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Concealed Carry on Campus: Debate, Regulation, Concern About Gun Violence, and Student Access to Guns

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Introduction

Among the 15.4 million of students enrolled at the 3,931 Title IV eligible degree-granting U.S. postsecondary institutions (PSIs), some unknown percentage legally owns, possesses, or has access to one or more guns and legally conceal carries them on campus (NCES, 2022). Concealed carry on campus (CCOC) has, however, generated relatively little scholarly attention beyond a burgeoning body of campus community attitudinal research that consistently reports widespread opposition to this policy (Hassett et al., 2020). This omission is perplexing, given the mass shootings and far more frequently occurring other forms of gun violence like assaults that have happened on college campuses some of which has been perpetrated by students against other members of the campus community.

CCOC is part of an ongoing, often heated, and strongly politicized debate over gun rights and the Second Amendment in the United States that has expanded to include college campuses (Spitzer, 2021). CCOC obviously has implications for the safety and security of campus communities, with proponents arguing the policy makes campuses safer, while opponents argue CCOC leads to increased levels of on-campus gun violence (Webster et al., 2016). CCOC also remains salient to state-level higher education policy (Johnson & Zhang, 2021). Between 2019 and 2022 a combined 45 state legislatures considered 73 different bills relating to CCOC, generally seeking to either repeal existing restrictions or weaken them, with most occurring in states under Republican control of both legislative chambers and the governor's office, the so-called "trifecta" of state governing (National Conference on State Legislatures, 2022).

These and related issues surrounding CCOC have been the foci of our research agenda for over five years. Using secondary data, we sought answers to several research questions (RQs) including:

RQ1. How do states regulate CCOC and what are the dimensions of the regulatory framework they use?

RQ2. How concerned about on-campus gun violence are college students and is that concern gendered?

RQ3. What is the prevalence of college student access to a gun, and which, if any, risky behaviors and victimization experiences are associated with access by sex and gender identity?

This article synthesizes topline findings from our research to date, presents lingering questions about CCOC, and offers guidance for further CCOC research.

State-Level Regulation of CCOC

Mass shootings at Virginia Tech (2007) and Northern Illinois University (2008), coupled with three

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US Supreme Court decisions (District of Columbia, et al. v. Heller, 2008; Otis McDonald et al. v. City of Chicago, 2010; and New York State Rifle & Pistol Association Inc. v. Bruen, 2022) relating to gun regulation, have generated debate among campus gun advocates and their opponents over CCOC as a policy to prevent campus shootings. The ongoing debate over CCOC spurred us to explore how states regulate CCOC, since most gun regulation occurs at the state rather than federal level (Siegel et al., 2017).

We sought answers to two deceptively simple questions: (1) How do states regulate CCOC?, and (2) What are the dimensions of the regulatory framework they use? Our content analyses of state CCOC statutes revealed many subtleties regarding *who* is legally allowed to conceal carry and *where* doing so is legal (Sloan & Fisher, 2021). Based on that analysis, we developed a restrictiveness-by-discretion framework to describe how states regulate CCOC. “Restrictiveness” identifies who is allowed to conceal carry or is prohibited from doing so on public PSIs’ campuses and/or where on campus it may legally occur. “Discretion” describes the extent states allow public PSIs to establish their own CCOC policy.

Our analyses indicated that during 2020 states used one of three categories of restrictiveness to regulate CCOC: allow, mixed, and prohibit. Some states allowed CCOC with very limited exceptions, such as meeting requirements to obtain a permit or if no permit is necessary, meeting minimum age requirements for owning a gun and not having prior felony convictions (i.e., nearly everyone can legally conceal carry anywhere on campus). Other states were mixed in their restrictiveness, such as only allowing employees (but not students) to conceal carry or only allowing CCOC in common areas of the campus, not dormitories or classroom buildings. Still other states explicitly prohibited CCOC except by law enforcement officers. We also found states used one of three categories of discretion: full, partial, and none. Full discretion meant that the state accorded public PSIs complete leeway to allow (prohibit) conceal carry and/or where conceal carry was allowed (prohibited) on campus. Partial discretion meant schools could limit either who could carry (e.g., students but not visitors) and/or campus spaces where concealed carry was allowed (prohibited), such as in dormitories. No discretion meant schools had to follow the letter of existing state law.

Table 1 presents how states regulated CCOC during 2020 using the restrictiveness-by-discretion framework. As shown in the table, the allow/full combination characterized the largest number of states. Looking more closely at Table 1 reveals that four states could be labeled as “allowing” CCOC in 2020 and eight states as “prohibiting” CCOC (except by law enforcement officers) at public PSIs because these states accorded schools no discretion to develop their own policy. The remaining 38 states fell between the two extremes.

Table 1

Distribution of the States Along Key Regulatory Dimensions of Conceal Carry on Campus in 2020

Restrictiveness/Discretion Framework	State(s)	Percent (n)
Allow/None	CO, KS, SD, UT	8 (4)
Prohibit/None	CA, IL, MA, NV, NJ, NY, WA, WY	16 (8)
Allow/Full	AK, AL, CT, DE, IN, IA, ME, MT, PA, RI, VA	22 (11)
Prohibit/Full	HI, MD, NH, VT, WV	10 (5)
Allow/Partial	AR, GA, ID, TX	8 (4)
Mixed/Full	--	0 (0)
Mixed/Partial	AZ, KY, MN, MS, OH, OR, TN, WI	16 (8)
Prohibit/Partial	MI	2 (1)
Mixed/None	FL, LA, MO, NC, ND, NE, NM, OK, SC	18 (9)

Source: Adapted from Sloan & Fisher (2021)

Note: On March 1, 2023, WV’s governor signed a bill allowing people with concealed carry permits to take firearms onto public PSIs beginning July 1, 2024, thus moving WV into the “allowed/partial” category.

College Student Concern About CCOC-Related Gun Violence

Along with our colleague Brad Reyns, we next focused on whether college students were concerned about on-campus gun violence and if such concern is gendered. Researchers have almost exclusively focused on students' attitudes regarding CCOC, but to date, no one had examined whether students were concerned about on-campus gun violence.

Conceptualizing Student Concern About On-Campus Gun Violence

Conceptually, we approached concern about campus gun violence as constituting an affective state of discomfort or anxiety over gun-related violence occurring on campus. Drawing from this line of thinking, we argued that recent college students' concern about on-campus gun violence could originate from multiple sources. First, they grew up during a period when firearms and firearm-related violence became integral parts of their childhood/early adult socialization experiences. They have witnessed unprecedented expansion in civilian ownership of firearms and ammunition and seen first-hand the efforts of gun rights activists like Students for Conceal Carry to "normalize" the presence of guns on campus. Today's college students have internalized the lexicon of gun violence (e.g., "active shooters") and experienced lockdown drills as part of their K-12 schools' active-shooter training. They became all-too-familiar with the presence of sworn and armed police officers in their schools, such as school resource officers and campus police. As a result of these experiences, we suggested that any type of campus shooting could trigger (or possibly heighten) the affective state of concern among college students about on-campus gun violence.

Measuring Concern About Campus Gun Violence

To measure students' concern with on-campus gun violence, we used data from the American College Health Association's National College Health Assessment III (hereafter, ACHA-NCHA III) administered in the Spring 2020, prior to the COVID lockdowns. Thirteen four-year PSIs included an optional survey item asking how concerned were respondents about on-campus gun violence. The final analytical sample consisted of 8,950 degree-seeking students, which included 66% self-identifying as a woman and 34% self-identifying as a man (Reyns et al., 2022). To measure concern about gun violence, the ACHA-NCHA III asked students "To what extent are you concerned about gun violence on campus?" and gave respondents a 5-point Likert scale response set that included "not at all concerned (1)," "slightly concerned (2)," "moderately concerned (3)," "very concerned (4)," and "extremely concerned (5)." We collapsed "slightly," "moderately," "very," and "extremely" concerned into a single category, "concerned." In total, 63.5 percent of sample members indicated they were "concerned" about on-campus gun violence and 36.5 percent were "not at all concerned."

Variability in Concern Among College Women and Men

We drew several conclusions from our analyses. First, students' concern about on-campus gun violence was gendered – 71 percent of college women were concerned compared to just 48 percent of college men. Further support for women's greater concern about gun violence is evident in their significantly higher mean on the original five-point Likert scale measure compared to men's mean. These findings suggest that, like other attitudes and affective states relating to crime (i.e., fear of victimization, perceptions of safety), concern about campus gun violence is a gendered phenomenon similar to reported results in prior research into these topics (Rader, 2023). Future research may benefit from including "concern" under that same umbrella as fear of victimization/perceptions of safety and examining whether the determinants of concern are the same for other affective outcomes.

Second, influences on concern, including indicators of potential exposure to gun violence on campus, physical vulnerability, social vulnerability, social integration, and perceptions of safety were gendered ($p < .10$). For men, being a full-time student, living in campus or university housing, being a member of a fraternity, and having a low BMI decreased the probability of being concerned about campus gun violence. In contrast, having experienced a criminal victimization in the last 12 months increased college men's probability of being concerned about on-campus gun violence. None of these variables were statistically significant for college women. Among women, only social integration was significant, and was inversely related to concern – as women felt more integrated into the campus, the odds of their expressing concern about campus gun violence diminished.

Several of the independent variables significantly predicted being concerned about campus gun violence for both women and men, including having access to a firearm, feeling safe on campus at night and feeling safe in the community surrounding the campus at night, all of which lowered college women's and men's probability of being concerned about gun violence on campus. Conversely, among both men and women, students who reported a minoritized sexual orientation (i.e., those who identified as bisexual, gay, lesbian, pansexual, queer, questioning, and "my identity is not listed") were significantly more likely to report concern about gun violence on campus relative to their respective reference group (straight/heterosexual and White).

Lastly, we found significant differences in the salience of several correlates for women compared to men. For example, there was a significant difference between women and men in the magnitude of the effect of being Black or African American only (i.e., not

more than one race) and perceptions of safety in the community surrounding the campus at night. Being Black or African American only yielded an increase in the odds of being concerned about gun violence on campus of about 118 percent for men and 28 percent for women—an effect that is more than four times greater for Black or African American only men compared to Black or African American only women. Feeling safe in the community surrounding the campus at night decreased the odds of being concerned about gun violence on campus by about 31 percent for women and 15 percent for men—almost twice as great of an effect for college women as for college men. Further research focusing on concern as a component of what some have deemed the “threat of victimization,” which includes fear/perceived risk of victimization and victimization, would seem warranted.

College Student Access to Firearms: Prevalence and Correlates

Given the lack of publications examining college student access to a gun (for exception see Rossheim et al., 2022), we tried to fill the gap (Sloan et al., 2022). In this study, we estimated the prevalence of self-report access to a gun and identified correlates of access by gender identity using pooled ACHA-NCHA III data collected in the Spring of 2020 and 2021. Our analytical sample consisted of 17,239 degree-seeking undergraduate, and graduate/professional students at 24 two- and four-year PSIs.

Measuring Prevalence of Access, Sex and Gender Identity, and Correlates of Access

The ACHA-NCHA III survey includes the following question: “Do you have access to a gun/firearm?” with a “Yes” or “No” response. Respondents were also classified as cisgender men (cismen), cisgender women (ciswomen), or transgender/gender nonconforming based on three questions including gender assigned at birth, identifying as transgender, and self-reported gender identity.¹ Two-thirds (66.1%) self-identified as ciswomen, just under one-third (30.0%) self-identified as cismen and about one-in-twenty-six (3.8%) self-identified as transgender/ gender nonconforming.

Results

Overall, 13.6 percent of sample members self-reported having access to a gun, with the highest prevalence being among cismen (16.6%) followed by ciswomen (12.5%), and transgender/nonconforming students (9%). Our results also showed that different risky behaviors and victimization experiences increased the AORs of self-reporting having access to a gun across ciswomen, cismen, and transgender/ gender nonconforming college students. For ciswomen, having experienced verbal threats, psychological abuse by an intimate partner, or having ever used alcohol, increased the odds of having access to a gun. Among cismen, AORs indicated greater odds of self-reporting access for those who experienced verbal threats, a physical fight, had ever used alcohol, had binge drank during the two weeks prior to taking the survey, had ever abused prescription stimulants or sedatives, and had ever used heroin or cocaine. Finally, AORs for transgender/gender nonconforming students showed greater odds of self-reporting access among those who had experienced cyberbullying, bullying, a physical assault, a physical fight, psychological abuse by an intimate partner, physical assault by an intimate partner, or had ever abused prescription stimulants or ever used heroin.

These findings suggest that, regardless of sex and gender identity, the odds of self-reporting having access to a gun generally increase among college students who self-report they had engaged in risky behavior (e.g., used alcohol and recreational drugs) or experienced victimization (e.g., verbal threats, been in a fight). Alcohol and drug use/abuse, in particular, seem to play an oversized role in increased odds of students reporting they have access to a gun. Having access to a gun thus appears to be part of a larger constellation of risky behaviors with which students report being involved.

Conclusion

Research on the presence of guns on college campuses, including the extent students are the source, is noticeably absent. While our work to date reveals interesting results about the regulation of CCOC, student concern about on-campus gun violence and their access to guns, our efforts also uncovered a number of lingering questions we have yet to tackle. For example, do levels of campus gun violence and student concern with it vary at PSIs in states within and/or across categories of discretion and restrictiveness? Is student access to a gun part of a constellation of risky behaviors – including alcohol and recreational drug use both legal and illegal (i.e., underage drinking and legal gun ownership and concealed carry on campus) – with which students report being involved? Do those risky behaviors increase the risk of gun violence occurring? While there is evidence that heavy alcohol abuse strongly correlates with gun violence in society at large (see Villarreal et al., 2023), this issue among college students has remained overlooked for decades (for exception, see Miller et al., 1999). Another example of an open question deserving further scrutiny is simply: What are the predictors and consequences of student “concern” (or, perhaps, lack thereof) about gun violence in on-campus and adjacent to campus student housing?

Further, our preliminary work on state adoption of institutional discretion (ID) has raised questions about its diffusion across the states. For example, we found that Delaware was the first state to accord public PSIs ID in 1993, with Maryland following 1994 and Alaska in 1995. More recently, three states adopted ID (Georgia, Mississippi, and Ohio), for a total of 29 states in 2017 who accorded

ID. Beyond these findings, a number of additional questions about ID remain. For example, what effect, if any, did such factors as same or mixed political party control of state legislatures and the executive; political party of the sitting President and the party controlling Congress; United States Supreme Court decisions; or other mass shootings on campus have on ID policy diffusion across the states? Our descriptive analyses revealed that only 2 of the 29 states (7%) that had adopted ID as of 2017 first did so in 2008, the year after the Virginia Tech mass shooting and the year of the Northern Illinois mass shooting. When President Obama was in office (January 20, 2009 through January 19, 2017), 14 states adopted ID (54% of the 26 states then to date that had adopted ID), the most during any President since passage of the Clery Act in 1990. In eight of these 14 states (57%), Republicans controlled the state legislature in the year of adoption compared to six states (43%) in the year prior to adoption. Although these findings are informative, a logical next step for researchers is to perform more rigorous analyses to address the question about ID diffusion posed above.

We encourage others interested CCOC to pursue their own research by expanding and improving our work and exploring avenues of CCOC research that we have not. Doing so will facilitate a speedier closing of the gaping hole that currently exists in social scientific understanding of guns on college campuses and their impact on campus climate, which includes college student safety and wellbeing. Only then can researchers and campus administrators develop and test evidence-based policies to address the effects of CCOC.

Notes

¹We used the measure of sex and gender identity created by ACHA based on responses to three questions: 1) what was respondent's sex assigned at birth, 2) did the respondent identify as transgender, and 3) what was respondent's self-admitted term used to describe their identity (e.g., woman or female, man or male, transwoman, transman, genderqueer, agender, genderfluid, intersex, or nonbinary).

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Improving the Climate at ASC Meetings and Sponsored Events: Insights from Attendees and Actions Taken by ASC Leadership

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The Committee's Composition, Goals, and Data Collection

In February 2020, the ASC Executive Board and ASC President Sally Simpson appointed a diverse group of criminologists—both faculty and students—to a newly created ad hoc committee: the Committee on Climate at American Society of Criminology Meetings and Sponsored Events. The committee was co-chaired by Vanessa Panfil, Jennifer Cobbina-Dungy, and Karen Heimer. Other committee members were Victoria Kurdyla, Sadé Lindsay, Ojmarrh (OJ) Mitchell, Anthony Peguero, Zach Rowan, Jeremy Staff, Maria Vélez, and Emily Wright. The Ad Hoc Committee also had an advisory committee whose members were Rod Brunson, Claire Renzetti, and Nancy Rodriguez.

The ASC Executive Board's charge to the committee was as follows: "This ad hoc committee will assess the issue of climate at ASC Meetings and sponsored events. Climate may be understood to include participant experiences with and perceptions of barriers to inclusiveness, mutual respect and civility in the conference environment. The committee will be particularly attentive to issues experienced by women, scholars of color, LGBTQ+ scholars and student members. The ad hoc committee will assess barriers to inclusivity at ASC meetings and sponsored events, and will propose steps to enhance inclusivity, respect and civility at future meetings and events." We took a broad approach to the scope of our work, also specifically seeking out the experiences of other groups such as people with disabilities, international students and scholars, and people with prior criminal legal system involvement.

Our committee engaged in extensive fact-finding regarding ASC attendees' experiences, as well as approaches taken by other professional organizations. These were our data collection activities:

- Gathered information from other professional organizations of academic social scientists, focusing on the policies and initiatives being proposed and implemented by other academic professional organizations to increase inclusivity and address the impact of imbalances in power and privilege.
- Gathered data from the ASC membership by designing and conducting 16 virtual focus groups of ASC annual meeting attendees who may be more likely to experience barriers to inclusivity, including scholars of color, women, LGBTQ+ scholars, scholars with disabilities, and students. There were 56 focus group participants.
- Supplemented focus group data with 25 in-depth interviews and statements from several others who could not participate in the focus groups.
- Generated an extensive report with a detailed series of action items for ASC leadership (and ASC Divisions) to take. Our highly-detailed report—including an Executive Summary and five broad, overarching recommendations for change—was released in April 2022 and can be found on the ASC website here: https://asc41.org/wp-content/uploads/Meeting_Climate_Committee_report.pdf

The Committee's Findings

The second data gathering activity of the committee, the collection and analysis of data from focus groups and interviews with ASC meeting attendees, produced the following themes:

- Participants from minoritized groups experienced inclusion by seeing diversity in leadership positions within ASC, ASC Divisions, and other major roles, as well as mentoring and networking.
- Nevertheless, ASC meeting attendees experienced exclusion through numerous mechanisms. Some reported that certain kinds of scholarship, institutional homes, and service were devalued in the organization, making them feel less welcomed at meetings and producing further inequality in the discipline. It was not uncommon for:
 - o women to experience displays of disrespect,
 - o people of color to suffer feelings of alienation,
 - o LGBTQ participants to feel topical areas of work were not taken seriously,
 - o trans and non-binary respondents to feel overlooked,
 - o students to feel invisible,
 - o international scholars to feel isolated and lacking mentorship,
 - o disabled people to feel excluded due to issues with physical mobility, hearing and visual impairments, and off-site events, and
 - o formerly incarcerated people to feel othered.

Moreover, many generated comments about an unacceptably high level of sexual harassment at the meetings. Participants reported witnessing sexual harassment and unwelcomed behavior directed at colleagues, students, and others, including unwanted physical contact, which was at times linked with alcohol use. Respondents expressed experiencing three major logistical concerns: accessibility (especially for individuals with various mobility concerns due to age, pregnancy, disability, child strollers, or temporary injuries), cost (i.e. membership fee, registration fee, traveling to major/large cities), and the large size of meetings. Finally, many of the focus group and interview participants were critical of the ASC's specific efforts to increase inclusivity.

Some of these problems plague many professions and their professional organizations, and ASC is not unique in that regard. For example, sexual harassment is a pervasive problem in society and in workplaces. Our findings revealed that this does happen at the ASC annual meeting. ASC attendees we met with were frustrated that they had heard about frequent abusers through a "whisper network" or had personal experience being harassed, but that nothing had been done to prevent the harassers from attending the annual meeting and continuing to harass others. On that note, focus group and interview participants expressed disappointment that no clear, articulated policy and process existed for reporting, investigating, and accountability or sanctions. In the absence of a formal process via ASC, our respondents perceived that their only possible options for recourse were outside of ASC: to contact the Title 9 officer at the harasser's institution, or to report their behavior to the police. The irony of not having a formal way to intervene—among an organization whose members explore harm and the dynamics of social control—is of course not lost on us.

Many of our focus group and interview participants spoke with intensity about the climate at ASC meetings and their experiences there. Some made very visceral claims, which summarize to frustration with what they perceived as ASC leadership wanting to maintain the status quo, where elites dominate and societal power structures (such as white supremacy and patriarchy) are replicated. Moreover, while our committee has heard the argument that senior faculty at R1 institutions are overrepresented for good cause given ASC is a research organization, the growing number of sessions focused on pedagogy, networking/mentoring, the student experience, professional development, community engagement—not to mention inclusion of underrepresented groups—illustrates the varied goals attendees have for their participation in the annual meeting specifically and in ASC as a professional organization more broadly. Overall, our respondents were committed to participating at ASC and improving the climate; they would prefer not to be pushed out.

As a result, groups whose members have been underrepresented, marginalized, or excluded at the ASC meetings have taken it upon themselves to build community by creating their own spaces of inclusion and belonging. These activities include several Divisions offering paired mentoring programs, funding travel awards, and hosting various events during the meetings to serve their constituents' needs. Another prominent example was the Black@ASC networking and social event at the 2022 ASC meeting; a feature written by creators Carolyn M. Coles and Bryan L. Sykes can be found on pages 8-10 in the 2023 May/June issue of *The Criminologist*, here: <https://asc41.org/wp-content/uploads/ASC-Criminologist-2023-05.pdf> Coles and Sykes note, "We hope that Black students and faculty – and their allies! – will join us in cultivating and celebrating community at Black@ASC" (p. 10). We second their encouragement.

The Committee's Recommendations

The committee included dozens of recommendations and action items throughout the report, and compiled these into five overarching, broad recommendations that appeared in the report's Executive Summary. Below, we provide abbreviated versions of our five major recommendations.

- 1) Hire a DEI specialist to help ASC meet the current expectations of professional organizations, including informing the development of policies and programs, helping craft the organization's DEI statement, and providing confidential discussion and guidance at annual meetings regarding options for addressing instances of harassment and unwanted or unwelcoming behavior.
 - 2) Develop and institute an anti-harassment policy—encompassing sexual, gender, and racial harassment—and set of practices whereby conference attendees can report sexual and other forms of harassment to an ombudsperson or DEI specialist at the annual meeting. This policy and set of practices should be easily accessible via multiple avenues and should include a mechanism for investigation and sanctions (especially for repeated offenses).
 - 3) Institutionalize opportunities to increase participation and access to the meetings from underrepresented groups through ASC sponsored activities, like formal mentorship of graduate students, early career scholars, and underrepresented scholars, as well as through fellowships, travel grants, and conference registration waivers.
 - 4) Set a long-term commitment to racial and ethnic diversity (and acknowledgement of how the discipline has been complicit in white supremacy) with a series of plenaries, panels, training sessions (e.g., anti-racist scholarship), and more to combat issues of racism and white supremacy. Relatedly, the organization should continue its attempts to diversify the ASC Executive Board and other positions of influence in the organization and the pool of nominees and recipients of major awards.
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5) Improve the physical accessibility and social components of ASC meetings and sponsored events by providing ASL interpreters, closed captioning, and microphones; setting the expectation that all offsite functions are held at ADA-compliant locations; and hiring an accessibility consultant to evaluate accessibility and provide suggestions.

The ASC Executive Board Response

To their credit, the ASC leadership has taken our committee's report seriously. They spent 5 hours discussing our committee's findings and recommendations at the ASC Executive Board's mid-year meeting in 2022, holding subsequent follow-up meetings with our committee's leadership and other stakeholders to discuss the results and action items, and setting a plan for change. The ASC President at the time was Janet Lauritsen and the President-Elect was Shadd Maruna. The ASC Board's initial response to the climate committee's report can be found here: https://asc41.org/wp-content/uploads/Executive_Board_Response_to_Meeting_Climate_Committee_report_05_2022.pdf

In short, the ASC Board took initial steps to address our committee's primary recommendations, such as hiring a DEI specialist on a contractual basis. The ASC Board also committed to improving physical accessibility at annual meetings, assessing the financial viability of our suggestions, and developing an anti-harassment policy and mechanisms for reporting and sanctions. Subsequent meetings of our committee's leadership with ASC leadership suggested there may be some ambiguity in what all ASC has responsibility to oversee, such as offsite events organized by individual departments, organizations, or groups of people that happen to take place during the ASC annual meetings.

Several of our recommendations for physical accessibility and inclusion were implemented in time for the November 2022 annual meeting. For example, at the 2022 American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting in Atlanta, there was better signage directing participants where to go, a hotline for attendees to report harassment (with signs posted to alert attendees to this service), pronouns on nametags for those who wanted them, designated gender-inclusive bathrooms, and technology in the presentation rooms that provided closed captioning in real time. Understandably, there were some hiccups, such as needing to call IT to enable closed captioning, and the all-gender restrooms not being on every floor nor marked as such in the meeting/program app. In addition, no one used the hotline, which suggests that attendees may not have been aware of its existence. We are confident that these and additional steps toward accessibility will be refined in the coming years.

The 2023 mid-year ASC Executive Board meeting also yielded excellent discussion about the report's findings and suggestions, as well as many tangible steps ASC leadership is taking toward establishing and achieving goals related to diversity, equity, and inclusion. The ASC President at the time was Shadd Maruna and the President-Elect was Valerie Jenness. Here are some of the Board's commitments that they have put in motion:

- Establish a childcare grant lottery for up to 40 recipients to help support their on-site childcare costs with grants of \$250 each (see page 17 of the July/August issue of *The Criminologist*, as the lottery sign-up will be open September 1-30: <https://asc41.org/wp-content/uploads/ASC-Criminologist-2023-07.pdf>)
- Help support Black@ASC with financial assistance for at least three years (up to \$7,000 per year).
- Increase each Ruth D. Peterson Fellowship for Racial and Ethnic Diversity to \$8,000 (from \$6,000).
- Resolve that ASC's continued financial support of the Oral History Project is made contingent on the Oral History Project's leadership "reconsidering the mission statement of the Project to one that is broader and more inclusive, that examines a broader range of people, and those that are well positioned to represent history in the making."
- Create an Awards Nomination Committee, which will generate at least two nomination letters for each award, to increase the diversity of the nominees for ASC's awards.
- Periodically highlight—via social media, the ASC website, and email to members—articles published in the Division journals such as *Race & Justice*, *International Criminology*, and *Feminist Criminology*.
- Develop a DEI statement that states ASC's DEI goals (with the intention for this process to aid in monitoring the association's DEI goals), in coordination with ASC's DEI consultant De'Andre Braddix.
- Organize Presidential Sessions that reflect pressing justice concerns, and ensure diverse composition on those panels. Current ASC President Shadd Maruna's Presidential Sessions for the 2023 annual meeting include: "*Honoring Criminology's Unpaid Debt to W. E. B. Du Bois*" (chaired by Katheryn Russell-Brown), "*50th Anniversary of Mass Incarceration*" (chaired by Ashley Nellis), and "*Reckoning with Police Violence in America*" (chaired by Jamie Fader). Each of these features a diversity of speakers including people with lived experience of the justice system and academics from outside of R1 universities. More detail on these sessions can be found in the ASC 2023 meeting program.

These initiatives address various mechanisms to improve inclusion and thus climate, such as providing tangible resources to facilitate participation, taking intentional steps to diversify representation, and bringing greater visibility to important issues. We note that several of these involve a financial commitment by ASC, which is necessary.

A Good Start, but Plenty More To Do

We are encouraged by the actions already taken by the ASC Executive Board to improve the climate at ASC meetings and sponsored events, and are hopeful that other improvements are forthcoming. We know that certain recommendations entail a longer implementation process, and we will continue to follow up with ASC leadership about progress on these tasks. Our committee is also enthusiastic that we will continue to have direct representation and allies on the ASC Executive Board. In her candidate statement, 2025 ASC President-Elect Katheryn Russell-Brown mentioned the ad hoc climate committee's report and stated her willingness to follow through with its recommendations. On that same slate, climate committee member OJ Mitchell was elected as ASC Vice President, while climate committee co-chair Jennifer Cobbina-Dungy was elected as ASC Executive Counselor.

We also urge working groups and Divisions to keep our findings and recommendations in mind as they create programming and policies, and determine their financial commitments. Future panels, trainings, and committees will require participation from ASC members with diverse experiences and relevant expertise. We are also aware of Divisions that are working to implement some of our recommendations within their own Division activities, which we strongly support. And, of course, as ASC attendees, we all have a responsibility to facilitate an inclusive climate in our interactions. Let us move forward with intentionality and respect.

Baby Steps in Addressing the 'Childcare/Conference Conundrum'

Shadd Maruna, ASC President 2023

As the co-author of the book *Children of the Prison Boom*, Rutgers Professor Sara Wakefield is well known as one of the leading scholars on the impact of incarceration on families. Professor Wakefield also has a family herself, and has had to balance primary caring responsibilities with her research career. In an interview for this article, Wakefield said this juggling act can be particularly acute in the build up to the ASC annual meetings:

"Childcare (or lack thereof) has been the first consideration for every conference I have ever attended throughout my career. In particular, I was a single parent to a young child for most of the time I was untenured, having had my daughter late in graduate school and raising her largely on my own with help from my parents and wonderful friends. ... Back then, my attendance always depended on whether or not the conference offers childcare or whether my parents were available to fly across the country to stay with my child. ... I had wonderful friends where I was, but asking them to take my child for 4-5 days every year right before a holiday seemed like a pretty good way to lose them."

Academic conferences provide an unmatched opportunity for networking, forming research collaborations, making friendships in the field, and spreading the word about new research. Yes, these things can also be done on social media in today's world, but face-to-face meetings provide a more human and rewarding way to connect. However, there is surely a sizeable (but unknown) number of criminologists and aspiring criminologists who simply cannot attend the ASC meeting because of the substantial costs involved and thus miss out on these opportunities for the informal social bonding that can shape power dynamics in the field. Among the most disadvantaged in this way are those with primary parenting or care-giving responsibilities – especially single parents, mothers who are breastfeeding, and parents of children with health concerns.

There is an obvious equity issue here in that, in our society, the vast majority of the people who are disadvantaged in this way are women. According to the National Academy of Science's "Working Group of Mothers in Science":

Primary caretakers of dependent children face inequitable hurdles to fully attending and participating in conference activities because of responsibilities related to pregnancy, breastfeeding, and caretaking. It's a serious problem because it creates a culture of inequity for parents, with mothers generally experiencing greater disadvantages than fathers because of biological, prejudicial, and often socially driven childcare demands. With solutions seemingly elusive, many women, and occasionally men, make a calculated decision to forego conference attendance and suffer the career consequences (Calisi et al., 2018: 2845).

Moreover, this so-called "childcare/conference conundrum" tends to impact criminologists most acutely at crucial early stages of their careers when meetings are the most necessary for establishing ties and becoming recognized in the field. As Professor Wakefield said in her interview:

"When I was an untenured single parent, I felt tremendous pressure to attend ASC every year and I lived far away from my very supportive parents. ... While people have children at all stages, to the extent that fertility overlaps with early career stage to a great degree, childcare tends to be most needed and most expensive at exactly the career stage when many of us make the least amount of money and deem it most critical to attend ASC."

All academic conferences have a version of this problem, yet the ASC may be uniquely lacking in this regard. The sight of children at ASC meetings is still somewhat unusual, especially compared to other conferences, and, anecdotally, individuals with care-giving responsibilities say that they do not always feel families are welcome at the conference.

Importantly, this issue has been raised numerous times over the decades, most recently in the Report of the Committee on Climate at American Society of Criminology Meetings (see p. 10, this issue). In truth, previous ASC boards have worked hard to address this issue and deserve a lot of credit for their efforts. In past years, the ASC has even briefly experimented with on-site childcare provision, although this was discontinued due to low take-up rates, high costs, and liability issues.

Again, this year's ASC Board took up this lingering issue as a top priority, but in doing so it became clear that the 'solutions' for the childcare/conference conundrum are anything but easy. After much deliberation, we voted to develop a "childcare grant" for parents bringing children to the meeting. For details, see the notice and form link on the pages that follow this article, the ASC Annual Meeting page (<https://asc41.org/events/asc-annual-meeting/>), or contact the ASC Executive Office at asc@asc41.org (phone 614-826-2000) for further information and clarification.

We are considering this a 'pilot' program, as it is the first time we will have tried it. We have no delusions that we have reached

anything like a perfect solution. This year's scheme is small-scale and relatively low budget. We know it is only a first step -- pardon the pun, but perhaps a "baby step" -- at the very best. We fully recognise these grants are not going to be helpful for everyone, and we expect many valid complaints. In fact, we welcome them.

That is, we very much want (and *need*) to hear from parents and primary caregivers to know what your experience of this year's conference has been -- whether you attend or not. We are treating this as an experiment of sorts and the only way we can improve the opportunities for future annual meetings is to hear what worked and what did not. For starters, we have no idea how many potential conference attendees would be interested in utilizing paid childcare in Philadelphia. We may get 7 applications for the funding, and we may get 700. We have priced up some local services, but do not have a good sense of actual costs in practice. Equally, we do not have information about how many parents are paying for professional childcare in their homes during the conference week, and of course we do not know how many criminologists want to attend the conference but decide not to for these cost reasons.

Most of all, please let us know if you do use professional childcare providers at the conference with or without one of the grants. Was this process adequate? Straightforward? Did it allow you to engage reasonably well with the conference? Maybe you even found there were benefits of bringing your children to the ASC meeting? Professor Wakefield suggests that there may be some unexpected ones:

"My daughter has also been to A LOT of conferences. ... There have been a few benefits to this; my child has an astonishingly good network among sociologists and criminologists as so many of them have kindly welcomed her to conference events or panels. She has a good facility for social science and we like to think all those times we stuck her in the back of a room, she learned something. ... We're told she's a very good presenter at school, so perhaps all those conferences taught her something about how to do it well (or at least what not to do). There is probably something also nicely/vaguely feminist about the many times my daughter watched me in my role as a social scientist as a young child."

The bottom line is that we in the ASC would like to make the childcare/conference conundrum less invisible (and hopefully less daunting). To do that, we need to hear from parents and carers. Please use meeting@asc41.org or phone 614-826-2000 to reach out. We are not asking anyone to treat their children as 'guinea pigs,' and we do not want to add an extra burden to ASC members already juggling primary caregiving and criminology careers. However, this is your organisation, as members, and your experiences are essential data for future ASC Boards. Please continue to hold our feet to the fire on this issue in the name of the ASC's values of equity and inclusion.

References

Calisi, R. M., & the Working Group of Mothers in Science. (2018). How to tackle the childcare-conference conundrum. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 115(12), 2845-2849.

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 1st** until **September 30th** 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 Childcare Information](https://asc41.org/asc-annual-meeting-childcare-information/) page (<https://asc41.org/asc-annual-meeting-childcare-information/>).

Contact the ASC Executive Office at asc@asc41.org; 614-826-2000 per any questions.

[CHILDCARE GRANT APPLICATION](#)



PROUDLY ANNOUNCES

2023 DOCTORAL GRADUATES



Dr. Devin Cowan

Dissertation: *A Spatiotemporal Examination of Crime Site Selection for Street Robbery and Commercial Burglary* (Chair: Dr. William Moreto).

Data Analytics Specialist
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department

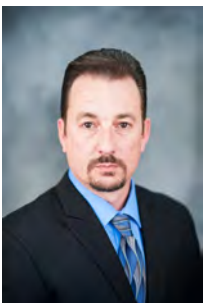


Dr. Nicholas Paul

Dissertation: *An Examination of Street-Level Drug Enforcement and Court Outcomes* (Chair: Dr. Jacinta Gau).

Lecturer in the Department of Criminal Justice
University of Central Florida

NEW DEPARTMENT CHAIR



Dr. Gene Paoline

Dr. Paoline has been with the University of Central Florida for over 20 years and has served in a variety of administrative capacities. His teaching and research focuses on policing, with an emphasis on socialization, culture and use of force. Dr. Paoline's 5-year term as department chair started on July 1st.



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EDITOR'S CORNER

Hello from Race and Justice: An International Journal, the official journal of the Division on People of Color and Crime.

RAJ continues gaining strength as an outlet for leading-edge research on race and the justice (or criminal legal) system. *RAJ* has an impact factor of 2.1. The journal publishes empirical studies that significantly advance scholarly knowledge with practical impact. We are committed to transparent, fair, high-quality review practices that recognize the value in research from diverse vantage points. At its heart, research is about revealing the (often uncomfortable) realities of our social world. *RAJ* takes this mission seriously. We feel a responsibility to the scholars who produce knowledge exposing truths and offering paths forward.

This past year, *RAJ* has published a special issue guest edited by Drs. Hyeyoung Lim, Claire Seungeun Lee, and Chunrye Kim on anti-Asian racism and violence highlighting ways racialized narratives about COVID19 fueled bias against people of Asian descent. Other issues from 2023 featured studies of race and gender intersectionality in news reports about crime victims, community courts, Latinx general strain theory, miscarriages of justice in Australia, ways social capital in China can facilitate rather than guard against crime, the health consequences of incarceration, police body-worn cameras during traffic stops, and more. Our OnlineFirst lineup includes research into racial injustice in the regulation of drinking water, effects of juror race on perceptions of police, adverse experiences among the children of immigrants, impacts of department policy on police use of deadly force, testing the racial invariance hypothesis, and many others.

As the previous lists suggest, *RAJ* is open to many topic areas pertaining to racial justice. We accept new submissions on an ongoing basis. Please consider *RAJ* as an outlet for your research. We are particularly interested in rigorous empirical examinations of contemporary events, meta-analyses, and program evaluations. We balance expectations for rigor with our desire to be accessible to scholars of all different experience levels and methodological orientations in order to maximize the diversity and interest value of the studies we publish.

If you are not already a member of the Division on People of Color and Crime, please consider joining. The DPCC promotes scholars of color and seeks to make academia welcoming to people from underserved backgrounds. After joining, you can attend their sponsored events at the annual ASC meeting and nominate colleagues and students for the different awards they offer.

Please also be sure you are registered in *RAJ*'s ScholarOne database as a reviewer. Select your areas of expertise to be considered when a manuscript matching your keywords is submitted. Feel free to reach out to me directly if you are a junior scholar wanting to review or a senior scholar aiming to help advanced students learn how to review. Reviewers are crucial to the journal's success.

If you wrote a book you want reviewed, please send a copy of the book to my institutional address. We will locate someone to provide a fair and balanced overview.

It is bittersweet to announce that my editorship at *RAJ* is coming to close. I have been with you in this capacity for nearly 10 years and it has been an absolute joy. I have connected with colleagues and found lifelong friendships. It pains me to move on, but the time has come to hand off editorship to someone with new visions and fresh ideas. It is my pleasure to announce that Dr. Deena Isom from the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice and African American Studies Program at the University of South Carolina has accepted the position and will begin as editor-in-chief in January. Deena is a prolific scholar with expertise in race and gender studies. I have no doubt Deena will bring exciting plans and innovations to the journal while continuing to serve our racial justice scholars with the dedication they deserve.

I think I can speak for the entire team at *RAJ* in saying that we understand the difficulties scholars of color face today, and the struggles confronting all scholars who study race, teach race, and seek to elevate issues that matter. We stand with everyone who fears their job is in jeopardy, everyone who has erased critical race theory from their syllabus or removed certain books from their office shelves, and everyone who believes in the fundamental value humans possess regardless of their race, gender, or LGBTQ+ identities.

It has been a privilege to serve this amazing community of scholars and I cannot wait to watch *Race and Justice* continue thriving as all of you support the journal as authors and reviewers.

Sincerely,

Jacinta Gau, Editor-in-Chief, *Race and Justice: An International Journal*, University of Central Florida

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Assistant Professor Dr. Larroulet earned her PhD from University of Maryland. Her research focuses on continuity in offending and the consequences of the interaction with the criminal justice system.



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POLICY PAGE

The News Media's Uneven Coverage of Crime and Justice

By Ted Gest

Crime and justice always have been major topics of news media coverage. Because these stories typically deal with unusual occurrences, they often lack nuance and perspective.

A juicy murder trial like the one involving South Carolina lawyer Alex Murdaugh can get unrelenting television and newspaper coverage, while stories about the criminal justice system overall and studies of crime causes are usually overlooked.

While public interest in crime is consistently high, vast changes in the news media in recent decades have meant a significant change in crime's media treatment.

When criminal acts in the United States reached a modern-day peak in the early 1990s, the coverage was mostly in the hands of national media dominated by a few newspapers, television networks, wire services and magazines. Local newspapers and television stations provided steady reporting, if often devoted to sensational cases.

The internet and changing advertising patterns altered the picture markedly by 2023. The volume of available criminal justice news may be about the same, but beyond the surviving newspapers and newscasts, it is dispersed among a wide array of websites.

This means, for example, that a media consumer no longer can depend on, say, two sources like the *New York Times* and NBC News on a given day for all of the major news.

Such websites as Vox, ProPublica, Politico, Stateline, and many more regularly produce important and exclusive stories touching on criminal justice topics but the average reader has no time to track them all down.

At the same time, there has been a growth in specialized media focusing on this subject.

In 2003, this author, along with fellow journalist David Krajcek, launched Crime and Justice News, a daily summary of important crime and justice news nationwide.

The publication always has had a strong academic affiliation, first with the University of Pennsylvania, then John Jay College of Criminal Justice, and now, Arizona State University (along with the National Criminal Justice Association). For a free subscription, go to ncja.org/crime-and-justice-news

In 2015, journalist Neil Barsky and other investors started [The Marshall Project](#) to "create and sustain a sense of national urgency about the U.S. criminal justice system." Named for the late Justice Thurgood Marshall, the organization also produces a daily newsletter as well as investigative stories on a wide range of issues.

Also in 2015, a gun control group founded by former New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg started [The Trace](#), which says it is "exclusively dedicated to reporting on our country's gun violence crisis."

Many other news outlets cover justice stories. One example is a new one, [Bolts](#), which follows the "nuts and bolts of power and political change" in two areas, criminal justice and voting rights.

Independent journalists and others offer news and commentary on Twitter threads and their own blogs and newsletters on sites like Substack.

The proliferation of these sources, in addition to websites maintained by interest groups across the criminal justice spectrum and government agencies at all levels, means that anyone who searches on the internet for just about any topic is likely to find material. It may not immediately be clear whether the content is accurate or reliable, as any publisher may have a stated or unstated agenda.

This wide availability of information does not necessarily mean that the public is well informed, however.

One major gap is the decline of local newspapers nationwide. Since 2005, the U.S. has lost 2,500 newspapers, more than a fourth of the total, and is projected to have lost one-third by 2025, [says a report from Northwestern University](#).

In a parallel trend, the number of newsroom employees fell from 114,000 in 2008 to 85,000, a loss of about 30,000 jobs, says the [Pew Research Center](#).

Of course, the industry's economic problems have not had a uniform effect on all areas of coverage. Crime remains a priority in many

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newsrooms, so, for example, a mass public killing will still get saturation, 24/7 attention. Every detail of police response to such a crime, including video footage if available, will be publicized.

In fact, some aspects of coverage may have gone too far, particularly long accounts of shooters' backgrounds and "manifestos" that critics say may offend victims and encourage copycat crimes.

Also getting saturation coverage are killings and other acts of brutality committed by police officers, especially against minorities. Starting with the shooting death of Black teenager Michael Brown by a Ferguson, Mo., officer in 2014, news media have produced grisly, disturbing stories on a seemingly unending series of police brutality incidents. Social media plays a major role, with videos instantly going viral.

The extensive coverage on all forms of media has helped inspire public protests, legislative and legal action to reform police departments, and a decline in public approval of law enforcement, as measured in opinion surveys. Much critical commentary has relied on a *Washington Post* database that has documented about 1,000 police killings of civilians annually since the Brown killing.

A few national journalists are well informed on crime issues. One of them, *Washington Post* fact checker Glenn Kessler, frequently writes columns dissecting politicians' claims about crime and prosecution rates.

Amid all of this reporting, what has been lost?

Because crime and justice are principally local issues, the slimmer ranks of local newspaper and broadcast employees mean in many areas that only individual crime cases are mentioned in the media. There may be no coverage of crime trends or justice system developments unless police chiefs, prosecutors or judges decide to announce them, or they are debated in political campaigns.

Even rarer are investigative stories on subjects such as prosecutorial or judicial misconduct. There are prominent exceptions, such as *Chicago Tribune* stories in April 2023 on chronic delays in the Cook County, Ill., court system so severe that the average murder case takes four years to finish.

The corrections system gets even less coverage on a state and local level, with prison and jail officials in most areas restricting media access and the subject matter ranking low on the priority list of editors and broadcast news directors unless the story is an inmate disturbance or escape, or a crime allegedly committed by a probationer or parolee.

The overall diffusion in media criminal justice coverage means that the public remains ill-informed about many trends.

Opinion surveys consistently show that most Americans believe that crime rates are rising, whether or not official statistics confirm that. Most analysts attribute this to the drumbeat of crime stories in local media, whether it's a carjacking in an affluent area or the mugging of a prominent person. Neighborhood email lists repeat anecdotes that may make readers think crime is out of control.

Absent well-informed analyses, the public – as well as officials who make government policies – often react to one incident or one year's change in statistics showing an increase in one crime category.

A recent example is the fatal stabbing of WhatsApp creator Bob Lee on a San Francisco street in April 2023. Tech industry executives made headlines by charging that case showed that the city had become "lawless"– until it turned out that another tech industry exec from Silicon Valley was arrested.

Because the national homicide total jumped about 30 percent in 2020, the commonly reported narrative ever since has suggested that violence is uniformly increasing, or even that street crimes of all types are on the rise.

In fact, the estimated violent crime rate in the U.S. did not change between 2020 and 2021 and even then was far lower than it was at its recent height in 1993, [reports the Justice Department's National Crime Victimization Survey](#).

Unfortunately, many journalists are not aware of such data or trends.

There have been many organized efforts to inform them better about actual crime and justice facts.

The author's national group Criminal Justice Journalists, which was launched at an ASC convention in 1997, has taken part in numerous training sessions for reporters over the years.

The National Press Foundation, another training organization, has invited journalists to two-day training sessions at recent ASC annual meetings in San Francisco and Chicago to hear from ASC experts and to attend convention programs.

In January 2023, the same foundation, along with the Radio Television Digital News Association (RTDNA), sponsored a three-day training meeting in San Diego for 80 local television news directors offering expert analysis from academics and interest group leaders.

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The gathering was titled “Beyond ‘If It Bleeds, It Leads;’” a reference to an often-used condemnation of local television news practices on crime coverage.

Dan Shelley, the association’s president, says, “Every news director left San Diego with a commitment to follow criminal cases from beginning to end, so there are no more crime stories that lead the 6 p.m news and then disappear forever.

“The news directors also agreed to devote more resources to the context and meaning of perpetrators, victims, the effect of crimes on communities, poverty, and the socio-economic status of alleged criminals and victims. It was a deep dive into virtually every area of crime coverage. I’ve been in this business for 40 years, and I learned a lot.”

The Poynter Institute, a Florida-based journalism training organization, this year is offering reporters and editors the second in a series of 24 online training programs spanning seven months on criminal justice issues, titled “Transforming Crime Coverage Into Public Safety Journalism.” So far, representatives of 44 newsrooms have taken part.

Kelly McBride, a Poynter vice president and former police reporter who is co-director of the training, says, “I get a lot of pushback from people who are offended at the idea that we wouldn’t cover every shooting or, especially in a large city, every homicide. In a world of limited resources, we are often choosing to do the stories that are easy and accessible, rather than the stories that are actually helpful to our audiences.”

Where do criminologists fit into this picture? Many ASC members are quoted or consulted in national news stories on crime and justice subjects.

A website listing experts in many criminology fields that was initially compiled by ASC and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences -- the Crime and Justice Research Alliance -- is now being managed by the National Criminal Justice Association for the benefit of policymakers and journalists. It can be viewed at crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org

On a local level, ASC members are encouraged to make themselves available to the news media for informed analysis.

This can take many forms. In some cases, a reporter may seek you out. In others, you may notice that a reporter is consistently covering a topic on which you are knowledgeable. Feel free to reach out to that person even if it is only for future reference and not an immediate story.

Be prepared to offer your best judgment on the subject at hand. Merely stating, for example, that no one knows why homicides went up in 2020 and more research is needed, even if both statements are true, isn’t likely to be given prominence or mentioned at all in a news story.

ASC has offered training sessions for members at past annual meetings.

The bottom line is that even in today’s world of “mainstream” media and social media of all kinds, criminologists can be very helpful in shaping news coverage of criminal justice, if reporters are wise enough to seek out their expertise.

ASC members who would like to see summaries of their work or that of others appear in Crime & Justice News are encouraged to message me at ted@crimejusticeneeds.com. Please describe briefly the subject matter involved and whether it has appeared or will appear in a particular journal.

--Ted Gest, a longtime ASC member who has covered criminal justice for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and U.S. News & World Report, is editor of Crime and Justice News, a product of the nonprofit organization Criminal Justice Journalists.



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TEACHING TIPS

Student Engagement: Reaching, retaining and re-engaging students in the digital classroom

Renee Zahnow, University of Queensland
Suzanne Reich, University of Southern Queensland

It has been three years since the COVID-19 pandemic closed University campuses, cancelled face-to-face classes and normalized teaching online. While some educators had been conducting courses online prior the pandemic, many of us were left to hastily redesign courses and upskill in digital learning software. Even for those who were au fait with online teaching, the pandemic introduced a new level of digital dependence.

Now that the dust has settled it is clear that the days of full lecture theatres are over and that mixed mode and online learning is here to stay. Online learning affords greater temporal and locational flexibility which increases access to education for remote and regional students and those with caring or employment responsibilities or health conditions (Pearson & Koppi, 2002). Yet, the digital learning environment can present pedagogical challenges. A major challenge is monitoring and maintaining student engagement.

Student engagement is a core element of teaching and vital for achieving learning outcomes. Traditional notions of the *engaged student* describe a student who attends classes having completed the readings armed with questions to facilitate class discussions. Yet, the literature demonstrates that engagement is far more complex than being present. The Oxford learners dictionary defines engagement as “being involved with somebody or something in an attempt to understand them or it” (Hornby & Turnball, 2010). An engaged learner does not just absorb information, they interact with content and try to make meaning of what they are studying. Student engagement represents the intersection between feeling and thinking where engaged learners feel motivated and excited to learn and invest intellectual effort (Barkley & Major, 2020).

Monitoring student engagement

We can monitor student engagement by looking for signs across three dimensions: 1) cognitive—the mental effort students expand on learning the context of information. e.g. self-directed reading, psychological investment in learning, and interest in deeper understanding of the content; 2) behavioral— active engagement in the course content. e.g., attendance and participation and completing online activities; and 3) affective—students’ emotional investment in learning including motivation and interest in the topic of study (Barkley & Major 2020). Students demonstrate engagement in various forms ranging from speaking up in class to emailing directly (Table 1).

Table 1. Signs of engagement

Cognitive Engagement	Behavioral Engagement	Affective Engagement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spending time on projects requiring integration and synthesis of ideas • Completing coursework requiring practical application of knowledge • Student self-perception of engagement and learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking questions/contributing in class • Actively listening • Taking notes • Engaging in small group work • Helping classmates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time invested in studying • Effort to meet instructor’s expectations • Being prepared for class • Discussing course material outside of class • Attitudes towards material

Creating an environment for engagement is more difficult online because we must rely on digitally mediated forms of communication that can feel detached and dyadic. To achieve student engagement in the digital classroom requires a shift away from traditional curriculum development and pedagogical approaches to those that are more student-focused, inclusive and facilitate peer-to-peer alongside student-to-educator interactions.

Social interactions are important

Evidence demonstrates that interactions are crucial for supporting learning (Lodge et al., 2022). Studies show that social interaction in the online classroom directly correlates with student achievement. Positive student interaction with peers builds a sense of belonging which motivates engagement and active participation. *Interaction is the glue that holds learning environments together.*

TEACHING TIPS

Three primary components of interaction in the online classroom:

Student-Educator	Student-Student	Student-Content
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual presence of instructor (record on video; use an avatar of yourself as a guide for online courses) • Timely feedback • Organised instruction • Discussion wrap-ups after small group work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate presence of classmates • Groupwork • Easy communication between peers • Peer review • Think-pair-share 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptive courseware • Audio/video • Formative assessment • Polling • Interactive assessments

Keep it short and sweet.

Cognitive load theory suggests that when learning new content students must manage three cognitive demands: intrinsic (understanding the task and how to perform it); germane (those involved in the process of skill building and acquiring new knowledge) and extraneous (distractions) (Sweller et al., 2019). To facilitate engagement and learning we must try to direct students' cognitive resources to tasks rather than distractions. This can be more challenging in the digital classroom because students may be learning in any number of offline contexts. Structuring the content into smaller chunks of information interspersed with interactive games and activities can help. Working memory can handle approximately seven pieces of information at one time (plus or minus two) (Miller 1956). So, keep each informational *chunk* small and give students a chance to solidify the information through interaction.

Structure!

Online learning requires students to take greater ownership of their own educational journey. Self-direction and self-motivation is essential for ongoing engagement. Providing a clear structure allows students to manage their time and stay motivated.. Five tips for organising engaged online learning environments (Snyder 2022):

1. Provide a weekly schedule (*RADar*) with instructions on what they should **Read**, what **Actions** they should take and what is **Due**.
2. Create an introductory video outlining expectations, assessments and important information.
3. Host a virtual meet and greet session.
4. Include a variety of media and interactive activities.
5. Involve students in running the class to create a student-focused and self-driven learning environment, e.g., have students lead discussions and/or monitor the written chat.

Use technology to your advantage

Maximising the benefits of technology can mitigate the disadvantages some students experience by not attending face-to-face classes. Some final tips (Maimaiti et al, 2021):

1. Use breakout rooms to place students into discussion groups. This provides an opportunity for students to interact and fosters a sense of connectedness to others.
2. Encourage students to turn their cameras on to establish an online social presence (Conrad & Donaldson, 2011). Students prefer to see their classmates and lecturer (Kizilcec et al., 2014) and report greater satisfaction with online learning when able to do so (Richardson et al., 2017). Activating cameras also maintains engagement for the easily distracted student and allows the teacher to gauge students' understanding of the class content via facial expressions and body language. Likewise, the visibility of the lecturer's facial expressions and body language makes the delivery of content more engaging.
3. Use gamification or online simulations that connect core concepts of the course to real-world application. Emphasising content application helps students make connections between what they are learning and its utility for real-life work contexts, as well as alleviating boredom (Knowles et al., 2011).

TEACHING TIPS

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Public Safety Innovation (PSI) Lab

Focuses on innovations in public safety. Current projects examine civil disturbances, pandemic response, violence prevention, and police officer health and wellness. Directed by Dr. Edward Maguire.

Children in the Law (CITL) Lab

Focuses on how children interact with the legal system during investigation and prosecution. Directed by Dr. Stacia Stolzenberg.

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<https://bpscrim.org/>

Communities and Place (DCP)

<https://communitiesandplace.org/>

Convict Criminology (DCC)

<https://concrim.org/>

Corrections & Sentencing (DCS)

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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)

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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 15th. 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.

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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)

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Our Division's Aims:

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- Disseminate DLC scholarship to researchers, practitioners, funders, policymakers, and stakeholders
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- ✓ 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



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Criminology & Public Policy

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

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Criminology & Public Policy

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

AROUND THE ASC

**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

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

RECENT PHD GRADUATES

Begum, Popy, *"Rituals, Routines and Religion: Understanding the Experiences of Brothel-based Sex Workers in New Delhi, India"*, Chaired by Dr. Ko-lin Chin, March 2023, Rutgers University-Newark

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Funded by the U.S. Department of State, the [William D. Clarke, Sr. Diplomatic Security Fellowship](#) (Clarke DS Fellowship) is a two-year graduate fellowship program designed for individuals who want to pursue a master's degree and a career as a [Diplomatic Security Service \(DSS\) Special Agent](#) in the Foreign Service.

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Application: The Clarke DS Fellowship is designed as a two-year cohort model. Applications for the 2024 cohort are being accepted from July 18, 2023 through October 1, 2023. Please visit [ClarkeDSFellowship.org](#) view eligibility requirements to apply and the requirements for Clarke DS Fellows.

For more information and to apply, visit [ClarkeDSFellowship.org](#). If you have questions, please contact us at ClarkeDSFellowship@twc.edu.

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Abstracts for new or recently published papers, roundtables, or training seminars are due December 1, 2023. Visit <https://www.fhsu.edu/criminaljustice/ndtc-symposium/> for information to submit abstracts.

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CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

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Marijana Kotlaja, Marijana.kotlaja@umkc.edu

Experiential Learning in International Criminology at the UNODC in Vienna, Austria

Yuliya Zabyelina, Associate Professor in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Alabama

The process of learning through doing is known as experiential learning. Students are better able to relate to abstract concepts and theories taught in the classroom when they are involved in practical activities and hands-on experiences. Experiential learning activities in the field of international criminology can include, but are not limited to, educational visits, internships, field exercises, and study abroad programs.



In June 2023, I had an opportunity to organize a summer school on transnational organized crime in collaboration with the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), John Jay College of Criminal Justice, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). It was a two-week immersive onsite program held on the premises of UNODC in Vienna, Austria. Over 30 students from different countries around the world attended the summer school.



The summer school offered students a chance to not only learn about transnational organized crime but also gain first-hand experience by turning theory into practice. Students analyzed real-life organized crime cases and prepared case briefs for the [SHERLOC Case Law Database](#). Students also met with international experts and renowned scholars from organizations and institutions such as Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (EU FRA), Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime (GITOC), International Council of Museum (ICOM), International Organization for Migration (IOM), John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the Public Prosecution Service of Canada, UK's Royal United Services Institute (RUSI), University of Manchester, UNODC, the UNCAC

Coalition, and Utrecht University. Key topics discussed in the summer school's curriculum included transnational organized crime and its manifestations, criminal justice responses to transnational organized crime, the [United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime \(UNTOC\)](#), the linkages between organized crime and terrorism, and techniques applicable to the study of transnational organized crime including data collection, research methods, and risk analysis.

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

Conferences, Webinars & Workshops

EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY MEETING

September 6 - 9, 2023

Florence, Italy

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

23rd ANNUAL EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY CONFERENCE

September 11 - 14, 2023

Florence, Italy

<https://www.esc-eurocrim.org/index.php/conferences/upcoming-conferences>

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/>

50th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE NCVS

September 27, 2023

Washington, D.C.

<https://bjs.ojp.gov/events/50th-anniversary-celebration-national-crime-victimization-survey>

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>



On September 27, 2023, the **Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)** will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), one of the nation's two sources of crime data. BJS welcomes you to join the celebration in DC or via livestream. The event will consist of a morning session in the Great Hall at the Department

of Justice and afternoon sessions in the Main Conference Room at the Office of Justice Programs. Panelists and speakers will include Department of Justice and Office of Justice Programs leaders, nationally recognized criminal justice researchers, practitioner leaders, and subject matter experts. Learn more and register at

<https://bjs.ojp.gov/events/50th-anniversary-celebration-national-crime-victimization-survey>.



The **Western Society of Criminology's** 2024 annual conference will be held in Long Beach, CA from February 8-10th, 2024. People wishing to present at the conference can now submit proposals through the online abstract submission system. The deadline for proposal submission is **Sunday, October 8th**. We encourage the submission of poster presentations, workshops, individual papers, and complete panels of three (3) to four (4) papers. Proposals can be submitted via the online portal at <https://westerncriminology.org/conference/abstract-submission-gateway/>.



MEETING REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED FOR ATTENDEES AND PRESENTERS

To avoid paying a higher registration fee and standing in a very long line at on-site registration, **PRE-REGISTER BEFORE OCTOBER 1ST!** To register online, visit the [annual meeting registration page](#). If you wish to verify your registration, please view the [list of pre-registered attendees](#) (Only viewable by registered attendees; login is required to view). If you are unable to register online, you can fax or mail the registration form included at the end of this booklet. Please do not re-submit if you have already sent in your registration. On-site registration options will be located on the 4th floor in Franklin Hall (after getting off the elevator, walk through Franklin Hall doors to the registration desks).

PRE-MEETING WORKSHOPS

You can register for a workshop when you complete your online meeting registration. A workshop registration form is also available at the end of this booklet. Full workshop details can be viewed on the [annual meeting workshop page](#).

IMPORTANT PRESENTATIONS BEGIN AND END THE MEETING

Over 1200 panels, roundtables, lightning talks, and poster sessions are scheduled. We encourage you to arrive as early in the week as possible and stay through Saturday. Sessions begin Wed., November 15, at 8:00 a.m., and we end with a Closing Brunch on Sat., November 18, 12:30 p.m.-2:00 p.m.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM AND INDEX OF PARTICIPANTS

The preliminary program and index of participants can be accessed via the [online program](#).

SECURE YOUR HOTEL ROOM SOON TO RECEIVE THE MEETING RATE

Rooms can be reserved at our host hotel, Philadelphia Marriott Downtown:

\$214 (plus tax) single occupancy & \$234 double occupancy (\$20/additional person)
 Phone reservations -- 1-877-901-6632; [Online Registration](#)

Government rate - \$198.00 (plus tax) [Government Rate Reservations](#)
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.

ANNUAL MEETING APP & SOCIAL MEDIA



Stay connected before and during the meeting. Download the 2023 ASC Annual Meeting Mobile App

Follow ASC before, during, and after the meeting.



American Society of Criminology

2023 Annual Meeting Booklet

Seeking Justice: Reconciling with our Past,
Reimagining the Future

November 15 - 18

Philadelphia Marriott Downtown
Philadelphia, PA

EXHIBIT HALL

Exhibitors: ASC is an international organization consisting of nearly 3,400 criminal justice/criminologist educators, practitioners, and researchers. Our annual meeting provides a beneficial opportunity to connect with the individuals who are at the cutting edge of criminology and criminal justice. We expect the meeting to be a huge success and invite you to join us. Please explore our [2023 Booth & Advertising Packet](#) to determine if one of the options is a good fit for your organization. Don't delay...deadlines are approaching!

Attendees: Make sure you visit the Exhibit Hall and explore the exhibitors and ASC Division Representatives who are excited to meet you!

Exhibit Hall location and hours: Grand Ballroom, Salon G, 5th Floor
Wed. 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. | Thursday 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. | Friday 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Exhibitors planning to join us this year:

BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS (BJS)
KENDALL HUNT PUBLISHING COMPANY
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY PRESS
PM PRESS
SPRINGER NATURE
MAXQDA

CAROLINA ACADEMIC PRESS
LYNNE RIENNER PUBLISHERS
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS (OJP)
ROWMAN & LITTLEFIELD / LEXINGTON BOOKS
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS

ASC DIVISIONS

Many of the 19 ASC Divisions will have representatives available to meet with you and share information about their division. Look for their tables in the area outside of the Grand Ballroom on the 5th Floor. For more information about the ASC Divisions, please visit the Divisions page on the ASC website.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

Employers & Job Seekers, take advantage of the onsite, face-to-face opportunity to meet with each other at the Employment Exchange. Please check the next page for brief details.

For full details, please visit the [Employment Exchange page](#) on the [ASC website](#).

Employment Exchange location and hours: 5th floor, in Salon I
9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Wednesday, November 15 through Friday, November 17.

ASC ANNUAL MEETING EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

AN EXTENSION OF THE ONLINE ASC CAREER CENTER

PHILADELPHIA, PA
PHILADELPHIA MARRIOTT DOWNTOWN, 5TH FLOOR, SALON I

Hours of Operation

Wed., Nov. 15 9 am - 5 pm | Thu., Nov. 16 9 am - 5 pm | Fri., Nov. 17 9 am - 5 pm

At the ASC annual meeting in November, the Employment Exchange offers a variety of services to facilitate employment-related contacts and discussions. The services include:

Multiple copies of binders are made available that contain printed copies of position postings that are valid and listed on the website. This service is included in the fee for the position posting.

Position postings can be purchased onsite at the annual meeting. Payment is required onsite and follow the same fee structure as the ASC online Career Center. Payment options include: credit card, check or purchase order. Position postings purchased at the annual meeting will be posted on the website during the meeting.

Position Postings Fee Schedule (minimum of 30 days):

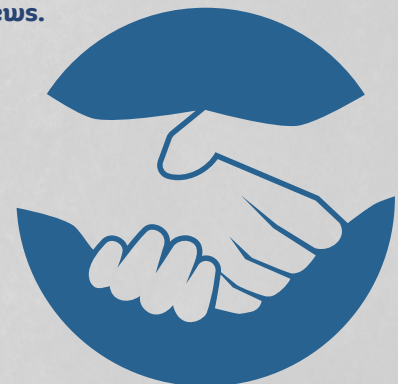
- \$250 for the first 30 days
- \$200 for the second 30 days
- \$125 for each 30 days thereafter

Multiple copies of binders are made available that contain printed copies of candidate postings that are valid and listed on the website. There is no charge for this service, however, it is available to current ASC members only.

Candidate postings submitted by ASC members at the annual meeting will be posted on the website during the meeting. The member will need to log into her/his ASC member portal and submit the Candidate Posting Form.

A bulletin board message service is offered to facilitate contact between employers and candidates.

Space is made available for employment-related discussions or interviews.



GUIDELINES FOR PARTICIPANTS AT THE ASC ANNUAL MEETINGS

The following are standards for participating at the ASC Annual Meeting. If you have any questions, contact Chris Eskridge (ceskridge@unl.edu).

Introduction

By submitting a paper or poster or agreeing to participate in any other manner at the ASC meetings, you are making a professional commitment to fulfill these roles. Please see below for the professional expectations for specific roles.

Abstract Instructions: 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.

Session Chairs

- If you would like to view the papers and/or abstracts in your session before the meeting please contact the authors direct. You will need to log into the submission site to obtain their names and emails.
- After you pick up your registration materials at the meeting, you may want to spend a few minutes locating the room in which your session will be held.
- Arrive at the meeting room in advance of the session you chair to greet the presenters, ensure that the room is set up properly, and that the audio-visual equipment is in place and functional.
- The session is 80 minutes long. Allow at least 10 minutes for questions and comments from the audience. Divide the remaining time evenly between the presenters. Inform them of the amount of time available to them at least two weeks before the meeting.
- Convene the session promptly at the announced time.
- Introduce each presenter with a title and institutional affiliation.
- Politely inform the presenters when their time limit is approaching. Many chairs hold up a note to the presenter at 5-minute, 1-minute, and the end of their allocated time.
- When the announced presentations have been completed, invite questions and comments from the audience. Some chairs invite speakers from the audience to identify themselves by name and institutional affiliation.
- Adjourn the session promptly at the announced time. This is very important as the participants in the next session will need time to set up as well so that session can start on time.
- If, for some reason, you are unable to attend your session as scheduled, please let each of the presenters and the discussant know AND designate an alternate chair. Also, contact the ASC office (asc@asc41.org) and inform them of the change.

Session Presenters

- Provide your own laptop for the session. An LCD projector and screen will be provided. No other equipment will be provided (i.e., no overhead projectors, monitors, internet hookups, nor VCR/DVD equipment).
- If you wish to show a video or movie during a session you will need to bring your own speakers, they will not be provided at the meeting.
- ASC does not provide equipment or services to support virtual presentations and/or engagement. If a presenter needs to present virtually, they should work with someone within their session to set up.
- Practice your talk ahead of time so that you know it fits within your allotted time.
- Your chair will tell you in advance your allotted time. Sessions are scheduled for one hour and twenty minutes (80 minutes). Divide by the number of people participating in your session, allowing at least ten minutes for questions and answers.
- After you pick up your registration materials at the meeting, you may want to spend a few minutes locating the room in which your session will be held.
- Arrive in your scheduled room at least five minutes before the session is scheduled to start.
- Plan a brief presentation. The session chair will keep track of time and will alert you when you should begin wrapping up your talk. Pay attention to these cues. Begin concluding your talk when prompted by the chair.
- If, for some reason, you are unable to attend your session as scheduled, please let the chair know. Also, contact the ASC office (asc@asc41.org) and inform them of the change.

Roundtable Presenters

Typically, there are four presentations at the roundtable sessions. Each presenter will have about 15 minutes, but there will be a session chair who will establish the exact limit. This venue is different from the usual sessions in that they are more informal. Expect attendees to ask many questions during your presentation, and you as a presenter are encouraged to do the same when others present their materials. The operative roundtable session concepts are sharing and suggestion rather than critique, as roundtable presentations are typically works-in-progress. The authors of roundtable papers are looking for new ideas and alternate perspectives to help them with their research efforts, with the typical goal of then preparing a full-blown paper for future presentation and eventual publication.

Poster Session Presenters

Submissions for poster presentations require only a title, abstract and author information. Each poster display area is 4' x 8' and should display theoretical work or methods, data, policy analyses, or findings in a visually appealing poster format that will encourage questions and discussion about the material. Poster sessions are intended to present research in a format that is easy to scan and absorb quickly. This session is designed to facilitate more in-depth discussion of the research than is typically possible in a symposium format. The Poster Session will be held on the Thursday of the week of the meeting. ASC will not provide AV equipment for this session. There are no electrical outlets for user-supplied equipment. Pushpins will be provided. One poster submission per presenter is allowed.

- Prepare all poster material ahead of time.
- The poster presentation board is 4 feet high and 8 feet wide.
 - Be sure that your presentation fits on one poster.
- The success of your poster depends on the ability of viewers to readily understand the material. Therefore:
 - Keep the presentation simple.
 - Prepare a visual summary of the research with enough information to stimulate interested viewers (not a written research paper).
 - Use bulleted phrases rather than narrative text.
 - Prepare distinct panels on the poster to correspond to the major parts of the presentation. For example, consider including a panel for each of the following: Introduction, methods, results, conclusions, and references.
 - Number each panel so that the reader can follow along in the order intended.
 - Ensure that all poster materials can be read from three feet away. We suggest an Arial font with bold characters. Titles and headings should be at least 1 inch high. *DO NOT use a 12-point font.*
 - Prepare a title board for the top of the poster space indicating the title and author(s). The lettering for this title should be no less than 1.5 inches high.
 - Do not mount materials on heavy board. These may be difficult to keep in position on the poster board.
- Arrive early to set up. Each poster will be identified with a number. This number corresponds to the number printed in the program for your presentation.
- Make sure that at least one author is going to attend the poster for the entire duration of the panel session.
- Remove materials promptly at the end of the session.
- If you are unable to attend the poster session, please email meeting@asc41.org

Graduate Student Poster Competition: Those who wish to enter the Graduate Student Poster Competition should adhere to the directions above 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. (Continued on next page)

Graduate Student Poster Competition (continued): To be considered for this award, participants must also send a brief (2-3 minute) YouTube video to the Committee Chair (their information can be found on the Call for Papers). The award committee will judge submissions primarily on scientific merit and secondarily on visual appeal. Ideally submissions should be as complete as possible, with a question, method, data, and (preliminary) results and implications. Awards (1st, 2nd, and 3rd place) will be announced at the upcoming Annual 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.org.

Author Meets Critics

Chair:

- After you pick up your registration materials at the meeting, you may want to spend a few minutes locating the room in which your session will be held.
- Arrive at the meeting room in advance of the session you chair to greet the presenters, ensure that the room is set up properly, and that the audio-visual equipment is in place and functional.
- The session is 80 minutes long. Allow at least 10 minutes for questions and comments from the audience. Divide the remaining time evenly between the Critics and the Author. Inform them of the amount of time available to them at least two weeks before the meeting.
- Convene the session promptly at the announced time. Introduce each Critic and the Author with a title and institutional affiliation.
- Politely inform the Critics and the Author when their time limit is approaching. Many chairs hold up note to the presenter at 5-minute, 1 minute, and the end of their allocated time.
- When the announced presentations have been completed, invite questions and comments from the audience. Some chairs invite speakers from the audience to identify themselves by name and institutional affiliation.
- Adjourn the session promptly at the announced time. This is very important as the participants in the next session will need time to set up as well so that session can start on time.
- If, for some reason, you are unable to attend your session as scheduled, please let each of the presenters and the discussant know AND designate an alternate person to chair the session. Also, contact the ASC office (asc@asc41.org) and inform them of the change.

Critics:

- Provide your own laptop for the session if you wish to make any kind of electronic presentation. An LCD projector and screen will be provided. No other equipment will be provided (i.e., no overhead projectors, monitors, internet hookups, nor VCR/DVD equipment).
- Practice your talk ahead of time so that you know it fits within your allotted time.
- After you pick up your registration materials at the meeting, you may want to spend a few minutes locating the room in which your session will be held.
- Arrive in your scheduled room at least five minutes before the session is scheduled to start.
- Plan a brief presentation.
- The session chair will keep track of time and will alert you when you should begin wrapping up your talk. Pay attention to these cues. Begin concluding your talk when prompted by the chair.
- If, for some reason, you are unable to attend this session as scheduled, please let the chair know, and contact the ASC office (asc@asc41.org) and inform them.

Authors:

- After you pick up your registration materials at the meeting, you may want to spend a few minutes locating the room in which your session will be held.
- Arrive in your scheduled room at least five minutes before the session is scheduled to start.
- Provide your own laptop for the session if you wish to make any kind of electronic presentation. An LCD projector and screen will be provided. No other equipment will be provided (i.e., no overhead projectors, monitors, internet hookups, VCR/DVD equipment).
- Take notes during the Critics talks and respond briefly to their comments.
- The session chair will keep track of time and will alert you when you should begin wrapping up your talk. Pay attention to these cues. Begin concluding your talk when prompted by the chair.
- If, for some reason, you are unable to attend your session as scheduled, please let the chair know, and contact the ASC office (asc@asc41.org) and inform them.

Lightning Talks

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

LIGHTNING TALKS

Sharing and learning at lightning speed

What is a lightning talk? A lightning talk is a brief 5-minute presentation that focuses on an idea or topic. Lightning talks can also provide an update on key findings. If they are well organized, lightning talk sessions can be excellent opportunities to promote conversations and future collaborations.

Lightning Talk sessions will be organized around themes or ideas. Each session will include 6-7 presentations with time for Q&A after all presentations have been completed.

Individuals can either submit their lightning talk as an individual presentation or they can organize their own lightning talk session around a specific theme or idea.

Here are some helpful tips for making your lightning talks successful:

- 1) Make your point and make it early.
- 2) Don't spend too much time on extraneous details. Focus.
- 3) Practice! Practice! Practice! A brief script is a good idea. Practice reading your script before your session. It's okay if you go under 5 minutes, but not longer.
- 4) PowerPoint is a great tool for presenting lightning talks, but if you use slides make sure to limit your slides to 3-5 visually appealing slides with only 1-2 words per slide.

To ensure the lightning talk sessions run effectively a facilitator will be assigned to each session. This person will be responsible for obtaining slide presentations from all presenters BEFORE the scheduled lightning session and loading them on a single computer. The facilitator will also keep time during the lightning talk sessions to ensure that all presenters adhere to the 5-minute rule.

Following these guidelines will ensure that your lightning talk session will be stimulating, enjoyable, and exciting.

Please do not hesitate to contact the program co-chairs with any questions.

Thank you

Interested in Rural Crime and Justice?



UNE

Centre for Rural Criminology

Launched in 2019, the Centre is a world-first hub of collaborative international research aimed at building safe and resilient rural communities. The Centre leads and facilitates research, builds links between academia, industry, and the community, and informs policy related to rural crime.

UNE.edu.au



Founded in 2019, the ISSRC brings students, researchers, and practitioners across the globe together to inspire collaborative work and sharing. The ISSRC provides networking opportunities, a mentorship program, and recognizes excellent work in the field through its awards program.

Membership-\$25 AUD annually
Student membership-FREE

ISSRC.net



Founded in 2018, the DRC aims to serve as a network for scholars in the field of rural crime and justice. Join the listserv to connect with rural criminologists worldwide.

Active/Retired members -\$15
Student members -\$5

asc41.org

READ & PUBLISH RURAL CRIME & JUSTICE



The IJRC publishes two general issues and one special issue each year, and welcomes theoretical, empirical, and practice-oriented manuscripts, research notes, and notes from the field.

The Bristol *Research in Rural Crime* book series welcomes sole or joint authored and edited collections that are jurisdictional specific or related to themes that transcend political and juridical boundaries.

The Routledge *Studies in Rural Criminology* book series is dedicated to innovative research that has implications for crime prevention, policing, and criminal justice policy in rural areas.

International Journal of Rural Criminology

Open Access Peer-
Reviewed Journal



Research in Rural Crime

Bristol University Press
Book Series



Studies in Rural Criminology

Routledge Book Series



Keep up with the field of rural criminology via the:

RURALITY, CRIME & SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

ruralitycrimeandsociety.org

ASC DIVISION OF

Public Opinion & Policy

DIVISION OF PUBLIC OPINION & POLICY

DPOP provides a home for scholars interested in the nature of public opinion & its implications for crime and justice policy

MEMBERSHIP

Active/Retired Members: \$20

Student Members: \$10

WEBSITE

www.ascdpop.org

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Questions - Contact Cheryl Lero Jonson - jonsonc@xavier.edu



JOIN US FOR THE

SECOND ANNUAL DPOP SOCIAL

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15 7:30-8:00 PM

Strangelove's

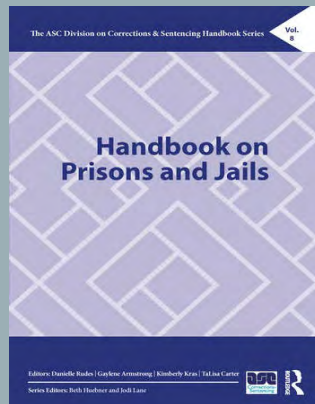
216 S 11th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107



Are you studying or interested in policies, practices, laws, rules, routines, and/or people involved with corrections and sentencing? OR do you work or want to work in a correctional or sentencing context? If so, the DCS is a great place to meet, learn from, and collaborate with colleagues and friends.

DCS Highlights, Opportunities, and Offerings

- **DCS Handbook Series:** published on a particular theme each year; open call for contributions
- **DCS Alternative Academic Series: (Alt-Ac):** an ongoing workshop series focused on helping students and scholars navigate careers in non-academic, research positions; available electronically live and archived on our webpage
- **DCS Mentoring Match Program:** matches graduate students and pre-tenure researchers with senior DCS scholars for a year-long mentoring program to improve skills, network, and learn
- **DCS Annual Breakfast Business Meeting:** held each Thursday morning at the ASC meetings for gathering to announce award winners, discuss division business, and plan for future events (members event)
- **DCS Social/Reception:** held during the ASC meetings on Wednesday evening at an off-site location for fun and networking (all are welcome)
- **DCS Awards:** Lifetime Achievement, Distinguished Scholar, Distinguished New Scholar, Distinguished Service, Differential Intervention, Practitioner, Dissertation, and Student Paper and Travel Awards offered annually, some with cash prizes



Why Join DCS?

- Opportunities to network with top corrections & sentencing scholars and students
- Numerous service opportunities (student members serve on committees and vote, too)
- Email announcements for members-only
- It's only \$10 for student memberships
- Membership comes with a discount on the DCS Handbook and an opportunity to purchase breakfast tickets

ASC Division on Queer Criminology

Est. 2020

Mission:

The Division on Queer Criminology (DQC) aims to advance theory, knowledge, policy, and practice in the fields and academic disciplines of criminal justice and criminology, with particular attention to the needs of LGBTQIA2 people, queer communities, and their allies and advocates. The Division supports the goals of reducing harm, promoting equity, advancing civil rights, and increasing personal and public safety. It is committed to advancing scholarship, science, and teaching that interrogates, disrupts, or re-imagines binary and colonial constructs of sex, gender, sexuality, and human identity and their relation to crime, law, and legal systems in the U.S. and across the globe.



2022-2023 Executive Board

MEREDITH G. F. WORTHEN (she/her/hers), Chair

STACIE MERKEN (she/her/hers), Vice Chair

2023 DQC-Sponsored Panels, Roundtables, and Events

Complete Thematic Panels

Queering Abolition: Scholarship, Practice, and Visions for the Future

- 11:00 AM-12:20 PM, WED 11/15 @ ROOM 404 (4F)

Meet the Authors: New Scholarly Work in Queer Criminology

- 12:30-1:50 PM, THU 11/16 @ SALON L (5F)

Queer Criminology and System-Involvement

- 9:30-10:50 AM, FRI 11/17 @ FRANKLIN HALL2 (4F)

Innovations in Queer Criminological Research

- 11:00 AM-12:20 PM, FRI 11/17 @ FRANKLIN HALL 5 (4F)

Roundtables

Publishing Queer Criminological Scholarship

- 5:00-6:20 PM, WED 11/15 @ ROOM 310 (3F)

Reflexivity and Positionality in Researching Topics and Populations

- 9:30-10:50 AM, THU 11/16 @ CONFERENCE SUITE I (3F)

On the Market: Tips, Tricks, and Experiences

- 12:30-1:50 PM, FRI 11/17 @ ROOM 302 (3F)

Navigating Graduate School as a Queer Person

- 2:00-3:20 PM, FRI 11/17 @ CONFERENCE SUITE II (3F)

Queerly Navigating Academia and Beyond during Difficult Times and in Difficult Places

- 9:30-10:50 AM, SAT 11/18 @ ROOM 307 (3F)

Social Event

Business Meeting/ Awards Ceremony

2:00-3:20 PM

WED 11/15

@LIBERTY BALLROOM

SALON A (3F)

Networking Meeting

3:30-4:50 PM

FRI 11/17

@LIBERTY BALLROOM

SALON C (3F)

Check out other queer-related presentations at ASC 2023!



ASC DIVISION OF BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL CRIMINOLOGY

*Want to know more about criminology from the
biopsychosocial perspective?*

CHECK US OUT & JOIN US TODAY!

**Membership fees: \$5 for students and \$15
for faculty**



*This division aims for a genuine integration of biological,
psychological, and social factors in the understanding
and treatment of antisocial behavior, including
delinquent and criminal behavior.*

*****We welcome anyone
interested in learning about
biopsychosocial criminology – no
prior knowledge/experience is
necessary.*****



**ASC Division of Biopsychosocial
Criminology**



@DBC_ASC



Division Website: <https://bpscrim.org/>



American Society of Criminology

Division of Policing

Join the Division of Policing at ASC 2023 in Philadelphia for various events:

Reception & Awards

Thursday, November 16th

Reception and Awards Ceremony

3:30 to 4:50 p.m., Liberty Ballroom Salon A, Headhouse Tower, 3rd floor.

**Help us celebrate our award winners, mingle with friends, eat great food, drink and have fun! Everyone is invited and we hope to see you all there.

Roundtables

Addressing the Global Police Staffing Challenge: A Discussion of Ongoing Research, Challenges, Opportunities and Resources.

Thu, Nov 16, 8:00 a.m. - 9:20 a.m., Conference Suite III, 3rd floor

Women in Policing – Special Edition.

Thu, Nov 16, 9:30 a.m.- 10:50 a.m., Grand Ballroom Salon 3 – The Notary Hotel, first floor.

Sponsored Panels

Advances in Police Screening and Community Responses.

Wed., Nov 15, 8:00-9:20 a.m., Franklin Hall 4, 4th floor

Officer-Involved Shootings: A Cross-National Comparison of Events in Australia, Canada, England & Wales, and New Zealand.

Thu, Nov 16, 8:00-9:20 a.m., Franklin Hall 2, 4th floor

Findings from National Surveys of Law Enforcement Agencies and Law Enforcement Officers.

Thu, Nov 16, 9:30 a.m.-10:50 a.m., Franklin Hall 5, 4th floor

The Implications of Dispatchers and the 911 System for Policing.

Thu, Nov 16, 11:00 a.m. - 12:20 p.m., Franklin Hall 5, 4th floor

Using Simulation to Train & Study the Police.

Fri, Nov 17, 9:30-10:50 a.m., Franklin Hall 6, 4th floor

Lightning Talk: Police Accountability.

Fri, Nov 17, 12:30-1:50 p.m., Franklin Hall 3, 4th floor

Fifty Years of Police Organizational Theory: The State of the Art, Population Ecology, and Contingency Environments.

Fri, Nov 17, 3:30-4:50 p.m., Room 304, 3rd floor

Connect with us at the conference: @ASCPolicing





Division of White-Collar and Corporate Crime (DWCC)

 www.ascdwcc.org

Executive Board

Chair: Shanna Van Slyke
 Vice Chair: K. Sebastian León
 Secretary/Treasurer: Marie Springer
 Executive Counselor: Adam Ghazi-Tehrani
 Executive Counselor: Jay Kennedy
 Executive Counselor: Emily Homer

The DWCC seeks to advance theory, knowledge and practice in the US and globally through rigorous qualitative and quantitative research and evaluation.



SPONSORED & RECOMMENDED SESSIONS

ASSESSMENTS OF CORPORATE COMPLIANCE & PENALTIES

Wed, Nov 15, 8:00 to 9:20am, Room 408, 4th Floor

APPROACHES TO PREVENTING WCC

Wed, Nov 15, 11:00am to 12:20, Room 410, 4th Floor

MISCONDUCT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Wed, Nov 15, 2:00 to 3:20pm, Room 304, 3rd Floor

FRAUDS, FINANCIAL CRIMES, & CORPORATE CRIMES

Thu, Nov 16, 9:30 to 10:50am, Franklin Hall 10, 4th Floor

THEORETICAL & METHODOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS

Thu, Nov 16, 9:30 to 10:50am, Room 415, 4th Floor

VICTIM & OFFENDER PERSPECTIVES

Thu, Nov 16, 3:30 to 4:50pm, Franklin Hall 10, 4th Floor

ROUNDTABLES

STUDENTS MEET AWARD WINNERS

Wed, Nov 15, 9:30 to 10:50am, Conference Suite I, 3rd Floor

Discussants: Michael Levi, Vincenzo Ruggiero, Peter Grabosky, & Michael Benson

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES ON WCC

Fri, Nov 17, 11:00am to 12:20pm, Room 308, 3rd Floor

Discussants: Nick Lord, Jay Kennedy, & K. Sebastian León

RESEARCHING WCC

Fri, Nov 17, 12:30 to 1:50pm, Conference Suite III, 3rd Floor

Discussants: Mark Cohen, Qingli Meng, Fiona Chan, Nicole Leeper Piquero, & Jeremy Wilson

JOIN US FOR THE DWCC GENERAL MEETING



Thu, Nov 16, 2:00 to 3:20pm, Independence Ballroom III, Headhouse Tower, 3rd Floor



DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY



DIC-SPONSORED PANELS

1. Between Legitimization and Militarization: Policing and Policy in Latin America
2. Computational Criminology in the World
3. Crime and Delinquency in Greater China
4. Police, Protest, and Legitimacy
5. The Private Sector and Transnational Organized Crime

DIC- SPONSORED ROUNDTABLES

1. Demystifying 'Ndrangheta: Challenging the Organized Crime Phenomenon of Calabria
2. Latin American Criminology: Building an Epistemic Community to Understand Crime, Justice, and Democracy Challenges
3. The Intersection of Criminology and Music: Current and Future Criminological Research

PLEASE CHECK THE PROGRAM FOR DAYS & TIMES

DIC PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOP

TUES, NOV 14 FROM 12 - 4 P.M.

**CO-FACILITATORS
POPY BEGUM &
SANJA KUTNJAK IVKOVICH**

Discovering New Approaches to Researching Transnational and International Crime. This workshop brings together scholars with different levels of experience and expertise in conducting international research. The workshop will be divided into two sessions. The first session will provide an overview of grants and fellowships, identifying key ones in social sciences and humanities. The IRB process and data collection in international settings will also be discussed. The second session will allow participants to ask specific questions about their proposal. Experts will guide participants in developing strong research questions grounded in solid theoretical foundations and methods.

**Students \$15
Non-students \$30**

<https://asc41.org/events/asc-annual-meeting/asc-annual-meeting-workshops/>



DIC AWARDS LUNCHEON & ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING



Maggiano's Little Italy 1201 Filbert Street (across the street from the Marriott)

Limited to 100 people and can be purchased on the conference registration portal under "Optional Special Event."

The business meeting will be held after lunch and completion of the awards ceremony.

**FRI, NOV 17
12:00 NOON**

**Members \$50
Students \$30**

SAE

DIC JOURNAL



**Free access to
DIC members**

Workshops



Pre-Conference Teaching Workshop

Tuesday Nov. 14th 2:00pm-4:00pm @ Franklin Hall 8, 4th Floor

No Cost to Attend - Donation to <https://www.woar.org/>

DFC Teaching Workshop

Thursday Nov. 16th 2:00pm-3:20pm @ Liberty Ballroom Salon B, Headhouse Tower, 3rd Floor

Roundtables & Panels

DFC Professional Development Panel for Graduate Students and Early Career Feminist Scholars

Wednesday Nov. 15th 11:00am-12:20pm @ Room 306, 3rd Floor

Roundtable - Feminist Criminology: New Directions for the Journal

Wednesday Nov. 15th 5:00pm-6:20pm @ Conference Suite I, 3rd Floor

Roundtable - DFC Conversations: Feminist Criminology Following the Fall of Roe

Friday Nov. 17th 9:30am-10:50am @ Room 307, 3rd Floor

Meetings

Meet the Editors: Getting your Work Published in Criminology Journals

Wednesday Nov. 15th 3:30pm-4:50pm @ Salon C, 5th Floor

Breakfast Meeting I - General and Board Meeting

Thursday Nov. 16th 7:30am-9:20am @ Liberty Ballroom Salon A

Editorial Board Meeting

Thursday Nov. 16th 9:30am-10:50am @ Liberty Ballroom Salon B

Breakfast Meeting II - Awards Ceremony

Friday Nov. 17th 7:30am-9:20am @ Liberty Ballroom Salon A

DFC Social @ U-Bahn

Wednesday Nov. 15th @ 8:00pm - 10:00pm

1320 Chestnut Street

Tickets Required!!!

American Society of Criminology

2023 Annual Meeting Pre-Registration Form – Philadelphia, PA - November 15-18, 2023

www.asc41.org asc@asc41.org

Please mail to American Society of Criminology, 921 Chatham Ln., Ste. 108, Columbus, OH 43221,
email to ncoldiron@asc41.org, or fax to (614) 826-3031.

Full Name for Badge: _____ Pronouns, if any: _____

Affiliation for Badge: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ E-mail: _____

CODE OF CONDUCT AGREEMENT: By registering or participating in any ASC meeting or event, I assent to and agree to abide by this Code of Conduct (see page 2 of this form) and the ASC Code of Ethics. **Initial here:** _____

ATTENDEE LIST: Do you authorize us to publish your name and affiliation to our attendee list on the ASC website, accessible only by other registered attendees? **Y N**

PROGRAM OPTION: (Choose 1) ___ Smartphone App Only ___ Printed Program (includes Smartphone App access)

MEETING GIFT: (Choose 1) ___ Bag/Brief ___ Padfolio ___ None

REGISTRATION FEES: All Meeting Attendees/Participants Are Required To Register. PAYMENT MUST BE MADE/PROCESSED TO BE OFFICIALLY REGISTERED. A receipt will be sent via email.

Postmarked, e-mailed, or faxed BEFORE October 1

Postmarked, e-mailed, or faxed ON or AFTER October 1

___ ASC Member: \$150.00

___ ASC Member: \$200.00

___ Non-Member: \$190.00

___ Non-Member: \$240.00

___ ASC Student Member: \$50.00

___ ASC Student Member: \$60.00

___ Student Non-Member: \$100.00

___ Student Non-Member: \$110.00

THE LAST DAY TO PRE-REGISTER IS OCTOBER 30th 2023.

OPTIONAL SPECIAL EVENTS

Division on Corrections and Sentencing Annual Business / Awards Breakfast Meeting (150 limit) <i>Thursday, Nov. 16th, 7:30am – 9:20am (Grand Ballroom Salon E, 5th Floor)</i>	___ Students: \$5.00	___ Non-Students: \$15.00
Division of Feminist Criminology Social (150 limit) <i>Wednesday, Nov. 15th, 8:00pm – 10:00pm (Offsite: U-Bahn)</i>	___ Students: \$10.00	___ Non-Students: \$20.00
Division of International Criminology Awards Presentation and Luncheon (100 limit) <i>Friday, Nov. 17th, 12:00pm – 1:30pm (Offsite: Maggiano’s Little Italy)</i>	___ Students: \$30.00	___ Non-Students: \$50.00
Division on People of Color & Crime Awards Presentation and Luncheon (75 limit) <i>Thursday, Nov. 16th, 12:30pm – 2:00pm (Offsite: Maggiano’s Little Italy)</i>	___ All Students: \$25.00 (DPCC Member or not)	___ DPCC Members: \$35.00 ___ Non-DPCC Members: \$40.00

Refund Policy: I understand that advance registration fees will be refunded for cancellations received up to September 30th. No refunds will be made on cancellations received after this date. **Initial here:** _____

PAYMENT: To pay by credit card, if at all possible, we recommend you use our online system (the account should be in attendee’s name). Otherwise, please select below (DO NOT include credit card information on this form or in an email):

- Check or money order enclosed, made out to *American Society of Criminology*. (U.S. FUNDS ONLY). A service charge will be assessed for all returned checks.
- I will give credit card information over the phone. Please call _____ at _____
- We accept Visa, MasterCard, American Express, Discover.
- I need a secure credit card payment link (paying on behalf of someone else) emailed to: _____

Section to be filled out by ASC

Total _____ Date _____ Check/MO # _____ Credit Card _____

American Society of Criminology

2023 Annual Meeting Pre-Registration Form – Philadelphia, PA - November 15-18, 2023

www.asc41.org

asc@asc41.org

CODE OF CONDUCT

Introduction

As an organization, we uphold our Code of Ethics (<https://asc41.org/about-asc/core-documents/#toggle-id-6>). Section II #5 of the Code states, “In their professional activities, ASC members are committed to enhancing the general well-being of societies and of the individuals and groups within them. Thus, ASC members have an obligation to avoid forms of social injustice such as discrimination, oppression, or harassment.” Section II #10 of the Code states, “ASC members do not force, coerce, or obtain through manipulation personal favors, sexual activity or economic or professional advantages from any person including faculty, students, research respondents, clients, patients, research assistants, clerical staff or colleagues. ASC members will not engage in workplace harassment, aggression, or bullying of any kind.”

We remind all participants in ASC activities during the annual meeting that the Code of Ethics will be upheld so that all its members enjoy a welcoming environment free from unlawful discrimination, harassment and retaliation. We refer to this as the Code of Conduct.

Application

This policy applies to all participants in ASC activities, including but not limited to event attendees, professionals, students, guests, staff, contractors, exhibitors, and participants in scientific sessions, on tours, and other social events of any ASC meeting or other activity.

Expected Conduct

All participants at ASC meetings are expected to abide by the Code of Conduct in all meeting venues including ancillary events as well as official and unofficial social gatherings. This Code of Conduct is designed to reinforce the norms of professional respect that are necessary to promote the conditions for free academic interchange. If you witness potential harm to a conference participant, please be proactive, to the extent that you are comfortable, in helping to present or mitigate that harm.

Unacceptable conduct

Threatening physical or verbal actions and disorderly or disruptive conduct will not be tolerated. Harassment, including verbal comments relating to gender, sexual orientation, disability, race, ethnicity, religion, age, national origin, gender identity or expression, veteran status or other protected statuses, or sexual images in public spaces, deliberate intimidation, stalking, unauthorized or inappropriate photography or recording, inappropriate physical contact, and unwelcome sexual attention, will not be tolerated.

Adherence & Reporting

Annual Meeting participants & attendees bear the responsibility to adhere to this Code, to ask questions and seek proper guidance if occasions arise, and to report suspected violations of this Code of Conduct. To report an incident, use the Lighthouse Services anonymous telephone hotline (855-222-0916) or email (reports@lighthouse-services.com, and reference ASC) or <https://www.lighthouse-services.com/asc41>.

Section to be filled out by ASC

Total _____

Date _____

Check/MO # _____

Credit Card _____

**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
2023 PRE-MEETING WORKSHOPS**

Please mail to American Society of Criminology, 921 Chatham Ln., Ste. 108, Columbus, OH 43221, email to ncoldiron@asc41.org, or fax to (614) 826-3031.

All workshops will be held at the Philadelphia Marriott Downtown.

No laptops provided. Power strips will be available for all workshops. Enrollment limit: 50 per workshop

Choice 1 **Title:** Discrete Spatial Choice Models
Instructor: Wim Bernasco, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (Contact: wbernasco@nscr.nl)
Date & Time: Tuesday, November 14th, Time 12-4 P.M. **Place:** Franklin Hall 7, 4th Floor

Discrete spatial choice models are regression-type models that can help researchers assess how actors decide on where to pursue an activity, for example where to perpetrate a crime. Discrete spatial choice models were developed in economics and have been applied throughout the social and life sciences, including approximately 50 research papers in criminology. The main emphasis in the workshop will be on the conditional logit model, the ‘workhorse’ of discrete choice, and on how it can be applied to disaggregated crime event data. A few alternative discrete choice models (nested logit, mixed logit) will also be discussed. The workshop reviews the theory of discrete spatial choice, but also includes hands-on exercises that will help participants move from theory to practice. Participants will learn how to prepare data for discrete spatial choice analysis, and how to estimate the models and present the results with the free statistical software package R. To get the most out of the workshop, it is recommended that participants have basic R skills and bring a laptop with R-Studio and R (version 4.2 or higher) installed.

Choice 2 **Title:** Conducting Qualitative Research within Criminal Justice Settings: Theoretical and Pragmatic Challenges
Instructors: Sandra Bucerius, University of Alberta, Luca Berardi, McMaster University, Sveinung Sandberg, University of Oslo (Contact: bucerius@ualberta.ca)
Date & Time: Tuesday, November 14th, Time 12-4 P.M. **Place:** Franklin Hall 6, 4th Floor

Conducting qualitative research within criminal justice institutions bears unique challenges, including acquiring and maintaining institutional access, negotiating the parameters of projects with gatekeepers in the field, and building rapport with people who may find themselves on opposite “sides” of the criminal justice system (e.g., correctional officers and incarcerated people in prisons), to name a few. This workshop will be divided into two sections. First, it will provide practical insights into conducting qualitative research within a variety of criminal justice institutions (police services, courtrooms, prisons, etc.), from early planning stages and securing institutional access to navigating pragmatic challenges that emerge in the field – e.g., recording interviews in prison, taking fieldnotes in police cruisers, keeping safe in the field, and so on. Second, it will take a deep dive into the realities of and challenges with doing qualitative research in prisons (though these skills are relevant for and transferable to other field sites as well). Here, we offer insights into how to navigate the power dynamics between researchers, incarcerated people, and correctional staff, the ethics of interviewing vulnerable and incarcerated populations, preparing for interviews with people who have experienced trauma (i.e., how to be trauma-informed), protecting data while being “observed” in the field, ensuring researcher safety within the prison setting, and engaging in self-care during data collection. We will also discuss the pros and cons of working in large research teams as opposed to solo research. The instructors have ample experience conducting ethnographic and interview-based (as well as mixed-methods) studies, currently leading the University of Alberta Prison Project in Canada (Bucerius and Berardi) as well as Crime in Latin America (Sandberg).

Refund Policy: Advance registration fees will be refunded for cancellations received up to **October 31st**. No refunds will be made on cancellations received after this date. **Initial here:** _____

Payment must be made/processed to be officially registered. *Please note that registration for a workshop is NOT registration for the Annual Meeting which begins November 15th.

Name: _____

Phone: _____ **Email:** _____

Circle workshop of your choice:	Circle Payment Total:
CHOICE 1 CHOICE 2	\$75.00 \$30.00 (students)

PAYMENT: To pay by credit card, if at all possible, we recommend you use our online system (the account should be in attendee’s name) and complete the main Annual Meeting Registration form and add the Workshop there. Otherwise, please select below (DO NOT include credit card information on this form or in an email):

- Check or money order enclosed, made out to *American Society of Criminology*. (U.S. FUNDS ONLY). A service charge will be assessed for all returned checks.
- I will give credit card information over the phone. Please call (name)_____ at (number)_____. We accept Visa, MasterCard, American Express, Discover.
- I need a secure credit card payment link emailed to: _____

**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
2023 DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY WORKSHOP**

Please mail to American Society of Criminology, 921 Chatham Ln., Ste. 108, Columbus, OH 43221,
email to ncoldiron@asc41.org, or fax to (614) 826-3031.

This workshop will be held at the Philadelphia Marriott Downtown.

Title: Discovering New Approaches to Studying/Researching Transnational/International Crime

Instructor: Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovic, kutnjak@msu.edu, Michigan State Univ. & Popy Begum, pobegum@gmail.com Rutgers Univ., Newark

Date & Time: Tuesday, November 14th, Time 12-4 P.M. **Place:** Franklin Hall 10, 4th Floor

This workshop brings together scholars with different levels of experience and expertise in conducting international research. The workshop will be divided into two sessions. The first session will provide an overview of grants and fellowships, identifying key ones in social sciences and humanities. The IRB process and data collection in international settings will also be discussed. The second session will allow participants to ask specific questions about their proposal. Experts will guide participants in developing strong research questions grounded in solid theoretical foundations and methods. The duration of the workshop will be 4 hours.

For questions, please contact Joselyne Nkogo at joselyne_nkogo@uml.edu.

In Person Enrollment limit: 50

Refund Policy: Advance registration fees will be refunded for cancellations received up to October 31st. No refunds will be made on cancellations received after this date. **Initial here:** _____

Payment must be made/processed to be officially registered. *Please note that registration for a workshop is NOT registration for the Annual Meeting which begins November 15th.

Name: _____

Phone: _____ **Email:** _____

Circle In-Person Payment Total:

\$30.00

\$15.00 (students)

PAYMENT: To pay by credit card, if at all possible, we recommend you use our online system (the account should be in attendee's name) and complete the main Annual Meeting Registration form and add the Workshop there. Otherwise, please select below (DO NOT include credit card information on this form or in an email):

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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.