



# The Criminologist

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## In This Issue

Editor's Corner.. 13

---

Around the ASC... 15

---

2023 Election Results... 14

---

2023 Annual Meeting  
Information... 16

---

Obituaries... 26

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Criminology Around  
the World... 27

## The Transformative Potential of Participatory Action Research for Community-Engaged Criminal Justice Reform

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In a recent interview<sup>1</sup> focused on his work on the National Academy of Science report *Reducing Racial Inequality in Crime and Justice Policy and Practice*, sociologist Bruce Western remarked on the historical narrowing of the idea of safety and how public policy might promote safer communities: this narrow frame “sucked all of the oxygen out of the conversation of what was, particularly for poor communities and poor communities of color, specifically needed in order to be safe and thriving and flourishing.” Instead of relying heavily on policing, Western argues for an alternative paradigm that “shares power much more with community residents, allowing them to much more actively be authors of what safety could mean for them in their own communities.”

The recent election success of reform-minded candidates illustrates that in many areas of the U.S., there is public appetite for new approaches to crime and disorder (Arnold Ventures, 2022; Ofer, 2023). Public support for punitive policies has decreased (Brenan, 2020). In its place, we are seeing increased support for criminal legal system reform to reduce incarceration, move away from the “tough on crime” policies of the past, and make the criminal legal system more accountable to the community (Benenson Strategy Group and Public Opinion Strategies, 2022). There is also growing recognition of the ways in which criminal legal system policies contribute to health inequity, not only for those directly affected by arrest and incarceration but for entire communities, particularly communities of color (e.g., Bowleg, 2020; Wildeman & Wang, 2017).

Scholars who study the impacts of criminal legal system policy and practice have an opportunity to be involved in this movement. Our subject area expertise, research skills, and educational privilege are powerful tools to put into service in the fight for healthier and safer communities. However, Black, Indigenous, Latiné, LGBTQ+, and impoverished communities face increased exposure to violence, surveillance, and incarceration. Those with intersecting marginalized identities, such as Black, Latina, and Indigenous women, face further risks for sexual violence and criminalization of survival (Richert, 2021). In comparison, only 16.5% of criminology and criminal justice faculty are people of color; only 6.2% are Black and 2.7% are Latinx (Pizarro, 2017). Women of color remain the most underrepresented group as faculty members in higher education overall (Machado-Casas et al., 2013). Recent efforts within ASC, such as *Convict Criminology* (see Ross & Vianello, 2021) and beyond (e.g., *Survivor Criminology*; Cook et al., 2022) call for the centering of those in academia with lived experience of criminalization. Still, the reality is that most academics do not come from or reflect the marginalized and system-impacted communities they study.

Given these disparities, scholars must make an effort to center marginalized communities and amplify their voices. Often, professional knowledge (i.e., scholarship generated by university-based researchers) is valued over historically de-legitimized knowledge (i.e, local knowledge

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or lived experience; Corburn, 2005). As a result, power is unequal between the researcher and participants in common approaches to social science research. One promising way to address this imbalance is through research approaches that center those with local knowledge and lived experience. As Congresswoman Ayanna Pressley is known to say, “the people closest to the pain should be the closest to the power” when it comes to informing policy (e.g., Pressley, 2018).<sup>2</sup> In this essay, we summarize and provide examples of participatory action research to demonstrate the potential of its framework to help criminologists work *with* communities through scholarship.

### What is PAR?

Participatory Action Research (PAR) is a research framework that pursues action (or change) and research simultaneously, centering those most impacted (Tapp et al., 2013). PAR addresses the hierarchical distinction between researchers and participants by changing the relationship to partnerships, thereby reducing power imbalance. PAR is typically empowering, cooperative, and aims to engage those directly impacted towards positive outcomes sustainable beyond the research project (Wilson, 2019). PAR is a research orientation and often incorporates a wide variety of methods, such as surveys, interviews, focus groups, geospatial analysis, and secondary data analysis (Israel et al., 2013). Within PAR, there are more specific approaches such as community-based participatory research (CBPR) and youth participatory action research (YPAR).

CBPR is “a collaborative approach to research that equitably involves all partners in the research process,” beginning “with a research topic of importance to the community with the aim of combining knowledge and action for social change to improve community health and eliminate health disparities” (W.K. Kellogg Foundation, 2001: 2). Rather than research ‘on’ or ‘in’ communities, CBPR is research ‘with’ communities. While most participatory action research aims to produce knowledge directly useful to marginalized individuals and communities to inform political action, CBPR further equalizes decision-making power in the researcher-community partnership. From the start, research questions are driven by community voices rather than imposed by the researcher. Additionally, data collection methods and measures are defined with community input and oversight, and research products are accessible to residents, organizers, and advocates who can transform the results into action. Ownership of the data and research products may also be retained by the community instead of being extracted and controlled by researchers.

YPAR is distinct from PAR and CBPR as it is youth-led (Cammarota & Fine, 2010). Youth are actively engaged in the research process and learn how to conduct research themselves. YPAR prioritizes the development and strengthening of collective empowerment among youth involved in the research. This helps youth become researchers and advocates for social change (Jason & Glenwick, 2016). Typically, youth develop policy recommendations and advocate for change based on evidence from their research (Cammarota & Fine, 2010). As direct questioning methods (surveys, interviews) may not be age-appropriate or effective for eliciting youth responses, especially for younger children (under 12) and those with socio-developmental challenges, YPAR often uses creative and child-friendly approaches like Photovoice and drama techniques (Shamrova & Cummings, 2017).

### Using PAR as a Method for Developing, Implementing, and Evaluating Criminal Legal System Reforms

PAR methods are powerful and have the potential to engage with people directly impacted by crime and criminal legal entities. The Arizona Transformation Project (ATP) used PAR with an Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program thinktank to collectively to determine what works in reducing recidivism (Haverkate et al., 2022). A similar approach by Payne and Bryant (2018) used Street PAR (a research-activist program designed for those who are street-identified and/or involved with the criminal legal system) and Inside-Out to improve prison environments and successful transition to local communities.

The Morris Justice Project is one example of PAR for criminal justice reform (deVuono-Powell et al., 2017). The Morris Justice Project is a collective of South Bronx residents, academics from CUNY and John Jay College, as well as lawyers, activists and artists who collectively organized to oppose the NYPD’s stop-and-frisk policy that was resulting in frequent harassment of Black and Latino residents (deVuono-Powell et al., 2017). They conducted neighborhood surveys and shared their results through “back-pocket” reports accessible to neighborhood residents, as well as through “sidewalk science” events like temporary art installations, posters, and other methods of community engagement. In addition to their public scholarship, their work has produced multiple academic publications and methods guides (e.g., Stoudt & Torre, 2014).

Author Stone undertook a CBPR project in central Vermont from 2018 until 2021. The project, supported by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, was designed to gather information about the intersection of intimate partner violence and opioid use in rural Vermont and to engage community members in intervention design and implementation. We conducted a qualitative needs assessment (Stone et al., 2021) and then shared the results through a day-long brainstorming workshop with our community advisory board, human service professionals, and advocates and organizers. This project resulted in significant local impact: we developed a cross-training curriculum for peer recovery coaches and community-based IPV survivor advocates (Stone et al., 2022), drew media attention to gaps in IPV and substance use service provision, and were involved in the opening of a new recovery home in central Vermont where women can stay with their children (Rae, 2022). Recently, Stone’s Intimate Partner Violence & Sexual

Assault students worked with the director of the IPV organization to develop a list of topics important to the community, write comprehensive literature reviews, and then turn those reviews into information products (policy briefs, infographics, flyers, social media campaigns) for the organization.

Author Boppre, alongside her co-PI Dr. Dasha Shamrova<sup>3</sup> facilitated two funded YPAR projects using Photovoice. Their first photovoice project (forthcoming in *Preventing School Failure: Alternative Education for Children and Youth*) engaged youth in a disciplinary alternative education program (DAEP) to share their experiences and recommendations for change. After initial meetings to build rapport, recruit, and obtain consent/assent, they participated in a Photovoice training, which included a hands-on photography workshop. Each week, participants took photos and met with the researchers for approximately 90 minutes for group discussions. They helped choose photos and analyze the group discussion data to create narratives for each exhibit photo, and they developed the policy recommendations and spoke at the event about their experience in the project. Their findings and recommendations demonstrated how DAEPs can be an extension of the punitive culture within the juvenile correctional system.



**Photovoice exhibit**

Yet, the DAEP also provided structure, individualized curriculum, and emotional support uncommon in traditional schools or other juvenile correctional programs. Over 50 community members attended the exhibit, including funders of the program and other stakeholders in the local juvenile correctional system. The photos, narratives, project description, and policy recommendations were also compiled into an interactive exhibit guide that attendees could take and share with other stakeholders.

### **Student Involvement in PAR Projects**

PAR provides excellent opportunities for experiential learning. Students enter our classrooms with a variety of career goals and motivations, but many share an interest in public service (White & Ferradino, 2021), problem-solving (Krimmel & Tartaro, 1999; Yim, 2009), alleviating oppression and making positive change in their communities (Eren et al., 2019; Disha et al., 2021). Students of color, women students, and students with histories of victimization or arrest share an interest in the relevance of criminal justice studies to the real-world problems they seek to solve in their communities. For example, Conover (2015) successfully incorporated participatory research in a criminal justice capstone course in a way that involved students in designing and producing research, working in groups, completing individual assignments, and creating project deliverables.

Participation in PAR projects provides students with the opportunity to see real-world problem-solving in all its complexity, be it navigating competing stakeholder interests, community organizing to apply pressure to elected representatives, and analyzing data to inform decision-making. It is perfect for the type of project-based, service-learning, and other experiential opportunities that many universities and colleges are embracing and that leave a long-lasting impression on the next generation of scholars and practitioners. In fact, research demonstrates the increased learning engagement, marketable skills, and personal fulfillment students obtain from such learning opportunities (e.g., Boppre et al., 2022). Working directly in the community also expands faculty and students' professional networks and can lead to internship and employment opportunities.

### **Considerations for PAR in Criminology and Criminal Justice Research**

Despite its clear benefits, PAR is not particularly common in criminology and criminal justice research. There is a lack of awareness or training in community-engaged and participatory research methods. Obtaining IRB (Institutional Review Board) approval for PAR projects presents challenges for researchers as IRB members may not be familiar with these approaches. There can be resistance among IRBs to the ongoing researcher-participant relationships required for PAR (Brown et al., 2021). PAR with system-impacted populations can be particularly difficult, as it presents some challenges to defining "community" and bringing together people who may have harmed or been harmed. Systems that often inflict harm (i.e., prisons, jails, and other correctional facilities) serve as gatekeepers that can prevent engagement with those directly impacted.

Another challenge is the feedback loop between what is deemed publishable by highly ranked journals (and how this comes to define research 'impact') and what is taught in graduate methods courses, leading to an overemphasis on quantitative analysis using often decontextualized data. Community-based work may not fit neatly to grant timelines or produce easily packaged results for publication, especially in our discipline's top journals. This is not to say that the work is not publishable, fundable, or impactful – pieces of PAR projects can certainly be published, and the impact often goes far beyond most scholarly work. We simply note that where research productivity and impact are narrowly defined in our discipline, PAR projects may seem daunting, especially for early-career researchers. Additionally, if our graduate programs provide any training in science communication, it is typically

around communication with other scholars and not in the type of communication most useful when engaging with communities and policymakers.

Finally, PAR requires opportunities to build community relationships. Scholars who wish to be involved must identify organizers, advocates, and community members to form partnerships and practice 'leadership through service' towards meaningful social change. Yet, we recognize the challenges as academic careers often require multiple moves: from undergraduate to graduate institutions, through postdoctoral programs or contingent academic positions to tenure-track jobs. Establishing community connections, building rapport and trust, and forming the foundation of collaborative researcher-community partnerships takes investment of time, presence, and humility, especially where communities have previously been harmed by extractive "helicopter research" practices (e.g., Brown et al., 2021). In many communities, there may be significant relationship repair work to be done before beginning a research project. Research partners must also be fairly compensated for their time and effort, which is often more extensive than traditional research participation.

## **Conclusion**

We scholars are not so different from our students. Many of us were drawn to this discipline because we share an interest in solving complex problems and working towards a more just and flourishing society. PAR can help make this goal a reality by centering authentic community partnerships to create social change. It is also consistent with the vision of NIJ Director Dr. Nancy La Vigne, who has voiced support for interdisciplinary, mixed-methods, and community-engaged research, "particularly those that are inclusive of the people closest to the issue or problem under study" (La Vigne, 2022).<sup>4</sup> Achieving reform and equity requires community organizing to harness the power of collective action and exert political pressure on local, state, and federal elected officials.

We listed only a few examples of PAR work in the field of criminology and criminal justice. These examples provided accessible research dissemination with communities, but also resulted in peer-reviewed articles that align with traditional performance metrics. We encourage readers to dive deeper into PAR methodologies. Building awareness will help remove some of the barriers PAR researchers face in obtaining funding, IRB approval, and publishing in our field. Our hope is that this article encourages fellow and future scholars to engage in PAR to bridge the gap between criminology, criminal justice, and communities and fulfill our ethical obligation to ensure that those most burdened by our research reap the greatest benefit.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://decarcerationnation.com/139-bruce-western-racism-and-crime/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://twitter.com/AyannaPressley/status/1013184081696346113>

<sup>3</sup> Assistant Professor, School of Social Work at Texas State University

<sup>4</sup> <https://nij.ojp.gov/general-message/director-nancy-la-vignes-vision>

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## Using Social Media to Create an Academic Community

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### Introduction

Given the ubiquitous nature of social media, it is not surprising that academics are using it for a variety of purposes, including teaching, networking, and research (Chugh et al., 2021; Manca & Ranieri, 2016; McCarthy & Bogers, 2023). Though its merits might be debatable, the use of social media for academic pursuits is growing (Manca & Ranieri, 2016; Sengupta & Vaish, 2023). This merging of social media and academia represents new opportunities and challenges for both students and academics.

The number of social media platforms has grown exponentially since the late 2000s (Manca & Ranieri, 2016) and includes both mainstream (i.e., blogs, podcasts, comprehensive social media platforms) and academic (preprint servers, collaboration networks, etc.) social media services (McCarthy & Bogers, 2023). In this essay, we focus on the use of comprehensive social media platforms within the context of mainstream social media. These types of platforms are designed to allow for networking, sharing information, and creating community; examples include Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, and Instagram, among others.

Readers of this essay might ask, "Why use social media for professional purposes?" Social media can be used for a variety of reasons including teaching, networking, research, and dissemination (Chugh et al., 2021; Talam & Fairburn, 2021). Collectively, we argue that the use of social media contributes to the creation of an academic community outside the traditional confines of an institutional setting. Through this piece, we highlight some of the benefits of using social media and offer practical advice for those looking to do so.

### Benefits of Social Media

#### *Knowledge Dissemination*

The use of social media aligns neatly with the growing emphasis on public scholarship and the need to make research findings available to a wider audience (see Walker, 2019). One of the principal benefits of using social media is the ability to reach an audience that includes stakeholders, media, and the public (Talam & Fairburn, 2021). One criticism of traditional outlets such as academic journals is that research findings are only available to those with access to those journals. In contrast, the use of social media is freely available, thereby providing more visibility and greater opportunities for sharing your work.

This ease of access to a wider audience makes social media a fantastic venue for knowledge dissemination. However, to do so requires messaging in clear and engaging ways. One way to do this is to visualize your findings for the audience. Rather than being confined to tables and figures, social media allows academics to be creative when disseminating their results and findings. For example, infographics can be a powerful tool for reporting findings in a way that might be easier for people outside of an academic field to understand (Talam & Fairburn, 2021). Creativity, however, should not overshadow portraying accurate information. Using simple, yet informative visualizations can facilitate outreach to a broader audience.

In addition to using visuals, it is recommended that you use hashtags (#), the social media equivalent of keywords (Walker, 2019). Hashtags are intuitive outreach tools as they allow people to find your work more easily through search functions. For instance, you might use the hashtag #juvenilejustice when disseminating findings on the current state of the juvenile justice system. Others can search #juvenilejustice and find your work even if they are not linked to your account. As with journal articles, you can use multiple hashtags within a given post, which allows you to tailor them to reach your intended audiences. However, take care when choosing hashtags. If you choose a generic hashtag or a hashtag that has multiple meanings, your post may get lost in a sea of unrelated content. Being deliberate with the use of hashtags makes it easier for your audience to find you and increases the odds of your work being viewed.

#### *Research Networks*

Beyond highlighting your work, social media is also a place to follow the work of others, which can provide access to unpublished or recently published works (Fernandes, 2022). This is particularly useful for research that is still moving through the peer review process, including preprints, or published outside of mainstream journals. Following specific research topics on social media may also broaden your research network by connecting you to scholars outside your traditional networks. This can increase access to your research and could result in opportunities for research collaborations (Chugh et al., 2021).



Social media provides multiple ways to access research. One method is to follow journals, think tanks, funding agencies, or accounts that regularly share new findings. For example, *@CrimPapers* on Twitter regularly shares recently published papers. However, this approach may not alert you to papers or findings published in other outlets. To counter this, we recommend “following” scholars and researchers who regularly conduct and share research in your area. Magda (2022) recommends engaging with others via comments and direct messages with individuals that post research you are interested in (or that comment on your research) to further strengthen and build these networks.

### ***Research Activities***

Social media can also be a place where research ideas are born, developed, and executed (Fernandes, 2022; Talam & Fairburn, 2021). There are communities on social media where academics can exchange research ideas and discuss topics, which can be helpful as you develop and refine research questions or techniques. For example, you may be interested in developing a new methodological skill, but are not quite sure where to begin. Social media can be a powerful tool in this case as you can gather suggestions and advice from others in the field. It can also help refine broad interests into more definable questions.

These platforms can also serve as a source of data or assist with recruitment. For example, scholars have used Facebook posts to explore digital vigilantism (Galleguillos, 2022), examine police department’s use of Facebook (Lieberman et al., 2013), and conducted online ethnography on Twitter (Bonilla & Rosa, 2015). Social media platforms can also be useful for directly engaging with and recruiting potential study participants (Walker, 2019). Novisky and Boppre (2023), for example, recruited 316 family members of incarcerated persons for a study of conditions of confinement during COVID-19.

### ***Teaching***

Social media can also be useful for teaching, with some reporting using social media to improve student evaluations and connections with students. Though it is not clear that social media improves ratings, it can provide for greater connections with students (Chugh et al., 2021). Virtual writing retreats, for instance, served as a source of positive peer support for PhD students during COVID-19 (Talam & Fairburn, 2021). Social media also allows for engaging broader groups of “students.” For example, Professor Martha Jones used Twitter to encourage dialogue between students and non-students by requiring students to answer questions on Twitter that were also accessible to the general public (Dickinson, 2019; Jones 2018).

### ***Community Building***

Part of building a community and a research network includes connecting with fellow scholars or academics on a more personal level, particularly through the highs and lows of graduate school. These interactions can normalize experiences graduate students go through and provide them with the support needed to succeed. This benefit, of course, is not limited to students. Faculty and scholars inside and outside of academia are likely to experience highs and lows, whether that be interdepartmental conflict, challenging students, or the pressures of fundraising. Social media may provide space for individuals to share helpful tips for self-care and work/life balance as they navigate their way through graduate school, the tenure-track, or the grant-writing season (Fernandes, 2022).

Social media can also assist with job searches. Organizations share hiring information on their social media and individuals within these organizations may also share job alerts with their broader networks. Twitter and LinkedIn, especially, are recognized as platforms that can be useful for networking and finding job openings (Talam & Fairburn, 2021). Regardless of where a scholar is in their career, they will likely benefit from engaging with others; in many ways, joining social media platforms can act as an extension of the communities found on college campuses.

### ***Selecting a Platform***

It is important to identify your overall goals for using social media, as this will have implications for the platform you use, the content you post, and the nature of your interactions. Each social media platform has unique benefits and uses. For instance, Facebook is best suited for engaging with groups, Twitter is best for expanding networks and community engagement, and Instagram is useful to share your research through pictures and videos (Magda, 2022; Malik et al., 2019).

Individuals with research-focused goals may use Facebook groups to find collaborators or Twitter to share links to new research. Facebook allows interaction with others who have shared interests by joining or creating groups focused on a specific topic. For example, a Facebook group, “Forensic Science, Criminal Profiling, Interrogations & Cyber Criminology” serves as a hub for individuals to discuss and share research related to these topics.

In contrast, Instagram, which is limited to posts with images or videos and their associated descriptions and messages, may be more

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suitable for pedagogical purposes. Some use Instagram to post short videos of class material or pictures highlighting students' achievements. The majority of Instagram users are between ages 18-34 years old (Dixon, 2023), making it a natural outlet for highlighting teaching activities and engaging with students.

LinkedIn might be more useful for individuals focused on developing a more professional presence by sharing teaching and research accolades such as publications, awards, and grants. LinkedIn also allows users to upload resumes, highlight their own technical skills, and endorse the skills of others. The key point is to select platforms that fit and reflect your goals.

### Points to Remember

Concerns regarding the use of social media include limited time, fear of incivility, and security and privacy fears (Chugh et al., 2021). These may be particularly salient for newer scholars, those in conflict-ridden settings, or those navigating challenging times. Though space precludes us from addressing each concern, we hope the following recommendations are useful.

First, limit your access to social media, in terms of both time and the information you share. Using web-blocker apps like Freedom (<https://freedom.to>) can help to limit your time spent on social media and keep it from becoming a distraction from other professional responsibilities. You should also consider how much of your personal life you choose to share and the degree to which you keep your information "private" by only sharing with approved individuals. How much access to your life would you like people to have? What research or teaching materials do you want to share publicly? Though an individual decision, users of social media should take time to consider these questions prior to posting content.

Second, write carefully when using social media. This encompasses your word choice, writing style, and material. Social media posts will never truly disappear, so it is imperative that your posts are thought through. Details like word choice and writing style can significantly influence how others view you. For example, Northwestern University professor Viorica Marian tweeted, "I once taught an 8am college class. So many grandparents died that semester. I then moved my class to 3pm. No more deaths. And that, my friends is how I save lives." Though meant as a joke, the tweet quickly went viral as many viewed her tweet as being insensitive towards the challenges students face (Caine, 2018).

Finally, it is good practice to avoid toxicity. As in real life, there can be people on social media who behave in hurtful and disrespectful ways. Though this cannot fully be avoided, you can shield yourself from this toxicity by limiting the information you share publicly, respectfully engaging with others, and ignoring those simply trying to get a rise out of you.

### Conclusion

The academic use of social media will likely continue to grow, with related benefits and concerns also evolving. Through this piece, we sought to provide some practical knowledge and tips on using social media as a resource. We believe that academics who use social media, professionally, have the responsibility of building an online community that is both a welcoming place and one where ideas are shared and debated. Social media will only be as beneficial as you make it. While this piece is not exhaustive in describing the role of social media for academics, we hope that it will serve as both a resource and as a part of a larger discussion of all issues surrounding social media for academics.

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\* Corresponding Author

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### **LEAH BUTLER, PhD**

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**University of Albany (SUNY)**

Audrey's research interests span post-conviction justice interventions, with a focus on understanding the mechanisms that affect life-course trajectories.



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**University of Washington**

John is a sociological criminologist whose research focuses on the urban street gang, later-in-life outcomes for justice involved youth and health criminology.



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# EDITOR'S CORNER

## *Criminology & Public Policy* *Annual Update to the ASC Membership*

Cynthia Lum and Christopher S. Koper, Editors in Chief

Thank you, ASC members, for your continued support and interest in *Criminology & Public Policy (CPP)*, as reflected in your submissions and willingness to review papers for the journal. Our priorities remain the same as when we started as editors: to strengthen the journal's standing as the leading forum for advancing the role of scientific research in criminal justice policy and practice; to elevate the journal's academic status and rank; and to diversify and expand its use and reach among ASC members. Since our update last year in *The Criminologist*, we are pleased to report that *CPP* rose from 9th to 5th in the JCR impact and citation statistics for Criminology and Penology. This increase reflects your rigorous and practical submissions and your commitment to publishing your best work in *CPP*.

Our goals for 2022 - 2023 are to continue to make progress on elevating the flagship policy journal of the American Society of Criminology. We strived for a rigorous and responsive review process with quick turnarounds for the initial editorial review (for desk-rejection purposes) and peer reviews. We focused on increasing the journal's visibility by employing social media, the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy's well-established outreach connections, and working with ASC media resources. In addition, we increased the breadth and diversity of peer-reviewers for the journal, taking full advantage of ScholarOne's search capabilities, the ASC and division membership lists, and our expanded editorial advisory board. We also brought in a new associate editor, Professor Amanda Geller, from the University of California, Irvine, to further add policy depth to our spectacular editorial team.

Our efforts continue to reap benefits. In a special feature published in *CPP*, John Worrall and Quinn Gordon ask, "Is *Criminology & Public Policy* 'influential?'"<sup>1</sup> Analyzing data from Altmetrics, they conclude, "yes," showing that *CPP*'s influence extends to policy, practice, and general audiences beyond academia. For example, 50 articles published by *CPP*, mostly during the last 5 years, have been mentioned at least 30 times on Twitter and 28 have been discussed at least 10 times in news outlets. In addition to rising to #5 in the JCR rankings, we also maintained our level of submissions in 2022 at 230, during a post-COVID year when some journals received fewer submissions than usual. At our current rate of submissions, we are on track to reach approximately 300 submissions by the end of 2023.

A central part of our editorial philosophy is responding to current events with science. Since taking over the journal, we have published special issues and features on contemporary concerns, including mass shootings, racial and ethnic disparities in criminal justice, police reform, courts and corrections interventions, public protests, COVID-19, and the nexus of race and place-based interventions. We thank the special issue editors who have worked with us on these issues and features over the years (and particularly acknowledge Ajima Olaghere and John Eck, who managed our race and place feature this past year, and Jin Lee and Tom Holt who are helping with our forthcoming cybercrime issue). In 2022, we also sponsored a webinar on "progressive prosecution" to promote discussion on two *CPP* articles on this topic that generated a great deal of debate. We hoped that the webinar would provide a forum for authors to share their work and answer questions from a broad and diverse audience. The webinar drew over 450 registrants and received very positive feedback.

We also seek to promote the journal and its contributors through our annual "Best Paper Awards." Winners of these awards are selected by the editorial team and receive a \$500 award. We congratulate our winners from 2021, who were honored in 2022:

- **Best paper award for "earlier career" scholars:** "Did de-escalation successfully reduce serious use of force in Camden County, New Jersey? A synthetic control analysis of force outcomes" by Li Sian Goh (Volume 20, issue 2).
- **Best paper award for "later career" scholars:** "Comparing 911 and emergency hotline calls for domestic violence in seven cities: What happened when people started staying home due to COVID-19?" by Tara Richards, Justin Nix, Scott Mourtgos, and Ian Adams (Volume 20, issue 3).

Finally, as we complete our penultimate year as editors of *CPP*, we have two important announcements. First, we are proud to announce that ASC has selected Professors Ojmarrh Mitchell (University of California, Irvine) and Jacinta Gau (University of Central Florida) as the next Editors-in-Chief of *Criminology & Public Policy*. They will be responsible for the first issue of 2025 (Volume 24). We are actively working with the new team for a seamless transition and are excited to see where they take *CPP* next. Second, to mark the end of our editorial term, we have calls for two final special issues (Issue 3 and 4 in 2024) that reflect our policy and practice interests. These will be on policing (Issue 3) and firearms violence (Issue 4).



## EDITOR'S CORNER

Looking ahead, we strongly encourage ASC members to view *CPP* as their "first choice" journal for submitting their studies of policy and practice. For those interested in submitting to *CPP*, we welcome rigorous empirical studies that address various aspects of program and policy development, theory, operations, impacts, and cost efficiency pertaining to all justice and crime prevention areas. We welcome studies using various quantitative and qualitative methodologies, original and replication studies, and systematic reviews or meta-analyses. The journal also publishes policy or reaction essays by invitation (and following peer review) for special issues or features. Submitted manuscripts must have a clearly articulated and direct connection to policy and practice.

We remain especially committed to publishing original research in under-developed and highly-needed areas of crime policy research that we established as priorities when we became the editors of *CPP*. These include:

1. **Evaluations of the sustainability and long-term consequences of evidence-based programs.** Evaluation research has commonly focused on testing short-term implementation of programs with short-term follow-ups. More knowledge is needed as to how evidence-based interventions are sustained, institutionalized, and normalized into criminal justice practices over the long-term.
2. **Outcome evaluations of interventions intended to reduce disparity in the criminal justice system.** While many studies have examined the occurrence and prevalence of disparity in the criminal justice system, the field lacks evaluations of programs intended to reduce or mitigate disparities. Such interventions can include programs, tactical and strategic approaches, legal remedies, policy adjustments, or other activities focused on the reduction of racial, ethnic, gendered, or other protected class disparities.
3. **Efforts to counter the opioid epidemic.** Many jurisdictions are currently experiencing unprecedented levels of drug overdoses and deaths arising from the increased availability and use of illicit opioids and the misuse of prescription opioids. *CPP* invites papers that examine prevention and enforcement responses to this public health crisis.
4. **Countering extremism.** Despite efforts by nations and communities to counter violent extremism, very little knowledge exists on the most effective means to do so. Against the backdrop of rising nationalism and hate group criminality, we welcome empirical articles addressing this topic.
5. **Cybercrime.** Criminological knowledge about crimes facilitated by or perpetrated in cyberspace continues to be very limited. Empirical research is needed on cyber-crime topics ranging from everyday identity theft to the hacking and worldwide disruption of internet servers, organizations, and companies. We are currently reviewing papers for a special cybercrime issue to be published later in the year, but we welcome further submissions on these topics for future issues of the journal.
6. **Firearms violence and mass shootings.** How do we prevent and deter gun violence in all of its forms? What can mitigate harm to victims and their families? What are the best ways to respond? How can science in this area better inform national and state legislation, local policing, school practices, and mental health services? Please see our call for papers for a special issue on gun violence planned for 2024.

Most importantly, we are grateful to all who have made *Criminology & Public Policy* a continued success, including prior editorial teams, the founders of *CPP*, and the ASC membership. We especially appreciate the tireless work of our associate editors, Cody Telep (Arizona State University), Justice Tankebe (Cambridge University), Ojmarrh Mitchell (University of California, Irvine), Daniel Mears (Florida State University), and Amanda Geller (University of California, Irvine); our managing editor Catherine Kimbrell (George Mason University); our social media assistant Michael Goodier (George Mason University); our ASC media relations consultant Caitlin Kizielewicz; and the Wiley Editorial Team, led by Paul Dingman. We consider it a privilege to serve the American Society of Criminology as editors of *CPP* and look forward to another successful year.

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<sup>1</sup> Worrall, J.L., & Gordon, Q. (2022). Is *Criminology & Public Policy* "influential"? Answers from Altmetrics. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 21(4), 839-864.

# AROUND THE ASC

## 2023 ELECTION RESULTS FOR 2024 - 2025 ASC OFFICERS



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## AROUND THE ASC



2023 ASC Annual Meeting

*Seeking Justice:  
Reconciling with our Past,  
Reimagining the Future*

November 15 – 18

Philadelphia Marriott Downtown  
Philadelphia, PA

### Registration Fees

Submitted, postmarked,  
or faxed BEFORE October 1, 2023:  
ASC Member — \$150  
Non-Member — \$190  
ASC Student Member — \$50  
Student Non-Member — \$100

Submitted, postmarked,  
or faxed ON or AFTER October 1, 2023:  
ASC Member — \$200  
Non-Member — \$240  
ASC Student Member — \$60  
Student Non-Member — \$110

All Meeting Attendees/Participants are  
Required to Register.

PAYMENT MUST ACCOMPANY REGISTRATION  
FORM TO BE OFFICIALLY REGISTERED.

A receipt will be sent via email.

Refund Policy: Advance registration fees will  
NOT be refunded after September 30, 2023.

### Hotel Information

Address:  
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(215)-625-2900

Room rates:  
~ \$214.00 single & \$234.00 double (plus tax)  
(\$20/additional person)  
The discounted rate is only available through October  
23, 2023.

~ \$198.00 (plus tax) – Government Rate  
This rate may change without notice based on  
official Government per diem rate at time of arrival  
in November 2023. Proof of government ID will be  
required upon check-in.

Online reservations: [https://book.passkey.com/go/  
AmerSocofCriminologyAnnualConf](https://book.passkey.com/go/AmerSocofCriminologyAnnualConf)

Phone reservations: 1-877-901-6632

[CLICK HERE TO PRE-REGISTER](#)

Visit the [2023 Annual Meeting](#) page on the ASC website for additional meeting and registration information

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## AROUND THE ASC

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### Annual Meeting Childcare Grant Lottery

The American Society of Criminology is happy to announce that childcare grants of \$250 per family are available to assist ASC member participants who are attending the Philadelphia Annual Meeting in-person and bringing young children.

The application portal will be open from **September 1<sup>st</sup>** until **September 30<sup>th</sup>** and will be accessible from the [Annual Meeting](#) page during the same dates. We will provide support for up to 40 families. The grant recipients will be chosen by lottery. If less than 40 families apply, then no lottery will be necessary.

Please note the following:

- Must be a 2023 ASC member before applying
- Must be registered for the Annual Meeting before applying
- Must be attending the Philadelphia Annual Meeting in-person and bringing your own young children (aged 14 or under)
- Must be participating in the meeting as a session chair and/or a presenter (ie, panel, roundtable, lightning session, author meets critic, poster).
- Only one parent of a child/children may apply for the grant.

Please note that there are no ASC sponsored childcare services on-site. Due to the uniqueness of each family, ASC neither sanctions nor recommends any particular childcare provider. We recommend using a search engine to research for a childcare provider that best fits your family's needs.

Annual Meeting Childcare Grant Lottery information can also be found on the ASC Annual Meeting page (<https://asc41.org/events/asc-annual-meeting/>).

Contact the ASC Executive Office at [asc@asc41.org](mailto:asc@asc41.org) ; 614-826-2000 per any questions.

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## AROUND THE ASC

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

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BioPsychoSocial Criminology (DBC)

<https://bpscrim.org/>

Communities and Place (DCP)

<https://communitiesandplace.org/>

Convict Criminology (DCC)

<https://concrim.org/>

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/>

Feminist Criminology (DFC)

<https://ascdwc.com/>

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/>

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## AROUND THE ASC



## DFC STUDENT POSTER COMPETITION Call for nominations

**Submission deadline: September 19, 2023**

The Division of Feminist Criminology (DFC) of the American Society of Criminology invites submissions for the 2023 Student Poster Competition. The graduate student winner will receive \$250.00 and the undergraduate student winner will receive \$125.00. For submissions with multiple authors, the award money will be divided among co-authors.

**Deadline:** Posters should be RECEIVED by the committee chair by September 19, 2023.

**Eligibility:** Any undergraduate or graduate student who is currently enrolled or who has graduated within the previous semester is eligible. Note, any co-authors must also be students, that is, no faculty co-authors are permitted. To document eligibility, every author/co-author must submit proof of student status. This eligibility proof may be in the form of a letter from your department chair or an unofficial transcript.

**Poster Specifications:** Posters should be of professional quality and must be about, or related to, feminist scholarship, gender issues, or women as offenders, victims, or criminal justice professionals. Submissions must conform to the American Society of Criminology poster guidelines. Posters should display relevant literature, data, methods, theoretical work, policy analyses, and/or findings in a poster format that is visually appealing. Posters should encourage questions and discussion about the material.

Research displayed on the poster may *not* be published, accepted, or under review for publication at the time of submission.

**Submission:** Posters and proof of eligibility must be submitted to the committee chair by the stated deadline. Submitters must prepare the poster for blind review; all identifying information (name, affiliation, etc.) should be removed from the poster itself and posters should then be submitted as a PDF file or PPT file. In the email subject line, students should include identifying information and indicate whether the submission is to be considered for the graduate or undergraduate competition.

**Judging:** Members of the poster competition committee will evaluate the posters based on the following categories: 1. Content is relevant to feminist scholarship; 2. Makes a contribution to the knowledge base; 3. Accurately identifies any limitations; 4. Analytical plan was well developed; 5. Clarity/organization of poster was well developed; 6. Poster is visually appealing; 7. Poster encourages questions/discussion about presented material.

**Notification:** All entrants will be notified of the committee's decision no later than October 15<sup>th</sup>. We strongly encourage winners to attend the conference to receive their award.

**Committee Co-Chair: Andia M. Azimi, Ph.D.**

Email all **poster submissions** to:

Andia M. Azimi, PhD | Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology | Sam Houston State University |  
Axa205@shsu.edu

## AROUND THE ASC



## DFC STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION Call for nominations

**Submission deadline: September 19, 2023**

The Division of Feminist Criminology (DFC) of the American Society of Criminology invites submissions for the 2023 Student Paper Competition. The graduate student winner will receive \$500.00 and the undergraduate student winner will receive \$250.00. For submissions with multiple authors, the award money will be divided among co-authors.

**Deadline:** Papers should be RECEIVED by the committee chair by September 19, 2023.

**Eligibility:** Any undergraduate or graduate student who is currently enrolled or who has graduated within the previous semester is eligible. Note, any co-authors must also be students, that is, no faculty co-authors are permitted. To document eligibility, every author/co-author must submit proof of student status. This eligibility proof may be in the form of a letter from your department chair or an unofficial transcript.

**Paper Specifications:** Papers should be of professional quality and must be about, or related to, feminist scholarship, gender issues, or women as offenders, victims, or criminal justice professionals. Papers must be no longer than 35 pages including all references, notes, and tables; utilize an acceptable referencing format such as APA; be type-written and double-spaced; and include an abstract of 100 words or less.

Papers may *not* be published, accepted, or under review for publication at the time of submission.

**Submission:** Papers and proof of eligibility must be submitted to the committee chair by the stated deadline. Submitters must prepare the paper for blind review; all identifying information (name, affiliation, etc.) should be removed from the paper itself and papers should then be converted to a PDF file. In the email subject line, students should include identifying information and indicate whether the submission is to be considered for the graduate or undergraduate competition.

**Judging:** Members of the paper competition committee will evaluate the papers based on the following categories: 1. Content is relevant to feminist scholarship; 2. Makes a contribution to the knowledge base; 3. Accurately identifies any limitations; 4. Analytical plan was well developed; 5. Clarity/organization of paper was well developed.

**Notification:** All entrants will be notified of the committee's decision no later than October 15<sup>th</sup>. We strongly encourage winners to attend the conference to receive their award.

**Committee Chair: Andia M. Azimi, Ph.D.**

Email all **paper submissions** to:

Andia M. Azimi, PhD | Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology | Sam Houston State University |  
axa205@shsu.edu

## AROUND THE ASC

# Division of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology (DLC)

Join the [Division of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology!](#)



## Our Division's Aims:

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- Bring together ASC members interested in discussing DLC research
- Disseminate DLC scholarship to researchers, practitioners, funders, policymakers, and stakeholders
- Organize and promote DLC conference sessions at ASC

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- ✓ Access the official Journal of the Division - [The Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology](#) (Impact Factor=2.22)
- ✓ Interact with similar-minded scholars and present on DLC panels at ASC
- ✓ You can nominate and be eligible to receive [DLC awards](#) such as the Early Career Award and Outstanding Contribution Award
- ✓ Contribute to the newsletter or join a committee
- ✓ Have your work spotlighted in our "What We're Reading" series
- ✓ The best social event at ASC! This year the event will be hosted alongside the [BioPsychoSocial Criminology Division](#)



## What We're Reading

- Wilkinson, L., Thompson, M. Does the Life Course Timing of a Label Matter? The Impact of Mental Health Labels on Crime in Adulthood. *J Dev Life Course Criminology* (2023).  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s40865-022-00222-x>

To join the Division



- ❖ You must be a [member of the ASC](#)
- ❖ DLC joining costs:
  - \$10 for ASC members (\$30 if you want a print copy of the Journal)
  - \$5 for Students

Join the DLC!

# Criminology & Public Policy

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## GUN VIOLENCE

*Call for Papers for Final 2024 Special Issue by Editorial Team*

**Deadline: January 31, 2024**

To mark the final issue of their term (Issue 4, 2024), the editors-in-chief of the American Society of Criminology's flagship policy journal announce a special issue on gun violence. To address this severe and growing threat to public safety and health in the United States and elsewhere, the editors seek studies that:

1. Illuminate causes and policy implications of the recent surge in firearms violence in the United States; and
2. Evaluate the implementation and/or impacts of legislative policies, criminal justice practices, and community-based efforts to reduce firearms violence in the United States and elsewhere.

Studies may focus on gun crimes generally or on particular forms such as gang-related gun violence, domestic violence with firearms, mass shootings, non-violent gun offenses (e.g., illegal possession, carrying, and sales), and police-involved shootings. Policies, practices, and other programmatic efforts of interest include those that seek to reduce gun violence through deterrence, apprehension, incapacitation, prevention, treatment, and/or the reduction of firearm access to prohibited and high-risk possessors. The editors are particularly interested in how the specific provisions, implementation, and enforcement of gun-related policies and programs shape their impacts on relevant proximal and distal outcomes, which may include both intended and unintended consequences.

As with all papers submitted to *CPP*, manuscripts must have a clear and strong connection to policy and practice. Papers for this special issue must be submitted through the ScholarOne online submission site for [Criminology & Public Policy](#) by **January 31, 2024**. Because we intend to publish all submitted and accepted papers in Issue 4 of 2024, we do not anticipate extending this deadline. 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.

CHRISTOPHER S. KOPER AND CYNTHIA LUM  
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>

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# Criminology & Public Policy

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## CUTTING-EDGE RESEARCH ON POLICING PRACTICE AND POLICY

Call for Papers for 2024 Special Issue

Deadline: December 31, 2023

To mark the penultimate issue of their term (Issue 3, 2024), the editors-in-chief of the American Society of Criminology's flagship policy journal *Criminology & Public Policy* announce a Call for Papers for a special issue on cutting edge research on policing practice and policy. The last two decades have been fraught for the policing profession, with police facing internal and external challenges to their public safety and legitimacy mandates. To inform policy, practice, and public dialogue on these issues, the editors seek original, rigorous, and empirical research and evaluation articles that advance knowledge on the following topics:

- patrol and investigative interventions, strategies, tactics, and technologies that police or other organizations use to carry out mandates of public safety and legitimacy
- organizational interventions, strategies, tactics, and technologies intended to improve the policing profession (i.e., training, supervision, recruitment & retention, accountability, management, leadership, safety and wellness, etc.)
- interventions, actions, policies, or practices that mitigate racial, ethnic, and gendered disparities that may arise from policing actions or within the organization
- interventions, actions, policies, practices, or laws that address the use of force or constitutional violations
- mechanisms, strategies, and approaches to institutionalize research into daily policing practices or build receptivity for evidence-based policing
- legislative policies, laws, and actions (local, state, and national) intended to reform policing or counter corruption
- the impact of police unions on policing and policing's mandates
- special populations and concerns that the police respond to, including people with mental illness or substance abuse disorders, the unhoused, victims of sexual violence, and cybercrime

As with all papers submitted to *CPP*, manuscripts must have a clearly articulated and strong connection to policy and practice. Papers for this special issue must be submitted through the ScholarOne online submission site for *Criminology & Public Policy* (<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/17459133>) by **December 31, 2023**. Because we intend to publish all submitted and accepted papers in Issue 3 of 2024, we do not anticipate extending this deadline. 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 S. 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

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**AROUND THE ASC**

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**SOLICITATION FOR ASSOCIATE EDITOR  
OF *THE CRIMINOLOGIST***

On behalf of the Executive Board of the American Society of Criminology, the Publications Committee is soliciting applications for the position of Associate Editor of *The Criminologist*, the official newsletter of the Society. The Associate Editor will:

- a. Serve a five-year term beginning with the January/February 2025 issue through the November/December 2029 issue.
- b. Begin receiving new manuscript submissions in the Summer of 2024.
- c. Be provided with annual support of \$7,500 to fulfill the duties of the office.
- d. Be responsible for collecting and enhancing the content of *The Criminologist*.

Candidates for Associate Editor should submit proposals describing specific plans for enhancing *The Criminologist*. Possibilities include but are not limited to the following: grants given/solicited; newsworthy events solicited from departments, agencies, and institutions; columns from the ASC President; updates on crime legislation and policies; overviews of new methods and data sets; interviews with prominent criminologists and policy makers; teaching advice; general issues of concern to the criminological community; ASC division news; responses to the lead articles; letters to the editor.

The Managing Editor is in the Columbus Office. The Managing Editor will continue to be responsible for appearance, layout, and production as well as the advertisements and sections/content areas. The Associate Editor will collect the content listed above and submit final versions to the managing editor in accordance with the established deadlines. The ASC Vice-President will continue to solicit and be responsible for featured articles for *The Criminologist*, in consultation with the Associate Editor. Applications should be sent to: Natasha Frost, [n.frost@northeastern.edu](mailto:n.frost@northeastern.edu)

Applications must be received by **September 15, 2023**.

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# RECENT PHD GRADUATES

**Chaitoo, Navena F.**, *"Unlocking Potential: The School-to-Prison-Pipeline for Students with Disabilities"*, Chaired by Dr. Jeff Mellow, February 2023, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

**Cowan, Devin**, *"A Spatiotemporal Examination of Crime Site Selection for Commercial Burglary and Street Robbery"*, Chaired by William Moreto, April 2023, University of Central Florida.

**Dillon, Leevia**, *"Investigating Key Risk Factors Across Violent and Non-violent Extremists in the United States"*, Chaired by Dr. Joshua Freilich, February 2023, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

**Duran, Celinet**, *"Extremism in America: Explaining Variations in Ideologically Motivated Fatal Violence"*, Chaired by Dr. Jeff Mellow, February 2023, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

**Fera, Beth**, *"The Punitive Laboratory of Neoliberalism: A Cross-National Examination"*, Chaired by Dr. Kevin Wolff, June 2023, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

**Kegg, Hollis B.**, *"Bearer Negotiable Instruments: Addressing a Financial Intelligence Gap and Identifying Criminogenic Weaknesses"*, Chaired by Dr. Ned Benton, February 2023, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

**Miriyam, Tinu N.**, *"An assessment of the global pattern of trafficking of minors and young adults,"* Chaired by Dr. Sesha Kethineni, May 2023, Prairie View A&M University.

**Smith, Shamus W.**, *"Police Academy Attrition Rates: A Long-Term Analysis of Female Candidates in California, Texas, Wisconsin, Arizona, and New Jersey"*, Chaired by Dr. Maria Haberfeld, February 2023, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

**Sosnowski, Monique**, *"A Multifaceted, Non-Militarized Approach to Security Dynamics in Protected Areas: From Foot Patrols, To Tourism, and Local Communities"*, Chaired by Dr. Gohar Petrossian, June 2023, John Jay College/Graduate Center, CUNY

**Sundaravadivelu, Dayanand**, *"Motivating Factors for Murder with Rape of Minor Girls in India: A Study using Systematic Content Analysis"*, Chaired by Dr. Sesha Kethineni, May 2023, Prairie View A&M University.

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# OBITUARIES

## WILLIAM F. MCDONALD



It is with great sadness that the Division of International Criminology informs of the passing of Professor William F. McDonald, Emeritus Professor and Former Chairperson, Department of Sociology, College of Arts and Sciences, Georgetown University; and Co-Director, Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure at the Georgetown University Law Center Professor. His expertise was in crime and the administration of criminal justice. He taught and published widely on these issues in their many aspects including victims, undocumented immigrants, police, prosecutors, defense counsel, courts, pre-trial processes, sentencing, globalization and international cooperation. His scholarship on crime and the administration of criminal justice covers virtually all dimensions of those topics including victims, undocumented immigrants, police, prosecutors, defense counsel, courts, pre-trial processes, sentencing, globalization and international cooperation. His two recent areas of interest were: the immigration-crime-justice nexus and transnational law enforcement cooperation. Major publications include: *The Criminal Victimization of Immigrants*, (2017); *Immigration, Crime and Justice*, (2009); *Crime and Law Enforcement in the Global Village*, (1997); *Plea Bargaining: Critical Issues and Common Practices* (1985); *The Defense Counsel* (1983); *Plea Bargaining with J.A.Cramer* (1980); *The Prosecutor* (1979); *Criminal Justice and the Victim* (1976); *Immigration, Crime and Justice* (2008). For excellence in scholarship related to victims of crime, he was awarded the Stephen Schafer Award of the National Organization of Victim Assistance in 1979. Formerly on the faculty of Florida State University, he earned his doctorate from the University of California, Berkeley in 1970. In the same year he joined Georgetown University's Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure at the Law Center as a Senior Researcher and began teaching a course in the Sociology Department which had just been established. Subsequently that appointment was expanded into a tenure track position as the Department grew. His courses included: criminology; sociology of criminal justice; methods of social research; social statistics; social stratification; 19th and 20th century American civilization; and introductory sociology. He was awarded a Fulbright Fellowship to the Netherlands, a Vocational Rehabilitation Administration fellowship and two Visiting Fellowships to the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice. He was either the principal investigator or a senior research participant in research projects awarded to Georgetown University for a total of about \$2 million. Bill contributed his expertise, sound judgement and positive outlook to the ASC DIC in a variety of positions on the Executive Board. His international scholarship was an inspiration to many, and he will be dearly missed.

Critical Issues and Common Practices (1985); The Defense Counsel (1983); Plea Bargaining with J.A.Cramer (1980); The Prosecutor (1979); Criminal Justice and the Victim (1976); Immigration, Crime and Justice (2008). For excellence in scholarship related to victims of crime, he was awarded the Stephen Schafer Award of the National Organization of Victim Assistance in 1979. Formerly on the faculty of Florida State University, he earned his doctorate from the University of California, Berkeley in 1970. In the same year he joined Georgetown University's Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure at the Law Center as a Senior Researcher and began teaching a course in the Sociology Department which had just been established. Subsequently that appointment was expanded into a tenure track position as the Department grew. His courses included: criminology; sociology of criminal justice; methods of social research; social statistics; social stratification; 19th and 20th century American civilization; and introductory sociology. He was awarded a Fulbright Fellowship to the Netherlands, a Vocational Rehabilitation Administration fellowship and two Visiting Fellowships to the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice. He was either the principal investigator or a senior research participant in research projects awarded to Georgetown University for a total of about \$2 million. Bill contributed his expertise, sound judgement and positive outlook to the ASC DIC in a variety of positions on the Executive Board. His international scholarship was an inspiration to many, and he will be dearly missed.

## R. BARRY RUBAK



R. Barry Rubak, born on March 29, 1950, was passionately and perpetually interested in understanding social behavior and advancing the social psychological study of crime. His decades of devoted scholarship and service to the discipline leave a profound legacy. He earned a B.A. from Yale University, where he met many lifelong friends. He went on to earn a J.D. from the University of Texas School of Law and a Ph.D. in Psychology from the University of Pittsburgh. Barry began his academic career at Georgia State University in 1979, where he met his future wife Jasmin (Riad). In 1996, Barry accepted a position as Professor of Criminology and Sociology at The Pennsylvania State University, where he spent the rest of his career. In 2004, Barry and Jasmin welcomed daughter Miriam Rose. When selecting and developing projects, Barry's primary motivation was knowledge generation. He explored many important research questions, including victimization, hate crime, decision making, crowding, environmental stress, and sentencing. Worthwhile projects, in his view, had both real life implications and theoretical implications. Because his mind was constantly active, Barry would occasionally have epiphanies while walking to work or during his regular swims at the campus pool. More than once during his time as my mentor, Barry presented me with notes written on paper towels from the pool locker room capturing his insights on a project. Barry was not one for small talk, but

when he spoke, people listened. He always knew what to say and how to say it – and how to make people laugh. He gave sound and honest advice, and although he never sought to be the center of attention, had many close relationships and imparted his wisdom through conversation. Indicative of the wide respect Barry earned, he served as a visiting fellow with NIJ and BJS, a Judicial Fellow of the US Supreme Court, and received three Fulbrights. Barry was extremely devoted to his Synagogue where he served three terms as president. Barry passed away unexpectedly on July 14, 2022. For those who knew and loved Barry, there is much more to remember and honor than his academic accolades. His laugh, which he shared freely during meetings, was boisterous and joyful. He was a person of great integrity and character who provided mentorship, friendship, and scholarship. He will be greatly missed by his beloved family, devoted friends, countless students, and research collaborators in the US and abroad.

# 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. –

Marijana Kotlaja, [Marijana.kotlaja@umkc.edu](mailto:Marijana.kotlaja@umkc.edu)

## Trafficking in Persons Report Overview 2022- U.S. Department of State

*“Human trafficking is an unconscionable attack on the dignity of the most vulnerable among us. Action can’t wait.”*

President Joseph R. Biden Jr.

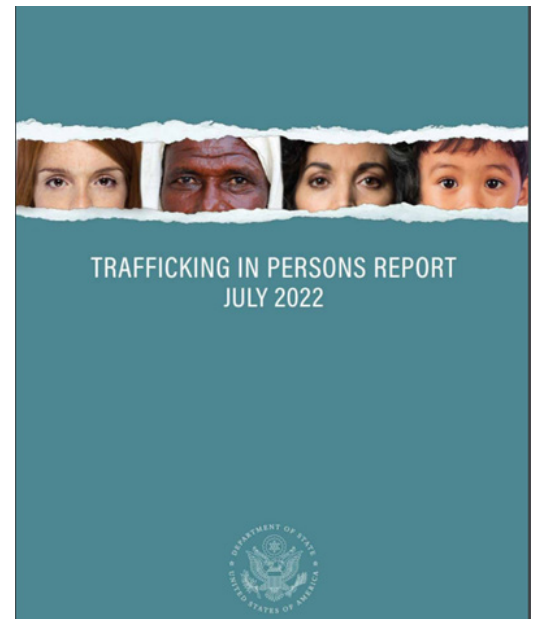
There are an estimated 27.6 million victims of human trafficking worldwide. Human traffickers’ prey on people of all ages, backgrounds and nationalities, exploiting them for their own profit. Human trafficking is a global problem with nearly every country in the world being affected by it, as either a point of origin, transit, or destination. Over the past two decades, there have been notable developments in the anti-trafficking movement, including the ongoing goal of placing survivor leaders as the lead decision makers on the topic. Survivors have been instrumental in advocating for, and guiding, the incorporation of victim-centered, survivor-informed, trauma-informed and culturally competent approaches in anti-trafficking efforts on a local and global scale. The Trafficking in Persons Report (June, 2022) is a yearly publication from the U.S. Department of State focusing on issues surrounding human trafficking. This issue in particular focuses on survivor engagement in the anti-trafficking field, not only to combat and prevent trafficking, but understanding the inequitable impact of human trafficking on vulnerable and marginalized populations.

The Trafficking in Persons Report was completed using information obtained from U.S. embassies, government officials, non-government organizations and other international organizations, published reports, newspaper articles, academic studies, research trips to the various regions as well as information received through the U.S. Department of State [tipreport@state.gov](mailto:tipreport@state.gov) email address. The 2022 Trafficking in Persons Report covers government efforts undertaken from April 1, 2021 through March 31, 2022. The Department places each country in this Report into one of four tiers. Tier 1 countries are those whose governments have made efforts to address the problem that meet the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) standards; Tier 2 are countries that do not fully meet TVPA standards, but have made significant progress to become compliant; Tier 2 Watchlist are countries that do not fully meet TVPA standards, are making efforts to do so but still have significant numbers of victims of human trafficking and have not provided clear evidence of increased effort; and Tier 3 countries whose governments do not fully meet the minimum standards and have made little to no effort to bring them into compliance. For a list of specific tiers in which countries and territories belong to, refer to pg. 70 of the report linked at the bottom of the piece.

The report advocates for several recommendations for linking and furthering anti-corruption and anti-trafficking efforts. For instance, ensuring robust, transparent criminal investigation and prosecution of government officials who facilitate or perpetrate trafficking crimes, including thorough corrupt practices or trafficking-related selective law enforcement.

- Establishing comprehensive anti-money laundering laws and enforcing them, monitoring seizure/confiscation of proceeds, as well as conducting financial investigations to curb illicit financing. Including corruption when addressing core drivers and facilitators of trafficking in persons, and link anti-corruption efforts with those designed to tackle transnational organized crime such as human trafficking, including understanding and disrupting networks, tracking flows of money and assets, and improving information sharing with international and non-governmental partners.
- Providing support for civil society, survivor, and media reporting on corrupt practices related to trafficking, to include anonymous reporting mechanisms and whistleblower protection. In addition to providing support for civil society, survivor, and media reporting on corrupt practices related to trafficking, to include anonymous reporting mechanisms and whistleblower protection. These are only a few of the short-and-long term recommendations noted by the report.

The full report can be found on the US Department of State website: <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/20221020-2022-TIP-Report.pdf>



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## CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

### Conferences, Webinars & Workshops

#### 32ND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL POLICE EXECUTIVE SYMPOSIUM (IPES)

August 6 – 11, 2023

Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil

<http://www.ipes.info/>

#### 23rd ANNUAL EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY CONFERENCE

September 6 - 9, 2023

Florence, Italy

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

#### FACULTY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SECURITY -- 14th BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

*Criminal Justice and Security in Central and Eastern Europe: The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals – Rural and Urban Safety and Security Perspectives*

September 12 - 14, 2023

Ljubljana, Slovenia

<https://www.fvv.um.si/conf2023/>

#### 14th ASIAN CRIMINOLOGICAL SOCIETY CONFERENCE

*Crime and Criminal Justice: Sustainable Development, Peace and Security in Asia*

October 27 – 29, 2023

Ratmalana, Sri Lanka

<https://14acs2023.com/Home.html>

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Official Newsletter of the  
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Vol. 49, No. 4

**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY**

921 Chatham Lane, Suite 108  
Columbus, OH 43221

**MARK YOUR CALENDAR**

*FUTURE ASC ANNUAL MEETING DATES*

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



**2023 ASC ANNUAL MEETING**

**Venue:** Philadelphia Marriott Downtown

**Location:** Philadelphia, PA

**Date:** 11/15/2023 - 11/18/2023

**Chairs:** Jamie Fader & Jill McCorkel

**Theme:** *Seeking Justice: Reconciling with our Past, Reimagining the Future*

Visit the [ASC website](#) for additional details.