



The Criminologist

Vol. 47 • No. 2 • March/April 2022

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Escalated Border Enforcement and Migrant Deaths in Southern Arizona

by

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Introduction

The US-Mexico border has undergone unprecedented increases in enforcement over the past three decades (Dunn, 2006; Andreas, 2009). US Border Patrol (USBP)—the federal agency that executes enforcement operations between official ports of entry—has experienced immense staffing and budget increases since the early 1990s. In 1992¹, USBP had 3,555 agents assigned to its nine Southwest Border Sectors. By 2020, staffing in these sectors increased to 16,878 (US Customs and Border Protection, 2020). USBP's parent agency—US Customs and Border Protection (CBP)—has grown to become the largest civilian police force in the country (Vega, 2021). USBP's budget has also increased drastically. The federal government allocated \$263 million to the agency in 1990. However, USBP's budget increased 1,751% to nearly \$4.9 billion by 2021 (American Immigration Council [AIC], 2021a). This budget has funded the deployment of new equipment and infrastructure projects across the border, including remote sensors, drones, cameras, surveillance towers, vehicle barriers, and checkpoints. The southwestern border is more heavily enforced today than ever, and Mexican American/Chicano communities carry the brunt of this increased militarization. Yet, demographically, Hispanic/Latinos are overrepresented within USBP relative to their proportion of the US population. In 2018, half of all agents were Hispanic/Latino-origin, with this share projected to increase (Mejia, 2018). Simply put, Brown people are policing other Brown people at high rates along the US-Mexico border (see Vega, 2021).

The publicly stated objectives behind this massive decades-long border-buildup, as articulated in CBP's mission statement, are clear: to impede the movement of undocumented immigrants and illicit goods across the border, protect and increase national security, and uphold national sovereignty. At least that is what the public hears—and some demand—from policymakers. However, social scientists have devoted substantial attention to interrogating the underlying factors that have driven increased border enforcement, which include the control of informal labor (Heyman, 2001; Spener, 2009), the control of racialized "others" (Heyman, 2008), and the maintenance of global apartheid (Nevins and Aizeki, 2008; Spener, 2009). Scholars have also detailed how changes in enforcement in the 1990s were an unintended consequence of civil rights litigation by Mexican Americans/Chicanos routinely harassed by USBP (Dunn, 2009), while others traced how policymakers leveraged increased border enforcement as a political bargaining chip to facilitate the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (Andreas, 2009).

Similar to the underlying factors driving escalated border enforcement, the public may not fully grasp the *social consequences* of this phenomenon. The social harms stemming from intensified border enforcement are often obscured, if not normalized as collateral damage in the name of upholding national security. Like the border scholars who have heavily influenced my work, I have devoted most of my academic career to examining the social harms of

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

THE CRIMINOLOGIST (ISSN 0164-0240) is published six times annually—in January, March, May, July, September, and November by the American Society of Criminology, 921 Chatham Lane, Suite 108, Columbus, OH, 43221 and additional entries. Annual subscriptions to non-members: \$50.00; foreign subscriptions: \$60.00; single copy: \$10.00. *** PLEASE NOTE: Due to the fiscal challenges ASC is facing as a result of the COVID 19 pandemic, until further notice, The Criminologist will be available online only ***
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Published by the American Society of Criminology, 921 Chatham, Suite 108, Columbus, OH, 43221.

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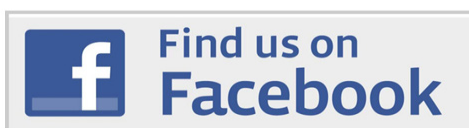
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expanded border controls. Broadly speaking, this body of research has focused on migrants' border crossing, apprehension, and deportation experiences (Slack, Martínez, & Whiteford, 2018) as well as the criminalization of undocumented migration (Martínez, Slack, & Martínez-Schuldt, 2018). I have also spent nearly two decades examining the relationship between border enforcement and migrant deaths along the US-Mexico border, particularly in southern Arizona. The data my colleagues and I have collected on migrant deaths in this region are undeniable: increased border enforcement has contributed to the deaths of thousands of undocumented border crossers (UBCs) since the early 2000s (Rubio-Goldsmith et al., 2005; Martínez et al., 2014; Martínez et al., 2021).

The collaborative research I have conducted on UBC deaths in southern Arizona is the focus of this essay. I am compelled to share insights I have gained on migrant deaths for several reasons. First, many readers of *The Criminologist* may not be aware of this humanitarian crisis. They should be; after all, these deaths are a direct consequence of policy and enforcement decisions largely rooted in deterrence theory. Federal officials anticipated that migrant deaths would increase due to escalated border enforcement; however, they chose to move forward with this approach. Perhaps more important, policymakers have stayed the course despite mounting evidence clearly demonstrating a connection between border militarization and migrant mortality. Case in point, migrant deaths are predictable and preventable, and therefore constitute a form of "structural violence" (Galtung, 1990; Martínez et al., 2014). Second, "cultural violence," including prevailing stereotypes and narratives surrounding undocumented migrants (Galtung, 1990; Chavez, 2012), have contributed to the normalization of migrant deaths, which further obscures these deaths as a form of structural violence (Martínez et al., 2014). Finally, I want to emphasize that migrant deaths have persisted over the past two decades and will likely continue unabated in the absence of wide-sweeping immigration reforms.

USBP, which should presumably play an active role in enumerating migrant deaths, only first started tracking such deaths in 1998. However, as I detail below, these estimates are highly flawed and invalid—at least in recent years in southern Arizona. Yet, if we take these estimates at face value, USBP recorded 8,050 migrant deaths from 1998 to 2020 (estimates for 2021 are not yet publicly available) (US Border Patrol [USBP], 2020). The reality is social scientists do not have reliable data on migrant deaths along the entire US-Mexico border across time. Similar to the "dark" or "hidden figures" of crime, migrant death estimates only represent cases that have come to officials' attention. In other words, available estimates represent *known* migrant deaths. Given the vast remoteness of the US-Mexico borderlands, surely countless deaths go unrecorded each year. Moreover, besides flawed USBP estimates, there is currently no systematic, standardized reporting system to enumerate migrant deaths across the border. Instead, estimates come from a patchwork of local entities across diverse geographies, including medical examiners, Justices of Peace, nongovernmental organizations, law enforcement agencies, and funeral homes, among others (Rubio-Goldsmith, O'Leary, & Soto, 2014). Tracking migrant deaths in Texas, for instance, has been particularly challenging due to the absence of a centralized reporting system, expansive private ranchland near the border, and limited financial resources available at the county level (Leutert, Lee, & Rossi, 2020).

Given these serious data limitations, in this essay, I draw on data from the Pima County Office of the Medical Examiner (PCOME) to provide an account of what we know about migrant deaths in southern Arizona. PCOME, which is located in Tucson, Arizona, conducts medico-legal death investigation for most of southern Arizona (Anderson & Parks, 2008). PCOME has been responsible for the examination of approximately 95% of all UBC remains discovered in Arizona over the past three decades (Humane Borders, 2022), and continues to be the single agency that investigates the highest number of migrant deaths in the United States (Martínez et al., 2021). PCOME, which developed a standardized and systematic methodology use to classify and count UBC deaths in the early 2000s, remains the "gold standard" when it comes to the investigation of migrant deaths. Unfortunately, no such system exists in other regions of the border.

In what follows, I briefly discuss notable policy decisions that contributed to increased border enforcement over the past three decades to provide greater context on how these factors have led to migrant deaths in southern Arizona. I also highlight several recent efforts by federal authorities to impede the asylum process, further elevating the risks migrants face near the border. I then provide an overview of several central insights my colleagues and I have gained over the years from our research on migrant deaths in southern Arizona. I conclude by emphasizing that migrant deaths along the US-Mexico border, though preventable, will likely persist in the absence of more progressive reforms to our immigration system.

Background

The Prevention through Deterrence Strategy

The 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA), which regularized the immigration status of nearly 3 million individuals by 1992 (Massey, Durand, & Malone, 2003), ushered in a new era of increased border enforcement. IRCA set in motion a series of enforcement decisions that culminated in implementation of the "prevention through deterrence" strategy, as articulated in USBP's now infamous whitepaper titled "Border Patrol Strategic Plan 1994 and Beyond" (USBP, 1994; Dunn, 2009). This strategy, which is based on a logic of general deterrence, aimed to dissuade undocumented border-crossing attempts by increasing enforcement in urban crossing corridors along the US-Mexico border in the sister cities of El Paso-Juarez, San Diego-Tijuana, Nogales-Nogales, and

Brownsville-Matamoros (Andreas 2009).

The prevention through deterrence strategy consisted of four main initiatives: Operation Hold the Line in the El Paso Sector in 1993, Operation Gatekeeper in the San Diego Sector in 1995, Operation Safeguard in the Tucson Sector in 1995, and Operation Rio Grande in the McAllen Sector in 1997 (later renamed the Rio Grande Valley Sector) (Andreas, 2009; Dunn, 2009). Policymakers anticipated that undocumented migrants would “be deterred, or forced over more hostile terrain, less suited for crossing and more suited for enforcement” (US Border Patrol, 1994, p. 7). Only part of this prediction proved accurate. Rather than deter undocumented migration, prevention through deterrence largely funneled—and continues to funnel—migrants into “hostile terrain” along the border, such as southern Arizona, where they die in high numbers (Rubio-Goldsmith et al., 2006; Martínez et al., 2021).

The Consequence Delivery System

Border enforcement efforts continued to expand in the wake of the 9/11 terrorist attacks. A decade later, in 2011-2012, the Department of Homeland Security implemented the Consequence Delivery System (CDS), which coincided with additional increases in USBP’s budget. CDS is rooted in a logic of specific deterrence and aims to reduce recidivism or repeated undocumented crossings. CDS escalates the “consequences” or penalties associated with subsequent attempted undocumented entries into the country. For instance, CDS includes the use of expedited removal as well as immigration-related charges, which has increased the number of migrants charged with federal crimes such as “unlawful entry” and “re-entry,” thereby leading to the systematic criminalization of undocumented border crossers (Martínez, Slack, & Martínez-Schuldt, 2018). Another integral component of the CDS is the Alien Transfer and Exit Program whereby, in an effort to disrupt human smuggling operation, UBCs are repatriated to regions of the border away from those in which they were apprehended. However, our research finds little support for a long-term deterrent effect stemming from CDS (Martínez, Slack, & Martínez-Schuldt, 2018). Rather, these programs place mounting pressures on recent deportees to undertake more dangerous journeys on subsequent undocumented crossing attempts to avoid detection by US authorities.

Recent Efforts to Impede Asylum

A notable change in the demographic profile of migrants arriving to the US-Mexico border began to occur in July of 2014 and has continued since. An influx of immigrants, particularly from Central American countries, began to request asylum at high rates to which they have a right according to US law and international treaties. In response to the rise in asylum-seekers, the federal government implemented two new policies: “metering” in 2018 and the Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP) in 2019, which is also referred to as the “Remain in Mexico” policy. Under metering, CBP limits the number of individuals permitted to access the asylum process official ports of entry each day (AIC 2021b). Under MPP, migrants wishing to apply for asylum are required wait in Mexico until their immigration court date (AIC, 2022). Most recently, in March of 2020, the Trump administration began to carry out Title 42 expulsions under the pretext of preventing the spread of COVID-19. Title 42 expulsions, which have been extended by the Biden administration, affect most asylum-seekers and UBCs alike. Under Title 42, migrants “encountered” by US officials along the US-Mexico border, whether they are attempting to seek asylum or attempting to avoid detection altogether, may be apprehended, processed through Title 42, and returned to a border town in northern Mexico, regardless of whether they are a Mexican national or from a different country.

Collectively, metering, MPP, and Title 42 expulsions have placed tremendous strain on both migrants and border communities. Often just as far from their communities of origin as their desired destinations in the United States, many migrants fleeing poverty, violence, and persecution in their home countries have little choice than to attempt another border crossing shortly after being returned to Mexico, which places them at increased risk for injury and death.

Migrant Deaths in Southern Arizona

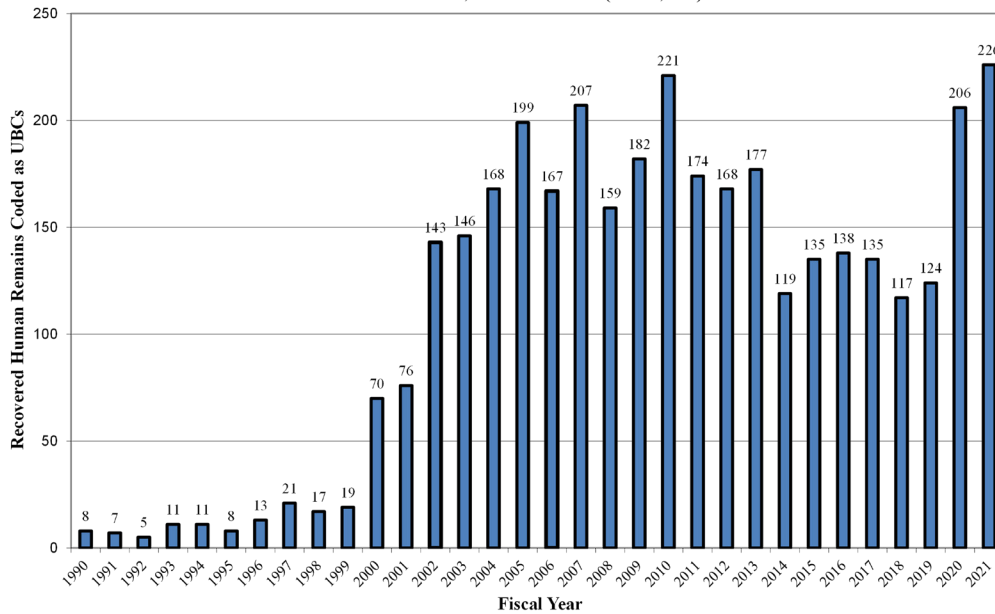
In April of 2021, my colleagues and I published a new report through the Binational Migration Institute (BMI) at the University of Arizona based on data compiled by PCOME on UBC remains recovered in southern Arizona. The report represents an interdisciplinary, collaborative effort, and includes authors from diverse disciplines such as sociology, cultural anthropology, geography, forensic anthropology, and forensic pathology, including several of our colleagues at PCOME. Overall, we find that most migrants who have died in southern Arizona are male (84%). Among identified decedents, 82% were 20-49 years old, while 80% were from Mexico. Most died due to exposure to the elements (38%) or an undetermined cause of death (48%), meaning PCOME could not establish a definitive cause of death due to extreme skeletonization of the remains. The majority—64%—were successfully identified post-mortem by PCOME in collaboration with various foreign consulates and nongovernmental organizations. Below I highlight three key findings from the 2021 report.

Migrant deaths are a direct consequence of increased border enforcement efforts in southern Arizona

As noted in Figure 1, migrant deaths in southern Arizona began to increase after the implementation of USBP’s prevention through deterrence strategy. Although USBP formally implemented Operation Safeguard in the Tucson Sector in 1995, and allocated additional resources to the initiative in 1997, these resources did not fully materialize in the region until 1999 (Orrenius 2004). The following year, in 2000, we witnessed an increase in migrant deaths in the region, which have largely continued unabated over the

past two decades.

Figure 1. Pima County Office of the Medical Examiner Recovered Human Remains Coded as UBCs, FY 1990-2021 (N = 3,577)

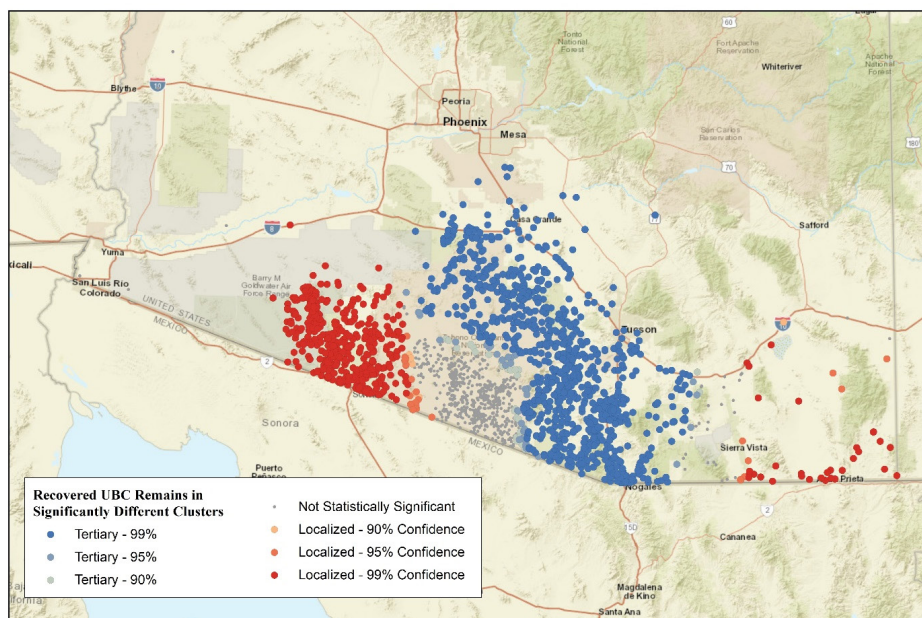


As we discuss in our report, this increase is not only because more undocumented immigrants are crossing through southern Arizona. Rather, as noted below, the lethality of the crossing experience has increased as migrants have been forced to traverse more remote areas for longer periods, thereby increasing the risk of death.

Migrants have been forced into even more remote areas in southern Arizona across time

In our 2021 report, we divided the past three decades into four main eras: the Initial Funnel Effect (1990-1999), the Secondary Funnel Effect (2000-2005), the Tertiary Funnel Effect (2006-2013) and the Localized Funnel Effect (2014-present). We developed this typology to gain a better understanding of the relationships between migrant deaths in southern Arizona and changes in border enforcement practices and immigration policies, fluctuations in migratory trends, and the changes in the demographic profile of migrants in the region.

Map 1. Recovered UBC Remains in Significantly Different Clusters, Tertiary (2006-2013) versus Localized Funnel Effect Era (2014-2020)

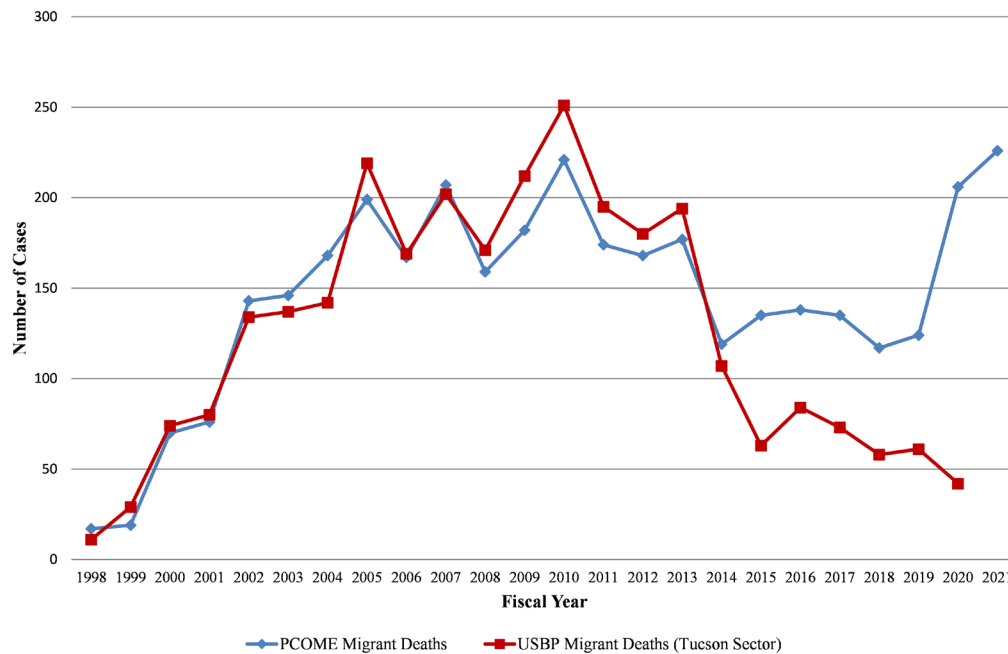


Map 1 illustrates significantly different clusters of recovered UBC remains between the two most recent eras: Tertiary Funnel Effect and Localized Funnel Effect. We found a significant shift in clustering away from the Nogales-Tucson-Phoenix corridor toward the Organ Pipe National Monument (i.e., southwestern Arizona). These data strongly suggest that UBCs have been forced into even more desolate and dangerous areas in southern Arizona over time.

US Border Patrol has consistently undercounted migrant deaths in southern Arizona since 2014

As I previously mentioned, USBP began documenting recovered UBC remains in each of its southwestern sectors in 1998. USBP's Tucson Sector includes most of Arizona, ending about 30 miles west of Lukeville, Arizona. In other words, the Tucson Sector encompasses an area that exceeds PCOME's jurisdiction.

Figure 2. PCOME Recovered Human Remains Coded as UBCs and US Border Patrol Migrant Deaths in the Tucson Sector, FY 1998 - 2021



As Figure 2 illustrates, migrant deaths reported by USBP in the Tucson Sector closely mirrored those documented by PCOME from 1998-2013, with USBP estimates generally exceeding PCOME cases in 2005-2013 (USBP, 2020). This is logical, considering PCOME's jurisdiction is geographically smaller than—and largely subsumed within—the Tucson Sector. Yet, beginning in 2014, PCOME cases began to exceed estimates reported by USBP, and in recent years, have been 2-4 times higher (USBP, 2020). For example, in 2020, PCOME reported 206 recovered UBC remains, while USBP only reported 42 such cases. Given the strong correlations between PCOME and USBP estimates from 1998-2013, coupled with a notable divergence beginning in 2014, it is evident that USBP has stopped systematically tracking migrant deaths in the region. This is particularly concerning. Due to the absence of a centralized and standardized reporting system used to enumerate migrant deaths, researchers and policymakers regularly rely on USBP estimates to make sense of border-wide trends. While I cannot speak to the validity and reliability of USBP migrant death counts in other sectors, I caution readers against relying on these estimates for the Tucson Sector. Despite repeated efforts, we have not received a consistent explanation from USBP officials for the clear discrepancy between these estimates post-2013.

Conclusion

Migrant deaths are clearly one of the many social harms stemming from increased border enforcement over the past three decades that the public often overlooks or disregards. As border militarization increased in southern Arizona, so did the number of migrants dying in the region. However, this increase in migrant mortality is not simply a function of larger migration flows. Rather, the risk of death has increased as migrants have been forced to travel for longer periods through some of Arizona's harshest environments.

Policymakers clearly understood that migrant deaths would increase in the wake of the escalated border enforcement. Yet, federal officials made the decision to proceed with the prevention through deterrence strategy, which continues to this day. In short, migrant deaths along the US-Mexico border were not only predictable but are also largely preventable, which makes this contemporary humanitarian crisis a clear example of structural violence. Now, nearly three decades later, policymakers confront yet another critical decision as to whether to continue to engage in policies aimed at impeding asylum-seekers (e.g., metering, MPP, Title 42 expulsions), which increase their vulnerability near the border and place them at increased risk of death.

If the past is any indication of the future, we are likely to see migrant deaths continue unabated and possibly increase in the absence

of a complete progressive overhaul of our approach to immigration control, including border enforcement. I realize that there are no easy solutions. However, it is evident that the deterrence approach to border enforcement has largely failed and has resulted in a number of social harms, including hundreds of preventable deaths of migrants each year.

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¹ All data reported in this essay correspond with the federal fiscal year, which begins October 1 and ends on September 30 the following calendar year.



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The Wrapping Paper Problem: Expediting the Peer Review Process Without Sacrificing Rigor

Cheryl Lero Jonson, Xavier University

Amanda Graham, Georgia Southern University

Each year, our birthday is the one day of the year that is all about us. We (hopefully) have a day filled with cake, cards, balloons, and gifts. Although the association between birthdays and scholarly work appears tangential (at best), birthday gifts serve as a perfect metaphor for a problem we have long discussed concerning the field: wrapping paper.

At its most basic level, wrapping paper is ornate packaging that adds little to no worth to the gift inside. Despite adding little value, much time is devoted to selecting the perfectly colored or designed gift wrap, making straight creases, and adding bows and other embellishments to packages. However, all of this attention to detail is futile as ultimately the wrapping paper is ripped, crumbled, and tossed in the trash.

So, how does wrapping paper apply to criminology? Think for a moment about the peer review process that, in theory, ensures the publication of high-quality research (Chong & Mason, 2021; Kelly et al., 2014). If one has been through this process, it is quite likely they have experienced reviewers and/or editors who mainly focused on the packaging of a manuscript (i.e., introduction, literature review), rather than the core contribution the research made to the field (i.e., methods, results). Scholars are routinely faced with reviewer comments essentially stating, “this isn’t the article I would write” or the author needs “to engage further with the prior literature,” with an accompanying list of citations to be included in the revision. These suggestions often are coupled simultaneously with contrasting reviews, highlighting how the manuscript “provides a thorough review of the existing literature” and how “the comprehensive nature of the literature review and discussion are major strengths.” In these cases, with reviewers providing conflicting assessments about the quality of the work, scholars often are handed a revise and resubmit decision. Interestingly, this decision is given even when reviewers praise “the research design and analysis” as “extremely strong!”

In these situations, the revise and resubmit decision sets off a process where authors are focused on the reframing of an article to satisfy the preferences of the reviewers—frequently a single reviewer. These revisions include changing phrases and titles, adding requested citations, and incorporating tangential work suggested by the reviewer(s). All the while, the results—the true contribution of the study—remain the same. In effect, in order to get the work published, much time and effort is invested in changing the introduction and literature review (i.e., the wrapping paper) in order to get sound findings (i.e., the gift) published. Using our analogy, we contend that we could expedite the peer review process, without sacrificing scientific rigor, by crumpling up the wrapping paper and tossing the vast majority of it into the wastebasket. We discuss both potential dangers and solutions to the wrapping paper problem in the sections to follow.

Dangers of the Wrapping Paper Problem

Beyond causing aggravation for scholars, the wrapping paper problem has the potential to damage the field in three ways: (1) hindering the timely dissemination of knowledge, (2) rejecting solid and consequential scholarship, and (3) potentially publishing unsound research. Each of these concerns will be highlighted below.

First, focusing on the packaging of manuscripts can limit the timely dissemination of research. It is well-documented that the peer review process is sluggish (Nosek & Bar-Anan, 2012). To begin, finding reviewers to do free labor always has been a challenge, but this has become even more difficult with the coronavirus pandemic (van der Merwe, 2021). Once reviewers are secured, the initial decision often can take one to three months. Yet, the process does not end there, as very few manuscripts are accepted for publication at this stage. Instead, scholars often face one, if not more, round of revisions before receiving an accept decision from an editor.

Stalling research with methodological analytic flaws is desperately needed, but if the sole hold-up is based on the packaging of the article, a significant amount of time is added to getting the research out in an expeditious manner. The morphing the front half of the article to align with reviewers’ or a reviewer’s preferences can take months of work, as scholars are juggling various teaching, research, and service responsibilities. All while, the data and results, particularly if on a timely issue, begin to stale. This problem becomes even more compounded as essentially all of the major journals in criminal justice and criminology prohibit simultaneous submissions of manuscripts (Nosek & Bar-Anan, 2012). Combined, these issues render the peer review process a painfully slow endeavor, substantially increasing the time from submission to publication, when many of our findings have immediate relevance (Nosek & Bar-Anan, 2012).

Second, when the peer review process becomes more about the reviewers’ preferences for the framing of a manuscript rather than

the soundness of the methods and analyses, there is a risk solid and impactful research may be rejected and remain unpublished. It is well-known that the peer review process is susceptible to bias and “reviewer misbehavior,” where reviewers “sabotage work they perceive as competition” (D’Andrea & O’Dwyer, 2017, p. 1; Thurner & Hanel, 2011). Additionally, as mentioned above, trying to appease reviewers takes time, and if the topic is on something extremely time sensitive (e.g., public opinion on certain issues, views of select politicians), reviewers may then begin to question the relevance of the data as the immediate impact may not be as apparent. Thus, valuable, quality data with good measurement and rigorous analyses may fail to navigate through this peer review process and remain unpublished.

Third, the wrapping paper problem runs the risk of unsound research being published. With a larger amount of manuscripts being submitted to an increasing number of journals, the field is facing a shortage of qualified individuals to serve as peer reviewers (Bjoörk et al., 2009; Colquhoun, 2011). This discrepancy between the number of articles and number of qualified reviewers runs the risk of those who are not proficiently familiar with a manuscript’s subject area, methodology, and statistical analyses serving as a reviewer. As a result, it is possible that scholars who have weak or unsound data and methods (e.g., poorly measured variables, misspecified models) may be able to sell less-methodologically and/or statistically skilled reviewers on the value of their work by telling a good story in the front half of the manuscript (Tennant & Ross-Hellauer, 2020).

Fixing the Wrapping Paper Problem

Although the wrapping paper problem may have potential negative impacts on the field, there are two easy solutions that could begin to address this problem. First, taking a page from our medical and public health colleagues, we can streamline the packaging of manuscripts. For example, the *Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)* has strict guidelines for publishing. These include limited word counts, with original research articles consisting of 3,000 words or less (*JAMA Network*, 2021a). A cursory review of *JAMA Network Open* and *American Journal of Medicine* articles on crime-related topics illustrate, on average, the literature reviews are approximately three to five paragraphs or 250 to 600 words, with greater attention given to the methodology, analyses, results, limitations, and implications of the findings (see Gray, 2018). This restructuring of articles allows for a faster review time (two to four weeks) (Cho & Park, 2013; *JAMA Network*, 2021a), facilitating a quicker dissemination of research to academics, practitioners, and the public. Furthermore, this intensive focus on the methods, findings, and implications may better ensure methodologically rigorous and sound findings are published.

Recently, one journal in criminal justice has adopted this medical model of publishing for a select category of manuscripts. In December 2020, *Police Practice and Research* introduced Rapid Communications submissions that focus on “high-quality, original research papers that have immediate and important implications for police policy, practice and theory” (*Police Practice and Research*, 2021). Rapid Communications manuscripts have a 3,500-word limit, with a limited literature review. Authors are promised a desk review within two days, a completed peer review in less than three weeks, publication online with free access for one month within 30 days of submission, and the article in print within four months. To date, three articles have been published in this manner addressing the timely topics of COVID-19 vaccines and subsequent infections among law enforcement employees (Mourtogos & Adams, 2021), the mental health effects of police shootings of unarmed Black Americans (Nix & Lozada, 2021), and the effect of COVID-19 stay-at-home orders on domestic violence calls for service (Nix & Richards, 2021). Each of these articles have been highly viewed with 195, 570, and 1,726 views, respectively.

Importantly, a shift to a medical model of publishing in criminal justice and criminology does not preclude valuable theoretical work or reviews of the existing empirical literature from being published. Much of this work cannot be written within the confines of a page or word limit; thus, it is imperative that there are outlets for these forms of scholarship. Luckily, there are avenues of publishing readily available for this work, with specialized journals highlighting theoretical debates and advances and reviews of the literature. Further facilitating the publication of this type of scholarship, academic journals, similar to *JAMA* and *Police Practice and Research*, may solicit different categories of publications, with unique guidelines and requirements for publication. In this way, original research can be quickly and efficiently disseminated, while reviews of the empirical literature and theoretical debates will still contribute to the overall knowledge base of the field. Additionally, all journals will not be able or willing to adopt this streamlined form of publication, leaving many outlets to disseminate research in the traditional manner.

A second way in which to address the wrapping paper problem is to teach individuals explicitly how to conduct a peer review, specifically instilling how decisions should be based on the merit and soundness of the research and not on personal bias (Tennant & Ross-Hellauer, 2020). As this process performs a gatekeeping role for academic publication, the omission of formal training in many graduate programs is alarming (Köhler et al., 2020). The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) has provided a 12-page document that provides peer reviewers with a series of ethical guidelines (2017), while scholars across a variety of areas have begun to publish “how-to” guides for peer review (Allen et al., 2019; Kelly et al., 2014). However, none of these guidelines replaces “hands-on” practice and refinement in a classroom. As reviewer decisions impact what is put forward into the field and the public as “science,” it is imperative that the next generation of scholars are thoroughly trained to be effective researchers, teachers, and reviewers.

Comprehensive peer review training may also result in an unintended positive outcome. With greater attention placed on research methodology, including the measurement of key variables, and statistical analyses, it is possible that more sound and replicable results will be published. As many of the field's journals have implemented page limits, crucial space that could more fully be devoted to the methodology and analyses often is forgone to address reviewers who request a more thorough description of the literature or certain research be cited. Once again, mimicking the work of our medical and public health colleagues, reformulating literature reviews to highlight the relevant prior research, how the current study extends or fills a gap in that literature, and the research questions in a succinct manner will allocate more space to provide thorough descriptions about how the research was conducted (see Dwivedi et al, 2022).

Conclusion

The dissemination of sound research is critical in our field. However, the current peer review process used by the vast majority of our academic journals is a slow and cumbersome process, at best, and inadequate, at worst (see Burt, 2020). Our goal in this essay is to spark discussion on how to expedite the peer review process, without sacrificing scientific rigor, by focusing less on the wrapping paper and more on the gift of our scholarship. By examining the publication process in other fields, we hope this dialogue provides a starting point for developing a system allowing for the timely publication of rigorous research on a variety of issues currently facing our field.

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¹ The quotations are actual reviewer comments that have been received by either author during the peer review process.

² Notably, this may be felt even more acutely by those experiencing heavy teaching and service loads. Faculty teaching 4/4 or 5/5 loads may find it more difficult to shift their time/responsibilities to address reviewer comments compared to their colleagues teaching fewer classes (e.g., 2/2, 2/1 loads). Consequently, the current peer review process time may produce an unequal concentrated disadvantage for those with more teaching/service obligations.



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EDITOR'S CORNER

International Criminology – the official journal of the Division of International Criminology “International Criminology: If Not Now, When”

Ineke Marshall, Northeastern University

“International criminology: If not now, when?” was the theme of the virtual launch (November 2020) as well as of the first issue of [International Criminology](#), the new official publication of the Division of International Criminology. For the [inaugural issue](#) we asked a number of international scholars who through their writings exhibited a clear interest in things international, to reflect on the future of international, transnational, global, and comparative criminology. The responding essays were wide ranging, approaching crime, criminology and criminal justice from a variety of perspectives, illustrating the notion that criminology is not a monolithic framework, but rather a set of discourses – with their own particular premises, aims and methodologies ([Leandro Ayres Franca 2021](#)), and, of course, embedded in particular regional and national perspectives. In our inaugural issue most of the authors were from the global North [Michael Gottfredson, John Hagan, Gary LaFree, and Steven Messner (US), John Braithwaite (Australia), Amy Nivette (the Netherlands), Katja Franko (Norway) and Sappho Xenakis (UK)], with only one author [Leandro Ayres Franca (Brazil)] from the global South]. The heavy representation of western scholarship in the inaugural issue is not surprising, but the ambition of the journal is to become truly international, by publishing viewpoints and research from both inside and outside the privileged academic worlds of the global North.

As is true for all start-ups, the hardest task for [International Criminology](#) has been to move from ground zero to producing a solid product. With the help of the Senior Consulting Editors (Susanne Karstedt, Griffith University; Richard Bennett, American University; Jay Albanese, Virginia Commonwealth University), Associate Editors (Gorazd Mesko, University of Maribor; Janet Stamatel, University of Kentucky; Justice Tankabe, University of Cambridge), Book Review Editor Thomas Akoensi (University of Kent) and the support of the DIC leadership, our new journal has become a reality. We can now look back on the successful and timely publication of Volume 1 (consisting of four issues published in March, June, September and December 2021) including 27 peer-reviewed articles and 7 book reviews. A quick perusal of the wide range and variety of topics and approaches of the manuscripts published in 2021 shows that we have been able to be true to our mission to “publish innovative and thought-provoking theoretical, conceptual, empirical and methodological research and scholarship that will enhance and develop the field of international, transnational, comparative and global criminology and criminal justice.” It is our ambition to be an outlet for high-quality scholarly work representing diverse global regions, methodologies and perspectives.

As our mission statement indicates, we are aiming at a very broad range of papers. We invite papers that are explicitly comparative (e.g. [Weiss, Santos & Testa 2021](#)), papers concerned with international crime (e.g. [Hagan 2021](#)), papers analyzing transnational crime (e.g. [Yeager, Shelden & Holden 2021](#)), and, of course, manuscripts with a global perspective (e.g. [Franko 2021](#)). We also solicit papers that are not per se comparative in nature, but that report on countries and regions that are not frequently represented in mainstream English-language journals (e.g. [Pryce & Grant 2021](#)). The focus of the journal is on strong analytical, theoretical and research-based articles, but we are definitely also interested in policy essays and commentaries (see for example [Simões, de Alencar & Xavier 2022](#)).

Although the journal is fortunate in having a strong international editorial team, we cannot claim to have expertise in all things international. Therefore, we do very much welcome proposals for thematic issues or symposia, by junior or senior scholars, from the global South or the Global North (or in collaboration). Please consult the [website](#), or contact me directly. We have published a number of thought-provoking book reviews in 2021, and we aim to continue and further expand this in future publications. In particular, we would like to include books that are relevant for the Global South. Even if the book is not published in English, we welcome summaries and reviews as a way to help disseminate knowledge otherwise unavailable to English-speaking colleagues. Contact our book review editor, Thomas Akoensi, if you are interested in reviewing a book, or would like to suggest a particular book for review. See [Book Review information](#) on the website. Proposals for book review essays (combining two or three books in one larger review) are also welcome.

The quality of peer reviewers is essential for maintaining a top scholarly journal. I am grateful to those colleagues who have responded to my invitation to review a manuscript for our new journal with their timely, detailed and constructive feedback, even in these challenging times, with demanding workloads, endless zoom meetings, and full schedules. Constructive and detailed peer reviews of manuscripts contribute tremendously to the quality of the final publication. A primary resource for the review process is the journal's international editorial board, whose members have shown admirable due diligence in responding to requests for peer reviews. In addition, I am happy to report that the journal's review process has benefitted from the willingness of a number of young scholars from across the globe to sign up as potential reviewers. I invite you to check the [website](#) (under updates) for information on

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how to add your name as a potential reviewer, together with your areas of expertise. Having a large pool of reviewers who are well versed in global, international or comparative criminology and criminal justice will be a tremendous help to the further successful development of our journal.

In sum, I am happy to report that we are off to a good start with our new journal! We operate in a highly competitive environment, with a large number of journals in our field eager to publish your high-quality manuscript. Although we still are the new kid on the block, I am confident that our unique mission, high-quality peer reviews, and fast turnaround time will encourage you to consider [International Criminology](#) as the place to publish your next paper.

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AROUND THE ASC

2022 Election Slate for 2023 - 2024 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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Val Jenness, University of California – Irvine

Vice President

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Natasha Frost, Northeastern University

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Callie Burt, Georgia State University
Sanja Ivkovich Kutnjak, Michigan State University
Lee Slocum, University of Missouri – St. Louis
Christopher Sullivan, Texas State University
Min Xie, University of Maryland

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 11, 2022 (postmark date) to the address noted below. Email nominations will NOT be accepted.

American Society of Criminology
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Call for Nominations for 2023 Election Slate for 2024 - 2025 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, 2022 to be considered by the Committee.

Eric P Baumer
Pennsylvania State University
180 Meadowview Dr
State College, PA 16801
(850) 597-1143
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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.**

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NOMINATIONS FOR 2022 ASC AWARDS

A list of prior award recipients can be found on the ASC website - <https://asc41.com/about-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: **BRIAN LOCKWOOD**
Monmouth University

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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:
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 - 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: **MERRY MORASH**
Michigan State University

(517) 353-0765
morashm@msu.edu

AROUND THE ASC

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: **JENNIFER GIBBS**
Pennsylvania State University

(717) 948 6046
jcf25@psu.edu

AROUND THE ASC



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

CALL FOR PAPERS

Annual Meeting 2022
Atlanta, GA
November 16 – 19, 2022
Atlanta Marriott Marquis

The Future of Criminology

Program Co-Chairs:

Bianca Bersani, University of Maryland, College Park
and

Stephanie DiPietro, University of Iowa

meeting@asc41.com

ASC President:

Janet Lauritsen, University of Missouri - St. Louis

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

Thematic panels, individual paper abstracts, and author meets critics panels due:
Friday, March 25, 2022

Posters, roundtable abstracts, and lightning talk abstracts due:
Friday, May 20, 2022

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 2022. 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, abstracts, and author information for all papers. Each panel should contain between three and four papers and/or one discussant. The panel and individual paper abstracts should be less than 200 words. We encourage panel submissions organized by individuals, ASC Divisions, and other working groups.

- PANEL SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, March 25, 2022**

Individual Paper Submissions: Submissions for a regular session presentation must include a title and abstract along with author information. Please note that these presentations are intended for individuals to discuss work that 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 25, 2022**

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 25, 2022) 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 25, 2022**

Poster Presentations: Submissions for poster presentations require only a title and abstract along with author information. Poster area you can use will be 4' x 8'. You 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. In addition, such participants must self-declare their request for award consideration at the time of submission by marking the appropriate box on this poster submission form (below). 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. Posters co-authored with faculty are not eligible for awards. If you have any questions, please email meeting@asc41.com.

- POSTER SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, May 20, 2022**

AROUND THE ASC

Roundtables: 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. If you have a full roundtable session that will consist of discussants only, please email meeting@asc41.com for a form.

- ROUNDTABLE SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, May 20, 2022**

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 Talk 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 20, 2022**

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 16 through Saturday, November 19, 2022. 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 25, 2022** is the **absolute** deadline for thematic panels, regular panel presentations, and author meets critics sessions.
- **Friday, May 20, 2022** is the **absolute** deadline for the submission of posters, roundtable, and lightning talk sessions.

AROUND THE ASC

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. Abstracts will be made public to all meeting attendees through the ASC program app.

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 selecting.
- Choose the most appropriate area first and then identify the sub-area that is most relevant to your paper.

PLEASE NOTE: WHEN UTILIZING THE ON-LINE SUBMISSION SYSTEM, BE SURE TO CLICK ACCEPT AND CONTINUE UNTIL THE SUBMISSION IS FINALIZED. *After you have finished entering all required information, you will immediately receive a confirmation email indicating that your submission has been entered. If you do not receive this confirmation, please contact ASC immediately to resolve the issue. You may call the ASC offices at 614-826-2000 or email at meeting@asc41.com*

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

AROUND THE ASC

PROGRAM COMMITTEE: AREA AND SUB-AREAS

| Area II | Perspectives on Crime | Callie Burt | cburt@gsu.edu |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Biological, Bio-social, and Psychological Perspectives | Sultan Altikriti | sma074@shsu.edu |
| 2 | Developmental and Life Course Perspectives | Audrey Hickert | audrey.hickert@siu.edu |
| 3 | Strain, Learning, and Control Theories | Zach Rowen | zrowan@sfu.ca |
| 4 | Labeling and Interactionist Theories | Jen O'Neill | jenoneil@iu.edu |
| 5 | Routine Activities and Situational Perspectives | Ted Lentz | lentzt@uwm.edu |
| 6 | Deterrence, Rational Choice and Offender Decision-Making | Kyle Thomas | Kyle.Thomas@colorado.edu |
| 7 | Structure, Culture, and Anomie | Meg Rogers | meghan-rogers@uiowa.edu |
| 8 | Social Disorganization and Community Dynamics | James Wo | james-wo@uiowa.edu |
| 9 | Critical Race/Ethnicity | Danny Luis Gascon | Daniel.Gascon@umb.edu |
| 10 | Feminist Perspectives | Heidi Grundetjern | heidi.grundetjern@villanova.edu |
| 11 | Theories of Conflict, Oppression, and Inequality | April Fernandes | adferna2@ncsu.edu |
| Area III | Types of Offending | Jacinta Gau | jpgau@ucf.edu |
| 12 | Violent Crime | Eileen Ahlin | ema105@psu.edu |
| 13 | Property and Public Order Crime | Janani Umamaheswar | jumamahe@gmu.edu |
| 14 | Drugs | Timothy Dickinson | tedickinson@utep.edu |
| 15 | Family and Intimate Partner Violence | Rebecca Stone | rstone@suffolk.edu |
| 16 | Rape and Sexual Assault | Tara Richards | tararichards@unomaha.edu |
| 17 | Sex Work | May-Len Skilbrei | m.l.skilbrei@jus.uio.no |
| 18 | Human Trafficking | Leke De Vries | i.de.vries@law.leidenuniv.nl |
| 19 | White Collar and Corporate Crime | Steven Bittle | steven.bittle@uottawa.ca |
| 20 | Organized Crime | Chris Smith | cm.smith@utoronto.ca |
| 21 | Identity Theft and Cyber Crime | Cathy Marcum | marcumcm@appstate.edu |
| 22 | State Crime, Political Crime, and Terrorism | Jennifer Carson | jcarson@ucmo.edu |
| 23 | Hate Crime | Jeff Gruenewald | jgruenew@uark.edu |
| Area IV | Correlates of Crime | Anthony Peguero | anthony.peguero@asu.edu |
| 24 | Gangs and Co-offenders | David Pyrooz | David.Pyrooz@colorado.edu |
| 25 | Substance Use and Abuse | Danielle Rudes | drudes@gmu.edu |
| 26 | Weapons | David Hureau | dhureau@albany.edu |
| 27 | Trauma and Mental Health | Megan Novisky | m.novisky@csuohio.edu |
| 28 | Race and Ethnicity | Tracy Sohoni | tsohoni@odu.edu |
| 29 | Immigration/Migration | Amarat Zaatut | amarat.zaatut@temple.edu |
| 30 | Neighborhoods and Communities | Ashley Arnio | aarnio@txstate.edu |
| 31 | Macro-Structural | Michael Light | milight@ssc.wisc.edu |
| 32 | Sex, Gender, and Sexuality | Callie Rennison | Callie.Rennison@ucdenver.edu |
| 33 | Poverty and Social Class | Naomi Sugie | nsugie@uci.edu |
| 34 | Bullying, Harassment, and Abuse | Lindsay Kahle Semprevivo | lindsay.kahle@mail.wvu.edu |
| 35 | Families and Peers | Evelien Hoeben | ehoeben@nscr.nl |
| 36 | School Experiences | Wade Jacobsen | wcj@umd.edu |
| Area V | Victimization | Jillian Turanovic | jturanovic@fsu.edu |
| 37 | Causes and Correlates of Victimization | Maribeth Rezey | mrezey@luc.edu |
| 38 | Policy and Prevention of Victimization | Gillian Pinchevsky | gillian.pinchevsky@unlv.edu |
| 39 | Consequences of Victimization | Dena Carson | carsond@iupui.edu |
| Area VI | The Criminal Justice System | Marisa Omori | marisa.omori@umsl.edu |
| 40 | Police Organization and Training | John Shjarback | shjarback@rowan.edu |
| 41 | Police Legitimacy and Community Relations | Jose Torres | jtorres@lsu.edu |

AROUND THE ASC

PROGRAM COMMITTEE: AREA AND SUB-AREAS

| | | | |
|------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 42 | Police Misconduct | Michael Sierra-Arévalo | msa@utexas.edu |
| 43 | Police Strategies, Interventions, and Evaluations | Paige Vaughn | pvaughn@shc.edu |
| 44 | Prosecutorial Discretion and Plea Bargaining | Shi Yan | shiyana@asu.edu |
| 45 | Pretrial Justice | Ellen Donnelly | done@udel.edu |
| 46 | Courts & Sentencing | Tri Keah Henry | trihenry@iu.edu |
| 47 | Capital Punishment | Robert Norris | rnorris4@gmu.edu |
| 48 | Jails & Prisons | Gaylene Armstrong | garmstrong@unomaha.edu |
| 49 | Community Corrections | Jill Viglione | jill.viglione@ucf.edu |
| 50 | Prisoner Reentry | Janet Garcia-Hallett | JGarciaHallett@newhaven.edu |
| 51 | The Juvenile Justice System | Shaun Gann | shaungann@boisestate.edu |
| 52 | Challenging Criminal Justice Policies | Megan Denver | m.denver@northeastern.edu |
| 53 | Collateral Consequences of Incarceration | Natalie Pifer | npifer@uri.edu |
| 54 | Prisoner Experiences with the Justice System | Joshua Cochran | joshua.cochran@uc.edu |
| 55 | Law Making and Legal Change | Elizabeth Webster | ewebster1@luc.edu |
| 56 | Guns and Gun Laws | Tara Warner | twarner2@uab.edu |
| 57 | Inequality and Justice | Brooklyn Hitchens | hitchens@umd.edu |
| 58 | Immigration and Justice Issues | Daniel Martinez | daniel.martinez@arizona.edu |
| Area VII | Non-Criminal Justice Responses to Crime & Delinquency | Carole Gibbs | gibbsca1@msu.edu |
| 59 | Regulatory/Civil Legal Responses | Melissa Rorie | melissa.rorie@unlv.edu |
| 60 | Institutional Responses | Brianna Remster | brianna.remster@villanova.edu |
| 61 | Community Responses | Kim Kras | kkras@sdsu.edu |
| Area VIII | Perceptions of Crime & Justice | Kevin Drackulich | k.drakulich@northeastern.edu |
| 62 | Media & Social Construction of Crime | Jason Gravel | jason.gravel@temple.edu |
| 63 | Attitudes about the CJS & Punishment | Kwan-Lamar Bount-Hill | kblounthill@bmcc.cuny.edu |
| 64 | Activism and Social Movements | Judah Schept | Judah.Schept@eku.edu |
| 65 | Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk | Shannon Jacobsen | shannon.k.jacobsen@drexel.edu |
| Area IX | Comparative & Historical Perspectives: | Nadine Connell | n.connell@griffith.edu.au |
| 66 | Cross-National Comparison of Crime & Justice | Mateus Renno Santos | rennosantos@usf.edu |
| 67 | Historical Comparisons of Crime & Justice | Ashley Rubin | atrubin@hawaii.edu |
| 68 | Globalization, Crime, and Justice | Thomas Akoensi | T.Akoensi@kent.ac.uk |
| 69 | Human Rights | Marijana Kotlaja | Marijanakotlaja@missouristate.edu |
| Area X | Critical Criminology | Travis Linnemann | twl@ksu.edu |
| 70 | Green Criminology | Avi Brisman | avi.brisman@eku.edu |
| 71 | Queer Criminology | Carrie Buist | buistcar@gvsu.edu |
| 72 | Convict Criminology | J. Renee Trombley | jtrombley@clafalin.edu |
| 73 | Cultural Criminology | Amny Shuraydi | Amny.Shuraydi@tamuc.edu |
| 74 | Narrative and Visual Criminologies | Jennifer Fleetwood | j.fleetwood@gold.ac.uk |
| 75 | Abolition | Kaitlyn Selman | kselman@bellarmine.edu |
| 76 | Activist Scholarship | Jason Williams | williamsjas@montclair.edu |
| 77 | Critical Perspectives in Criminology | Donna Selman | Donna.Selman@indstate.edu |
| Area XI | Methodology | Matt Vogel | mvogel@albany.edu |
| 78 | Advances in Quantitative Methods | Sarah Tahamont | tahamont@umd.edu |
| 79 | Advances in Qualitative Methods | Heith Copes | jhopes@uab.edu |
| 80 | Advances in Evaluation Research | Brook Kearley | Brook.Kearley@ssw.umaryland.edu |
| 81 | Advances in Experimental Methods | Robert Stewart | robstew@umd.edu |
| 82 | Advances in Teaching Methods | Christina DeJong | dejongc@msu.edu |

AROUND THE ASC

PROGRAM COMMITTEE: AREA AND SUB-AREAS

| | | | |
|------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Area XII | Diversity and Inclusion | Shytierra Gaston | sgaston9@gsu.edu |
| Area XIII | Lightning Talk Sessions | Lyndsay Boggess | lboggess@usf.edu |
| Area XIV | Author Meets Critics | Jamie Fader | jfader@temple.edu |
| Area XV | Roundtable Sessions | Michael Roque | mroque@bates.edu |
| Area XVI | Posters | Susan Case | asc@asc41.com |
| Area XVII | Workshops | Bianca Bersani Stephanie DiPietro | bbersani@umd.edu stephanie-dipietro@uiowa.edu |
| Area XVIII | Professional Development/Students Meets Scholars | Shavonne Arthurs | sarthurs@setonhill.edu |
| Area XIX | Ethics Panels | Jennifer Cobbina | cobbina@msu.edu |
| Area XX | Policy Panels | Beth Huebner | huebnerb@umsl.edu |
| | (Contact Beth Huebner directly regarding any Policy Panel submissions) | | |
| Area XXI | Graduate Student Poster Competition | Amy Nivette | a.e.nivette@uu.nl |

AROUND THE ASC

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)

(coming soon)

Corrections & Sentencing (DCS)

<https://ascdcs.org/>

Critical Criminology & Social Justice (DCCSJ)

<https://divisiononcriticalcriminology.com/>

Cybercrime (DC)

<https://ascdivisionofcybercrime.org/>

Developmental and Life-Course Criminology (DLC)

<https://dlccrim.org/>

Experimental Criminology (DEC)

<https://expcrim.org/>

Historical Criminology (DHC)

<https://dhistorical.com/>

International Criminology (DIC)

<https://internationalcriminology.com/>

People of Color & Crime (DPCC)

<https://ascdpcc.org/>

Policing (DP)

<https://ascpolicing.org/>

Public Opinion & Policy (DPOP)

<https://ascdpop.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/>

AROUND THE ASC

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. 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 is a small number of panels generally, and there is a limited number of social science panels.

The title of the panel was Generating Evidence to Empower Crime and Justice Policy to Reduce Harm. William Pridemore (University at Albany – SUNY, School of Criminal Justice), who is ASC's Liaison to AAAS, organized and moderated the panel. April Zeoli (Michigan State University, School of Criminal Justice), Robin Engel (University of Cincinnati, School of Criminal Justice), and Angela Moore (National Institute of Justice) were presenters. Due to Covid travel restrictions the AAAS meeting was held online this year. Each presenter pre-recorded a Spotlight Video that was placed online approximately two weeks before the conference, and during the conference we had a 45-minute live session online via AAAS's conference management system.

Dr. Zeoli presented research on extreme risk protection orders (ERPOs), which temporarily restrict firearm access from individuals at risk of committing violence against themselves or others. Because many mass shooters signal their intent, ERPOs are uniquely suited to prevent mass shootings. She provided an analysis of ERPO use in response to mass shooting threats in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Maryland, and Washington. Dr. Engel presented research on de-escalation training among police. Calls for police reform have reverberated across the country. Despite widespread promotion of de-escalation training, only one study has demonstrated changes in police behavior. Using a randomized controlled trial design in Louisville, KY, panel regression results showed statistically significant reductions in use of force, citizen injuries, and officer injuries in the post-training period. Dr. Moore presented on the National Institute of Justice's unique role in criminology and criminal justice. NIJ's goal is to strengthen science and advance justice. It is tasked by Congress with producing real-world benefits, through scientific innovation, for justice systems and victim services agencies. NIJ achieves this mission by supporting rigorous research and program evaluations. Dr. Moore provided examples of how NIJ empowers its constituents with evidence, including promoting replication research and through [crimesolutions.gov](https://www.crimesolutions.gov).

Pridemore is currently preparing ASC's proposal for the 2023 AAAS meeting.

Criminology & Public Policy

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSES TO OPIOID OVERDOSES

Call for Papers for 2023 Special Issue

In recent years, many jurisdictions in the United States have experienced an unprecedented increase in drug overdoses and deaths arising from the increased use of illicit opioids and the misuse of prescription opioids. How has the criminal justice responded, and to what effect? What have we learned about effective (or ineffective) justice and prevention approaches to reduce opioid misuse and mitigate its consequences? CPP invites papers that examine these topics for a special issue on the opioid crisis.

We particularly welcome empirical evaluations of legislative policies and efforts by criminal and juvenile justice agencies, including those undertaken with public health and other community partners, to address this ongoing crisis. Papers should have clear and direct implications for developing and evaluating justice-related policy and practice.

Papers for this special issue must be submitted through the ScholarOne online submission site for *Criminology & Public Policy* (<https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/capp>) by **November 30, 2022**. We anticipate publishing accepted papers in Issue 3 of 2023. 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>

KEYS TO SUCCESS

“Sometimes, I Wish I Taught Statistics:” On Preparation and Process in Teaching Hot Button Topics in Criminology and Criminal Justice

Joshua Cochran, University of Cincinnati

Gregory M. Zimmerman, Northeastern University

Cathy Marcum, Appalachian State University

Jason Williams, Montclair State University

Sue-Ming Yang, George Mason University

Teaching can be challenging. Teaching criminology and criminal justice can be particularly challenging. And teaching hot button, controversial, political topics that evoke passionate reactions from students provides additional challenges. For some of us, it may be precisely these topics and the challenge of understanding (and teaching) them that draws us to this discipline and energizes our work. Nonetheless, these topics can be triggering and foster anxiety and divisiveness in the classroom.

This potentially precarious situation is often exacerbated by the lack of classroom preparation and training for many of us—especially doctoral students and freshly minted faculty. Many graduate programs have not formalized teaching as part of graduate student training. Of the programs that have, many provide only limited guidance on how to prepare to teach hot button topics. Additionally, many new faculty have not been provided with instruction on how to navigate a healthy and respectful (at best) conversation that could potentially turn into a frenzied and combative (or worst) classroom debate. Such challenges are intensified in a virtual teaching environment (more common during the pandemic), where: recorded lectures can be replayed and taken out of context (e.g., Letourneau and Malone, 2021); asynchronous class discussions can be misinterpreted; and students and instructors navigate heightened stress and mental illness (Flaherty, 2020; Tugend, 2020; Hartocollis, 2021; Svrluga and Anderson, 2021).

I (Cochran) recall vividly, in one of my first years as an assistant professor, a conversation with a graduate student who had recently been thrust into teaching a new course days prior to the start of the semester. The student, in tears after a near revolt in the classroom that was partly the result of what they admitted to be a fumbled lecture on race and courts, bemoaned from behind a handful of tissues: “Sometimes, I wish I taught statistics.” (This is not to say that teaching statistics is without its challenges, but the subject is admittedly less sociopolitical.) I fumbled to provide concrete guidance to the student and it pushed me to think more explicitly about my own strategies for navigating the challenges of teaching and rebounding from bumps and bruises along the way.

How, then, should more senior faculty members seek to mentor graduate students and early career professors to find their own strategies for navigating the classroom? Our goal with this column is simply to push everyone to reflect on their own teaching strategies and experiences and to start (or continue) these kinds of conversations with their mentees. We recognize that mentoring in teaching is limited and argue that good mentoring in teaching requires contemplation and verbalization (to mentees) of teaching strategies, with an emphasis on teaching hot button issues. Ultimately, we seek to spur on systematic and more informal advice on teaching in the discipline. Below we present some general advice, as well as specific tips that you might use as a starting point in these mentoring conversations. All of these are presented with an eye towards bolstering confidence and managing challenging topics in criminology and criminal justice classrooms. We also provide a list of additional resources to which we can all turn to keep the conversation going.

Preparation is key; there are no shortcuts. Intimately familiarize yourself with the course topic and material—it builds confidence, supports mental health, eases anxiety, and makes you a better instructor. In addition, take the time to confirm that the terms you are utilizing are contemporary and correct. Anxiety in the classroom (and when presenting at conferences and meetings) often stems less from nervousness of what the audience might think or do, and more about what we (as the presenter) might do or fail to do. Rigorous preparation is a safety blanket. Work hours are precious, especially when balancing it against research, coursework, and service responsibilities. Yet, there is no way to shortcut the preparatory work needed when teaching on hot button issues, if for no other reason to give you (as the instructor) confidence when walking into the room.

Confront and rehearse. After preparing reasonably, confront your worst fears. If you are feeling nervous about an upcoming class session (or presentation), ask yourself the following: What am I most afraid of? What questions do I fear the most? What student

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(or audience) responses or questions am I most nervous about? Envision the worst reaction from a student (or audience member)—the thing that is keeping you up at night. What is your ideal response, one that keeps you teaching and in control of the classroom, rather than becoming mired in a counterproductive debate or otherwise losing control of the room. Are you prepared with that response?

Allow yourself time to work through these “nightmare” scenarios and supplement your preparation as necessary to shore up your bank of potential responses. You want to build a toolkit of language, communication techniques, turns of phrase, and relevant facts and figures that will help you navigate challenging topics and challenging responses and questions to them. Rehearse various scenarios while you walk your dog or drive to campus. Identify your weaknesses and address them prior to walking into the classroom. You may even find that verbalizing your worst fears minimizes them.

Practice self-grace. You will make mistakes. Mistakes are baked into this process; they are part of the job and how we grow. Ease the pressure that you put on yourself. You do not have to know everything. Most students (and audience members) are reasonable and eager to learn, discuss, and be heard. You do not have to know everything; you cannot prepare for everything; and you should be transparent about what you do not know. If asked a question that you do not know the answer to, challenge your students to find the answer after class before you do. Making up an inadequate response will not satisfy students or yourself.

You are not alone. Be assured that teaching topics in criminology and criminal justice is very challenging, and the roadblocks you are facing are very normal. Everyone has had a bad teaching day. Everyone has had trouble addressing a student (or audience) question. When faced with such challenges, rely on your peers, your mentors, those who have taught the class before. You can also rely on your program director, your chair, your administration, and other resources at your college or university.

Third time is a charm. Some say that it takes three times through a class to have mastered the material. You will (or should) update a class each semester, with new readings, assignments, lectures, and discussions. But, the course material will become familiar, and your comfortability level will increase.

Know your audience. Each semester, your students and classroom dynamics will change. Undergraduate students one semester; master's students the next. A left leaning class one semester; a right leaning class the next. Healthy, friendly, respectful discussions one semester; heated and combative debates the next. The gender, age, and racial/ethnic composition of your classroom will change. The number and type of physical and mental health issues will change. The one constant is that students will always enter the classroom with their own life experiences and opinions. It is important to recognize and legitimize students' experiences and opinions, while also recognizing that they might not be right.

Know your teaching philosophy. Will you stress critical thinking? Will you challenge students to teach you something new? Will your classroom be lecture-based or discussion-based? Will class papers be run through Turnitin.com? Will you take attendance? How much do you care about class participation? Do you plan to cold-call students who do not participate? Knowing yourself and your teaching philosophy will breed confidence in the classroom.

We conclude by urging all graduate program directors, chairs, deans, and unit heads to implement (or continue) teaching practicum to prepare doctoral students and early career professors to teach. Providing a sounding board for graduate students and early career professionals as they begin to wrap their head around their teaching philosophy, class preparation, and the responsibility of imparting knowledge to paying students is key. Answering questions, aiding in the formulation of a syllabus, and discussing class assignments and classroom format (e.g., lecture or discussion) can instill confidence and provide support.

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OBITUARIES

MICHAEL E. BUERGER

Michael Buerger (age 70) left us on Christmas morning, 2021, and the world is a sadder place for those of us who knew him. It is interesting to say that we knew Michael. I considered him my best friend, and there is so much about him that I did not know. Michael was an extremely private person who held his personal life in abeyance and shared little with even his closest friends and acquaintances. Despite his reticence to divulge much about himself and his life, those of us in his world knew the most important thing about him. He had the biggest heart in the world and cared for everyone around him. He was there whenever you asked for help but he never sought help in return. Michael met his wife and children and became a family man late in life. While he did not talk much about his family, his joy with them was obvious when you could get him to open up. His work was his life. He was loved by his students for his undying passion to see them succeed and his caring attitude. His students found him to be tough and demanding. He challenged them at every turn, yet his graduates always praised him. Michael had eclectic interests and he had a breadth of knowledge that often left his colleagues scratching their heads. He had a broad vocabulary that would often confuse his listeners and challenged us to learn more. Michael loved literature, music, politics, and world events. I will remember and miss Michael most for his knowledge of comic books and superhero movies. Like myself, he collected comics and colleagues could often hear us talking about how the movies got the story wrong and that they did not follow the “real story” from the comics. Finally, those who knew him will remember his sense of humor. He decorated his office with cartoons and social commentaries that poked fun at everything. He was able to see humor in the world around him and make people laugh. That is something we will all miss. The world has lost a beacon of joy and a fount of knowledge that benefited us all. We are all the lesser because of his passing. If I had the “Infinity Stones”, I would bring him back to us. Excelsior! Prepared by: Steve Lab

EDWARD J. LATESSA



We lost a giant. Edward J. Latesa, the long-time leader of the University of Cincinnati School of Criminal Justice, passed away on January 11, 2022. Ed's passing was peaceful, marking the end to a long battle with cancer. The School mourns his loss, along with his family and his legion of former students, partners, and friends he leaves behind. Ed was school head for nearly 40 years. Blessed with tremendous administrative skills and a keen understanding of human motivation, Ed could get things done with an elite level of efficiency. His straightforward communication style and ability to speak truth to power allowed him to develop an outsized presence in the University as well as the field more broadly. Among his accomplishments was the development of our Ph.D. program. Flanked by his long-time colleagues, Francis Cullen and Lawrence Travis, Ed helped build a program that filled an important gap and has grown into a powerhouse. Since its inception, our doctoral program has sent nearly 200 scholars into academia, the field, and the community. Ed was also

a serial entrepreneur. He used his skills to generate resources that supported faculty to pursue their own research agendas. He embraced innovations and was not afraid to take risks. Under Ed's leadership, the School of Criminal Justice received over 300 funded grants totaling more than \$60 million in external funds. Of course, none of this would have been possible had his academic work been shoddy. At the time of this writing, his Google Scholar page shows more than 12,000 citations, with a sustained rate of ~900 citations per year for nearly a decade. Ed was a high-level scholar who saw the value of translational work long before it was trendy. During the fall of 2021, the University named the School of Criminal Justice conference room in his honor. This was a fitting tribute because it was only due to his salesmanship that the room was even included in the building's renovation plans. In fact, it caused a minor dust-up with the Dean before it was approved. But it was the right call, and Ed knew it. We will use that space to carry forward Ed's great legacy ... to stand on his shoulders. A memoriam page has been setup at the following location: <https://researchdirectory.uc.edu/p/latessej>. There you can find links to videos featuring Ed, as well as his obituary and details about his March 12 memorial service.

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

“Even If You Go to the Skies, We’ll Find You” LGBT People in Afghanistan After the Taliban Takeover – Human Rights Watch and Outright Action International 2022



In February of 2020, the Trump administration signed the Doha Agreement with the Taliban in an attempt to bring peace to Afghanistan. The agreement led to the reduction of troops on the ground, with a full withdrawal planned by May 2021. At the start of 2021, and the inauguration of President Joe Biden, there were 2,500 troops on the ground in Afghanistan (Department of Defense, 2021). The agreed upon withdrawal was to be delayed until Sept 11th 2021, but with the Taliban take-over on August 15th, the last troops left on August 31, 2021 amongst chaos. The withdrawal left many Afghan citizens scared of the renewed Taliban rule. I even started receiving phone calls and emails from contacts who were former Afghan military asking if I knew anyone who could help get them out. The Taliban had left notes at their home, and they were afraid for their life. Women and girls, business owners, those who openly opposed the Taliban, and many others were afraid. One group that had also long suffered now faced even greater threats: the LGBT community in Afghanistan. Between October 2021 and December 2021, the Human Rights Watch and Outright Action International interviewed 60 LGBT Afghans, from at least 11 of Afghanistan’s 34 provinces. A majority of those interviewed were young, in their late teens or in their 20’s. Most of those interviewed were gay or bisexual men, although there were also transgender women, lesbian women, transgender men, and one person who identified as asexual.

Even prior to the Taliban takeover, the LGBT community was in danger in Afghanistan. In 2018, a law was passed explicitly criminalizing same-sex relationships, which was previously just implied in the laws. The LGBT community was afraid to be themselves, and had to hide aspects of who they are. After the Taliban regained control, this was even more critical. Many of those interviewed reported they had been targeted and attacked, sexually assaulted, or threatened directly by the Taliban based on their sexual orientation. One of the interviewees stated he was called a gay slur as he passed through a Taliban checkpoint. The Taliban detained him and he was reportedly raped and beaten for hours. He was told that whenever they wanted to find him, they would, and they would do whatever they wanted to with him. In another case, a lesbian woman was turned in by her extended family. In order to protect her, she was forced to marry a man who is violent and abusive to her. These are just a few of the many Afghans who were gang raped, suffered mob attacks, sexual violence, and in some cases were even targeted by their own family. Many LGBT Afghans felt that the only way to be safe was to relocate to countries that would allow them to freely be who they are.

The report, published in January 2022, consisted of three sections, in addition to a methodology section, and recommendations. The first section focused on the issues faced by the LGBT community in Afghanistan after the Taliban takeover. This section was full of stories from interviewees on their experiences. Many had to go into hiding after the Taliban took control. Those who did not go into hiding experienced instances of sexual violence, threats from families, neighbors, acquaintances and sexual partners, threats via social media, as well as many other issues. The second part of the report focused on violence and discrimination against the LGBT community that was already deep-rooted. In particular, it focuses on the family and schools as a source of discrimination and violence, forced and coerced marriage and sex, blackmail, being outed by the community or family, extortion, and employment discrimination. The final section focused on relevant international law. As a member state of the United Nations, Afghanistan has accepted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which provides freedoms and rights to every individual. In 2020, however, a Taliban manual on Vice and Virtue stated that same-sex relations and homosexuality should be reported to the ministry to be adjudicated and punished accordingly. In October 2021, a Taliban official made a statement that the rights of LGBT in Afghanistan will not be respected. The Taliban has made it clear that the LGBT community has no rights, therefore it is incumbent on the International community to assist in ensuring their safety. Until those changes can be made internally, resettlement may be the best option available.

The full report can be found on the Human Rights Watch Website: https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/media_2022/01/afghanistan_lgbt0122_web_0.pdf

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

Conferences, Webinars & Workshops

13th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASIAN CRIMINOLOGICAL SOCIETY

June 2022

Gujarat National Law University; Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India

<http://acs002.com/>

17TH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF THE WORLD SOCIETY OF VICTIMOLOGY

Victimisation in a digital world: responding to and connecting with victims

June 5-9, 2022

Donostia / San Sebastián (Basque Country, Spain)

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

THE STOCKHOLM CRIMINOLOGY SYMPOSIUM

Understanding the Mechanisms that Cause Crime and Promote Desistance from Crime

June 13-15, 2022

Stockholm, Sweden

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

11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN FORUM FOR RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Justice Beyond Borders: Restorative connections through space and language

June 23-25, 2022

Sassari, Italy

<https://www.euforumrj.org/en/events/european-forum-restorative-justice-conference-2022-sassari>

LAW AND SOCIETY ASSOCIATION (LSA)

Graduate Student & Early Career Workshop

June & July 2022

Virtual; <https://lawandsociety.site-ym.com/page/GSW>

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE REFORM OF CRIMINAL LAW

Thinking Beyond the Bars: New Approaches in Sentencing, Corrections and Restorative Justice

July 18-21, 2022

Vancouver, Canada

<https://isrcl.com/thinking-beyond-the-bars/>

25th NGCRC 2022 INTERNATIONAL GANG SPECIALIST TRAINING CONFERENCE

August 1-3, 2022

Chicago, IL

<https://ngcrc.com/2022.conference.html>

22nd ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

September 21-24, 2022

Malaga, Spain

<https://esc-eurocrim.org/>

CONVERSATIONS WITH DEATH ROW

Virtual

Event contact: Tessie Castillo at tessie@tessiecastillo.com

The Criminologist
 Official Newsletter of the
 American Society of Criminology
 Vol. 47, No. 2

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
 921 Chatham Lane, Suite 108
 Columbus, OH 43221
 ISSN 0164-0240

| MARK YOUR CALENDAR | | | |
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| <i>FUTURE ASC ANNUAL MEETING DATES</i> | | | |
| 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 |
| 2032 | November 17 - 20 | Chicago, IL | Palmer House Hilton |
| 2033 | November 16 - 19 | Washington, D.C. | Washington, D.C. Marriott Marquis |
| 2034 | November 11 - 19 | New Orleans, LA | New Orleans Riverside Hilton |
| 2035 | November 10 - 18 | Chicago, IL | Palmer House Hilton |



2022 ASC ANNUAL MEETING

Venue: Atlanta Marriott Marquis

Location: Atlanta, GA

Date: 11/16/2022-11/19/2022

Chairs: Bianca Bersani & Stephanie DiPietro

Theme: *The Future of Criminology*

Visit the [2022 Annual Meeting](#) page on the [ASC website](#) for additional details.