced in their three-year study of effective and average urban public schools, it is possible to create high-achieving schools in disadvantaged neighborhoods (Clewell, Campbell, & Perlman 2007). Parents, principals, district officials, and teachers all came together in a targeted effort to improve low achieving schools in 'bad' neighborhoods – and it worked.

When we focus on the enormity of a problem, we lose sight of the resources that we possess as individuals to enact tangible change. We have the power to leverage our occupations, our network of family and friends, and our connection to our neighborhoods to design creative programs that can uplift the most marginalized group in our cities. By redirecting the momentum generated by the Black Lives Matter movement, we can generate immediate change in our own backyards.

Let's be clear. Making these changes will not address the first kind of police shootings. Curbing police shootings requires a stringent system of accountability that addresses instances of officer malpractice. But uplifting the very worst neighborhoods in our country through targeted, hyper-local, and individual-level actions can prevent the vast majority of shootings from taking place by reducing, and ultimately eliminating, the risk that young Black men will find themselves face to face with an officer of the law.

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EDITOR'S CORNER

Implementing COPE Best Practices at *Feminist Criminology*

Kristy Holtfreter, Editor-in-Chief, *Feminist Criminology*, Arizona State University

Feminist Criminology, the official journal of the American Society of Criminology's (ASC) Division on Women and Crime (DWC), was launched in 2006 under the direction of founding Editor Susan Sharp. *Feminist Criminology* has long been dedicated to publishing research that improves access to justice for women and girls; this includes criminal justice system-involved females, victims, and those facing challenges associated with working in traditionally male-dominated institutions. *Feminist Criminology* is also committed to publishing manuscripts that confront inequalities around sex and gender, and may also consider intersections with race, ethnicity, and class (Collins & Bilge, 2016). To date, articles published in *Feminist Criminology* have challenged and advanced theory, research, and policy. Manuscripts submitted to *Feminist Criminology* need not directly test theory or use quantitative or qualitative methodologies to contribute to scholarly debate; rather, they might do so through critical evaluations of theory, research, and/or policy. In 2019, with the support of Sage Publications, *Feminist Criminology* became a member of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). COPE's Principles of Transparency and Best Practices in Scholarly Publishing have been implemented at *Feminist Criminology*, and guide the work of the Editorial Team, Reviewers, and Authors, especially around diversity and inclusion.

Feminist Criminology has an Editor-in-Chief, a Managing Editor (Skyler J. Morgan) and four Deputy Editors (Joanne Belknap, Amanda Burgess-Proctor, Leslie Gordon Simons, and Susan Sharp). With the assistance of the Managing Editor, the Editor-in-Chief handles day-to-day administrative responsibilities at the journal. This includes initial review of submitted manuscripts for formatting and overall fit, reviewer selection, publication decisions, copy editing, and assigning articles to issues. At year-end 2020, manuscript submissions were at an all-time high. Although this is a great reflection on the journal's success, it also means that more manuscripts are ultimately rejected. Manuscripts may be "desk rejected" for a variety of reasons: the scope is not appropriate, the journal's guidelines are violated, the manuscripts take a form we do not publish (e.g., a book review), or the selected theory, design, and/or analysis is underdeveloped. Manuscripts that generally follow our guidelines and are well within the scope of topics considered by the journal are sent out for review. Deputy Editors assist the Editor in setting policy, and may be called upon for their expertise in areas such as identifying potential reviewers. Deputy Editors also help ensure that any conflicts of interest are handled in accordance with COPE. In cases where a manuscript with a potential conflict is accepted for publication, the Deputy Editor handling the manuscript is acknowledged on the front page.

Feminist Criminology relies on the expertise of our interdisciplinary Editorial Board and ad hoc reviewers. COPE recently held a forum on diversity and inclusion in research publishing. COPE (2019) defines diversity as "having a wide range of human differences in the composition of a team" and recommends that diversity and inclusion efforts are ongoing. A COPE (2019) survey of 391 editors and publishers recognized many kinds of diversity that are relevant to the peer review process in general and editorial boards in particular. Examples include research area, gender, race/ethnicity, age, career stage, location/nationality, sexual orientation, culture, and other experiences. Efforts have been made to increase representation of these diverse areas within the Editorial Board. Board members have been trained in criminology and criminal justice, law, psychology, political science, and sociology (among others). They have research expertise in many areas relevant to gender and crime, such as intersections of race and/or ethnicity, immigration, victimization, offending, policing, courts, corrections, and policy. They are skilled in qualitative and/or quantitative methods. Their geographic locations span the world, including Australia, Canada, China, Mexico, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. We also rely on a diverse pool of ad hoc reviewers, and are thankful for the time and effort of these scholars. Finally, consistent with many COPE practices designed to prevent manipulation in the peer review process, Sage Publications has removed the "Suggest Reviewers" option in manuscript submission. At each ASC, *Feminist Criminology* offers a Reviewer Training for graduate students and junior scholars, where COPE policies and practices around these issues are discussed in more detail.

A review of the titles and abstracts of recently published articles reveals considerable diversity in the topics covered and in the backgrounds and geographic locations of our authors. For example, Volume 15 (2020) included 26 articles written by 52 authors. While close to two-thirds of those authors were affiliated with universities in the United States, authors from the United Kingdom, Spain, Australia, China, Israel, South Africa, and Sweden were also represented. Notably, many *Feminist Criminology* authors are graduate students or junior faculty. *Feminist Criminology* recognizes outstanding contributions to the study of gender and crime through our Graduate Research Scholarship (\$5000), funded by the journal's royalties, and the Larry J. Seigel Graduate Fellowship for the Study of Gender and Crime (\$5000), funded by the Darald and Julie Libby Foundation. *Feminist Criminology* and the DWC have also awarded \$500 honorable mentions for each category. In 2020, the following *Feminist Criminology* Graduate Research Scholarships were awarded:

EDITOR'S CORNER

Kayla Martensen, "Stuck in a Web of Containment: Carceral Control of Latinix/a Young Girls," University of Illinois-Chicago; Advisor Dr. Beth Richie (\$5000 winner)

Popy Begum, "Illegal by Night: Ostracized by Day: Mapping the Characteristics, Experiences, and Service Needs of the Sex Workers on Garstin Bastion Road, New Delhi," Rutgers University; Advisor: Dr. Ko-Lin Chin (\$500 Honorable Mention)

Shuai Wei, "A Qualitative Examination of Criminal Court Judges' Decision-Making in Domestic Violence Cases in China," University of Cambridge; Advisor: Dr. Loraine Gelsthorpe (\$500 Honorable Mention)

The following Larry J. Seigel Graduate Fellowships for the Study of Gender and Crime were awarded in 2020:

Ariel Roddy, "Social Capital, Spatial Mismatch, and Employment for Women Offenders," Michigan State University; Advisor: Dr. Merry Morash (\$5000 winner)

Alessandra Early, "Queer and Nonbinary Experiences: The Spatial Dynamics of Identity, Race, and Recreational Drug Use," University of Missouri-St. Louis; Advisor: Dr. Stephanie DiPietro (\$500 Honorable Mention)

Diana Sun, "Understanding the Experiences of Female White-Collar Inmates," University of Cincinnati; Advisor: Dr. Michael Benson (\$500 Honorable Mention).

Research excellence is also recognized with our Best Article of the Year Award, which in 2020 was re-named to honor the late Dr. Helen Eigenberg, former Feminist Criminology Editor. A committee drawn from the Editorial Board reviews every article published in the previous calendar year. In 2020, the following 2019 articles were recognized:

Dr. Candace Batton and **Dr. Emily Wright**, both at the University of Nebraska-Omaha, "Patriarchy and the Structure of Employment in Criminal Justice: Differences in the Experiences of Men and Women Working in the Legal Profession, Corrections, and Law Enforcement" (Winner)

Dr. Janet Garcia-Hallett, University of Missouri-Kansas City, "Maternal Identities and Narratives of Motherhood: A Qualitative Examination of Women's Pathways Into and Out of Offending" (Honorable Mention)

Dr. Glen Ishoy, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, and **Dr. Brenda Sims Blackwell**, Georgia Southern University, "Situational Action Theory's Self-Control/Morality Interaction Effects of Being Female: A Comparison of Property and Violent Offending Using a Sample of Juvenile Delinquents" (Honorable Mention)

As mentioned previously (Holtfreter, 2018, 2019), **Feminist Criminology** is committed to publishing diverse perspectives and encouraging scholarly debate. Consistent with COPE, a new forum for engaging in scholarly debate that was made available to authors and publicized on our website in mid-2020 is the "Comment and Reply" policy. We were pleased to accept our first comments in 2020 (Mezey, 2021; Upadhyay, 2021). It is exciting to see how the journal has grown and adapted since its inception, by actively increasing global representation, incorporating critical comments on published articles, and providing scholarships and awards. Moving forward, **Feminist Criminology** will continue to address the broadening scope of feminism, while adhering to COPE principles. Professional development efforts are critical to this mission. In addition to the Reviewer Training, we are building connections with other Editors of ASC Division Journals to help educate the next generation of scholars about editing, publishing, and peer review. This year, we will join forces with Editors Gregg Barak (*Journal of White Collar and Corporate Crime*, Division of White-Collar and Corporate Crime), Jacinta Gau (*Race and Justice*, Division on People of Color and Crime), Ineke Marshall (*International Criminology*, Division of International Criminology) in an ASC "Meet the Editors" panel focused on Ethics in the Publication Process. We hope to see you there!

EDITOR'S CORNER

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AROUND THE ASC



Announces its call for nominations for the 2021 Awards

Gene Carte Student Paper Competition

Mentor Award

Teaching Award

DEADLINES HAVE PASSED FOR:

ASC Fellows

Herbert Bloch Award

Ruth Shonle Cavan Young Scholar Award

Michael J. Hindelang Outstanding Book Award

Joan Petersilia Outstanding Article Award

Ruth D. Peterson Fellowship for Racial and Ethnic Diversity

Sellin-Glueck Award

Edwin H. Sutherland Award

August Vollmer Award

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

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

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

AROUND THE ASC

NOMINATIONS FOR 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 8,000 words (excluding tables and references). 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: **Elizabeth Groff, Temple University**

groff@temple.edu

(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: **Maria Velez, University of Maryland**

velezmb@umd.edu

(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 University**

manish.madan@stockton.edu

(609) 652-4512



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

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SUBMISSION DEADLINES

Thematic panels, individual paper abstracts, and author meets critics panels due:
Friday, March 26, 2021

Posters, roundtable abstracts, and lightning talk abstracts due:
Friday, May 21, 2021

AROUND THE ASC

SUBMISSION DETAILS

All abstracts must be submitted on-line through the ASC [Annual Meeting](#) website. You will need to create a new profile for 2021. On the site, you will be asked to indicate the type of submission you wish to make. The submission choices available for the meetings include: (1) Complete Thematic Panel, (2) Individual Paper Presentation, (3) Author Meets Critics Session, (4) Poster Presentation, (5) Roundtable Submission, or (6) Lightning Talk Presentation. Please continue to click Accept and Continue in the lower right-hand corner until you no longer see it. You will receive a confirmation email after you submit. If you do not, email meeting@asc41.com.

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

Complete Thematic Panels: Panel submissions must include a title and abstract for the entire panel as well as titles, **structured abstracts** (*see below) and author information for all papers. Each panel should contain between three and four papers and/or one discussant. The panel abstract does not need to follow structured guidelines but should be less than 200 words. We encourage panel submissions organized by individuals, ASC Divisions, and other working groups.

- PANEL SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, March 26, 2021**

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

- INDIVIDUAL PAPER SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, March 26, 2021**

Author Meets Critics: These sessions are organized by an author or critic, consist of one author and three or four critics discussing and critiquing a recently published book relevant to the ASC. Note that the book must appear in print before the submission deadline (March 26, 2020) so that reviewers can complete a proper evaluation and to ensure that ASC members have an opportunity to become familiar with the work. Submit the title of the book, the author's name and the names of the three to four persons who have agreed to comment on the book.

- AUTHOR MEETS CRITICS SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, March 26, 2021**

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

Graduate Student Poster Competition: Those who wish to enter the Graduate Student Poster Competition should adhere to the directions for presenting a poster per above. In addition, such participants must self-declare their request for award consideration at the time of submission by marking the appropriate box on the poster submission form. To be considered for this award, participants must also load a brief (2-3 minute) YouTube video on the All-Academic website that accompanies their submission. The award committee will judge submissions primarily on scientific merit and secondarily on visual appeal, and awards (1st, 2nd, and 3rd place) will be announced at the meeting. This competition will be open only to graduate student members. For more information, contact the Chair of the Graduate Student Poster Competition Committee, Sally Simpson (ssimpson@umd.edu).

- POSTER SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, May 21, 2021**

AROUND THE ASC

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

- ROUNDTABLE SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, May 21, 2021**

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

- LIGHTNING TALK SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, May 21, 2021**

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

The meetings are Wednesday, November 17 through Saturday, November 20, 2021. Sessions may be scheduled at any time during the meetings. ASC cannot honor personal preferences for day and time of presentations. If a session does not have a chair, a program committee member may choose a presenter from the last paper on the session. All program participants are expected to register for the meeting. We encourage everyone to pre-register before October 1 to avoid paying a higher registration fee and the possibility of long lines at the onsite registration desk at the meeting. You can go to the ASC website at <https://asc41.com/> under News & Events to find Annual Meeting information to register online or access a printer friendly form to fax or return by mail.

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

- **Friday, March 26, 2021** is the **absolute** deadline for thematic panels, regular panel presentations, and author meets critics sessions.
- **Friday, May 21, 2021** is the **absolute** deadline for the submission of posters, roundtable, and lightning talk sessions.

ABSTRACTS

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

***Please note that Structured Abstracts will now be required for all papers submitted either individually or as part of a symposium.** The abstract should summarize the major aspect of your study, be no more than 200 words and include the following sections: a) Objective, b) Data/Methods, c) Results, and d) Conclusions/Implications. For most studies, the Data/Methods section should describe sample, sample size(s) and analytic approach. Qualitative studies

AROUND THE ASC

should also summarize sources. If the study is entirely theoretical, this section can be marked N/A. Papers that are not developed enough to provide detailed information here might be considered for roundtable.

EQUIPMENT

Only LCD projectors will be available for all panel and paper presentations, including lightning talks to enable computer-based presentations. However, presenters will need to bring their own personal computers or arrange for someone on the panel to bring a personal computer. No projectors will be available for roundtables or posters.

GUIDELINES FOR ONLINE SUBMISSIONS

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

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

Tips for choosing appropriate areas and sub-areas:

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

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

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Area XXII	Policy Panels	Jim Lynch	jlynch14@umd.edu

ASC Hosts Panel at American Association for the Advancement of Science Conference

William Alex Pridemore

The American Society of Criminology hosted a panel at the American Association for the Advancement of Science annual meetings in February. Due to Covid travel restrictions the AAAS meeting was held online this year. ASC's representation on the program is significant because this high profile venue is the premier general science conference in the nation, and because panel selection is highly selective, there are a limited number of panels generally, and there are only a handful of social science panels. The title of the panel was Inequities in the Criminal Justice Ecosystem: Policing, Monetary Sanctions, and Jail. William Pridemore (University at Albany – SUNY, School of Criminal Justice), who is ASC's Liaison to AAAS, organized and moderated the panel. Shytierra Gaston (Georgia State University, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology), Karin Martin (University of Washington, Daniel J. Evans School of Public Policy & Governance), and Kristin Turney (UC – Irvine, LA, Department of Sociology) were presenters. Ojmarrh Mitchell (Arizona State University, School of Criminology & Criminal Justice) was discussant.

Dr. Gaston presented research that used police officers' self-reported accounts of enforcement activities, justifications, and decision-making from official reports of drug arrests to examine how on-the-ground policing produces disparities justified in legal and race-neutral terms. Her inductive qualitative analyses found that tacit policing practices generate racial disparity. Dr. Martin presented research considering how statutory and institutional structures governing the use of monetary sanctions influence an individual's exposure to the criminal justice system and exacerbate racial inequities in it. Statute language and interview data with debtors and court professionals reveal how the scope and severity of monetary sanctions, extent of court system discretion, and a state's penal burden characterize monetary sanction policy and practice and unequally distribute its effects. Dr. Turney presented findings from research on how incarceration can have proliferating consequences for families. Using interview data from a study of families with an incarcerated male, she examined how a son's incarceration impairs a mother's health, showing the destructive impact of stigma, criminal justice system contact, and increased financial, emotional, and instrumental responsibilities.

Pridemore is currently preparing ASC's proposal for the 2022 AAAS meeting. The theme is "Empower with Evidence," and the meeting will be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

AROUND THE ASC**2021 Election Slate for 2022 - 2023 ASC Officers**

The following slate of officers, as proposed by the Nominations Committee, was approved by the ASC Executive Board for the 2021 election:

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Shadd Maruna, Queen's University Belfast
Jochin Savelsberg, University of Minnesota

Vice President

Lisa Broidy, University of New Mexico
Karen Parker, University of Delaware Newark

Executive Counselor

Rod Brunson, Northeastern University
Elizabeth Groff, Temple University
John Hipp, University of California
John MacDonald, University of Pennsylvania
Anthony Peguero, Arizona State University
Justice Tankebe, University of Cambridge

Additional candidates for each office may be added to the ballot via petition. To be added to the ballot, a candidate needs 125 signed nominations from current, non-student ASC members. If a candidate receives the requisite number of verified, signed nominations, their name will be placed on the ballot. Fax or mail a hard copy of the signed nominations by Friday, March 12, 2021 (postmark date) to the address noted below. Email nominations will NOT be accepted.

American Society of Criminology
921 Chatham Lane, Suite 108
Columbus, Ohio 43221
614-826-2000 (Ph)
614-826-3031 (Fax)

Call for Nominations for 2022 Election Slate for 2023 - 2024 Officers

The ASC Nominations Committee is seeking nominations for the positions of President, Vice-President and Executive Counselor. Nominees must be current members of the ASC at the time of the nomination, and members in good standing for the year prior to the nomination. Send the names of nominees, position for which they are being nominated, and, if possible, a current C.V. to the Chair of the Nominations Committee at the address below (preferably via email). Nominations must be received by June 1, 2021 to be considered by the Committee.

Lorine Hughes
University of Colorado Denver
School of Public Affairs
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VISIT THE WEBSITES OF THE ASC DIVISIONS FOR THE MOST CURRENT DIVISION INFORMATION

BioPsychoSocial Criminology (DBC)

<https://bpscrim.org/>

Communities and Place (DCP)

<https://communitiesandplace.org/>

Convict Criminology (DCC)

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

Corrections & Sentencing (DCS)

<https://ascdcs.org/>

Critical Criminology & Social Justice (DCCSJ)

<https://divisiononcriticalcriminology.com/>

Cybercrime (DC)

(website coming soon)

Developmental and Life-Course Criminology (DLC)

<https://dlccrim.org/>

Experimental Criminology (DEC)

<https://expcrim.org/>

International Criminology (DIC)

<https://internationalcriminology.com/>

People of Color & Crime (DPCC)

<https://ascdpcc.org/>

Policing (DP)

<https://ascpolicing.org/>

Queer Criminology (DQC)

<https://queercrim.com/>

Rural Criminology (DRC)

<https://divisionofruralcriminology.org/>

Terrorism & Bias Crimes (DTBC)

<https://ascterrorism.org/>

Victimology (DOV)

<https://ascdov.org/>

White Collar and Corporate Crime (DWCC)

<https://ascdwcc.org/>

Women & Crime (DWC)

<https://ascdwc.com/>

dwc

division on women and crime
american society of criminology

established 1984

65th Commission on the Status of Women –Sponsored Events

Translating Research to Policy

Improving Justice for Women & Girls

Panel Chairs

- ◆ Professor Kerry Carrington, Queensland University
- ◆ Dr Elaine Arnall, Chair of DWC from the University of Wolverhampton
- ◆ Dr Kristy Holtfreter, Editor of Feminist criminology from the Arizona State University
- ◆ Dr Tara Richards, University of Nebraska, Omaha
- ◆ Dr Jordana Navarro, The Citadel
- ◆ Dr Valli Rajah, City University of New York

Featured Scholars

- ◆ Professor Mryna Dawson, University of Guelph
- ◆ Dr Angela Morgan, University of Wolverhampton
- ◆ Dr Mahuya Kanjilal, University of Wolverhampton
- ◆ Dr Jackie Sebire, Metropolitan Police, Bedfordshire UK
- ◆ Dr Natasha Pusch, Texas Tech University
- ◆ Dr Michael D Reisig, Arizona State University
- ◆ Nicole C McKenna M.S., University of Cincinnati
- ◆ Dr Nadja Heym, Nottingham Trent University NTU
- ◆ Dr Ayesha Roche, NTU
- ◆ Dr Alex Sumich, NTU
- ◆ Amber Fleet & Frances Palmer, NTU
- ◆ Dr Crista Johnson-Agbakwu, Arizona State University
- ◆ Dr Kathleen A Fox, Arizona State University
- ◆ Kwan-Lamar Blount-Hill, Kings County District Attorney Office, Brooklyn, New York
- ◆ Dr Deshonna Collier-Goubil, Azusa Pacific University
- ◆ Dr Edith Kinney, San Jose State University
- ◆ Dr Eryn O'Neal, Sam Houston State University
- ◆ Dr Jane Palmer, Professional Lecturer at American University
- ◆ Dr Sean Wilson, William Patterson University
- ◆ Dr Kishonna Gray, University of Illinois at Chicago
- ◆ Dr Karen Holt, Michigan State University

- ◆ Dr Cathy Marcum, Appalachian State University
- ◆ Dr Erica Fissel, University of Central Florida
- ◆ Brooke Criswell, Fielding Graduate University
- ◆ Dr Shelly Clevenger, Sam Houston State University
- ◆ Dr Molly Dragiewicz, Griffith University
- ◆ Dr Bridget Harris, Queensland University of Technology
- ◆ Ms Ruth M Glenn, National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
- ◆ Dr Bethany L Backes, University of Central Florida
- ◆ Dr Justin Nix, University of Nebraska, Omaha
- ◆ Debbie Hughes, CEO, Living Without Abuse
- ◆ Tammy Clinton-Harris, Living Without Abuse

- ◆ Established in 1984, the Division on Women and Crime of the American Society of Criminology (DWC) includes top scholars in gender, crime, and justice.
- ◆ In this briefing, DWC researchers will summarize the "state of the science" in their areas of expertise and offer evidence-based policy recommendations aimed at improving justice for women and girls.

Topics Include:

- ◆ Re-imagining the Policing of Gender Violence
- ◆ Interventions to Empower Women and Girls; Family and Community Contexts
- ◆ Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting as a form of Gender-Based Violence
- ◆ Empowering Girls and Women through an Inclusive Cyberspace
- ◆ Responses to Domestic Violence During Covid-19

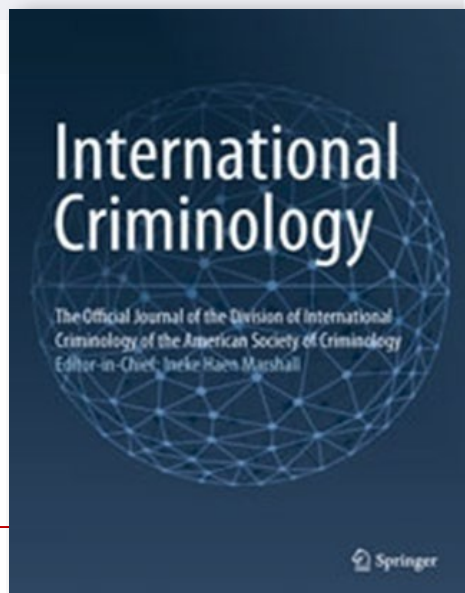
RSVP is free but Registration is required: find out more and Register at: <https://ngocsw.org/ngocsw65/>

Feminist Criminology

The Division on Women and Crime of the American Society of Criminology
<https://ngocsw.org/ngocsw65/>



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- Publishes theoretical and empirical work on global, international, comparative and transnational criminology and criminal justice
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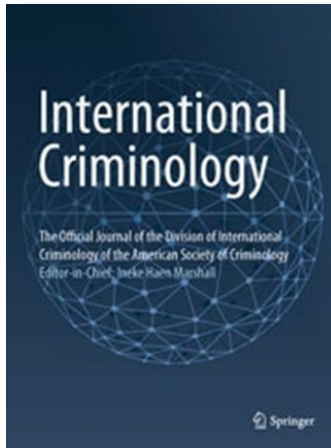
The Journal of the ASC Division of International Criminology



DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY
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DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

A personal reflection on the power of resilience during my Ph.D. candidature

Dr. Amber C. McKinley (BLibs, MCJ, Ph.D.)

Woody Allen famously once said “If you want to make god laugh, tell him about your plans”, this quote basically sums up my Ph.D. experience. I commenced part time study, newly divorced with a one year old child, working two jobs. I lived in a different state than the rest of my family and most of my long-time friends. I lived in the state of Victoria, studying the largest police force in our country in the neighbouring state of New South Wales, whilst attending a university in the state of Queensland; so on anyone day I covered the Eastern seaboard of our beautiful country. For context, a line of travel which extends some 2500km.

I decided to test my belief that victims of homicide directly impacted the ability of the police investigators to solve and clear the matter. I was gifted an opportunity to study with New South Wales State Crime Command Homicide Squad. I cannot adequately express in words the impact that the time learning from those investigators and other specialists gave me. At the beginning of my candidature I was allocated a primary and secondary supervisor who were both extremely well known. My primary supervisor travelled the world researching, many of the places that they went to had little to no internet connection. I listened and learnt when we had the opportunity to engage ideas. During the years that followed my then primary supervisor was arrested and charged (and then subsequently incarcerated) for historic sexual offences against a child. My secondary supervisor then moved into the primary’s role.

Significantly, for both of us my secondary supervisor took on not only me, my thesis and my foibles but all of the other students that our original primary supervisor had. Within one year of the new supervision arrangement I became critically ill with a near fatal disease, allegedly contracted from interaction with students from another country. From the day I fainted and entered the intensive care unit at our city’s main hospital till the day I was well enough to return to my parent’s home to convalesce was 4 months. To compound this, just two short weeks after arriving home, my dear father suffered a sudden heart attack and died.

I was a single, over worked mother of a five year old son, who was now caring for a mid-70’s year old grieving mother. Hardly able to look after myself, post multiple surgeries, I found strength in my research. What I came to realise is that no matter what life threw my way I could overcome it by focussing on what I loved, my family, friends, research and work. The key to my success was learning and practicing resilience. I did this in the following ways:

Follow through on the commitment you have made to yourself – your Ph.D. journey is not a sprint but a marathon so you need to continuously make healthy eating choices, regular exercise, positive thinking and critically, sleep. Sleep is a time when your body not only rests but heals. An average night’s sleep for adults is eight hours per night.



Resilience is also knowing what matters most and sticking with it, especially when you’re tempted to quit. I cannot count the times in the last few years of my candidature when I thought I couldn’t finish my research, write up my thesis or interact with another investigator. Learn how to measure your success in multiple or different ways; forgive yourself for any mistakes, appreciate your achievements and the journey you are on.

Find your tribe: resilience can be found in people who are already on the path. It can be found in knowledge, sometimes provided by likeminded individual’s or your School. Seek out people who know what you’re going through, other Ph.D. candidates. Look out for clubs, groups or webinars that support, encourage and help you.

Introspection is defined in the APA Dictionary of Psychology as “the process of attempting to directly access one’s own internal psychological processes, judgments, perceptions, or states” (2019). In my opinion, introspection and resilience work hand in hand, my experience showed me that introspection allowed me time to think, to navel gaze as it were. I found time to critically analyse the way I worked;

to understand myself, my drive and my needs and this self-reflection delivered insights about my process and thinking that were often unexpected.

Open and effective communication supports strength and resilience, especially when things seem grim. This journey should not be travelled alone. Your support network may be your family, friends or other people in your life. Whichever network you choose,

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

human connection is imperative, church groups, student groups or even connections made via social media forums. It is important to keep communication lines open as you will be able to learn from others who are either at your level of study or have completed and can speak from experience. I was a poor communicator but I had not realised it. I believed that because I knew my thesis that everyone who read it should be able to understand it too. Do not forget that communication is not just speaking and listening; but more importantly for us writing a thesis, the written word is fundamental.

There were times, due to my personal circumstances that I felt like Robinson Crusoe (the castaway who spends nearly 30 years on a remote desert island encountering continuous troubles). I felt like no-one knew what I was going through, what I was experiencing and wondered how I would ever survive. What I learnt from my final supervisor, colleague and now friend Associate Professor Wayne Petherick was to avoid catastrophising. Apparently, it's easier to do than you expect. Think about the questions we often ask: why is this happening to me? why did my application fail first pass of the ethics committee? when is my supervisor going to answer me? how do I fit all this in?

I learnt resilience from catastrophising. Strange, I know. For me, I had to worry and fall before I learnt from the experience. I have learnt to pay attention to my thoughts, try it, you might catch yourself doing it. The best way to learn resilience and enhance your experience from this behaviour, is to remember the times that you have struggled before and use perspective. How did you cope previously? Remembering what worked previously will aid you now and in your future. I guess, like me you are already pretty resilient already.

Factors that I believe aided me in success were physical, mental and emotional. The physical factors that aided my success included;

- having a specified office space, both at home and at work. This space allowed me to 'go to work' and then, when I had completed my daily tasks, to 'leave my work'. That physical delineation also created a mental delineation which continuously helped me
- using the university library and study space initiatives to run morning teas, study circles, mental health mornings and supportive/developmental research communities
- creating mental space, time to ponder, whilst travelling to and from your work space.

My mental health was critical to me, especially after my physical health had been so poor. I sought professional help to navigate the difficulties that life was throwing my way. I knew, particularly after Dad died and, the accumulation of multiple changes in supervisors, divorce and single parenting stress that my struggle was valid and real. Whilst it is important to keep things in perspective, it is, I feel fundamental to the successful completion of your research and ongoing wellness in life to keep a cool head. To recognise when you need professional help and to get it. Each person walks a different road, faces different struggles and jumps different hurdles. Our lifestyles, experiences and individual psychology all correlate to the varying magnitudes of everyday stresses. Professional assistance and self-care aid in long-term resilience.

Life can seem like a series of hurdles, especially when there appears to be so much riding on your success. Success only comes when you simply refuse to give up, when you have a clear goal so strong that obstacles, failure and, loss only act as motivation to further succeed. Remember what Shakespeare said "the choices we make, dictate the life we lead, to thine own self be true". Finish your thesis – it is all worth it in the end.

RECENT PHD GRADUATES

McMillan, Joseph, "*Epidemiology and Criminology: Managing Youth Firearm Homicide Violence in Urban Areas*", Chaired by Dr. William Benet, January 2020, Walden University.

BA / MA / PhD

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY

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Richard Moule, PhD

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Juvenile justice, cybercrime, labor market participation, delinquent and criminal behaviors

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

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

#1 **fastest-rising** university in the US
US News and World Report, 2020

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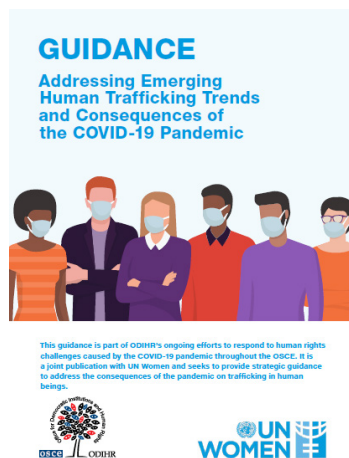
CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

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

Human Trafficking During the COVID-19 Global Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused many problems worldwide over the past year. It has also exacerbated some issues and caused challenges in an already difficult environment. Take human trafficking for example. Many of those who become victims of trafficking already come from countries that experience economic challenges, however, with the closures due to the global pandemic, these economic situations have gotten far worse. This can cause a dramatic increase in those that fall prey to human traffickers. It can create a whole new population of young women who cannot pay rent, for example, looking for ways in which they can make money during the pandemic. The increase may not just be due to the economic impact, but the number of children left without parents due to the pandemic may also increase the risk in particular. In addition to this, children forced to stay at home because of COVID-19 causes them to be cut off from services provided at schools or teachers who may identify at-risk children. While learning from home, these children may also fall victim to online recruiting. The virus has only highlighted the risk posed by online predators. It was already difficult enough to identify and rescue victims of trafficking, but the pandemic has increased this challenge. Many organizations have sounded the alarm, as human trafficking was already becoming one of the fastest growing transnational crimes in the world prior to the pandemic.



In response to these challenges, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) partnered with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) to create a document for governments, lawmakers, civil society organizations, and the private sector guiding them with victim-centered approaches in combatting trafficking in humans. This resource uses a gender-sensitive, age-sensitive, and trauma-informed approach. The information for this report was collected from over 100 countries through interviews with human trafficking survivors as well as civil society organizations who deal with these victims on the frontlines. It also focuses on trends that have emerged as a result of the COVID-19 global pandemic. This can help governments tackle these new challenges that are superimposed over the already existing challenges in fighting the scourge of human trafficking.

The first section talks about the objectives of surveys that were administered to frontline organizations as well as the surveys administered to survivors of human trafficking. They surveyed 94 survivors of human trafficking from over 40 countries as well as frontline organizations in over 100 countries. The survivors were mostly women between the ages of 35-50 but represented a cross section of regions from North America, Europe, Latin America, Asia,

and Africa. The findings from these surveys provide evidence-based support in determining appropriate courses of action in the fight against the trafficking of human beings, particularly focusing on the emerging trends that have arisen due to the pandemic. Many of the victims discussed issues in finding support that have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The National Referral Mechanisms (NRM's) that are in place for them to get housing and other social services were severely impacted by the pandemic. Trying to maintain distancing and proper hygiene in shelters was also a concern of victims. In some cases, there were difficulties in even accessing some of these reporting systems in order for them to escape their circumstances. For example, during the pandemic many reporting services moved online while in some regions having access to Wi-Fi was not possible, therefore making reporting impossible. Those who were able to report still felt isolated in the wake of the trauma they experienced. Also, medical services to victims during the pandemic was limited for obvious reasons. These just provide a few examples of the many issues that were reported.

There were many trends that emerged during this pandemic related to the trafficking in human beings. This included a variety of areas. Although women and girls were the most trafficked prior to the pandemic, it is believed that it will only increase post-pandemic. Again, due to school closures, the vulnerability of children dramatically increased. Spending more time at home may have exacerbated poor home conditions such as domestic abuse, that may make the child more susceptible to traffickers. One of the major trends tied to children being home and spending more time online included the increased access of predators to these children via the internet. Not only was there an increase in domestic abuse against children unable to attend classes, but also an increase in child sexual abuse that was live-streamed. This webcam sex trafficking was definitely an emerging trend that increased

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significantly due to the stay at home restrictions.

As most other reports highlight, strengthening legal frameworks is always important. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the economic conditions which led to victims being trafficked in the first place, but also the issues victims faced after being trafficked. This included problems gaining access to agencies that have caused many victims to be unable to report, lack of social services, lack of medical resources, and of course the troubling trend of increasing cases against children. Another recommendation involved not only having national referral mechanisms (NRMs) but also transnational ones as well. An attempt to curb the trafficking, engaging the community and healthcare providers in identifying victims of trafficking, and making services available to the victims of trafficking regardless of the pandemic were also recommended. More work clearly needs to be done, but these are steps in the right direction in preventing trafficking, providing a more robust reporting mechanism, and assisting victims of human trafficking.

The full report can be found on the UN Women website: <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2020/guidance-addressing-emerging-human-trafficking-trends-and-consequences-of-the-covid-19-pandemic-en.pdf>

Conferences, Webinars & Workshops

LEPH2021 VIRTUAL CONFERENCE -- THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT & PUBLIC HEALTH

Defying Boundaries

Philadelphia, PA

March 22 - 24, 2021

<https://leph2021philadelphia.com/>

LAW & SOCIETY ASSOCIATION

Crisis, Healing, Re-Imagining

Chicago, Ill. (USA) & Virtual Conference

May 27 - 30, 2021

<https://lawandsociety.site-ym.com/page/CallforSubmissionsLSA2021>

THE ASIAN CRIMINOLOGICAL SOCIETY (ACS) 12TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Ryukoku University

Kyoto, Japan

June 18-21, 2121

The conference was scheduled originally 2-5 Oct 2020

<http://www.acs2020.org/>

THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS 71ST ANNUAL MEETING

Revolutionary Sociology: Truth, Healing, Reparations and Restructuring

Swissôtel Chicago

Chicago, IL

August 6-8, 2021

https://www.sssp1.org/index.cfm/m/839/2021_Annual_Meeting/

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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

2021 ASC ANNUAL MEETING

Venue: Palmer House Hilton

Location: Chicago, IL

Date: 11/17/2021-11/20/2021

Chairs: Charlotte E Gill & Thomas Anthony Loughran IV

Theme: *Science and Evidenced-Based Policy in a Fractured Era*

Visit the [2021 Annual Meeting](#) page on the [ASC Website](#) for additional details.