



The Criminologist

Vol. 50 • No. 2 • March/April 2024

In This Issue

Editor's Corner.. 11

Around the ASC... 16

2024 ASC
Call for Papers... 16

2024 ASC
Call for Awards
Nominations... 22

2024 Election Slate... 28

Obituaries... 32

Criminology Around
The World... 35

Embedded Researchers in Community Collaborations: Making Data Matter in Addressing the Overdose Crisis in Plymouth County, Massachusetts

Sean P. Varano, Roger Williams University, Kelley Research Associates
Pamela Kelley, Stonehill College, Kelley Research Associates

A Story of Privilege

This article is a story about privilege. The recognition that as an academic, it is a privilege to have a seat at the policymaking table. It is a privilege to be heard, to be valued, and to contribute in ways that impact the lives of real people, in real communities, related to real problems. Researchers who've had the opportunity to participate in community-based collaborations know well that such partnerships are built on trust, patience, commitment, and thick skin (Drawbridge, Taheri, & Frost, 2018). When someone allows us in the door it can come with perceived risk. They sometimes open their doors to strangers who are given the opportunity to 'look under the curtains,' to see potential blemishes. It's also important to recognize that this is something we rarely do in higher education. How often do we, for example, invite individuals from outside our own industry to observe what we do, offer critical insight into our operations, and change our operations based on those insights? This is exceedingly rare in higher education. With this irony in mind, we should not forget how generous practitioners are when they open their doors and allow us, as outsiders, to be part of their worlds.

This article describes innovative work currently being done in Plymouth County, Massachusetts in their efforts to address the overdose crisis that continues to devastate much of New England. Plymouth County Outreach (PCO) is a collaborative, police-led effort to connect those whose lives have been impacted by Substance Use Disorder (SUD) to services and support. The program, which has been identified by the Bureau of Justice Assistance as a national mentor site under the Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use (COSSUP) funding initiative, has made a commitment to data driven solutions to the overdose crisis. Central to the PCO model is the development of a multi-disciplinary working group moving toward long-term solutions.

Plymouth County Outreach has invited the authors of this article to serve as key members of the project planning, implementation, and evaluation team since its inception in 2017. The authors have taken the lead on integrating good data and evidence-based research into the fabric of PCO. This article seeks to provide a case study on how the integration of applied researchers focused on making data matter is not only central to our work within higher education but also central to building better public policy. The article starts by contextualizing the role of applied research in public policy, then discusses the role of academic researchers and good data to the experience of PCO.

Program Location

Plymouth County is located south of Boston and north of Cape Cod. The 2021 estimated population of 533,000 is approximately 77 percent White, 7.8 percent African American/Black and 1.6 percent Asian. The county includes 1 moderately sized urban area, the City of Brockton, with a population just under 100,000 (Census.gov). Also included is the Town of Plymouth which is among the largest municipalities in Massachusetts in terms of square miles (97 sq miles).

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

The Criminologist is published six times annually -- in January, March, May, July, September, and November. Current and past issues are available via the ASC Website <https://asc41.org/publications/the-criminologist/the-criminologist-online/>.

Please send all inquiries regarding articles for consideration to:

Associate Editor: Michael Benson - bensonm@ucmail.uc.edu
University of Cincinnati

Editor: Natasha Frost - n.frost@northeastern.edu
Northeastern University

Please send all other inquiries (e.g. advertising):

Managing Editor: Kelly Vance - kvance@asc41.org
American Society of Criminology

Published by the American Society of Criminology, 921 Chatham, Suite 108, Columbus, OH, 43221.

Inquiries: Address all correspondence concerning newsletter materials and advertising to American Society of Criminology, 921 Chatham, Suite 108, Columbus, OH, 43221, (614) 826-2000, kvance@asc41.org. Deadlines for submission and fees for advertising are located on the ASC website <https://asc41.org/publications/the-criminologist/>.

ASC President: Val Jenness

Department of Criminology Law and Society
University of California Irvine
3389 Social Ecology II
Irvine, CA 92697-7080
949-824-7223
jenness@uci.edu

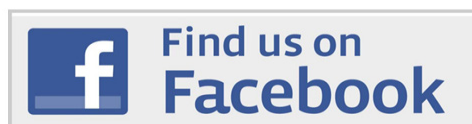
Membership: For information concerning ASC membership, contact the American Society of Criminology, 921 Chatham Lane, Suite 108, Columbus, OH, 43221, (614) 826-2000; FAX (614) 826-3031; asc@asc41.org; <https://asc41.org/>

HOW TO ACCESS CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINOLOGY & PUBLIC POLICY ONLINE

1. Go to the Wiley InterScience homepage - <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com>
2. Enter your login and password
Login: Your email address
Password: If you are a current ASC member, you will have received this from Wiley; if not or if you have forgotten your password, contact Wiley at: cs-membership@wiley.com; 800-835-6770
3. Click on Journals under the Browse by Product Type heading.
4. Select the journal of interest from the A-Z list.

For easy access to Criminology and/or CPP, save them to your profile. From the journal homepage, please click on "save journal to My Profile."

If you require any further assistance, contact Wiley Customer Service at cs-membership@wiley.com; 800-837-6770.



<https://www.facebook.com/asc41>



@ASCRM41

The Birth of a Crisis

While the United States has maintained a centuries long problem with heroin, 2013 brought with it a sudden and seismic increase in both fatal and non-fatal opioid-related overdoses. Coinciding in large part with an explosion of synthetic opioids such as fentanyl, the period between 2013 and 2017 saw more than 67,000 people across the United States die of opioid poisoning. As the Washington Post noted in 2019, this number exceeded the number of all U.S. military personnel killed in the Vietnam, Iraq and Afghanistan wars combined. There was an almost fifty-percent increase in synthetic opioids deaths between 2016 and 2017 alone, representing one of the first significant year-to-year increases in fatal overdoses that would remain a far too persistent pattern (The Washington Post, 2019). The United States was at the earliest stages of what would prove to be a protracted epidemic and few at the national level were prepared to meet the demands of the crisis. While the opioid crisis was far from new, it was intensifying in ways that were little understood at the time. It would soon become evident this early part of the crisis would become dwarfed as the source of fentanyl shifted from diverted pharmaceutical grade drugs to clandestine overseas labs.

The overdose crisis hit New England particularly hard during these early stages. New England was considered “ground zero” for the unfolding crisis. As early as 2014, the New England DEA was beginning to issue intelligence bulletins warning of the dangers of heroin cut with fentanyl and its likely impacts on local communities. Agents were seizing increasingly large quantities of fentanyl, and Massachusetts was squarely in the crosshairs of the overdose crisis. The rate of opioid-related overdose deaths in Massachusetts increased nearly 50% from 8.0 (per 100k) in 2010 to 11.1 in 2012. The rate then began a steady, sharper increase to 14.3 (per 100k) in 2013, 25 (per 100k) in 2015 and 30.5 (per 100k) in 2016 (Massachusetts Department of Public Health, 2019, p. 2). In terms of actual lives, this represents an increase from 547 lost lives in 2010 to 2,110 in 2016 (Massachusetts Department of Public Health, 2022, p. 2). As a benchmark for the magnitude of the fatal overdose crisis, approximately 387 individuals died of traffic related crashes in Massachusetts in 2016 (Federal Highway Administration, 2023).

The Initiation and Formalization of Plymouth County Outreach

By 2016, opioid-involved overdose deaths were well on their way to being declared a public health emergency across Massachusetts and much of the United States. Communities across Plymouth County of Massachusetts were experiencing some of the sharpest increases in overdoses across the state. A few communities began to try new approaches focused on bringing treatment resources to those experiencing addiction. The Town of Plymouth, for example, started an early pilot program in 2015 that partnered police officers with emergency room based social workers that attempted to bring recovery resources to individuals who experienced overdoses. The Town of East Bridgewater subsequently piloted *EB Hope* in 2015. EB Hope is a drop-in center with co-located resources, including Naloxone, where individuals with substance use disorder (SUD) and/or their family/friends could find immediate help. Additional community coalitions began to appear in 2016 as grassroot efforts to “do something” about the quickly expanding crisis. Some of these early efforts were piloted as part of the Plymouth County Drug Abuse Task Force which was spearheaded by the District Attorney and Sheriff, and some were parallel efforts. But in the end, by 2016 there was a groundswell of efforts from both within and outside of the criminal justice system to rethink local approaches and to institute collaborative, less coercive, approaches to addressing the overdose crisis (Botieri, Allen, Varano, Kelley, & Nevins, 2018).

The landscape of political and policy support for rethinking more traditional criminal justice solutions to drug abuse and addiction was rapidly changing by 2016. While there are undoubtedly a variety of factors responsible for this reconceptualization of approaches, among the most significant is the recognition across a broad cross section of criminal justice stakeholders and policymakers that drug addiction is a disease. There was agreement that traditional criminal justice solutions, absent comprehensive prevention and intervention efforts, do little beyond stigmatizing already stigmatized populations. Criminal justice leaders across the county, including all the police chiefs, the Sheriff, the District Attorney, probation/parole administrators and others were in near unanimous agreement they needed to do more to bring treatment to the forefront of the overdose crisis. Like many agencies across New England, police departments across Plymouth County took immediate notice when the Gloucester, MA police department initiated the “Angel Program” in May 2015 with a simple Facebook post that explained anyone experiencing substance use disorder and needing access to treatment were invited to come to the police department. Then police chief Michael Campanello promised to assign every person needing help an “Angel” who would mentor them through their recovery options. This simple yet groundbreaking message played a role in shifting the culture within the policing community to recognize police have a role in facilitating access to treatment for those experiencing SUD.

Plymouth County Outreach, as understood today, emerged as a formal program model in early 2017 (www.plymouthcountyoutreach.org). At the outset, PCO represented a coalition of all 28 police departments (including Bridgewater State University Police Department), the Plymouth County Sheriff and District Attorney, a network of civilian recovery organizations, and embedded academic research partners from two local universities/colleges. *Data collection* and *data sharing* quickly became cornerstones of the PCO model from the outset. As local professors and researchers, who have demonstrated histories working with criminal justice practitioners to design, implement and evaluate community-based collaborations, PCO leadership solicited our involvement.

Engagement of Academic Research Partners

As Plymouth County Outreach unfolded between 2016-2017, the academic research partners played a pivotal role in designing data collection standards and corresponding program management tools. Due in large part to strong leadership across the public safety network in Plymouth County that understands a need for data-driven solutions, standardized data collection quickly emerged as one of the first big wins. The academic research partners were able to push a data-first approach that resulted in one of the first countywide overdose tracking tools in Massachusetts, and created a framework for developing a consensus about shared process and outcome measures. The research partners took the lead on guiding the process for convening a group of stakeholders to identify data needs, operationalize data elements, institutionalize shared agreement about basic measurement issues, and identify the business processes for recording and sharing of data. As noted by Decker and Curry (2002), establishing common definitions of community problems is a critical first step in doing something about them, but also help prevent program drift as strategies become institutionalized. Just as important, the academic partners took the lead on institutionalizing strategies for sharing data that was consumable and easy to understand back with stakeholders on a regular basis. Data collection and data sharing across a wide cross section of stakeholders within and outside of the public safety community quickly became the norm within the PCO collaboration. PCO leadership, along with the support of their academic partners, were committed to *making data matter* to both policymakers and line-level staff doing the work.

The academic research partners have taken the lead on analyzing and reporting on program data on a regular basis. What role has the data played? What became evident was from the earliest days of program was data could play a significant role in solidifying the program. During the initial months and years when the program model was not quite evolved and early partnerships were just forging, the data, simply put, provided a reason to meet. Data also provided not just a common language for stakeholders who had little history of collaboration, but it was also instrumental in playing a pivotal role in creating a shared vision as to what Plymouth County Outreach is in practice. Data played a key role in moving the program from just an idea into operational reality. Moreover, data has played a critical role in the sustainability of the program as PCO was able to garner grants to support program expansion.

Data as an Anchor Point of Program Growth

What has been the role of data and data infrastructure in promoting programmatic capacity for PCO? The PCO Advisory Board and program stakeholders quickly began to embrace the focus on data as an anchor point of the program model. It became quickly apparent that the investment in good data allowed participants to ask the “So what?” questions that naturally emerged in response to data. “So What?” questions often go something like this, “If the data suggest this, in terms of the program model, what are the implications?” In the months and years following the initiation of PCO, data was used to inform the expansion of the program model in several innovative ways outlined below.

- At-Risk Referrals: Plymouth County Outreach was developed specifically as a response to overdoses to bring timely access to treatment and harm reduction resources to individuals experiencing overdoses and their families/friends. In a classic policing sense, it was conceived of as a reactive program where efforts were mobilized in response to crises. As PCO stakeholders began meeting monthly to look at data trends and present information on community resources, individuals began to ask the question, “Now that we have a better sense what our ‘normal’ number of overdoses are, is there anything we can do to *prevent* overdoses before they occur?”

This very simple but profound question initiated a conversation about the role of first responders, the healthcare system, and recovery specialists in developing prevention focused strategies directed at individuals determined to be at-risk for an overdose. Police departments also began to receive phone calls from loved ones of individuals with SUD concerned about imminent overdoses who were desperate for help. Police officers were also recognizing there were notable numbers of individuals they suspected of SUD who were collateral contacts encountered during their routine policework. Stakeholders increasingly recognized the value of prevention-oriented referrals focused on creating access to harm reduction supplies and recovery support *before* likely overdoses occurred. This type of prevention focused program component would not have been possible had it not been for early data collection and sharing. The at-risk referral model has been instrumental in helping to institutionalize a prevention orientation with first responders, particularly police officers.

- Tier 2 intervention Model: As the PCO program model became increasingly institutionalized, stakeholders began to recognize additional value to data collection. Since the program’s record management system tracked incident-level data, the research partners began to regularly report on critical data elements connected to program fidelity. The researchers, for example, developed a framework for identifying repeated overdoses/referrals connected to unique individuals. During one of the first meetings when the repeat overdose data was presented, meeting participants asked, “Now that we know when an individual overdose/referral might represent someone’s third, fourth or fifth overdoses, how should that change our response to that incident?” While no response was immediately forthcoming, the question resulted

in a sustained conversation about how to better meet the needs of individuals with demonstrated histories of overdoses. The Tier 2 intervention model was ultimately developed and represents an on-going “case management” approach. The Tier 2 model allows individuals to opt-in/opt-out of on-going support and is focused on creating meaningful linkages between clients and recovery coaches. In the most current model, individuals are deemed eligible for Tier 2 referral if they experience three overdoses in 6 months or 2 overdoses in one month. Data shows most individuals identified as Tier 2 eligible ultimately opt-in for on-going recovery support.

- **Place-based interventions:** The accumulation of data from all communities within Plymouth County created one of the first opportunities to consider the spatial distribution of both fatal and non-fatal overdoses on a near-real time basis. Prior to PCO, not only was timely access to overdose data not available but what was available was only accessible in the aggregate at the community level. There was no capability to conduct spatial analysis of overdoses across all of Plymouth County. The analysis of all overdoses from across the entire county proved to be important because it revealed 3-4 discernible hotspots that are located in interstitial areas between communities. These hotspots could not be revealed when analyses are restricted to individual communities. The analysis, yet again, offered the opportunity for another “So what?” question. The confirmation of the long suspected hotspots allowed program staff to develop place-based interventions that involve the deployment of recovery support resources directly to those areas. As another example of program innovation, PCO opened its first satellite recovery center directly in one of the hotspots in Spring 2023. The on-going hotspot analysis by the research partners directly informed this program decision.

Conclusion

The embedded academic research partner offers a tangible ability to improve public policy. These partnerships can be value added for both sides of the equation. For the practitioner, there can be value in having ‘outsiders’ at the table who are not bound by the same traditions and culture to provide different perspectives. There is the potential to make research become relevant for the practitioner in ways not typically possible. For the academic, these partnerships can provide a ‘test kitchen’ of sorts for ideas. They allow us to see how our ideas matter outside the classroom and give us a better appreciation for the complexity of policy in practice. Yet it is critical these relationships be more than just ceremonial. As Drawbridge, Taheri and Frost (2018, p. 639) observed, there must be a genuine “willingness of each side to learn from this engagement and make changes accordingly.” Higher education is encouraged to devise strategies that facilitate these types of engagements. There are multiple ways such partnerships bring value to both academics and practitioners. But more important, these partnerships can also enhance the lives of people and community touched by criminal justice policy.

References

- Botieri, M. E., Allen, S. C., Varano, S. P., Kelley, P., & Nevins, P. (2018). Leading a community solution to a community problem. *Police Chief*, LXXXV(3), 20-26.
- Decker, S. H., & Curry, G. D. (2002). ‘I’m down for my organization’: the rationality of responses to delinquency, youth crime, and gangs. In A. Piquero & S. G. Tibbets (Eds.), *Rational choice and criminal behavior* (pp. 197-218). New York & London: Routledge.
- Drawbridge, D. C., Taheri, S. A., & Frost, N. A. (2018). Building and Sustaining Academic Researcher and Criminal Justice Practitioner Partnerships: A Corrections Example. *American Journal of Criminal Justice: The Journal of the Southern Criminal Justice Association*, 43(3), 627-640. doi:10.1007/s12103-018-9432-z
- Federal Highway Administration. (2023). State highway safety report (2021) - Massachusetts. Retrieved from <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tpm/reporting/state/safety.cfm?state=Massachusetts>
- Massachusetts Department of Public Health. (2019). *Data brief: Opioid-related overdose deaths among Massachusetts residents*. Retrieved from Boston, MA: <https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2019/02/12/Opioid-related-Overdose-Deaths-among-MA-Residents-February-2019.pdf>
- Massachusetts Department of Public Health. (2022). *Data brief: Opioid-related overdose deaths among Massachusetts residents*. Retrieved from Boston, MA: <https://www.mass.gov/doc/opioid-related-overdose-deaths-among-ma-residents-december-2022/download>

Transparency trade-off: the risks of Criminology's new data sharing policy

Sandra Bucerius, University of Alberta
Heith Copes, University of Alabama at Birmingham

As members of the editorial advisory board of *Criminology* who use qualitative methods, we are sharing our thoughts and concerns about the journal's new data publishing guidelines (as outlined in *The Criminologist*, January 2024). These guidelines mandate data transparency in the spirit of "maintaining the integrity of the journal and the trust of the scholarly community" (Sweeten et al., 2024, p. 9). Data transparency is believed to contribute to four distinct goals: reproducibility, replicability, robustness, and generalizability. It is assumed that mandating authors who publish in the journal share their data sets and coding schemata on a publicly accessible data repository will advance these goals. For qualitative researchers, these new guidelines could entail uploading entire interview transcripts or fieldnotes, interview guides, and coding trees. We believe a collegial but serious discussion about retracting or significantly altering these guidelines is in order, particularly given the recent strides that *Criminology* has made to be more inclusive of qualitative research. We firmly believe that qualitative researchers will choose not to submit their manuscripts to *Criminology* if the guidelines persist.

We recognize the importance of data transparency and the broader movement towards data sharing in research. Nonetheless, we need to highlight some of the unique challenges faced by qualitative researchers in this context and work together to find a way forward that respects the distinctive characteristics of qualitative research and does not disadvantage certain forms of inquiry or put researchers or participants at undue risk. Our concern is that a blanket policy requiring full transcripts (and possibly fieldnotes) to be uploaded on acceptance will have a deterrent effect on submissions that rely on qualitative data. Such a policy is not in the interest of the journal or the field—which ought to represent the entire membership of the American Society of Criminology and support diverse forms of knowledge production.

Our comments are informed by our long-standing experience with in-depth qualitative research including interviewing in prisons and multi-year ethnographic work in diverse settings. Our concerns fall under four general headings:

- a) Ethics
- b) Inequities
- c) Knowledge Inhibition
- d) Career damages

Ethics

Qualitative research relies on building trust with participants, especially when interacting with people who are justice-involved, who have been victimized, or who are socially marginalized. Research ethics guidelines mandate that we maintain the confidentiality of participants, which is essential to preserving the integrity of our work. As a result, many current consent forms, including ours, do not permit mass sharing of material collected in interviews or ethnographies.

The new requirement to share data to a publicly accessible data repository compromises this confidentiality and raises serious ethical concerns, particularly when (as is often the case) qualitative data contain sensitive information about people who may have shared traumatic and personal experiences during data collection. Given the profile of topics and groups that criminologists study, this poses the risk of putting at risk already marginalized groups.

Such exposure is particularly problematic given that in many criminological studies, interviewees share identifiable information about their lives, including trauma or being involved in extremely sensitive situations. In Bucerius's prison interviews, participants—confident in her team's promises of confidentiality—regularly shared details about crimes they had committed but for which they had not been convicted or talked in detail about their childhood sexual abuse. Similarly, making all transcripts public could harm participants in Copes' ethnographic work with people who use methamphetamine. In this project, Copes and Ragland spoke with people who had intimate relationships with one another. If the transcripts are made public, participants or people in the area where the research was completed could possibly determine the identity of participants, putting them at risk.

Uploading interview transcripts containing highly sensitive (and potentially, incriminating) details to a publicly accessible database would create remarkably difficult scenarios with research ethics boards that (rightfully) require us to protect our participants. It would also create alternately unethical or unworkable relationships with participants. Participants share information about their lives because they trust us as researchers, and that we will use our professional judgment about what to reveal from our discussions, not because they want the full unvarnished details of their lives posted verbatim on a website. If participants feel the need to self-censor in interviews, data will be sacrificed.

Making full transcripts publicly available also has important implications for ethics board reviews. In many countries, faculty must obtain approval from Institutional Review Boards (IRB). Those who anticipate submitting their work to *Criminology* must now specify to the IRB at the outset of their projects that they will make the full transcripts and field notes public. It is possible, given the formal ethical expectations for anonymity and confidentiality, that IRBs will simply not approve research that involves unconstrained disclosure. Projects that have already been completed risk violating their IRB approval if making transcripts public. It is unclear whether researchers who have already collected data now face the daunting, and often impossible, task of reobtaining consent from all participants. All of this will have a serious impact on the types of research scholars anticipate conducting in the future and the submissions of qualitative research to *Criminology*.

Even if qualitative researchers receive consent from all participants that their transcripts may be made public, we are concerned about the ethics of such a move. Some participants may simply not understand the gravity and implications of exactly to what they are consenting (i.e., to have a full recounting of the intimacies of their private life stories and traumas displayed on a publicly accessible database).

Lastly, the rise of AI and automated tools also poses significant uncertainties and ethical issues, particularly in their potential misapplication to qualitative data. The evolution of these technologies is still unpredictable, raising concerns about the misuse of qualitative information, the risk of automated systems selectively choosing or disregarding the context of interviews, and the introduction of translation errors when working with data from researchers collected in non-English speaking contexts (losing jargon and meaning). The associated risks of artificial intelligence mining transcripts encompassing the life stories of people within the justice system or actively engaging in crime are highly unpredictable, carrying the potential for life-altering consequences for participants.

Inequities

Qualitative research projects vary considerably in their size and scope. Some can be relatively small with under 30 participants. Others can involve hundreds of interviews. For those who complete large projects, the prospect of going through hundreds of interviews to try and prospectively identify information that might be sensitive, logically identifiable to a person, or incriminating would be exceptionally difficult. For example, in Bucarius's prison project it is hard to imagine the labor involved in going through close to 800 in-depth interviews to try and identify and remove the totality of information that might be sensitive. Even if it were possible to completely de-identify interviews, the substantial effort required in this process is a tremendous, inequitable, and ultimately an unnecessary burden.

Unlike those researchers who work with publicly available data, qualitative researchers often invest enormous amounts of time in creating interview questionnaires, conducting fieldwork, and building rapport with participants. The additional burden of de-identifying materials places an undue burden on qualitative researchers, further increasing the already existing workload inequities. For junior researchers, this additional burden might make qualitative methods even less attractive. At the least it may deter them (but also more established scholars) from submitting to *Criminology*.

The situation also introduces a potential equity issue favoring senior researchers and those with financial resources. According to the new guidelines, once data are uploaded, anyone can—theoretically—use them. Those scholars who have more resources will be able to quickly mine data collected by others, producing findings on “their” data at a faster rate than those who collected and produced the data (a concern that is likely shared by quantitative researchers). The unrestricted access to data could disproportionately benefit those with more resources, potentially hindering the careers of junior colleagues who did the actual research.

Related, there are serious inequities involved in having a researcher spend years, even a decade, applying for grants, negotiating research access, securing ethics clearance, conducting potentially hundreds of interviews, transcribing and coding those interviews, cleaning the data to then hand over the results of that labor to people who did none of the intellectual, bureaucratic, and organizational labor. This situation raises the prospect of giving rise to a new category of “free rider” criminologists, who do none of the research labor but capitalize on the work of others. If researchers, particularly early careers scholars, cannot be certain that they can effectively own the products of their labor, it may further deter them from submitting to *Criminology*. Equally worrisome, researchers who may publish off the data collected by others may not have the training or skills to properly analyze qualitative data, risking the integrity of the interpretations and findings.

Knowledge inhibition

Publication pressures in a data-sharing environment may inadvertently lead to lower-quality publications. Researchers concerned about losing ownership of the data they have compiled after successfully submitting a manuscript to *Criminology* will be pressured to publish quickly on their entire dataset before others start to mine it, leaving less time for in-depth analysis and contemplation. Considering the multitude of issues plaguing the criminal justice system, our discipline needs more researchers thinking deeply and

carefully about their data and analysis. As such, it is essential to foster an environment where thorough analysis and contemplation are not sacrificed for speed.

Equally crucial, if required to upload entire interview transcripts and ethnographic field notes, it would undoubtedly negatively impact the authenticity of data collection. Even a cursory reading of Goffman makes it obvious that researchers would certainly alter their interactional dynamics during interviews, knowing that they will eventually be required to upload their scripts. What they say in interviews, how they build rapport, and the nature of their fieldnotes (what they leave in and what they leave out) will be dictated by the awareness that these materials will eventually be public knowledge, not by the immediate needs related to building rapport and a trusting research setting. This would lead to more stilted and inauthentic conversations with participants, ultimately leading to lower quality data, which, by extension, would do a disservice to our discipline and knowledge production.

The importance of rapport building in qualitative research is unquestioned. In intimate interview moments, researchers may share details about their own life experiences related to domestic abuse, drug use, health, or having an abortion, for example. The researcher may consciously decide to share such details about their own life to build rapport, put the participant at ease, affirm the participant's feelings who is sharing intimate experiences, or simply as part of forming a genuine human relationship. Requiring researchers to upload interview scripts or fieldnotes will almost certainly lead to situations where researchers will share less about themselves with participants, compromising trust and rapport, and ultimately the ability to gather deep, nuanced data. One gets a sense of the problem here by imagining how one's collegial interactions would be altered if you were aware that the content of those discussions would be posted online for the world to read.

Lastly, the new guidelines may deter organizations from collaborating with qualitative researchers. In some cases, entering partnerships with the understanding that entire interview transcripts will be shared publicly will be impossible. Such practices would immediately be of great concern to Indigenous organizations who have strict guidelines about Indigenous knowledge sharing and ownership (i.e., Indigenous data sovereignty). Criminal justice organizations may block access to researchers due to concerns that they will be seen in a negative light. As such, the fact that *Criminology* will make data publicly accessible will certainly hinder or even preclude research collaboration and, ultimately, inhibit knowledge production.

Career Damages

Last, uploading entire interview transcripts raises concerns about potential career damage. Making entire interview transcripts to a public data repository not only compromises the confidentiality of our participants but also raises privacy concerns for researchers. As noted, in building rapport with participants, researchers sometimes share personal details that contribute to building trust. Releasing these details to the entire research community may have unintended, career-damaging consequences.

The social landscape of appropriate language, humor, and behavior is context specific, and changes rapidly. Researchers often say things when associating with certain groups in ways that they would not when talking with their professional peers. Having discussions that are highly context specific made publicly available in a completely decontextualized manner creates an added layer of risk for researchers, impacting their careers and professional standing.

Recommendations

Although the move towards data transparency is commendable, it is essential to address these issues to ensure the protection and confidentiality of participants, maintain the quality of research, and protect the well-being of researchers across various career stages. We encourage the editors of *Criminology* to reconsider this new mandate considering the assorted risks it poses for those who participate in qualitative research and for the entire membership of the ASC—who are the ultimate owners of the journal. Finding a balance between openness and protection of confidentiality is crucial for fostering an environment that respects the diverse methodologies employed within the discipline.

The editors state that concerns about such issues will be managed on a case-by-case basis (Sweeten et al. 2024, p.10). We do not think this is satisfactory. Researchers at the earliest stages of commencing a project need to unambiguously know how this issue will be handled.

In light of the above, we call on the editors to adopt a policy that more closely aligns with the guidelines of the National Science Foundation (NSF), which requires qualitative researchers and ethnographers to upload their interview guide and explanations on recruitment strategies, but does not require them to share interview transcripts and fieldnotes. At a minimum, researchers should be able to withhold making transcripts public when, in their professional opinion, there is the potential for serious harm to reputation or safety of participants and researchers, and where university IRBs have determined the transcripts cannot be made public.

In pursuing the amorphous aim of transparency, the journal's new policy introduces new, concrete, and serious risks to researchers,

research participants, and, in the process, promises to restrict a vital form of criminological inquiry. We look forward to a constructive dialogue on addressing this matter.

We have shared this response with editorial advisory board members employing qualitative methods. The following scholars have signed this response in support:

*Fiona Brookman, University of South Wales
Matthew Clair, Stanford University
Jennifer Cobbina-Dungy, Michigan State University
Timothy Dickinson, University of Alabama
Stephanie DiPietro, University of Iowa
Robert Durán, Texas A&M University
Rachel Ellis, University of Maryland
Rajeev Gundur, University of West Scotland
David Hureau, University at Albany
Andrea Leverentz, North Carolina State University
Mona Lynch, University of California-Irvine
Angus Nurse, ARU Cambridge
Hollie Nyseth Nzitira, Ohio State University
Michael Walker, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities*

FELLOWSHIP OPPORTUNITY



WILLIAM D. CLARKE, SR. DIPLOMATIC SECURITY FELLOWSHIP

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.

This two-year graduate fellowship program provides:

- Up to \$24,000 annually for tuition for a two-year, full-time master's degree program.
- Up to \$18,000 annually during the two years of graduate study for room and board, books/laboratory fees, and other academic expenses, and travel between your residence and graduate school.
- Two summer practicums (with stipends, housing, and travel allowances): one at a U.S. Department of State office in Washington, D.C., and one overseas at a U. S. embassy or consulate.
- Personalized mentoring and professional development opportunities throughout the program.

Upon successful completion of the fellowship program and Foreign Service entry requirements, fellows receive an appointment as a Foreign Service Diplomatic Security Service (DSS) Special Agent. Fellows agree to a three-year commitment in the Foreign Service as a DSS Special Agent. Once appointed, DSS Special Agents are required to successfully pass a rigorous training program.

DSS Special Agents are sworn federal law enforcement officers, responsible for the security of Foreign Service personnel, property, and sensitive information around the world.

A high-profile State Department diversity recruitment program, the Clarke DS Fellowship aims to attract qualified candidates to the Diplomatic Security Service who represent ethnic, racial, gender, social, and geographic diversity. Women, members of minority groups underrepresented in the Foreign Service, and those with financial need, are encouraged to apply.

Application

To be eligible to apply for the 2025 cohort of the Clarke DS Fellowship, you must be planning to enter a full-time, two-year master's degree program in fall 2025. Please see the [ClarkeDSFellowship.org](#) website for all eligibility requirements. The application is open February 12, 2024, to April 29, 2024 (11:59 pm EDT). You can access the application on the [ClarkeDSFellowship.org](#) website.



Professor Leads Research

Showing that Immigration is Linked to Lower Drug Overdose Deaths, Published in *Criminology* and Featured in *Forbes*

—
**Ben Feldmeyer
Ph.D.**

Professor
Director of Graduate Studies
School of Criminal Justice
University of Cincinnati
cech.uc.edu/cj

University of
CINCINNATI
SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL
JUSTICE



Criminology



Forbes

EDITOR'S CORNER

Journal of White Collar and Corporate Crime: Special Issue on Anti-Corruption(ism)

Steven Bittle, University of Ottawa & Associate Editor, Journal of White Collar and Corporate Crime;
Jon Frauley, University of Ottawa; Laureen Snider, Queen's University (Canada).

The *Journal of White Collar and Corporate Crime* is an international and a multidisciplinary, peer-reviewed academic journal featuring high quality contributions from a community of global scholars and researchers. The journal aims to examine how theoretical and empirical investigations of the crimes of powerfully organized people and institutions interact, while advancing knowledge about the causes, incidence and effects of white collar and corporate crime as well as practices of social intervention and policy change.

The journal's next issue (Volume 5, Issue 2, June 2024) is a special issue (co-edited by Bittle, Frauley, and Snider) dedicated to critical perspectives on anti-corruption(ism). Concerns about "corruption", however defined, in public and private sectors, have mounted in recent decades. A rare consensus has arisen, at least within nations of the Global North, that sees corruption as problematic and in need of elimination. The guiding ideology has been variously labelled "anti-corruptionism" (Sampson 2010), the "anti-corruption consensus" (Bukovansky 2006) and the "gospel of enlightened capitalism" (Wedel 2015). A driving force behind this movement is the anti-corruption industry that first emerged in the late 1990s in response to growing international concerns about the bribery of public officials by private sector actors competing for lucrative government infrastructure projects. The "cancer of corruption" speech in 1996 by James Wolfensohn, then President of the World Bank (WB), was instrumental in advancing the notion that corruption was a disease that needed to be treated and removed. The resulting anti-corruption initiatives, led by the likes of the WB, along with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Transparency International, the business sector and orthodox economists, focused primarily on bribery in so-called 'under-developed' countries.

This special issue offers arguments, from various perspectives, showing that the underpinning motivations for these anti-corruption efforts were profit-maximization – i.e., that corporations were seeking ways to secure access to burgeoning global markets. These efforts, legitimated by the idea that strong anti-corruption policies were good for business, were quickly embraced by states of the Global North interested in distracting public and media attention from their own corruption problems by pointing to 'less developed' countries with illiberal markets and weak governance. The US government was instrumental in these efforts as it worked to internationalize its 1977 *Foreign Corrupt Practices Act*, legislation that was perceived to put American-based companies at a disadvantage in international markets because companies from other countries without similar laws could bribe their way into foreign markets while US companies (legally) could not (Katzarova 2019). Corruption thus became synonymous with bribery, and anti-corruption with the need for transparency in global transactions and 'more' democracy (read: liberalized markets) in the 'under-developed' world.

An entire industry of anti-corruption scholars and entrepreneurs sprang-up to address the corrupt practices of the 'other', but anti-corruption discourses ring hollow not least because corruption is defined by global neo-liberal bodies such as the OECD and WTO as "bribery of a public official to secure individual and/or corporate gain" (Barutciski and Bandali 2015), a definition that obscures the structurally embedded wrong-doing of politically and economically powerful actors in the Global North (Bratsis 2014; Warren 2015). As Heywood (2018) has observed, "we could argue that anticorruption efforts represent a huge policy failure ... there has been a growing chorus of calls for a fundamental reassessment of how we should understand and combat corruption." Political corruption, for instance, which is not captured by legal categories of corruption, involves the very making and formation of laws and policies at a level that is "necessarily very removed from the lives of common citizens" whilst bureaucratic corruption – notably, the bribery that constitutes the focus of many anti-corruption measures – is far more visible, as it concerns "the junction where the institutions of the state mostly directly come into contact with citizens" (Bratsis 2014).

This special issue of the *Journal of White Collar and Corporate Crime* will critically examine anti-corruption(ism), both historically as a concept and movement and in relation to recent efforts by states, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, NGOs, and business to suss out and 'combat' corruption. Is the anti-corruption movement more about legitimating and strengthening global capitalism than about "cracking down" on corporate and state criminality?

Drawing on insights from anti-corruption measures in regions including Puerto Rico, Italy, Uganda, North America, along with related work by international financial institutions and NGOs, contributors raise questions about the under enforcement of anti-corruption laws and whether they are, in the end, largely symbolic measures. For instance, Bryanna Gutierrez and Clayton Peoples examine bribery prosecutions under the *Foreign Corrupt Practices Act* (FCPA) in Latin America from 1997-2016. Because there were only 22 prosecutions over this period, and punishments were too light to act as deterrents, they argue that the prosecutions were

EDITOR'S CORNER

mere “crime-control theatre” which have had minimum impact on corruption overall. Focusing on Puerto Rico (PR), Jose Atilés critically examines who ultimately benefited from the anti-corruption industry that emerged in the wake of a series of natural and financial disasters – hurricanes Maria and Irma in 2017, Fiona in 2022, earthquakes in 2020 and finally the COVID Pandemic. He documents how, as an “unincorporated territory” of the United States, PR has provided a lucrative market for US corporations, but this colonial history means it is looked on with suspicion when it seeks funds from the US. Atilés outlines the anticorruption movement that turned into a gold mine for professional services and consultancy firms but distributed little money to Puerto Ricans in need.

Other contributors look beyond legal (ideologically driven) definition of bribery to draw attention to political and economic corruption. Vincenzo Scalia, for instance, describes how the Italian state was pushed out of the Italian economy after a “corruption crisis” in 1992. The malfeasance of some Italian politicians at that time became the impetus for right-wing corporate and political elites to adopt a populism that called for increased punishment for non-elite miscreants and increased lenience for corporations and the private sector. In this respect Scalia’s contribution raises the spectre of corporate capture as a broader condition within which a narrow definition of corruption as bribery comes to dominate and where the broader conditions that make corruption probable and possible are ignored. Meanwhile, Laureen Snider describes corporate tax avoidance/evasion, a type of corruption available only to the very rich. Individuals and corporations employ numerous “enablers” (bankers, tax professionals and accountants) to hide money by setting up shell companies in tax havens around the world.

Together these, along with other contributions, paint a troubling picture of the anti-corruption movement. Paradoxically, measures claiming to combat corruption – albeit narrowly defined as bribery – are more about securing the conditions for corporations to attain maximal profits globally than they are about eradicating an activity that is claimed to damage the economy and undermine democracies around the world. In this respect, the special issue calls for anti-corruption strategies that move beyond surface level claims of eliminating corruption as a means rooting out greedy individuals and corrupt governments to understand anti-corruption(ism) as facilitative of the expansion and concentration of corporate power and the inequalities this entails.

REFERENCES

- Barutciski, M., and Bandali, S. 2015. Corruption at the Intersection of Business and Government: The OECD Convention, Supply-Side Corruption, and Canada’s Anti-corruption Efforts to Date. *Osgoode Hall Law Journal* 53. 1: 231-267.
- Bratsis, P. 2014. Political Corruption in the age of Transnational Capitalism. *Historical Materialism* 22. 1: 105-128.
- Bukovansky, M. 2006. The Hollowness of Anti-Corruption Discourse. *Review of International Political Economy* 13.2: 181-209.
- Heywood, P. 2018. Combatting Corruption in the Twenty-First Century: New Approaches. *Daedalus* 147. 3: 83-97.
- Katzarova, E. 2019. *The Social Construction of Global Corruption: From Utopia to Neoliberalism*. New York: Palgrave MacMillan.
- Sampson, S. 2010. The Anti-corruption Industry: From Movement to Institution. *Global Crime* 11.2: 261-278.
- Warren, M.E. 2015. The Meaning of Corruption in Democracies. In *The Routledge Handbook of Political Corruption* ed. P. Heywood, 42-55. Oxford: Routledge.
- Wedel, J.R. 2015. High Priests and the Gospel of Anti-Corruption. *Challenge* 58.1: 4–22.

RACE AND JUSTICE: AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

Special Issue: W.E.B. Du Bois and Criminology

Guest Editors: Shaun L. Gabbidon and Francis T. Cullen

Race and Justice: An International Journal invites submissions for a special issue devoted to W.E.B. Du Bois and criminology. In November 2025, the American Society of Criminology (ASC) will present the first W.E.B. Du Bois Award. The award will recognize a scholar for their Du Bois inspired transformative scholarship that engages criminology, criminal justice, and race/ethnicity. In concert with the inaugural award, this special issue seeks new manuscripts, essays, book reviews, and pedagogical insights that either analyze Du Bois's pioneering criminological research or are in the Du Boisian tradition of scholarship. This important special issue will be in collaboration with the flagship journals of ASC, *Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal* and *Criminology & Public Policy*.

To be considered for inclusion in this volume, please submit an abstract of not more than 250 words that describes the proposed contribution. A brief biographical sketch that includes the author's current affiliation should also accompany the abstract. Abstracts for proposed contributions are due **June 1, 2024**, and should be sent to both Shaun L. Gabbidon (slg13@psu.edu) and Francis T. Cullen (cullenft@ucmail.uc.edu).

If your paper is accepted for the issue, final manuscripts must be 30 pages or less, double-spaced, including the abstract, biographical sketch, references, and all figures and tables. Final manuscripts will be due no later than **March 1, 2025**.

Conference on Workplace Mobbing

The Conference on Workplace Mobbing is scheduled for Monday to Wednesday, July 22-24, 2024, at Niagara University, Niagara Falls, in New York, USA. This conference initiates an effort to establish workplace mobbing as an issue of importance for both criminologists and criminal justice professionals.

More than half a century has passed since Lorenz and Heineman first identified mobbing behavior in animals and then in children. As we approach the half-century mark of Leymann's groundbreaking extension to adult workplace behavior, and with Kenneth Westhues's cutting edge *Eliminating Professors* and *The Envy of Excellence: Administrative Mobbing of High Achieving Professors* now at its quarter-century mark (Kenneth Westhues' [Mobbing Website](#)), the study of mobbing has evolved into a vibrant field across various social sciences.

Amidst an abundance of scholarly work, numerous case studies, and a multitude of unreported and underreported instances of mobbing, it is imperative and critical to formally recognize workplace mobbing as a distinct phenomenon and differentiate it from other forms of abuse, such as bullying, harassment and discrimination. This conference serves as a platform to comprehensively address the urgent need to establish mobbing as a dedicated discipline.

This conference aims to establish a connected and interactive community of mobbing scholars, labor experts, and committed attorneys, with the following objectives:

- ***A clear conceptualization of workplace mobbing:*** Identify clear empirical distinctions that set mobbing apart from the broader term of *bullying*, emphasizing the multidimensional structural framework of workplace mobbing.
- ***Mobbing as a scholarly subfield:*** Establish a disciplinary framework for mobbing, acknowledging its presence in psychology, sociology, administration, political science, economics, and many other disciplines.
- ***Scientific research on workplace mobbing:*** Encourage theory and research on root causes and common consequences, profiles of mobbers, and implications for organizations, aiming for generalizable findings and effective anti-mobbing policies and laws.
- ***Policy impact:*** Publish an edited collection of carefully selected papers as an outcome of the conference. Prospective publishers include Routledge, Emerald, and Bristol University Press. This book will identify directions for future research and promising initiatives for policy.

Niagara University has graciously offered to host this inaugural event alongside the nonprofit Conference on Workplace Mobbing Ltd.. We are privileged to have several co-sponsors, including the Society of Socio-Economists. While we encourage in-person attendance for the opportunity to connect, reconnect, and exchange ideas, amidst the scenic splendor of the world-famous Niagara Falls scenery, we recognize that some who want to take part lack time and resources for travel. Therefore, the conference will be held in a hybrid format, allowing for both in-person and virtual participation.

For in-person participants, the registration fee is \$100. This includes a place at the conference dinner scheduled for Tuesday evening, July 23, 2024, and a complimentary tour of attractions on Wednesday, July

24, 2024. For virtual participants, registration fee is \$50. This includes the opportunity to hear all presentations, to raise questions, give feedback, and participate in discussions. Due to space limitations, the number of in-person participants is limited to 100.

The following is the deadlines:

May 1, 2024 – Deadline for submission of abstracts for those wishing to make presentations

July 1, 2024 – Deadline for conference registration (\$50 virtual; \$100 in person)

Please note that there are only 100 spaces, and that registration may have to be closed before July 1. To secure your place, please register as soon as possible.

For conference registration information, go to the Conference Website:

<https://www.niagara.edu/workplace-mobbing-conference/>

As a summer tourism hub, Niagara Falls has an abundance of hotels, motels, and inns. As July is high season, we encourage in-person participants to secure the accommodation you desire sooner rather than later. Direct all questions and inquiries to the Conference Registrar, Dr. Qingli Meng, at qmeng@niagara.edu.

With collegial regards,

The Scientific Committee of the International Conference on Workplace Mobbing:

Chair: Richard Peltz-Steele, Law, University of Massachusetts

Registrar: Qingli Meng, Criminology, Niagara University

Robert Ashford, Law, Syracuse University

Walter S. DeKeseredy, Criminology, West Virginia University

Joseph Donnermeyer, Criminology, The Ohio State University

Tim Ireland, Provost, Niagara University

Kenneth Westhues, Sociology, University of Waterloo

AROUND THE ASC



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

CALL FOR PAPERS

**Annual Meeting 2024
San Francisco, California
November 13 – 16, 2024
San Francisco Marriott Marquis**

*Criminological Research and Education Matters:
People, Policy, and Practice in Tumultuous Times*

Program Co-Chairs:

Charis Kubrin, University of California, Irvine

and

Jennifer Macy, California State University, Dominguez Hills

with assistance from **Jordan Grasso**, University of California, Irvine, Doctoral Candidate

ASC President:

Valerie Jenness, University of California, Irvine

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

Thematic panels, individual paper abstracts, and author meets critics panels due:
Friday, March 22, 2024

Posters, roundtable abstracts, and lightning talk abstracts due:
Friday, May 17, 2024

AROUND THE ASC

SUBMISSION DETAILS

All abstracts must be submitted on-line through the All-Academic submission website. Details can be found on the [ASC Annual Meeting](#) website. You will need to create a new profile for 2024. On the site, you will be asked to indicate the type of submission you wish to make. The submission choices available for the meetings include: (1) Complete Thematic Panel, (2) Individual Paper Presentation, (3) Author Meets Critics Session, (4) Poster Presentation, (5) Roundtable Submission, or (6) Lightning Talk Presentation. **Please continue to click Accept and Continue in the lower right-hand corner until you no longer see it.** You will receive a confirmation email after you submit. If you do not, email meeting@asc41.org.

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

Complete Thematic Panels: Panel submissions must include a title and abstract for the entire panel as well as titles, abstracts, and author information for all papers. Each panel should contain between three and four papers and one discussant. The panel and individual paper abstracts should be less than 200 words. We encourage panel submissions to be organized by individuals, ASC Divisions, and other working groups.

- PANEL SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, March 22, 2024**

Individual Paper Submissions: Submissions for a regular panel session presentation must include a title, abstract, and author information. Please note that these presentations are intended for individuals to discuss work that is close to completion or where substantial progress has been made. Presentations about work that has yet to begin or is only in the formative stage are not appropriate here and may be more suitable for Roundtable Discussion (see below). Presentations of work that is published would be more suitable for an Author Meets Critic session.

- INDIVIDUAL PAPER SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, March 22, 2024**

Author Meets Critics: These sessions are organized by an author or critic, consist of one author and three or four critics discussing and critiquing a recently published book relevant to the ASC. Note that the book must appear in print before the submission deadline (March 22, 2024) so that reviewers can complete a proper evaluation and to ensure that ASC members have an opportunity to become familiar with the work. Submit the title of the book, the author's name and the names of the three to four people who have agreed to comment on the book.

- AUTHOR MEETS CRITICS SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, March 22, 2024**

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

- POSTER SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, May 17, 2024**

Graduate Student Poster Competition: Graduate students who wish to enter this competition should adhere to the directions and deadline for presenting a poster at the Annual Meeting (see above). In addition, such participants must self-declare their request for award consideration at the time of their Poster submission by marking the appropriate box in the submission system. Participants must also send a brief (2-3 minute) YouTube video presentation of their poster to the Graduate Student Poster Award Committee Chair by **June 24**. For full eligibility details, please see the [ASC Awards](#) website.

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 for 1st, 2nd and 3rd place will be given. The Executive Board may decide not to give the awards, or to give fewer than three awards, in any given year. Award decisions will be based on the quality of the posters and not on the number of endorsements received for any particular poster.

For more questions or more information, please contact the Graduate Poster Competition Chair, Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich at kutnjak@msu.edu.

- POSTER SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, June 24, 2024**

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

- ROUNDTABLE SUBMISSION DEADLINE: **Friday, May 17, 2024**

AROUND THE ASC

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

- LIGHTNING TALK SUBMISSION DEADLINE:

Friday, May 17, 2024

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

The meeting is [Wednesday, November 13 through Saturday, November 16, 2024](#). Sessions may be scheduled at any time during the meeting. ASC cannot honor personal preferences for day and time of presentations. If a session does not have a chair, a program committee member may choose a presenter from the last paper on the session.

All program participants are expected to register for the meeting. We encourage everyone to pre-register before October 1 to avoid paying a higher registration fee. You may also visit the ASC website at <https://asc41.org/> under News & Events to find [Annual Meeting](#) information to register online or access a printer friendly form to fax or return by mail.

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

- **Friday, March 22, 2024**, is the **absolute** deadline for thematic panels, regular panel presentations, and author meets critics sessions.
- **Friday, May 17, 2024**, is the **absolute** deadline for the submission of posters, roundtable, and lightning talk sessions.

ABSTRACTS

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

EQUIPMENT

Only LCD projectors will be available for all panel and paper presentations, including lightning talks to enable computer-based presentations. However, presenters will need to bring their own personal computers or arrange for someone on the panel to bring a personal computer. ASC does not have virtual presentation options currently.

No projectors will be available for roundtables or posters.

GUIDELINES FOR ONLINE SUBMISSIONS

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

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

Tips for choosing appropriate areas and sub-areas:

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

****When utilizing the on-line submission system, BE SURE TO CLICK ACCEPT AND CONTINUE UNTIL THE SUBMISSION IS FINALIZED. After you have finished entering all the required information, you will immediately receive a confirmation email indicating that your submission has been entered. If you do not receive this confirmation, please contact ASC immediately to resolve the issue. You may call the ASC offices at 614-826-2000 or email us at meeting@asc41.org**

For participant information, please see [Guidelines for Annual Meeting Participants](#)

AROUND THE ASC

ASC 2024 PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Area I	Presidential Panels	Valerie Jenness	jenness@uci.edu
Area II	Perspectives on Crime	Carter Hay	chay@fsu.edu
1	Biological, Bio-social, and Psychological Perspectives	Jessica Wells	jessicawells@boisestate.edu
2	Developmental and Life Course Perspectives	Sonja Siennick	ssiennick@fsu.edu
3	Strain, Learning, and Control Theories	Michael Rocque	mrocque@bates.edu
4	Labeling and Interactionist Theories	Megan Denver	m.denver@northeastern.edu
5	Routine Activities and Situational Perspectives	Grant Drawve	gdrawve@capinde.com
6	Deterrence, Rational Choice and Offender Decision-Making	Kyle Thomas	Kyle.Thomas@colorado.edu
7	Structure, Culture, and Anomie	Miguel Quintana Navarrete	miguelrq@uci.edu
8	Social Disorganization and Community Dynamics	Casey Harris	caseyh@uark.edu
9	Critical Race/Ethnicity	Kwan-Lamar Blount-Hill	kbh@asu.edu
10	Feminist Perspectives	Kristy Holtfreter	kristy.holtfreter@asu.edu
Area III	Types of Offending	George Tita	gtita@uci.edu
11	Violent Crime	James Tuttle	james.tuttle@mso.umt.edu
12	Drugs	Ojmarrh Mitchell	oj.mitchell@uci.edu
13	Family and Intimate Partner Violence	Maribeth Rezey	mrezey@luc.edu
14	Rape and Sexual Assault	Joss Greene	JTGreene@UCDavis.edu
15	Sex Work	Sharon Oselin	sharon.oselin@ucr.edu
16	Human Trafficking	Lauren Moton	laurenmoton@nyu.edu
17	White Collar and Corporate Crime	Natalie M Schell-Busey	schell-busey@rowan.edu
18	Organized Crime	Chris Smith	cm.smith@utoronto.ca
19	Identity Theft and Cyber Crime	Christopher Brewer	cgbrewe@ilstu.edu
20	State Crime, Political Crime, and Terrorism	Jeff Gruenewald	jgruenew@uark.edu
21	Hate Crime	Sylvia Piatkowska	spiatkowska@fsu.edu
Area IV	Correlates of Crime	Maria Velez	velezmb@umd.edu
22	Gangs and Co-offenders	Forrest Stuart	fstuart@stanford.edu
23	Substance Use and Abuse	Dina Perrone	Dina.Perrone@csulb.edu
24	Weapons	Daniel Semenza	daniel.semenza@rutgers.edu
25	Trauma and Mental Health	Kathleen Padilla	kepadil@txstate.edu
26	Race and Ethnicity	Shaun Gabbidon	slg13@psu.edu
27	Immigration/Migration	Graham Ousey	gcousey@wm.edu
28	Neighborhoods and Communities	Martin Andresen	andresen@sfu.ca
29	Macro-Structural	Vanessa Barker	vanessa.barker@sociology.su.se
30	Sex, Gender, and Sexuality	Stefan Vogler	stefanv@illinois.edu
31	Poverty and Social Class	Jacob Day	dayj@uncw.edu
32	Bullying, Harassment, and Abuse	Ráchael A. Powers	powersr@usf.edu
33	Social Ties & Social Networks	Kayla Allison	knalliso@uark.edu
34	School Experiences	Julie Gerlinger	jgerlinger@ou.edu
Area V	Victimization	Anthony Peguero	anthony.peguero@asu.edu
35	Causes and Correlates of Victimization	Jillian Turanovic	Jillian.Turanovic@colorado.edu
36	Policy and Prevention of Victimization	Leah Butler	leahbutler@unomaha.edu
37	Consequences of Victimization	Renee Zahnow	r.zahnow@uq.edu.au
Area VI	The Criminal Justice System	Evelyn Patterson	Evelyn.patterson@georgetownedu
38	Police Organization and Training	Thomas Mrozla	Thomas.Mrozla@usd.edu

AROUND THE ASC

ASC 2024 PROGRAM COMMITTEE

39	Police Legitimacy and Community Relations	Carol Huynh	chuynh@NCCU.EDU
40	Police Misconduct	Jennifer Cobbina-Dungy	cobbina@msu.edu
41	Police Strategies, Interventions, and Evaluations	Ericka Wentz	ewentz@westga.edu
42	Prosecutorial Discretion and Plea Bargaining	Brian Johnson	bjohnso2@umd.edu
43	Pretrial Justice	Christine S. Scott-Hayward	Christine.Scott-Hayward@csulb.edu
44	Courts & Sentencing	Marisa Omori	marisa.omori@umsl.edu
45	Capital Punishment	Mona Lynch	lynchm@uci.edu
46	Jails & Prisons	John Eason	john_eason@brown.edu
47	Community Corrections	Jill Viglione	jill.viglione@ucf.edu
48	Prisoner Reentry	Johnna Christian	johnnac@scj.rutgers.edu
49	The Juvenile Justice System	Megan C. Kurlychek	mck6@psu.edu
50	Challenging Criminal Justice Policies	Barbara Sims	barb@bsims.net
51	Collateral Consequences of Incarceration	Shawn Bushway	sbushway@albany.edu
52	Prisoner Experiences with the Justice System	Danielle Rudes	dsr035@shsu.edu
53	Law Making and Legal Change	Molly McDowell	momcdow1@wsc.edu
54	Guns and Gun Laws	Jesenia Pizarro	jesenia.pizarro@asu.edu
55	Inequality and Justice	Katherine Beckett	kbeckett@uw.edu
56	Immigration and Justice Issues	Dan Martinez	daniel.martinez@arizona.edu
Area VII	Non-Criminal Justice Responses to Crime & Delinquency	Armando Lara- Millán	Armando@berkeley.edu
57	Regulatory/Civil Legal Responses	April Fernandes	adferna2@ncsu.edu
58	Community Responses	Masahiro Suzuki	masahirosuzuki9@gmail.com
59	Public Health	Lauren Porter	lporter1@umd.edu
60	University-Prison Educational Initiatives	Jamie Binnall	James.Binnall@csulb.edu
Area VIII	Perceptions of Crime & Justice	Paul Kaplan	pkaplan@sdsu.edu
61	Media & Social Construction of Crime	Max Osborn	max.osborn@villanova.edu
62	Attitudes about the Criminal Justice System & Punishment	Adam Dunbar	adamdunbar@unr.edu
63	Activism and Social Movements	Anna Di Ronco	a.dironco@essex.ac.uk
64	Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk	Daniel T. O'Brien	d.obrien@northeastern.edu
Area IX	Comparative & Historical Perspectives:	Manuel Eisner	mpe23@cam.ac.uk
65	Cross-National Comparison of Crime & Justice	Avi Brisman	avi.brisman@eku.edu
66	Historical Comparisons of Crime & Justice	Ashley Rubin	atrubin@hawaii.edu
67	Globalization, Crime, and Justice	Yang Vincent Liu	liu3439@msu.edu
68	Human Rights	Jay Albanese	jsalbane@vcu.edu
Area X	Critical Criminology	Kenneth Sebastian Leon	kenneth.sebastian.leon@rutgers.edu
69	Green Criminology	Avi Brisman	avi.brisman@eku.edu
70	Queer Criminology	Carrie Buist	buistcar@gvsu.edu
71	Convict Criminology	Christian Bolden	cbolden@loyno.edu
72	Cultural Criminology	Travis Linnemann	twl@ksu.edu
73	Narrative and Visual Criminologies	Michelle Brown	mbrow121@utk.edu
74	Abolition	Kaitlyn Selman	kjselma@illinoisstate.edu
75	Activist Scholarship	Jason Williams	williamsjas@montclair.edu
76	Critical Perspectives in Criminology	Donna Selman	dlselma@ilstu.edu
Area XI	Methodology	Bryan Sykes	bsykes@cornell.edu
77	Advances in Quantitative Methods	Brad Bartos	bartos@arizona.edu

AROUND THE ASC

ASC 2024 PROGRAM COMMITTEE

78	Advances in Qualitative Methods	Scott Jacques	sjacques1@gsu.edu
79	Advances in Evaluation Research	Peter Wood	peter.wood@emich.edu
80	Advances in Experimental Methods	Cody Telep	cody.telep@asu.edu
81	Advances in Teaching Methods	Misty Campbell	campbellmis@umkc.edu
Area XII	Diversity and Inclusion	Breea Willingham	willinghamb@uncw.edu
Area XIII	Lightning Talk Sessions	Julie Gerlinger	jgerlinger@ou.edu
Area XIV	Roundtable Sessions	Kim Richman	kdreichman@usfca.edu
Area XV	Poster Sessions	Sheena Case	asc@asc41.com
Area XVI	Author Meets Critics	Jason Silver	jason.r.silver@rutgers.edu
Area XVII	Workshops	Valerie Jenness/Charis Kubrin	jenness@uci.edu, ckubrin@uci.edu
	Quantitative Methods	Brad Bartos	bartos@arizona.edu
	Qualitative Methods	Jamie Fader	jfader@temple.edu
	Other Workshops	Danielle (Dani) Wallace	danielle.wallace@asu.edu
	<i>Please contact the chair directly regarding the Areas below</i>		
Area XVIII	Professional Development/ Students Meets Scholars	Jessie Huff	jessiehuff@unomaha.edu
Area XIX	Ethics Panels	Sonja Slennick	sslennick@fsu.edu
Area XX	Policy Panels	Beth Huebner	huebnerb@umsl.edu
	Peterson Workshop	Ruth Peterson	Peterson.5@osu.edu
	Graduate Student Poster Competition	Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich	kutnjak@msu.edu



2024 Awards

ASC Fellows

Herbert Bloch Award

Gene Carte Student Paper Competition

Ruth Shonle Cavan Young Scholar Award

Graduate Student Poster Award

Michael J. Hindelang Outstanding Book Award

Mentor Award

Joan Petersilia Outstanding Article Award

Ruth D. Peterson Fellowship for Racial and Ethnic Diversity

Sellin-Glueck Award

Edwin H. Sutherland Award

Teaching Award

August Vollmer Award

A list of prior award recipients is linked to each of the individual award narratives detailed on <https://asc41.org/about-asc/awards/>

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

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

Award decisions will be based on nominees' qualifications/manuscript quality and not on the number of nomination endorsements received. ASC Board members are ineligible to receive any ASC award during their term in office.*

American Society of Criminology
921 Chatham Ln., Ste. 108, Columbus, OH 43221
Phone: (614) 826-2000 - Fax: (614) 826-3031
Website: www.asc41.org – Email: asc@asc41.org

AROUND THE ASC

NOMINATIONS FOR 2024 ASC AWARDS

ASC FELLOWS – This designation is given to recognize scholarly contributions to criminology and distinction in the discipline. Longevity alone is not sufficient. Examples of contributions may include innovations in public policy as well as enhancing diversity, equity and inclusion within the Society and the field of criminology. In addition, a Fellow must have made a significant contribution to the field through the career development of other criminologists and/or through organizational activities within the American Society of Criminology. Nominees must be members in good standing of the Society. The Board may designate up to five (5) persons as Fellows annually.

Nominators should send a letter evaluating the nominee's contributions relevant to this award, and a copy of the nominee's curriculum vitae to the Fellows Committee Chair in electronic format. Please limit nominations to a single cover letter and the nominee's curriculum vitae.

Members of the ASC Board may not be designated as Fellows during their term in office. The Executive Board may decide not to designate any Fellows, or to designate fewer than five (5) Fellows, in any given year. Fellow designation is based on the strength of the nominees' qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular candidate.

All nomination materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **SCOTT DECKER**
Arizona State University

(602) 496-2333
scott.decker@asu.edu

HERBERT BLOCH AWARD – This award is given to recognize outstanding service contributions to the American Society of Criminology and to the professional interests of criminology. Nominators should send a letter evaluating the nominee's contributions relevant to this award, and the nominee's curriculum vitae to the Bloch Award Committee Chair in electronic format.

Members of the ASC Board may not receive this award during their term in office. The Executive Board may decide not to give the award in any given year. Award decisions will be based on the strength of the nominees' qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular candidate. All nomination materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **MICHAEL ROCQUE**
Bates College

(207) 786-6196
mroque@bates.edu

GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER AWARD (Sponsored by Wiley Publishing Co.) – This award is given to recognize outstanding scholarly work of students. Any student currently enrolled on a full-time basis in an academic program at either the undergraduate or graduate level is invited to participate in the Carte Student Paper competition. Those enrolled in Post-Doc programs are ineligible.

Prior Carte Award first place winners are ineligible for any future Carte student paper competitions. Previous prize-winning papers (any prize from any organization and or institution) are ineligible. Dual submissions of the same paper for the Carte Award and any other ASC award in the same year (including division awards) are disallowed. Papers can be submitted to only one ASC student competition in the same year. Students may submit only one paper a year for consideration. This includes co-authored works. Multiple authored papers are admissible for Carte Award consideration, as long as all authors are students in good standing at the time of the submission. Papers that have been accepted for publication at the time of submission for the Carte Award are ineligible.

Papers may be conceptual and/or empirical but must be directly related to criminology. Papers may be no longer than 8,000 words (excluding tables and references). The *Criminology* format for the organization of text, citations and references should be used. Authors' names and departments should appear only on the title page. The next page of the manuscript should include the title and a 100-word abstract. The authors also need to submit a copy of the manuscript, as well as a letter verifying their enrollment status as full-time students, co-signed by the dean, department chair or program director, all in electronic format.

Those who submit papers for the Carte award must sign a statement that verifies that they are the authors of the said piece (ie., the piece is not plagiarized). The students' academic advisor will also submit a signed statement that to the best of their knowledge, the paper has been authored by the said student and is not plagiarized. If the Carte Committee feels the paper was plagiarized, the Committee Chair may contact the said student's advisor(s) and indicate that the Carte Committee feels that the paper may have been plagiarized.

The Carte Award Committee will rate entries according to criteria such as the quality of the conceptualization, significance of the topic, clarity and aptness of methods, quality of the writing, command of relevant work in the field, and contribution to criminology. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place papers will be awarded prizes of \$500, \$300, and \$200, respectively and will be eligible for presentation at the upcoming Annual Meeting. The 1st prize winner will also receive a travel award of up to \$500 to help defray costs for attending the Annual Meeting. Members of the ASC Board may not receive this award during their term in office. The Executive Board may decide not to give the awards, or to give fewer than three awards, in any given year. Award decisions will be based on the quality of the manuscripts and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular manuscript. All nomination materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **The deadline for submission is April 15.**

Committee Chair: **VANESSA PANFIL**
Old Dominion University

(757) 683-4238
vpanfil@odu.edu

AROUND THE ASC

RUTH SHONLE CAVAN YOUNG SCHOLAR AWARD – This award is given to recognize outstanding scholarly contributions to the discipline of criminology by someone who has received a Ph.D., MD, LL.D. or a similar graduate degree no more than five (5) years before the selection for the award (for this year the degree must have been awarded no earlier than May 2019), unless exceptional circumstances necessitated a hiatus in their scholarly activities. Eligibility extensions for major career interruptions include *but are not limited to* giving birth (one year per child, up to two years total), adoption, illness as well as having care responsibilities, which cause a hiatus or significant impediment to scholarly activities. Nomination letters should concisely explain the circumstances justifying the extensions. If the candidate has multiple graduate degrees, the last five-year period is from the date when the last degree was received. The award may be for a single work or a series of contributions, and may include co-authored works. Those interested in being considered or in nominating someone for the Cavan Award should send: (a) a letter evaluating a nominee's contributions to the discipline of criminology; (b) when relevant, include an explanation/justification for "major career interruptions;" (c) applicant's/nominee's curriculum vitae; and (d) no more than 3 published works, which may include a combination of articles and one book. Members of the ASC Board may not receive this award during their term in office. The Executive Board may decide not to give the award in any given year. Award decisions will be based on the strength of the nominees' qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular candidate. All nomination materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format, except for book submissions. A hard copy of any book submission should be mailed to the Committee Chair. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

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

GRADUATE STUDENT POSTER AWARD – This award is given to recognize outstanding scholarly work of students. Any student currently enrolled on a full-time basis in an academic program at the graduate level is invited to participate in the Graduate Student Poster competition. Those enrolled in Post-Doc programs are ineligible. Multiple authored posters are admissible for consideration, as long as all authors are full-time graduate students.

The Graduate Student Poster 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 for 1st, 2nd and 3rd place will be given. The Executive Board may decide not to give the awards, or to give fewer than three awards, in any given year. Award decisions will be based on the quality of the posters and not on the number of endorsements received for any particular poster.

Graduate students who wish to enter this competition should adhere to the directions and deadline for presenting a poster at the Annual Meeting. 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. Participants must also send a brief (2-3 minute) YouTube video presentation of their poster to the Graduate Student Poster Award Committee Chair by **June 24.**

Committee Chair: **SANJA KUTNJAK IVKOVICH** (517) 355-2194
Michigan State University kutnjak@msu.edu

MICHAEL J. HINDELANG OUTSTANDING BOOK AWARD - This award is given for a book, originally published within three (3) calendar years preceding the year in which the award is made, that makes the most outstanding contribution to research in the field of criminology. For this year, the book must have been published in 2021, 2022, or 2023. To be considered, books must be nominated by individuals who are members of the American Society of Criminology. The Committee will not consider anthologies and/or edited volumes. To nominate a book, please submit the title of the book, its authors, the publisher, the year of the publication, and a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation to the Hindelang Award Committee Chair in electronic format.

Members of the ASC Board may not receive this award during their term in office. The Executive Board may decide not to give the award in any given year. Award decisions will be based on the quality of the books and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular book.

All nomination materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **The deadline for nominations is February 15.**

Committee Chair: **VERA LOPEZ** (480) 965-7681
Arizona State University vera.lopez@asu.edu

AROUND THE ASC

MENTOR AWARD – This award is given to recognize excellence in mentorship in the discipline of criminology. Nominations of individuals at all stages of their academic careers are encouraged.

Any nonstudent member of the ASC is an eligible candidate for the ASC Mentor Award, including persons who hold a full or part time position in criminology, practitioners and researchers in nonacademic settings. The award is not limited to those who participate in the ASC mentoring program.

Nonstudent members may be nominated by colleagues, peers, or students but self-nominations are not allowed. A detailed letter of nomination should contain concrete examples and evidence of how the nominee has sustained a record of enriching the professional lives of others, and be submitted to the Mentor Award Committee Chair in electronic format.

The mentorship portfolio should include:

1. Table of contents,
2. Curriculum Vita, and
3. Detailed evidence of mentorship accomplishments, which may include:
 - academic publications
 - professional development
 - teaching
 - career guidance
 - research and professional networks, and
 - other evidence of mentoring achievements.

The letter should specify the ways the nominee has gone beyond their role as a professor, researcher or collaborator to ensure successful enculturation into the discipline of criminology, providing intellectual professional development outside of the classroom, and otherwise exemplary support for criminology/criminal justice undergraduates, graduates and post-graduates.

Letters of nomination (including statements in support of the nomination), the nominee's portfolio, and all other supporting materials should be submitted to the Mentor Award Committee Chair in electronic format.

Members of the ASC Board may not receive this award during their term in office. The Executive Board may decide not to give the award in any given year. Award decisions will be based on the strength of the nominees' qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular candidate.

All nomination materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **Deadline for submission is June 1.**

Committee Chair: **JODI LANE**
University of Florida

(352) 294-7179
jlane@ufl.edu

JOAN PETERSILIA OUTSTANDING ARTICLE AWARD – This award is given for the peer-reviewed article published in the previous calendar year that makes the most outstanding contribution to research in the field of criminology. The current Committee will consider articles published during the 2022 calendar year. The Committee automatically considers all articles published in *Criminology* and in *Criminology & Public Policy*, and will consider articles of interest published in other journals. We are also soliciting nominations for this award. To nominate articles, please send full citation information for the article and a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation to the Petersilia Award Committee Chair in electronic format.

Members of the ASC Board may not receive this award during their term in office. The Executive Board may decide not to give the award in any given year. Award decisions will be based on the quality of the manuscripts and not on the number of endorsements received for any particular manuscript.

All nomination materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **The deadline for nominations is February 15.**

Committee Chair: **CHRIS SMITH**
University of Toronto

(905) 828-5395
cm.smith@utoronto.ca

AROUND THE ASC

RUTH D. PETERSON FELLOWSHIP FOR RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY – These fellowships are given to encourage students of color, especially those from racial and ethnic groups underrepresented in the field, to enter the field of criminology/criminal justice, and to facilitate the completion of their degrees.

Applicants are to be from racial and ethnic groups underrepresented in the field, including but not limited to, Asians, Blacks, Indigenous peoples, and Latinas/os. Applicants need not be members of the American Society of Criminology. Individuals studying criminology or criminal justice issues are encouraged to apply. The recipients of the fellowships must be accepted into a program of doctoral studies in the general area of criminology or criminal justice. Individuals may reapply for the award if they have not received it previously.

A complete application must contain (1) proof of admission to a criminal justice, criminology, or related program of doctoral studies; (2) up-to-date curriculum vita; (3) personal statement describing the applicant's race/ethnicity and its importance in the applicant's scholarship and/or career plans; (4) copies of undergraduate and graduate transcripts; (5) statement of need and prospects for financial assistance for graduate study; (6) a letter clearly articulating career plans, salient experiences, and motivations within criminology and criminal justice that fit in line with the Fellowship's purpose; and (7) three letters of reference. All application materials should be submitted to the Peterson Fellowship Committee Chair in electronic format as a single pdf attachment.

Up to three (3) \$8,000 fellowships can be awarded annually. The Executive Board may decide not to award the fellowships, or to give fewer than three (3) fellowships, in any given year. Award decisions will be based on the strength of the nominees' qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular candidate.

All nomination materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **RITA SHAH**
Eastern Michigan University

(734) 487-0012
rshah9@emich.edu

THORSTEN SELLIN & SHELDON AND ELEANOR GLUECK AWARD – This award is given to recognize criminological scholarship that considers problems of crime and justice as they are manifested outside the United States, internationally or comparatively. Preference is given to scholarship that analyzes non-U.S. data, is predominantly outside of U.S. criminological journals, and, in receiving the award, brings new perspectives or approaches to the attention of the members of the Society. The recipient need not speak English. However, their work must be available in part, at least, in the English language (either by original publication or through translation).

Nominators should send a letter evaluating the nominee's contributions relevant to this award, and a copy of the nominee's curriculum vitae to the Sellin-Glueck Committee Chair in electronic format. Please limit nominations to a single cover letter and the nominee's curriculum vitae.

Members of the ASC Board may not receive this award during their term in office. The Executive Board may decide not to give the award in any given year. Award decisions will be based on the strength of the nominees' qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular candidate.

All nomination materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **BEN CREWE**
University of Cambridge

+44 (0)1223 763914
bc247@cam.ac.uk

EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND AWARD – This award is given to recognize outstanding scholarly contributions to theory or research in criminology on the etiology of criminal and deviant behavior, the criminal justice system, corrections, law or justice. The distinguished contribution may be based on a single outstanding book or work, on a series of theoretical or research contributions, or on the accumulated contributions by a senior scholar.

Nominators should send a letter evaluating the nominee's contributions relevant to this award, and a copy of the nominee's curriculum vitae to the Sutherland Award Committee Chair in electronic format. Please limit nominations to a single cover letter and the nominee's curriculum vitae.

Members of the ASC Board may not receive this award during their term in office. The Executive Board may decide not to give the award in any given year. Award decisions will be based on the strength of the nominees' qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular candidate.

All nomination materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **SARA WAKEFIELD**
Rutgers University

(973) 353-5639
sara.wakefield@rutgers.edu

AROUND THE ASC

TEACHING AWARD – This award is given to recognize excellence in undergraduate and/or graduate teaching over the span of an academic career. This award identifies and rewards teaching excellence that has been demonstrated by individuals either (a) at one educational institution where the nominee is recognized and celebrated as a master teacher of criminology/criminal justice; or, (b) at a regional or national level as a result of that individual's sustained efforts to advance criminological/criminal justice education.

Any faculty member who holds a full-or part-time position teaching criminology or criminal justice is eligible for the award, inclusive of graduate and undergraduate universities as well as two- and four-year colleges. In addition, faculty members who have retired are eligible within the first two years of retirement.

Faculty may be nominated by colleagues, peers, or students; or they may self-nominate, by writing a letter of nomination to the Teaching Award Committee Chair in electronic format. Letters of nomination should include a statement in support of the nomination of not more than three pages. The nominee and/or the nominator may write the statement.

Nominees will be contacted by the Chair of the Teaching Award Committee and asked to submit a teaching portfolio of supporting materials.

The teaching portfolios should include:

1. Table of contents,
2. Curriculum Vita, and
3. Detailed evidence of teaching accomplishments, which may include:
 - student evaluations, which may be qualitative or quantitative, from recent years or over the course of the nominee's career;
 - peer reviews of teaching;
 - nominee statements of teaching philosophy and practices;
 - evidence of mentoring;
 - evidence of research on teaching (papers presented on teaching, articles published on teaching, teaching journals edited, etc.);
 - selected syllabi;
 - letters of nomination/reference; and
 - other evidence of teaching achievements.

The materials in the portfolio should include brief, descriptive narratives designed to provide the Teaching Award Committee with the proper context to evaluate the materials. Student evaluations, for example, should be introduced by a very brief description of the methods used to collect the evaluation data and, if appropriate, the scales used and available norms to assist with interpretation. Other materials in the portfolio should include similar brief descriptions to assist the Committee with evaluating the significance of the materials.

Members of the ASC Board may not receive this award during their term in office. The Executive Board may decide not to give the award in any given year. Award decisions will be based on the strength of the nominees' qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular candidate.

Letters of nomination should be submitted to the Teaching Award Committee Chair in electronic format and must be received by **April 1**. The nominee's portfolio and all other supporting materials should also be submitted to the Teaching Award Committee Chair in electronic format and must be received by **June 1**.

Committee Chair: **DANIELLE RUDES**
Sam Houston State University

(936) 294-4819
drudes@shsu.edu

AUGUST VOLLMER AWARD - This award is given to recognize an individual whose scholarship and professional activities have made outstanding contributions to justice and/or to the treatment or prevention of criminal or delinquent behavior.

Nominators should send a letter evaluating the nominee's contributions relevant to this award, and a copy of the nominee's curriculum vitae to the Vollmer Award Committee Chair in electronic format. Please limit nominations to a single cover letter and the nominee's curriculum vitae.

Members of the ASC Board may not receive this award during their term in office. The Executive Board may decide not to give the award in any given year. Award decisions will be based on the strength of the nominees' qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular candidate.

All materials should be submitted to the Committee Chair in electronic format. **The deadline for nominations is March 1.**

Committee Chair: **BIANCA BERSANI**
University of Maryland

(301) 405-4699
bbersani@umd.edu

AROUND THE ASC

2024 Election Slate for 2025 - 2026 ASC Officers

The following slate of officers, as proposed by the Nominations Committee, was approved by the ASC Executive Board for the 2024 election:

President

Natasha Frost, Northeastern University
Ramiro Martínez, Northeastern University

Vice President

Carter Hay, Florida State University
Anthony Peguero, Arizona State University

Executive Counselor

Jorge Chavez, University of Colorado Denver
Stacy De Coster, NC State University
Steph DiPietro, The University of Iowa
Bill McCarthy, Rutgers University
Marisa Omori, University of Missouri - St. Louis
Ebony Ruhland, Rutgers University

Additional candidates for each office may be added to the ballot via petition. To be added to the ballot, a candidate needs 125 signed nominations from current, non-student ASC members. If a candidate receives the requisite number of verified, signed nominations, their name will be placed on the ballot.

Fax or mail a hard copy of the signed nominations by Friday, March 8, 2024 (postmark date) to the address noted below. Email nominations will NOT be accepted.

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

Call for Nominations for 2025 Election Slate for 2026 - 2027 Officers

The ASC Nominations Committee is seeking nominations for the positions of President, Vice-President and Executive Counselor.

Nominees must be current members of the ASC at the time of the nomination, and members in good standing for the year prior to the nomination. Send the names of nominees, position for which they are being nominated, and, if possible, a current C.V. to the Chair of the Nominations Committee at the address below (preferably via email).

Nominations must be received by June 1, 2024 to be considered by the Committee.

Lee Slocum
University of Missouri St. Louis
1 University Blvd
324 Lucas Hall
St. Louis, MO 63121
(314) 516-4072
slocuml@umsl.edu

AROUND THE ASC

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

BioPsychoSocial Criminology (DBC)

<https://bpscrim.org/>

Communities and Place (DCP)

<https://communitiesandplace.org/>

Convict Criminology (DCC)

<https://concrim.org/>

Corrections & Sentencing (DCS)

<https://ascdcs.org/>

Critical Criminology & Social Justice (DCCSJ)

<https://divisiononcriticalcriminology.com/>

Cybercrime (DC)

<https://ascdivisionofcybercrime.org/>

Developmental and Life-Course Criminology (DLC)

<https://dlccrim.org/>

Experimental Criminology (DEC)

<https://expcrim.org/>

Feminist Criminology (DFC)

<https://ascdwc.com/>

Historical Criminology (DHC)

<https://dhistorical.com/>

International Criminology (DIC)

<https://internationalcriminology.com/>

People of Color & Crime (DPCC)

<https://ascdpcc.org/>

Policing (DP)

<https://ascpolicing.org/>

Public Opinion & Policy (DPOP)

<https://ascdpop.org/>

Queer Criminology (DQC)

<https://queercrim.com/>

Rural Criminology (DRC)

<https://divisionofruralcriminology.org/>

Terrorism & Bias Crimes (DTBC)

<https://ascterrorism.org/>

Victimology (DOV)

<https://ascdov.org/>

White Collar and Corporate Crime (DWCC)

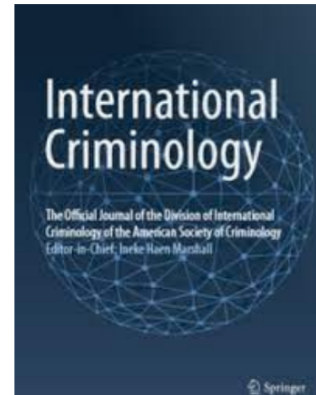
<https://ascdwcc.org/>

AROUND THE ASC



DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

**JOIN OR
RENEW WITH
DIC NOW!**



Journal access is free with membership

SUBMIT

Manuscripts at any time

<https://link.springer.com/journal/43576>

BENEFITS



ACCESS TO DIVISION NEWSLETTER

Stay in the loop with exclusive insights, member spotlights, and the latest trends in international criminology. Our newsletter is your gateway to valuable knowledge!



LEARN ABOUT CUTTING-EDGE RESEARCH

Be at the forefront of innovation! Access groundbreaking research, trends, and discoveries that shape the future of criminology. Empower your mind with the knowledge that matters.



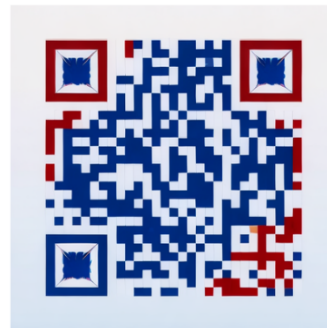
NETWORK WITH AWESOME PEOPLE!

Connect with like-minded individuals passionate about international criminology. Forge valuable professional relationships, share experiences, and collaborate on projects that make a difference.

**EXCLUSIVE MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS
AWAIT YOU!**

**TO JOIN OR RENEW, SCAN THE
QR CODE OR VISIT:**

<https://bit.ly/3vwwC96>



**DON'T MISS OUT ON THIS OPPORTUNITY TO BE PART
OF A THRIVING COMMUNITY DEDICATED TO
ADVANCING INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY.
JOIN OR RENEW TODAY AND AMPLIFY YOUR
IMPACT!**

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
CONTINUED SUPPORT!**

FOLLOW US



ASC Division of International Criminology



American Society of Criminology - Division of International Criminology



@ascdic



@ascdic

SAE

AROUND THE ASC



Division on People of Color and Crime (DPCC)

ENGAGE, CONTRIBUTE, CONNECT, and BUILD: Become a DPCC Member

Since 1995, the Division on People of Color and Crime (DPCC) has served as a vibrant community within ASC.

DPCC unites scholars, practitioners, and advocates dedicated to addressing the concerns and issues of people of color in the study of crime, justice, and the crime-processing system.

WHAT DOES DPCC DO?

- Facilitates and encourages research and theory development about people of color and criminal justice
- Promotes relevant and effective teaching techniques and practices for courses on race, ethnicity, crime, and justice
- Recognizes outstanding contributions to understanding people of color and crime through its annual awards program that honors established and emerging scholars whose research and activism have demonstrably advanced the field
- Through panels, presentations, and annual luncheon symposium, DPCC facilitates knowledge exchange and fosters critical dialogue among scholars at all stages of their careers
- Offers student mentoring programs to ensure that emerging voices connect with established scholars, creating a continuum of impactful scholarship



Race and Justice: An International Journal

Race and Justice is an international quarterly forum that features scholarship and critical discourse on race, ethnicity, and justice.



Awards

DPCC offers 9 awards in recognition of outstanding contributions to the study of race, crime, and justice.

Learn more about DPCC



<https://ascdpcc.org/>



OBITUARIES

RICHARD ROSENFELD



Criminology has lost one of its brightest stars. Richard Rosenfeld, Curators' Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Missouri-St. Louis (UMSL), passed away peacefully on January 8, 2024, leaving behind a loving family and countless friends and colleagues.

Rick received his PhD in Sociology from the University of Oregon in 1984 and taught briefly at Skidmore College before taking up a post-doctoral fellowship in the School of Urban and Public Affairs at Carnegie Mellon University under the mentorship of Al Blumstein. In 1989, he joined UMSL as an Assistant Professor, remaining at the university for the duration of his long and distinguished career.

Rick was one of the nation's most influential criminologists. His research interests ranged widely, but he is best known for his pioneering work on economic conditions and crime trends. He published extensively on this topic and at the time of his death had just received the galley proofs for a forthcoming book dedicated to the issue, *Crime Dynamics: Why Crime Rates Move Up and Down*

over Time (Cambridge University Press).

Rick co-authored, *Crime and the American Dream*, which proposed a theory of institutional anomie to explain cross-national differences in crime rates. This theory, further developed in articles and subsequent editions of the book, links patterns and levels of crime to the balance and functioning of social institutions, and draws attention to the important role played by the social-welfare state in buffering the impact of economic hardship on crime. *Crime and the American Dream* has become required reading in criminology classes and is widely acknowledged as being part of the criminological canon.

Rick also advanced the study of crime-control policy, bringing rigorous, non-partisan research to bear on policy debates over issues such as racial disparities in police stops and searches, the impact of police enforcement strategies on crime, and prisoner re-entry effects on community crime rates. He was committed to the St. Louis region and collaborated with local agencies on anti-crime initiatives. In 2012, he served as "Criminologist in Residence" for the City of St. Louis Department of Public Safety and the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department, during which time he worked on projects aimed at reducing violence in high-crime neighborhoods.

Rick's sterling record of research brought him many professional accolades. He was an elected Fellow of the American Society of Criminology (ASC), served as the Society's President, and received its highest honor, the Edwin H. Sutherland Award, for his outstanding scholarly contributions to criminology. Rick cared deeply about the ASC. He attended every annual meeting, where he was generous with his time and often could be seen chatting in the hallway with students and junior colleagues about their research.

Far from being an ivory tower intellectual, Rick was dedicated to informed engagement with the public and policymakers. He was one of criminology's most effective communicators, serving as an important resource for the media on criminological matters. His careful analyses routinely appeared in important national and international media outlets such as *NPR*, the *Washington Post*, the *Wall Street Journal*, the *New York Times*, and *The Guardian*. He also chaired or served on numerous government advisory panels of, among others, the National Academy of Sciences and the National Science Foundation.

Rick played a key role in building what was to become one of the nation's strongest Criminology and Criminal Justice PhD programs. He did so not only through force of his scholarly reputation, but also by his commitment to celebrating excellence in his students and colleagues. He was a wise and gracious mentor who was every bit as pleased by the successes of others as he was by his own achievements.

No short review can do justice to a life as full and well lived as Rick's. Suffice to say that we will not see his likes again. Shortly before he passed, Rick recorded a [podcast](#) in which he looked back on his career with an eye to the future. It is his gift to the discipline he loved.

Rick is survived by his wife, Janet Lauritsen, two sons, Jake Hoffmann Rosenfeld and Sam Hoffmann Rosenfeld, daughters-in-law, Erin McGaughey and Erica de Bruin, brother, Robert Rosenfeld, and three grandchildren.

Prepared by Richard Wright, Steven F. Messner, and Lee Slocum

OBITUARIES

VINCENZO RUGGIERO



Vincenzo Ruggiero passed away in his adopted 'home' city of London on February 2, 2024, alongside his family. Vincenzo was the Renaissance Man of international criminology - which he brought to his essays, books, lectures and wonderful conversations over food and wine.

Born to Neapolitan parents in Ferrara, Italy, in 1950, his family migrated north for work but remained deeply rooted in their Neapolitan heritage. He lived for many years in Torino where he studied and taught and, in the 1970s, was a dedicated political activist.

In this decade he moved between London and parts of Italy, where he was involved in penal reform. In 1977, he established a new publisher - 'Senza Galere' ('Without Prisons') - later renamed 'Ruggiero Edizioni'. In the following years, he published his first academic books, writing about communities he saw as marginalised.

Between 1986-1990 he studied for his Doctorate in Sociology and Criminology at the University of Bologna. He worked in the 1990s at the London School of Economics, later becoming a Professor at Middlesex University. In 1998 he undertook a secondment to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, leading pathbreaking research on Transnational Organised Crime and human trafficking.

Vincenzo was not only a leading theorist but also an innovator in using multiple methods to gather data - very often in contexts that are among the most hard to research - organised crime, corrupt politicians, traffickers, and political activists. He could be the classic lone scholar - disciplined in working his way through piles of materials, but he also led various collaborations and was a great co-author and co-worker. Vincenzo spoke and published in Italian, French and English and his work was translated into seven languages. In 2016 he received the Lifetime Achievement Award of the American Society of Criminology Division on Critical Criminology.

He completed his latest book two months before his death and was able to choose a cover design while in hospital. Appropriately, the book is *Keywords in Criminology: A Cultural Dictionary* (Routledge, 2024).

Vincenzo leaves behind a daughter, Lucia, and his partner Cynthia, with whom he formed a civil partnership after 33 years together - as well as an international family of friends, students and admirers who will all remember Vincenzo as embodying *gioia di vivere* - he will be missed so much. Please raise a glass...

Prepared by Nigel South, University of Essex.

FORT HAYS STATE UNIVERSITY
AND THE NATIONAL DE-ESCALATION
TRAINING CENTER

2024

Evidence-based
Policing Symposium

JUNE 3-7, 2024
DENVER, CO
GRAND HYATT DENVER DOWNTOWN

- June 3- Opening Reception and Keynote Address
- June 4-6- Breakout Sessions
- June 5-6- Principles & Practice Training (to first 20 registrants)
- June 7- Closing Keynote Address

**ABSTRACTS FOR NEW OR RECENTLY PUBLISHED PAPERS,
ROUNDTABLES, OR TRAINING SEMINARS ARE DUE APRIL 1, 2024.**

GRAND HYATT DENVER
DOWNTOWN
1750 WELTON ST
DENVER, CO 80202
**A BLOCK OF ROOMS IS
AVAILABLE NOW**



SCAN THE QR CODE TO
VISIT OUR SYMPOSIUM
WEBSITE FOR A
SCHEDULE OF EVENTS,
REGISTRATION, KEYNOTE
SPEAKER INFORMATION,
SUBMISSIONS, AND TO
BOOK YOUR HOTEL.



CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

My name is Dr. Jared Dmello, and I am the new columnist for Criminology Around the World; I am so grateful to my predecessor, Dr. Marijana Kotlaja, for all her work on the column and for her ceaseless efforts to promote criminology in the global context! As a scholar who's academic journey (and life) started in the United States but who's moving to the University of Adelaide in South Australia, I am thrilled at the opportunity to help continue these important cross-border conversations.

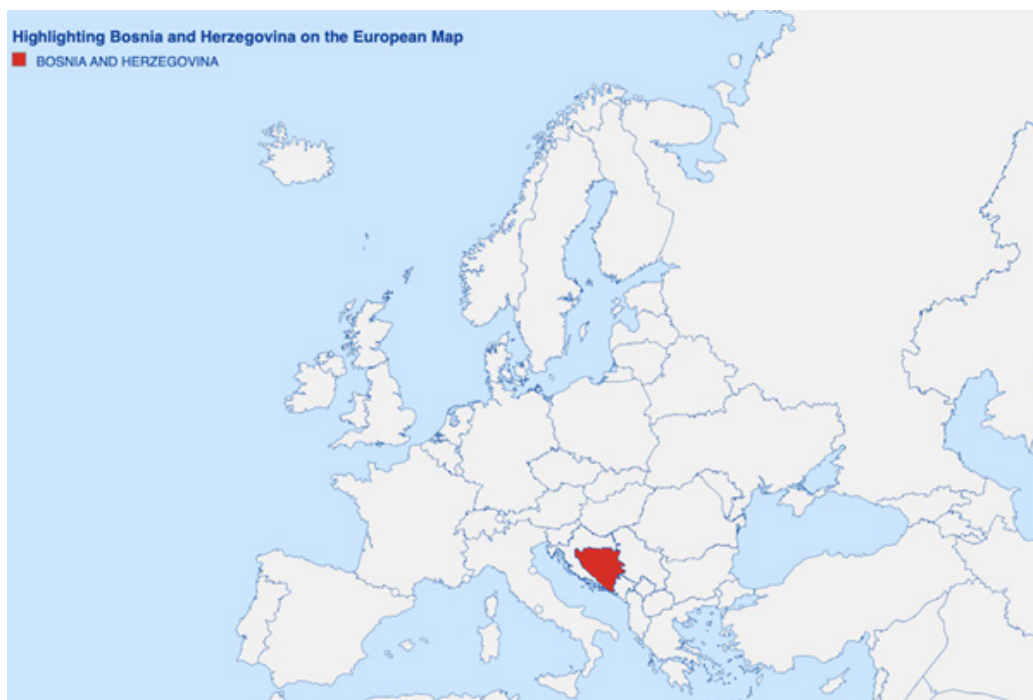
If you have news, views, reviews, or announcements relating to international or comparative criminology, including new books or conference announcements, please send them here! We appreciate brevity (always under 1,000 words) and welcome your input and feedback. – Jared Dmello, jared.dmello@adelaide.edu.au

Beyond the Compass: Rethinking Divisions in International Criminology

Dr. Mirza Buljubašić

Faculty of Criminal Justice, Criminology, and Security Studies, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

In a world where the simplistic binaries of North-South and West-East often dominate discussions of global division and marginalization, a deeper narrative unfolds. Beyond these conventional divides lays a rich tapestry of overlooked peripheries and marginalized voices, challenging the criminological discourse that has long been confined by borders and institutions. This piece journeys off the beaten path to shed light on the vibrant, yet often unseen, dimensions of criminology that transcend geographical and conceptual boundaries, offering a fresh lens through which to view the complexities of global dynamics.



A Case for Rethinking Compass Divisions in Criminology

I was born and raised in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a country wrestling with the legacies of war and colonialism; it exemplifies the inadequacy of traditional compass-based divides in criminology. Actively seeking EU membership,¹ Bosnia and Herzegovina uniquely embodies both Global North and Global South characteristics. Its history is marked by colonialism under the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires.² Currently, the country operates under a constitution³ that legitimizes sectarianism and embeds ethnic divisions,⁴ issues that cannot be easily resolved without carefully re-evaluating the Peace Agreement—an endeavor that carries its own risks.⁵ The Constitution is supervised by the Office of the High Representative, consistently led by European men,⁶ and the Peace Implementation Council,⁷ predominantly managed by foreign global and regional powers, wielding supra-constitutional authority. This authority includes the power to enact laws, such as Criminal Codes, and remove individuals from office indicating not just an implicit influence but also a direct involvement in the daily lives of its citizens. Despite its location in Europe, Bosnia and Herzegovina faces economic struggles, political polarization, and environmental challenges similar to many Global South countries. Positioned on the periphery of Europe, it is part of the Balkans—a term often used pejoratively to signify backwardness, tribalism, and primitivism.⁸ Bosnia's classification as part of the Western Balkans, not yet in the EU, highlights a stage of transition towards

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

embracing democratic values and economic integration within the European context. The narrative changes once countries like Slovenia and Croatia join the EU, as they often do not identify with the Balkans, moving away from historical stereotypes and redefining their European identity.⁹

While the 'End of History' was celebrated in various quarters around the globe during the 1990s, marking the purported triumph of liberal democracy, Bosnia and Herzegovina found itself conspicuously excluded from this celebratory narrative. Amidst the devastation of war and the horrors of large-scale atrocities, the country was forcibly detached from the burgeoning global consensus on liberal democratic ideals. In the midst of this chaos, in 1993, the Faculty of Criminal Justice Sciences (i.e., Fakultet kriminalističkih nauka) was established, signifying a beacon of academic and institutional resilience. Over the years, criminology emerged as an independent discipline within the country, shaped in the mold of crime science institutions prevalent in the United States and the United Kingdom¹⁰.

The year 2018 marked a significant milestone with the hosting of the European Society of Criminology's Conference in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This event not only propelled academic networking but also provided participants with a profound insight into life at the European fringe, significantly bolstering Criminology in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Sarajevan School of Criminology. Situated at the edge of Europe, the conference highlighted the evolving priorities within criminology, emphasizing the importance of advancing the field within the European periphery.¹¹

Beyond North vs. South: Embracing Diversity in Criminology

The conventional North-South dichotomy simplifies the complex landscape of criminology, neglecting the nuanced intricacies found within the Global South, where marginalized regions and communities vie for acknowledgment. Notably, within the Global South itself, there exist 'peripheries within peripheries'—regions and communities that remain underrepresented and often invisible within mainstream criminological discourse. While the integration of diaspora individuals and communities into the Global North is crucial, it falls short of addressing the fundamental issue of inclusivity. Such integration risks obscuring the imperative for a comprehensive appreciation of diverse criminological perspectives, underscoring the need to delve deeper into the myriad experiences and viewpoints that constitute the global criminological landscape.

A Criminology of Inclusivity: Shattering Boundaries

Dismantling barriers and expanding our perspectives are essential steps toward achieving an inclusive criminology. Limiting inclusivity to the dichotomy of North versus South overlooks the distinctive experiences found within the peripheries of both spheres. Achieving true inclusivity requires us to look beyond simplistic global divisions and consider insights from across the globe, especially from those areas and voices historically marginalized in criminological research and policy discussions. By embracing a more comprehensive approach, we not only enrich our discipline but also foster a deeper understanding of criminological phenomena that transcend geographical boundaries. While it is crucial to break down global barriers, we must also pay attention to the margins closer to home.

The Path Forward: Beyond Compass Directions

In grappling with the complexities of our world, the traditional North-South criminology paradigm falls short. Genuine inclusivity transcends both geographical boundaries and ideological divides, underscoring the critical necessity for criminology to embrace a global perspective. Criminologies that emerge from the peripheries, alongside the voices of the marginalized, necessitate a more expansive and nuanced approach in our research and practices, one that surpasses traditional compass orientations. This embodies the prospective direction of criminology: a discipline as varied and interconnected as the world it seeks to decode.

¹ For more detailed information, please visit the European Commission's page on Bosnia and Herzegovina: [Bosnia and Herzegovina - European Commission](#).

² See Noel Malcolm, *Bosnia: A Short History* (New York: NYU Press, 1996).

³ "Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina," Office of the High Representative, 1996, <https://www.ohr.int/ohr-dept/legal/laws-of-bih/pdf/001%20-%20Constitutions/BH/BH%20CONSTITUTION%20.pdf>

⁴ Niksic, Sabina. "Top European Court Says That Bosnian Minorities Are Treated Like 'Second-Class Citizens'" AP News, August 29, 2023. <https://apnews.com/article/bosnia-court-ethnic-elections-serbs-croats-dayton-f98eb45e5230a40fe0e4524311ff8e99>

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

⁵ Hajdari, Una, and Michael Colborne. "Why Ethnic Nationalism Still Rules Bosnia, and Why It Could Get Worse." *The Nation*, October 12, 2018. <https://www.thenation.com/article/archive/why-ethnic-nationalism-still-rules-bosnia-and-why-it-could-get-worse/>

⁶ See <https://balkaninsight.com/tag/office-of-the-high-representative-ohr/>

⁷ See <https://www.ohr.int/international-community-in-bih/peace-implementation-council/>

⁸ Todorova, Maria. *Imagining the Balkans: Updated Edition*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009. Cf. Said, Edward W. *Orientalism*. New York: Vintage, 1979.

⁹ See https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/eu-and-western-balkans-towards-common-future_en; Bojinović Fenko, Ana, Soeren Keil, and Zlatko Šabič. 2023. "Europeans from the Start? Slovenia and Croatia Between State-building, National Identity and the European Union." *Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding* 17, no. 2: 136-155. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17502977.2022.2162674>.

¹⁰ Maljević, Almir, Elmedin Muratbegović, and Muhamed Budimlić. "Criminology in Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Past, The Present and The Future." *European Society of Criminology Newsletter* 2018/2. https://www.jus.uio.no/ikrs/english/research/networks/esc-icc/news/docs/esc_newsletter_2018_2.pdf

¹¹ Maljević, Almir. 2018. "Editorial." *Kriminalističke Teme*, no. 5-6: I-II. <https://krimteme.fkn.unsa.ba/index.php/kt/article/view/241>.

**24th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology - Criminology goes East
Bucharest, Romania, 11-14 September, 2024**

Bucharest, the capital of Romania, welcomes you to one of the most important academic events in the field of criminology.

Bucharest is the most Easternmost city of the conferences organised by the European Society of Criminology. Certain historical characteristics of Romania, host country of this conference, could be linked to its general topic. Geography positioned Romania for centuries between different civilisations. As such, the constant swing between cultures gave birth to the current day mix. One should take as an example the Romanian language, which is predominantly Latin, but with heavy Slavic influences. The Romanian cuisine has mainly Eastern influences, but throughout time borrowed Western habits. The list can go on. The Balkans are a region which continuously had to adapt to new realities.

The Opening Plenary will be given by Josep Maria Tamarit Sumalla, President of the European Society of Criminology (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya) and Andra-Roxana Trandafir, Local Organizer of the 2024 Conference (University of Bucharest, Romania). During the following days, the plenaries will be attended by Sally S. Simpson (University of Maryland, United States of America), Nicholas Lord (University of Manchester, United Kingdom), Anna-Maria Getos Kalac (University of Zagreb, Croatia), Marieke Liem (Leiden University, The Netherlands), Thomas Ugelvik (University of Oslo, Norway) and Ioan Durnescu (University of Bucharest, Romania).

The conference will tackle issues related to the development of criminology all over Europe and beyond and will be a great opportunity to bring people together in a city full of history.

The 24th conference of the ESC invites you to reflect on such issues and many more linked to the general topic of the conference. It is our hope that you will take part in discussions and all the ideas that will be disseminated and shared will contribute to the development of criminology in a contemporary context.

For more information, please visit the website www.eurocrim2024.com.

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

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

William Alex Pridemore

In February 2024 the American Society of Criminology [hosted a panel](#) at the American Association for the [Advancement of Science](#) (AAAS) [annual meeting](#) in Denver. ASC's representation on the program is significant because (1) AAAS is the world's largest general scientific society (with over 120,000 members) and publisher of the well-known [Science](#) family of journals, (2) this high-profile venue is the premier general science conference in the nation, and (3) panel acceptance is highly selective, there is a small number of panels generally, and there is a limited number of social science panels.

The title of the panel was *Criminal Justice Decision-Making: Paradigmatic Advances in Theory and Method*. William Pridemore (University of Georgia, Department of Sociology), who is ASC's Liaison to AAAS, organized and moderated the panel. Panelists were [Naomi Sugie](#) (UC – Irvine, Department of Criminology, Law, and Society), [Greg Pogarsky](#) (University at Albany – SUNY, School of Criminal Justice), and [Shaina Herman](#) (Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security, and Law).

Dr. Pogarsky began the panel with a discussion about how contemporary crime control is premised on dated assumptions about human behavior despite recent advancements in human decision-making, particularly in behavioral economics. He noted that a challenge for criminologists is to marshal decision-making insights to understand antisocial involvement and societal responses to it, and highlighted how behavioral economics principles involving risk, uncertainty, and intertemporal choice advance understanding of crime decisions and decisions by criminal justice actors. Dr. Herman discussed her study of how emotions and cognitions are intertwined in the decision to use violence. She noted that previous research suggests that emotions inform evaluations of criminal opportunities, but that ethical and methodological limitations often hinder further investigation. She then described the results of her study that employed 360° virtual reality technology to immerse participants in realistic criminogenic situations and manipulate real-time feelings of anger to assess how emotions inform crime-related cognitions and intentions. Dr. Sugie discussed her work on political mobilization among system-impacted groups. Voting rates among formerly incarcerated and system-impacted groups are often extremely low, reflecting misinformation about voter eligibility and lack of interest. Dr. Sugie presented findings from her research that used a randomized controlled trial to text message nearly 17K system-impacted people across five states in the November 2022 election, focusing on whether text messages – and the content and timing of messages – increase registration and voting rates.

Pridemore is currently preparing ASC's proposal for the 2025 AAAS meeting. The theme will be Science Shaping Tomorrow, and the meeting will be held in Boston.

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

Conferences, Webinars & Workshops

ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

Event Type: Meeting

Location: Chicago, IL

Date: March 19 – 23, 2024

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

VIRTUAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MAINSTREAMING OF EXTREMISM IN U.S. STATE AND OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Event Type: Symposium – Presented by The Mershon Center for International Security Studies, Ohio State University

Location: Virtual

Date: March 20 – 21, 2024

Submission Site: https://osu.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_08KfNiGH7v3EvmC

Registration: https://osu.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_6ny1nKE47VVp5Z4

2024 EVIDENCE-BASED POLICING SYMPOSIUM

Event Type: Symposium

Location: Denver, CO

Date: June 3 – 7, 2024

<https://www.fhsu.edu/criminaljustice/ndtc-symposium/>

2024 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HOMICIDE RESEARCH WORKING GROUP

Event Type: Meeting

Location: Clearwater Beach, Florida

Date: June 4 – 7, 2024

STOCKHOLM CRIMINOLOGY SYMPOSIUM

Event Type: Symposium

Location: Münchenbryggeriet, Stockholm, Sweden

Date: June 10 – 12, 2024

www.criminologysymposium.com

INTERNATIONAL CORRECTIONS & PRISONS ASSOCIATION (ICPA) ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2024

Event Type: Conference

Location: Singapore

Date: September 2 – 6, 2024

<https://icpa.org/events/save-the-date-icpa-s-annual-conference-2024.html>

The Criminologist
 Official Newsletter of the
 American Society of Criminology
 Vol. 50, No. 2

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

MARK YOUR CALENDAR
 FUTURE ASC ANNUAL MEETING DATES

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



Collage Created by Jordan Grasso and Jenn Macy

2024 ASC ANNUAL MEETING

Venue: San Francisco Marriott Marquis

Location: San Francisco, CA

Date: 11/13/2023-11/16/2023

Chairs: Charis Kubrin & Jennifer Macy

Theme: *Criminological Research and Education Matters: People, Policy, and Practice in Tumultuous Times*

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