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We Can End Mass Incarceration Now

by Todd R. Clear, Rutgers University

Jim Austin first introduced me to the *Iron Law of Prison Populations* about 20 years ago, and it has guided my thinking ever since. The *Iron Law* is this: the total number of people in prison is determined by (a) how many people are sent there, and (b) how long they stay. The *Iron Law*, elegant in its simplicity, is all we need to know in order to end mass incarceration. At risk of stating the obvious, the *Iron Law* tells us that the only way to reduce the number of people in prison is (a) to put fewer people there, (b) to have them in prison for shorter stays, or (c) both. The equally obvious corollary of the *Iron Law* is that the larger the number of people affected by (a), (b) or (c) the larger the overall effect on prison counts.

The *Iron Law* explains why so many contemporary proposals to overcome mass incarceration cannot work. The number of people they affect and/or the amount of time they change is simply too small. If we were to release from prison every person who is there for a first-time property crime conviction, the prison count needle would barely move. If we reduced the length of prison stay for people convicted of drug possession: ditto. If every person serving time for a wrongful conviction were somehow magically released tomorrow, the number would appall us but overall impact on incarceration would be barely noticeable.

It is not that these are bad ideas. It is that these and similar ideas are *simply not big enough*. If we want to end mass incarceration, we have to think bigger. We have to deal with the actual prison population, not some imaginary one.

This essay (really, an editorial) rests on three assumptions. First, mass incarceration is a unique American policy that creates a host of deeply problematic social injustice outcomes. I will not rehash them, but if you do not agree with this assumption, you need read no further. (I would also say, as an aside, that you clearly have not yet read enough.) A second assumption is that there is no problem-free way out of mass incarceration. Any change in policy that is powerful enough to actually drive down the prison numbers will create problems in other areas—some of which I address in this essay. Thus, the third assumption is that ending mass incarceration will require clear-eyed assessments of the trade-offs involved in doing so and a willingness to engage the issues that arise from its ending.

Let's not make perfect the enemy of the good. To end incarceration will not be socially pain-free, but the benefits of returning to a more acceptable rate of imprisoning our fellow citizens will, in the end, outweigh the present indefensibly high imprisonment rates. (I might add that, while I am sympathetic to the abolition movement, my argument here is that we can reestablish reasonable levels of incarceration now, even while the debates about abolition carry on.)

If ending mass incarceration really only requires two actions (constraints on who goes to prison and constraints on how long they stay) then ending mass incarceration rapidly only requires that we make those constraints retroactive.

This will not be as hard as it seems.

Who goes to prison? Discomfort with mass incarceration has already fueled changes in who goes to prison. There has been a significant disarmament in the drug war, for example, with minimal discontent. Much more can be done to downscale prison admissions.

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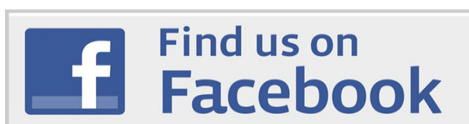
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Looking at the big picture, today's crime rate is roughly the same as it was in the early 1970s. Back then, there was a prison admission for every 50 or so arrests. Today, after years of systematically increasing the likelihood of prison for people convicted of crimes, we have a prison admission for every 17 or so arrests. During what has been called The Great Prison Experiment, we roughly tripled the rate at which we send arrestees to prison. Today, therefore, given our crime rate, we have a lot of room to reduce the number of people we send to prison before we get to an imprisonment rate that is more consistent with prior history.

This should not be too daunting. Back in the 70s, the two traditional alternatives to prison were probation and jail. While these remain the two most commonly available alternatives to prison, there has been (in many places) a proliferation of non-traditional alternatives to prison, ranging from treatment to restorative justice. It will take some effective policy work to increase the impact of these burgeoning alternatives in prison admissions, but it can be done. Between drug law reform and strong prison alternatives, reducing the number of prison admissions given an arrest seems eminently achievable.

How long do they stay? We have less reliable data on how long people stay in prison, but some estimates are that the median length of stay has at least doubled. Certainly, the number of people entering prison facing long prison terms has ballooned. The mean length of stay is distorted by the stunning proliferation of life sentences. Today, we have more people serving life sentences than the *entire prison population* in 1970. Calculation of a median length of stay is distorted by the large number of people serving very short prison sentences, many of whom are in the prison system less than a year. There are tremendous variations across states in both extremely long sentences and extremely short ones, but at the national level, there is no doubt that overall length-of-stay in prison has burgeoned.

Therefore, there is plenty of room to reduce the length of stay. One estimate a few years ago showed that a return to lengths of stay of 1980 would produce substantial decreases in the nation's prison population and help return overall incarceration rates to levels not seen for almost a half century.

What would need to be done? The nation's prison population is produced by an amalgamation of 51 different penal systems (50 states and the Federal system). They vary in mind-boggling ways. The three states with the highest incarceration rates lock up their citizens at a rate about 5 times that of the three lowest states. These differences are achieved by dizzyingly different combinations of crime rates, sentencing policies, and enforcement strategies.

A few years ago, I gave a class of graduate students the assignment of selecting a state, documenting its imprisonment regime, and using the *Iron Law* to come up with policies that would reduce that state's incarceration rate by 50% within 5 years and keep it that way indefinitely (assuming level crime rates). Eighteen students selected fifteen different states and came up with eighteen different plans for those states. The lesson of this exercise can be summed up as a few key points:

1. Prison entries need to be restricted. This applies particularly to drug crimes, offenses not against the person, and low-level repeat offenses.
2. Maximum sentences need to be capped, with elimination (or severe restriction) on life sentences, especially those that prohibit parole release.
3. Typical length of stay for violent crimes needs to be ratcheted down, and the time served for violent crime under earlier prison regimes (or less punitive states) can serve as a target.
4. Prison release needs to be possible for everyone, with some type of routine review for those who have served a certain amount of time (for example, 10 years) and reached a certain age (for example, 45 years old).
5. For all release policies, including the above, the presumption needs to favor release.
6. Length of stay under supervision needs to be restricted, with revocation of community penalties occurring only when justified by new, serious criminal conduct.
7. Policy changes need to be made retroactive.

In each state, when some combination of these reforms was modeled, the impact was rapid: a 50% (or thereabouts) reduction in imprisonment numbers, sustained over time. This was especially true for states starting with high incarceration rates, but the strategy also worked well in states with less extreme levels of imprisonment.

It is not rocket science. In any prison system, if length of stay is reduced for almost everyone, with a special focus on the longest sentences, the prison population will drop rapidly. If the flow into prison is reduced, the changes will be sustainable over time. This is the *Iron Law* at work. (This also explains why attempts to end mass incarceration through rehabilitation, exoneration, or penal reform for non-violent crime have such limited prospects—the effects are too small.)

What about public safety? In a way, then, the answer to the question “How do we end mass incarceration?” seems almost like a punch line: “Release more people from prison.” Yet, it is that simple. Each year, when the Bureau of Justice Statistics releases its prison census, the key table shows admissions and releases in the prior year. If the number of releases exceeds the number of admissions, the total population goes down, of course. Thus, to make the number of people in prison drop substantially, the release number has to be substantially larger than the admissions number.

To illustrate, there were about 450,000 people released from prison in 2022, from a base population of about 1,230,000 people incarcerated at the end of that year. (The nearly 470,000 prison admissions that year meant that the prison population rose slightly, a point to which I will return.) If we wanted to drastically reduce the prison population, we would have to release a much larger number than we do now. If our aim was to use releases to cut the incarceration rate in half (from 360 to, say, 180) we would have to release about 900,000 people.

The prospect of a large number of releases feels troubling, and it is certainly an issue that must be addressed. Too often, reforms that are intended to make significant inroads in prison numbers falter precisely because they propose an increase in prison releases. It is worth speculating about how much an accelerated release program can be expected to endanger public safety.

The numbers can seem daunting. In 2022, there were almost 450,000 releases from state and federal prisons. Federal data suggest that about 44% of them will be arrested in the first year after their release; that is just under 200,000 arrests.

In 2022, there were almost 8 million total arrests, nationally. People released from prison that year therefore accounted for about 2.5% of all arrests that year. A decelerating rate of rearrests continues for years following release, so the impact of the earlier releases is greatest in the first year, declining after that. If we double the number of people released, that larger group would account for about 5% of all arrests in that first year, again with the percentage declining after that. This seems like a big number; 200,000 additional arrests in a year is certainly a lot of new arrests, reflecting a lot of new victims.

Yet we need to understand this number in perspective. Four points are worth making.

First, an increase in arrests of 2.5%, while certainly a problem, is far from alarming. Nationally, the number of arrests reported by the FBI fluctuates by that amount regularly. Since 1990, the FBI arrest number has gone up or down at least 2% in more than half the years. In other words, the overall change in the number of arrests would be statistically meaningful but socially unremarkable.

Second, the effect of the accelerated release policy would not be a meaningful increase in the total number of arrests produced by the release cohort; the effect would be merely to change the *timing* of most of those arrests, moving them earlier (and by extension, removing them later). That is, a growing body of scholarship shows that the prison recidivism patterns are relatively stable across release cohorts, and at best only marginally affected by moderate increments in time spent in prison (if affected at all). That is, it is fair to assume that to release a large number of people from prison earlier than expected does not change, in any substantial way, the likelihood that any of those individuals will be arrested or the total number of arrests the cohort will experience. The earlier release simply changes the time frame during which those arrests will occur. The change in arrest timing will tend to cancel out over time, so there is overall an essentially equal total number of arrests of the cohort, although some of them occur earlier.

Third, a one-time accelerated release policy will not be a *random* release policy. In order to achieve a new homeostasis in the incarceration rate, release will target certain groups, among them people who have aged in prison under long sentences, people whose record of violent crimes does not indicate a higher risk of future violence, people who are physically ill, and people who have already served long terms of imprisonment. It is well established that as cohorts, these groups represent less than average risk of overall reoffending.

Fourth, it makes little sense to accelerate releases unless we also normalize the flow of people *into* prison. For example, if we reduced the prison stay of everyone incarcerated by six months, without changing anything else, the effect of the change on the prison count would quickly decay and be over after six months. Returning to the *Iron Law*, to keep a prison population stable, we have to maintain a pattern of releasing essentially the same number of people admitted. It follows that if we place fewer people in prison we will need to be releasing fewer, as we maintain a more reasonable prison population. As a consequence, the future release cohorts will make an even smaller contribution to the overall number of arrests.

An accelerated release program will undoubtedly result in people who, once released, commit new crimes, some of them serious. This is something every politician knows. But few want to acknowledge what is equally obvious, that the effect will be short term, declining over time, and eventually washing out over time. The result will be a prison population much more in line with our democratic and humanitarian values, with a smaller number of prison releases having a smaller overall impact on public safety, once the smaller prison system is achieved.

How can this be? It follows from two observations most scholars no longer dispute. One, the size of our prison population has no more than marginal impact on the amount of crime in society. Other factors are far more important. This is true both at the aggregate and the individual level: more prisons does *not* equal less crime, and experiencing prison does not make a person less inclined to engage in crime. That explains why today we can have roughly the same crime rate we did in the 1970s with three times the rate of incarceration. Second, the number of people we put in prison is mostly a product of crime policies, not crime rates.

What must be done? Scholars have documented the policy changes that produced today's anomalous incarceration rate, so much so that there is little disagreement about the spate of legal and administrative actions spreading across the states that made

America lead the world's democracies in imprisonment. These policies intentionally increased the likelihood of going to prison and the length of time in prison. It is no surprise the prison population skyrocketed from these policies. That was the intent. If we are to end mass incarceration, we must undo the policy changes that gave us so many people in prison.

I have argued three points: (1) an aggressive program that simultaneously limits the number of people who go to prison while placing meaningful limits on length of stay will give us the prison population that is more commensurate with our nation's history and values; (2) making this ratcheted-down system retroactive will allow us to very quickly end mass incarceration; and (3) this can be done with limited short-term impact on public safety and neutral or positive long-term impact.

As I said at the opening of this essay, ending mass incarceration will not be problem-free. A temporary increase in arrests will create political and social push-back. Since a rapid decrease in prison numbers will enable states to cut prison budgets radically, it would be prudent to reinvest those dollars in victim's services (including state supported victim compensation funds) to ameliorate the harm victims suffer from crime. Increases in the number of people under community supervision (in the case of parole, rapid increases) suggest that we will need to reduce length of stay under community supervision as well. Orienting these systems toward social services rather than surveillance will also help. Disinvestment in prison communities will make obvious a need for new forms of economic development in these places.

I have argued that the general elements of a program to end mass incarceration rapidly are straightforward. But it must be recognized that the United States is a conglomeration of 51 different sets of penal policies that produce widely varying incarceration outcomes in each place they are operating. Ending the nation's mass incarceration will require tailoring those general elements to the specific penal policies of each jurisdiction. It will equally require cultivation of the political will and community energy to pull it off.

None of these (and other) issues should distract us from the main task. We can end mass incarceration—we certainly can. This is the challenge facing applied criminology.

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Special thanks to Natasha Frost, who asked me to write this piece, critiqued an earlier version, and knows these issues inside-out.

Perspectives on Crime: Elder Abuse and Financial Exploitation

John Schwartz, Center for Combating Financial Elder Abuse

Kate Kleinert, AARP

Michele P. Bratina, PhD, West Chester University of Pennsylvania

Introduction

According to the U.S. Census Bureau (2020), the population of adults ages 65 and older in the United States (“elders”) is growing rapidly. In fact, recent predictions indicate that the number of Americans 65 and older will increase from 58 million in 2022 to 82 million in 2050, a 47% increase (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023). Unfortunately, elders are also a vulnerable target for abuse—often in the form of fraud and financial exploitation—with national estimates indicating a loss of billions of dollars annually to elder financial abuse and exploitation in the U.S. (Financial Crimes Enforcement Network [FinCEN], 2019; Gunther, 2023). Many crimes against elders could be prevented through awareness and education; however, due to disability, impairments, or lack of access to the internet and other information resources, elders often lack the preventative and help-seeking knowledge they need to identify and avoid victimization (Dominquez et al., 2021). They are also one of the most underserved victim groups (Shepherd & Brochu, 2021).

Characterizing the forms of elder financial abuse that pose the largest threat and identifying the characteristics of perpetrators in relation to case outcomes are necessary steps toward addressing what has been referred to as a “burgeoning public health crisis” (Chang & Levy, 2021). There are several types of financial scams targeting older adults; these include: government impersonation scams, robocalls and phone scams, sweepstakes and lottery scams, computer tech support scams, grandparent scams, business imposter scams, investment fraud scams, Medicare and health insurance scams, internet and email fraud scams, home improvement scams, and romance scams (Waterman, 2023). In this brief editorial commentary, we present a single case of a romance scam, from the perspectives of the victim, the advocate, and an academic.

Perspectives

Kate Kleinert is a survivor of an online *romance scam* that spanned from August 2021 to January 2022. This crime occurred while Kate was living in Glenolden, Pennsylvania. Childless, Kate lost her life savings, and equally important, a romance that was real to her and filled a void after her husband had passed away in 2009. Kate explains, in her own words, how she became a victim:

It is hard to grasp that this is just a job to “Tony”, the man I thought was my new love. All the things he said to me, all the feelings he evoked in me, were part of the goal: Get the victim to a place of surrender. Every day he asked the question that touched my heart: “How was your day, honey?” No one showed that much interest in me since my husband died. No one cared enough to ask. I did not know I was that vulnerable. I knew myself as a strong, confident woman. I was doing fine, thank you very much — until I wasn’t. Tony took his time in laying down that level of trust needed for me to willingly send him money. He knew my dogs by name and could recognize their bark. It endeared him to me and helped cement this unconventional relationship. I wondered; how could I fall in love with someone I have not met? He called me 5 or 6 times a day. Sometimes just long enough to say, “I love you”, “Have you eaten dinner?”, or “Please, baby, take care of yourself for me”. Other times, in a longer conversation, we talked about where we would live and what kind of house we should buy. These were concrete plans that made it all seem perfectly real. And I felt safe giving Tony my money.

John Schwartz is a retired Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) who created The Center for Combating Elder Financial Abuse (ENDEFA). The Center educates our nation’s 58 million seniors on how to recognize elder financial abuse, and how to “harden the target” against financial predators. John shares his insight on the costs and consequences of elder fraud and financial exploitation, and the need for intervention and education:

I created the Center to provide education to our nation’s seniors about elder financial abuse. I have spoken to audiences nationwide, and I address three key points: 1) the low probability/high impact nature of elder financial abuse, 2) the necessity for vulnerability assessments, and 3) the power of education.

First, John emphasizes, elder financial abuse truly is a low probability/high impact crime; only a small percentage of seniors are affected. John asserts:

Low probability, however, is much different than no probability. No probability lends to the self-perception “it can’t happen to

me”, or “I would never fall for a scam”. This mentality is very dangerous because this crime can happen to *anyone*. In some cases, elder financial abuse leads to financial ruin—and entire life savings are lost. Self-confidence is replaced with self-doubt, and oftentimes depression can set in. Even suicide can look attractive to a desperate victim. These are “high impact” consequences.

There are preventative measures that older adults and elder-serving entities (e.g., banks, nursing or assisted living facilities, financial planners, public health providers) can take to decrease the chances of victimization. According to John:

My top recommendation is simple: Conduct a self-assessment to see how vulnerable a senior is to a romance scheme. The Center has a financial vulnerability survey on the front page of our website, www.endefa.org, created by Dr. Peter Lichtenberg. The survey is a great tool to conduct a vulnerability assessment.

John and Kate, along with Dr. Michele P. Bratina of West Chester University, had the opportunity to speak at the American Society of Criminology (ASC) in Philadelphia last November. According to Dr. Bratina:

As one subtype of elder financial exploitation, a romance scam usually involves a dating app or social networking site, and the perpetrator employs trickery to create the façade of pursuing a close or romantic relationship with the victim to gain trust (Andonellis, 2022). Eventually, communication leads to requests for money, gift cards, or other financial benefits. According to the FBI’s Internet Crime Complaint Center, romance or “confidence” scams have affected an estimated 6800-7,000 U.S. elders over the age of 60 each year since 2020, claiming close to 420 million dollars from victims in 2022 (Internet Crime Complaint Center [IC3], 2022). Despite concerns that the risk and incidence of this type of victimization may have accelerated during the coronavirus pandemic (Alagood et al., 2023), there remains a significant gap in awareness campaigning, available resources for victims, and in criminal justice response and prosecution.

One essential first step in minimizing risk for victimization is by raising awareness through education. For example, Kate has conducted multiple interviews with AARP and local news channels, such as WMAR-2 in Baltimore. These interviews, which can also be found online, are an invaluable resource for family members, caregivers, and others who are providing services to older adults. Most importantly, in sharing her story, Kate is providing a forum in which the experiences of her peers may be validated, and reporting encouraged, while also facilitating her own personal healing and empowerment. On a broader level, recent developments in prevention, intervention, and policy have resulted in an increase of educational resources, such as statewide training programs, services, and educational resources, and resources that span nationally, including AARP or the Center’s website. Education is the most valuable tool, and it can be the difference between a senior losing their entire life savings and living a long and prosperous life.

Conclusion and Future Directions

According to the World Health Organization (WHO, 2022), elder abuse remains a complex public health problem expected to escalate globally due to the rapid aging of populations in numerous countries. There are individual level characteristics that increase the risk of victimization, including physical and psychiatric vulnerability, functional and cognitive impairment, substance use, dependency (on perpetrator), and social isolation (Storey, 2020). Predators often target older adults with disabilities or cognitive impairments who are potentially eligible for financial benefits and other types of public assistance or government programs, and those who have cash resources (Deem & Lande, 2018). Indeed, another type of elder financial exploitation receiving considerable attention pertains to insurance or investment schemes specifically aimed at elderly military Veterans, survivors, and their beneficiaries. Led by Brigadier General (Pennsylvania) Maureen Weigl, the Pennsylvania Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (DMVA) coordinates a state-wide awareness campaign targeting this form of financial exploitation, commonly known as “pension-poaching”. Collaboratively, under the guidance of John’s Center (ENDEFA) and Dr. Bratina, criminal justice practicum students from West Chester University (WCU) have partnered with the DMVA over the past two years to support their awareness efforts. Specifically, these interns have assisted in identifying and analyzing media-reported cases of financial fraud and exploitation targeting Veterans.

In one high-profile case involving the exploitation of retirees and military pension holders, Scott Kohn was convicted on federal charges in 2022 for conducting a \$300 million Ponzi investment scheme. In a Department of Justice Press Release, U.S. Attorney Adair F. Boroughs for the District of South Carolina stated, “Kohn and his co-conspirators reached across the country to steal from veterans and seniors who desperately needed their money” (U.S. Department of Justice, 2022, para. 7). Significant actions at the federal level have occurred more recently to bring further attention to protecting Veterans. For example, U.S. Representative Elise Stefanik introduced the Veterans Scam and Fraud Evasion Act on November 17, 2023. The following month, on December 20th, The White House hosted the Inaugural Veteran Scam and Fraud Evasion Task Force Meeting. There are online sources that provide updates to legislative actions related to elder abuse and financial exploitation across the states, including The National Conference of State Legislatures (<https://www.ncsl.org/financial-services/elderly-financial-exploitation-legislation>) and the U.S. Department of Justice (<https://www.justice.gov/elderjustice/prosecutors/statutes?page=2>).

Although legislative advancements show promise, awareness as a source of mitigating victimization cannot be overstated. To

effectively prevent elder financial abuse, it is imperative to conduct comprehensive cross-disciplinary research aimed at identifying and understanding both victim and perpetrator risk factors. A public health framework offers valuable insights into this complex issue, emphasizing the importance of preventative measures and early intervention. Academic-practitioner partnerships are essential for advancing education and advocacy initiatives and fostering collaboration between researchers, professionals, and community members. Moreover, engaging students in partnerships like the collaboration described above between the Center and WCU can bring forth fresh perspectives. Early intervention and prevention strategies are critical components of combating elder financial abuse and exploitation, with the goal of implementing informed and more effective policies and practices that safeguard the well-being of older adults.

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EDITOR'S CORNER

International Criminology

The Journal of the ASC Division of International Criminology

International Criminology, the official journal of the American Society of Criminology's Division of International Criminology, launched in March 2021 with the goal to be "the premier outlet for peer-reviewed theoretical and empirical work on international, transnational, and comparative criminology and criminal justice," and we are off to a great start. During the first three years of the journal, we published over 100 empirical articles, policy discussions, and book reviews from authors representing 35 different countries and six continents. We are also just crossing an important milestone of 100,000 downloads.

Starting this year, our founding editor-in-chief, Ineke Haen Marshall (Northeastern University), has been joined by Janet Stamatel (University of Kentucky) as a co-editor to help manage the rapid growth of the journal. We envision the journal as an opportunity to promote a global epistemology that benefits everyone engaged in crime and justice research. We encourage all ASC members to read about this vision in our [editorial introduction](#) for the March 2024 issue and to meet our new editorial team.

International Criminology welcomes research and policy discussions on a broad array of topics, including various types of crime, delinquency, deviance, substance abuse, explanations of offending and victimization, policing, courts, punishment and corrections, legal systems, and social justice, among others. We appreciate a variety of theoretical insights and methodological tools. We actively seek to be geographically inclusive both in terms of the backgrounds of researchers and the subject matter of the research. All ASC members are encouraged to [submit their work](#) with an international, transnational, or comparative perspective to the journal.

We also welcome ideas for special issues. Our most downloaded articles to date come from our March 2022 issue on [The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Crime and Criminal Justice Systems across the World](#) with guest editors Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich and Jon Maskaly. Our most recent special issue released March 2024, [From Under the Shadow of the State: European Perspectives on Victim Participation in Criminal Justice](#), offers fascinating insights on key debates in victims' roles in the criminal justice system from civil law legal systems, compared to common law systems that tend to dominate the literature. Our guest editors, Robyn L. Holder, Nieke Elbers, and Hildur Fjóra Antonsdóttir, have curated eight original articles analyzing various aspects of victim participation across Europe that balance both national and regional nuances with supranational questions about fundamental rights. These thought-provoking articles raise important theoretical, philosophical, and ethical issues for all criminal justice scholars to consider.

Finally, we would like to encourage all ASC members to get more involved with *International Criminology* through the following outlets:

1. [Submit](#) a research article or policy discussion on a topic related to international, transnational, or comparative criminology.
2. Sign up for [Table of Contents Alerts](#).
3. Share our articles on social media and tag us on X with @intlcriminology. You can also tag the DIC on X @ascdicX, or on Bluesky, Instagram, or Mastadon @ascdic.
4. Volunteer to be a peer reviewer by contacting a co-editor.
5. Volunteer to review a book related to international, transnational, or comparative criminology by contacting our book editor, [Ting Wang](#).

Ineke Haen Marshall and Janet P. Stamatel
Co-Editors-in-Chief, *International Criminology*

EDITOR'S CORNER

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**.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE



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Vivian Aranda-Hughes | Corrections; Race, Ethnicity & Crime
David Carter | Policing; Intelligence Analysis; Counterterrorism
Caitlin Cavanagh | Adolescent Development; Juvenile Justice
Steven Chermak | Terrorism & Extremism
Jennifer Cobbina-Dungy | Public Responses to Police Use of Force; Reentry
Charles Corley | Juvenile Justice; Corrections
Mary Finn | Justice Policy & Practice
Carole Gibbs | White Collar Crime; Decision Making; Diversity, Equity & Inclusion
Joseph Hamm | Trust & Governance
Karen Holt | Sexual Deviance & Offending
Thomas Holt | Cybercrime & Cybersecurity
Julie Krupa | Juvenile Justice; Community Crime Prevention; Program Evaluation
Sanja Kutnjak-Ivkovich | Policing - International/Comparative
Christopher Maxwell | Policing; Domestic Violence; Life Course Criminology.
Sheila Maxwell | International Translational Criminology, Sanctioning, Corrections
Rachel McNealey | Digital Criminology; Victimization
Chris Melde | Violence Prevention, Street Gangs, Life Course Criminology
Merry Morash | Gender, Crime & Justice; Feminist Criminology
Mahesh Nalla | International Criminology; Public-Private Policing; Gender Violence
Meghan O'Neil | Social Structure and Crime; Poverty, Racial Inequality & Crime
Jeff Rojek | Policing
Ryan Scrivens | Terrorism & Extremism
Christopher Smith | Policy Making; Constitutional Rights in Criminal Justice
Brandon Turchan | Policing; Community Crime Prevention
Jeremy Wilson | Police Staffing & Organizations
Thomas Wojciechowski | Mental Health; Substance Use; Life Course Criminology
Scott Wolfe | Policing; Criminological Theory

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Graduate Programs In:

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AROUND THE ASC



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 Counselors

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

Voting opens for the 2024 ASC Election of 2025-2026 officers on May 9, 2024 and closes on June 24, 2024

Only eligible (non-student) ASC Members can vote in the election

Make sure your membership is up to date so you can vote

[2024 Election Booklet](#)
(Candidate Bios & Statements)

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



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:

DEADLINE HAS PASSED

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](#) page. 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 five 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](#) page.

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: Authors & co-authors are eligible to submit more than one original paper that has not been published 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:

- o Review the entire list before selecting.
- o 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	Jennifer Macy Charis Kubrin	jmacy@csudh.edu ckubrin@uci.edu
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	Sylwia 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

AROUND THE ASC

ASC 2024 PROGRAM COMMITTEE

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	leah.butler@uc.edu
37	Consequences of Victimization	Renee Zahnow	r.zahnow@uq.edu.au
Area VI	The Criminal Justice System	Evelyn Patterson	Evelyn.patterson@georgetown.edu
38	Police Organization and Training	Thomas Mrozla	Thomas.Mrozla@usd.edu
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	Jacob Kang-Brown	jkangbrown@Vera.org
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

AROUND THE ASC

ASC 2024 PROGRAM COMMITTEE

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	blsykes@cornell.edu
77	Advances in Quantitative Methods	Brad Bartos	bartos@arizona.edu
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	kdriehman@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 Siennick	ssiennick@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

AROUND THE ASC



**Call for the following
ASC 2024 Awards**

Graduate Student Poster Award

Mentor 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

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

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.

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The mentorship portfolio should include:

1. Table of contents,
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Committee Chair: **JODI LANE** (352) 294-7179
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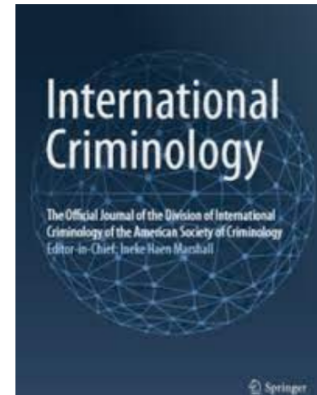
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AROUND THE ASC - DIVISION OF FEMINIST CRIMINOLOGY



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Professor, Illinois State University



Dr. Rosemary Barberet
UN Representative,
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Criminologists Without Borders
Professor, John Jay College of Criminal Justice



Dr. Sheetal Ranjan
Past Chair,
Division of Feminist Criminology
Professor, Montclair State University



The sixty-eighth session of the United Nation's Commission on the Status of Women (CSW68) took place from 11-22 March in New York City. Each year, [UN Member States](#), [ECOSOC-accredited non-governmental organizations \(NGOs\)](#), and UN entities from around the world gather for the CSW, which culminates in the adoption of a set of agreed conclusions related to the annual priority and review theme. This year's session was centered on the priority theme of "Accelerating the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective" and the review theme of "Social protection systems, access to public services and sustainable infrastructure for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls" (agreed conclusions of CSW63). The two-week session included a Virtual Townhall Meeting, ministerial roundtables, informal consultations on agreed conclusions, and a series of events that included interactive dialogue and expert panels on the CSW68 themes. The [CSW68 Official Documents](#) are published on the UN Women website. NGOs with ECOSOC consultative status are given an opportunity to provide written statements on the thematic issues of the CSW. Rosemary Barberet (Criminologists Without Borders) and Dawn Beichner-Thomas (World Society of Victimology) co-authored a written statement ([E/CN.6/2024/NGO/103](#)) that was accepted and published in the CSW68 Official Documents. The statement, which highlighted the feminization of poverty, acknowledged the pervasiveness of violence against women and girls worldwide and how it was exacerbated by the Coronavirus pandemic. It also discussed the many intersections of poverty and violence that shape women's involvement in criminal legal systems worldwide.

In addition to the official CSW68 meetings and side events sponsored by UN Women and other stakeholders, the [NGO Committee on the Status of Women, NY \(NGO CSW\)](#) hosted NGOCSW68, a parallel forum of more than 750 in-person and virtual panels. [The World Society of Victimology](#), the [International Sociological Association](#), Criminologists Without Borders, and the [American Society of Criminology's Division of Feminist Criminology](#) hosted four collaborative "Feminist Approaches to Justice" panels held in conjunction with CSW68.

Feminist Approaches to Justice: Economic Empowerment and Justice for Women This virtual panel was chaired by Dr. Rosemary Barberet, John Jay College of Criminal Justice (CUNY). It featured sociological, criminological and interdisciplinary research as well as policy-relevant recommendations related to the priority theme of CSW8: "Accelerating the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective." It explored the economic empowerment of women as related to victims/survivors, the formerly incarcerated, and those working in criminal justice professions. Topics included Access to a Livable Income for Women Making the Route Out of Crime and Criminal Justice, presented by Linnéa Österman, Feminist Criminologist and Social Work Lecturer, Department of Social Work, Gothenburg University, Sweden; Empowering trust, decreasing crime?: Exploring the Role of Female-Led Police Precincts in Guatemalan Communities, presented by Laura Ilesue, Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, Sam Houston State University; Evaluation of the Results and Impact of a Women's Reinsertion Program in Chile, presented by Diego Piñol Arriagada, PhD in Psychology, Postdoctoral Fellow at Millennium Nucleus for the Analysis and Evaluation of Drug Policy, Sociologist and Researcher at the University of Chile; and The Empowerment of Women in Peacekeeping, presented by Raluca Marga, Mission Manager/Mission Management and Support Section, Police Division/Office of Rule of Law, Departments of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and Peace Operations (DPPA-DPO) | United Nations. The recording of this session is available here: [https://jjay-cuny.zoom.us/rec/share/kTYqN_OdG54Cyg1WczNVG0qGnPtjW_C3ef5KcmEjuRqPCsA140q4ZRdZiY_UXF6.nqlbvZ7uMYNPv1gv?Passcode:Z+Y9x@?*](https://jjay-cuny.zoom.us/rec/share/kTYqN_OdG54Cyg1WczNVG0qGnPtjW_C3ef5KcmEjuRqPCsA140q4ZRdZiY_UXF6.nqlbvZ7uMYNPv1gv?Passcode:Z+Y9x@?)



Linnéa Österman



Laura Ilesue



Diego Piñol Arriagada



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AROUND THE ASC - DIVISION OF FEMINIST CRIMINOLOGY

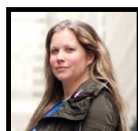
Feminist Approaches to Justice: Women, Girls, Violence, and Peace This event featured sociological, criminological and interdisciplinary research as well as policy-relevant recommendations related to the priority theme of CSW8. It explored the violence inflicted on women and girls during conflicts and peace. The panel was chaired by Dr. Rosemary Barberet, John Jay College of Criminal Justice (CUNY). Opening Remarks, entitled Equality of Women and Girls - Pathway to Safer, Saner, and Sustainable Planet, were delivered by Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Former Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Founder of The Global Movement for The Culture of Peace. Topics included Contextual Identities in Columbus: How Defendants Conceptualize Victimhood in an Ohio Human Trafficking Intervention Court, presented by Lauren Moton, Senior Research Associate at New York University's Marron Institute for Urban Management; Gender and Attitudes Toward Immigrants and Refugees Arriving in the U.S., presented by Liza Steele, Department of Sociology, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & CUNY Graduate Center, CUNY, New York; The Universities Network for the Protection of Children in Armed Conflict and the UNSCR 1325 National Action Plans, presented by Jan Marie Fritz, Professor at the University of Cincinnati; Gendered Persecutions: How Criminal Legal Systems Are Weaponized Against Women and Girls Around the World, presented by Tejal Jesrani Haslinger, Director, Trial Watch; Columbia Law School Human Rights Institute (featured above); and Stop Non-State Torture: Enforcing Human Rights For Everyone, presented by Ingeborg Geyer, ZONTA International UN Representative in Vienna.



Ambassador
Anwarul K.
Chowdhury



Lauren Moton



Liza Steele



Jan Marie Fritz



Tejal Jesrani Haslinger



Ingeborg Geyer

Feminist Approaches to Justice: Best of Safe Cities Global Leaders' Forum in Quito This virtual panel was chaired by Dr. Sheetal Ranjan, Montclair State University (NJ). It included sociological and psychological research as well as policy-relevant recommendations related to the priority theme of CSW8: "Accelerating the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective." The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), hosted the Sixth UN Women Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Leaders' Forum in Quito, Ecuador from 28-30 November 2023. This panel curated some of the key ideas and themes generated in Quito as they related to the implementation of integrated safe city and safe public spaces' programmes with women and girls that help to achieve the Beijing Platform for Action, the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the New Urban Agenda. Laura Capobianco, Senior Policy Advisor on Safe Public Spaces in the Ending Violence against Women and Girls Section, of UN Women provided key takeaways and recommendations from the Sixth Global Forum on Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces held in Quito. Dr. Abby Cordova, an Associate Professor of global affairs in the Keough School of Global Affairs at the University of Notre Dame (USA) spoke about her research on eliminating violence against women and seeking justice in contexts of transnational crime. Paz Guarderas Albuja, Professor of Social Psychology at the University of Political Science in Quito (ECUADOR) spoke about the data and challenges related to Sexual Harassment in Universities. Dr. Lora Forsythe who is an Associate Professor in Gender, Inequalities, and Food Systems at the University of Greenwich, National Resources Institute Affiliate (UK) spoke about gender-based violence and food systems.



Laura Capobianco



Abby Cordova



Paz Guarderas Albuja



Lora Forsythe

Feminist Approaches to Justice: Gendered Costs of Criminal Legal Systems This panel, chaired by Dr. Dawn Beichner-Thomas (Illinois State University), centered on the CSW68 priority theme: Accelerating the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective. It examined the gendered, collateral costs of involvement in criminal legal systems worldwide—for both survivors who report their victimization to police, as well as for those who are criminalized, serving terms of incarceration in jails and prisons. Hannah Stallard (UNODC, Drug Control & Crime Prevention Officer) presented "Addressing the Alarming Rise of the Female Prison Population and the Challenges Facing Women in Prisons by Fostering Gender-Responsive Penal Reform That Prioritizes Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration." Taghreed Jaber (Regional Director, Penal Reform International for Middle East and North Africa) discussed "Challenges Faced by System-Involved Women During Conflict: Examples from Middle East & North Africa." Dr. Rachel Morgan (Chief of Victimization Statistics Unit, Bureau of Justice Statistics) provided an overview of "What do we know and What Can We Learn About Gender-Based Violence and Victimization in the United States?" Verónica Cadavid Gonzáles (Attorney, The Advocates for Human Rights), explained "Forced Criminality in Sex Trafficking and its Collateral Consequences." Dr. Benjamin Roebuck (Federal Ombudsperson for Victims of Crime, Canada) and Hoori Hamboyan (Senior Advisor and Lead Investigator, Office of the Federal Ombudsperson for Victims of Crime, Canada) shared material on "The Gendered Costs of Unenforced Victim Rights on Survivors of Sexual Assault in Canada."



Hannah Stallard



Taghreed Jaber



Rachel Morgan



Verónica Cadavid Gonzáles



Ben Roebuck



Hoori Hamboyan

AROUND THE ASC - DIVISION OF FEMINIST CRIMINOLOGY

Past Collaborative Special Issues:

Barberet, R., Ranjan, S., & Beichner-Thomas, D. (2023). Special Issue. Feminist Approaches to Justice: Contributions to CSW66. *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*. <https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rcac20/47/2?nav=toCList>

Beichner, D., Barberet, R., & Ranjan, S. (2022). Special Issue. Prioritizing the Elimination of Violence Against Women Worldwide: Lessons From the 65th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women. *Violence Against Women*, 28(8). <https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/vawa/28/8>

Ranjan, S., Barberet, R., Beichner, D., & Arnull, E. (2020). Special Issue. The Social Protection of Women and Girls: Links to Crime and Justice at CSW63. *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, 9(1). <https://www.crimejusticejournal.com/issue/view/85>

Forthcoming Collaborative Special Issues:

Ranjan, S., Beichner-Thomas, D., & Barberet, R. (2024). Feminist Approaches to Justice: Contributions to CSW67. *Feminist Criminology*.

A special issue of the *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice* is under development based on the presentations made at CSW68.

AROUND THE ASC - DIVISION OF WHITE-COLOR AND CORPORATE CRIME



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TEACHING TIPS

Teaching Suggestions for Closing Curricular Gaps in Corporate Crime Coverage

Kimberly L. Barrett, Ph.D., MSW

Over thirty years ago, Cullen and Benson (1993) issued a call for undergraduate criminology programs to require a course on white collar crime [1] as part of their program of study. Recently, my students and I set out to explore if this call has been answered. Our analysis revealed nearly half of programs studied do not offer even one course on white collar or corporate crime. Of programs that do, less than 2% of them require students to take the class to graduate. No program in our sample requires a class with “corporate crime” in the title (Barrett, Forstner, & Gabriel, 2023).

Like all research, our study has its limitations (e.g., our sample was not a census, we restricted our analysis to course titles). That said, our findings are consistent with prior studies which also observe corporate crime content to be on the periphery of criminology curricula when studying this issue during different time frames and analyzing different samples (McGurrin et al., 2013).

In this essay, I provide some teaching suggestions for professors grappling with this curricular gap and interested in attending to it. I first offer some ideas for faculty interested in creating a corporate crime class. In addition to a stand-alone class, it is important that students understand that corporate crime permeates all dimensions of crime and justice. Therefore, I also offer some suggestions for how professors can begin (or continue) to integrate corporate crime content into classes that are already commonly offered in criminology and criminal justice programs (e.g., Policing, Corrections, Courts).

Creating a Class on Corporate Crime

Use Literature Circles

Recently, McNabb (2022) presented literature circles as an effective tool for structuring criminal justice classes. This approach can readily be adapted to organize a corporate crime class. To use literature circles, the class is broken up into groups, which remain intact throughout the semester. All students are assigned the same book, read segments of the book at the same weekly intervals, and use class time to discuss the book with their group mates. Importantly, each student is assigned a specific role determining what they bring to the group discussion, and these roles rotate from week to week. These roles could include (but are not limited to) facilitating group discussions, summarizing the reading, writing discussion questions based on the reading, and/or connecting the reading to a current event.

Professors interested in recommendations for identifying a book to assign could select from the “Top Ten Corporate Crime Books of 2022,” published in the *Capitol Hill Citizen* (2023). Professors could also select from current and past winners of the ASC Division on White Collar and Corporate Crime Outstanding Book Award (list available on the division website). Literature circles are also amenable to assigning articles or multimedia in addition to (or instead of) books.

Create a Class Project

Another option for creating a corporate crime class is using a class project to structure the course. In this approach, students devote the semester to developing a deeper understanding of a particular issue. The class culminates in final papers, presentations, and projects. The professor could take a broad approach and allow students to pick topics individually. Alternatively, the professor could require students to pick corporate crimes based on any combination of the following: geography (e.g., offenses that occur in the student’s home state), offense type (e.g., consumer protection, workplace safety), industry (e.g., chemical, banking), or violations of a particular act (e.g., the False Claims Act). Students could work independently, in small groups, or as a class. The class could potentially combine their efforts into a comprehensive paper and even disseminate their findings.

Incorporating Corporate Crime Content in Existing Courses

Policing

Professors of policing classes could explain to students that much of the policing of corporate crime occurs under the purview of regulatory authorities (e.g., Environmental Protection Agency, Internal Revenue Service). Payne (2021) provided a table listing 29 different U.S. federal agencies (p. 372) with roles and responsibilities pertinent to regulating corporate crime. Professors could

TEACHING TIPS

assign students the task of identifying one of these agencies, visiting their website, and reporting back on what they learned about regulating corporate crime from researching the agency. Professors could also assign readings that explore race, class, and/or ethnic disparities in regulatory enforcement of environmental and consumer protections (Bae, Kang, & Lynch, 2023; Bullard & Wright, 2012; Konisky, Reenock, & Conley, 2021). For example, Bae, Kang, and Lynch (2023) observed racial and ethnic disparities in the regulatory enforcement of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Corrections

Professors of corrections classes can include information about sentencing and correctional outcomes for corporate criminals, such as details about delayed and deferred prosecution agreements. Professors could also assign multimedia that examines corporate crime and then ask students to research the consequences for offenders. For example, professors could assign students to view the *60 Minutes* segment “The King of Coal” (2016, Season 48, Episode 25), which discusses the 2010 Upper Big Branch mine explosion that resulted in the death of 29 miners. Students will learn that for his role in this, former Massey Energy CEO Don Blankenship was convicted of a single misdemeanor charge of conspiring to violate federal mine safety standards. As a result, Blankenship served one year in prison and paid a fine. Following his sentence, Blankenship went on to seek political office, running for the U.S. Senate in 2018 and for U.S. President in 2019 on the Constitution Party ticket. For context, students could also be asked to research sentence lengths and re-entry experiences for offenders who have committed non-corporate crimes.

Courts

Professors teaching classes on the courts also have ample opportunity to integrate corporate crime content. For example, professors could use class time to teach students about the use of tort law in confronting corporate crimes. To learn more, professors can integrate a class field trip to the American Museum of Tort Law, which has recently created a virtual online tour option. Students can visit tortmuseum.org, click the “Take a Virtual Tour Option” and experience a free self-guided virtual tour of the museum. Students can view exhibits about high profile tort cases, including (but not limited to) The Ford Pinto (*Grimshaw v. Ford Motor Company*), the “Hot Coffee Case” (*Liebeck v. McDonald's*), and big tobacco (e.g., *Cipollone v. Liggett Group*).

Conclusion

There are two more considerations for faculty who are contemplating integrating more corporate crime content into their curricula. First, for faculty interested in discussing teaching and corporate crime further, the ASC Division on White Collar and Corporate Crime facilitates several sessions of interest at the ASC Annual Meeting. These sessions provide opportunities to connect with scholars working in this area and to exchange teaching ideas. Second, the marginalization of corporate crime in criminology is a broad issue, within which curricular design represents both a (partial) cause and consequence. Criminologists may wish to consider more ways in which they can work collaboratively to disrupt this pattern in the curriculum, in the discipline, and beyond [2].

Acknowledgements: I would like to thank the editors and reviewers for The Criminologist for their suggestions, as well as Beth Sabo, Dr. Christopher Donner, and Dr. Daniel Patten for their feedback.

TEACHING TIPS

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[1] The definitional quagmire that surrounds white collar crime has been extensively discussed (e.g., Friedrichs, 2020). The phrase *white collar crime* has been used interchangeably with *corporate crime*, though classifying these offenses together may have the effect of downplaying the extent and severity of corporate crime.

[2] A longer version of this essay is available upon request.

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

A Grad Student's Guide to Grants: Guidelines for Doctoral Students Pursuing External Funding

Matthew Vanden Bosch, College of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Florida State University

Securing external funding is a crucial aspect of future career work for many Ph.D. students in criminology, particularly those wanting to work at research firms or at research-focused universities. I, like other doctoral students, have begun to go through this process while pursuing my Ph.D. – I applied for and received funding from an internal grant at my university, and have submitted applications for five other grants and fellowships (most of which are in various stages of review). While the practice of applying for external funding can be difficult for graduate students to approach, these experiences have taught me a lot about this process and given me valuable experience.

Applying for external funding can be intimidating to doctoral students for a number of reasons. First, the stakes can feel uncomfortably high – in some cases external funding may simply be support to allow you to focus on research, but in other cases it may be the difference between being able to conduct specific research you are interested in, or allow someone to continue doctoral studies when funding from the university are limited. Second, like with submitting manuscripts, rejection is the modal response. Third, applying for grants is a very different experience from most of what you'll have done in your graduate career so far, so the process and format can be difficult to adjust to. Finally, unlike most of academia, grants have hard deadlines – if you miss the deadline, you miss the funding opportunity. While grading or writing are flexible, grant deadlines are not.

There are also great reasons to apply for external funding. Firstly, funding can help you to conduct research, by freeing up time or providing the resources to carry research out in the best manner (such as using a representative rather than a convenience sample). Secondly, applying for grants can be added to your CV and make you a stronger candidate on the job market, even if you do not receive funding. Thirdly, working on grant applications creates useful outlines for future work – whether it's other grant applications, personal statements, journal articles, or your dissertation. Lastly, creating applications for grants requires you to organize your ideas and seriously engage with the specific strengths and weaknesses of your proposed project, and think through the actual limitations in the research, to improve on the initial ideas through this process.

General Advice

Every grant application is different, with different requirements, focuses, and considerations during review. However, there are a few general rules that may help. First, you do not need to reinvent the wheel. If you have pre-existing outlines or information, use this information as a jumping point for the grant application, but carefully read through each grant solicitation to understand their requirements to gain the best chance at being awarded the grant. Funding agencies tend to have specific objectives and fund the proposals that most align with those objectives – closely reading the solicitation will ensure that your study aligns with their objectives, and you can adjust a proposal to fit their goals. Second accept help from others, such as mentors, who may be a required part of a grant application for a doctoral student, and many universities have departments dedicated to helping students gain external funding.

Third, there are some common things most external funding opportunities will involve, especially a statement of the problem you are seeking to solve or investigate. This should be clear and succinct, much like in a journal article. Along with the problem statement, clearly identify the research questions. Reviewers will be looking over a number of applications and must be able to quickly identify exactly what a proposal is seeking to do. Be willing to take some risks with what you choose to apply to. While you shouldn't spend time on opportunities that are not related to criminology, be open to trying for solicitations that are highly selective. If you decide not to apply for funding because you think the opportunity would be too competitive, then you're losing out on the grant itself as well as the positive impacts that can come from the application. And if you *do* get the funding, that increases later opportunities and allows you to engage in work that most interests you without having to dedicate time to unrelated duties.

Application Process

The first step in applying for grants is finding the call for applications, the solicitation. One way to find funding opportunities is to keep in touch with your university's office for grants (the specific titles vary). While many of the funding opportunities that are shared by your university's grants office will not be relevant to you specifically, since they service the entire university rather than a specific discipline, there still may be some good opportunities. Some universities have programs that will send you alerts when funding opportunities are posted with specific keywords. Additionally, if you know of groups that tend to offer funding in an area of interest to you, you can sign up for a listserv to get emails from them about funding opportunities (such as the NIJ).

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

Another way to keep up with funding opportunities is to make sure that faculty you work with know you are interested in external funding. Faculty tend to be on more mailing lists than doctoral students and may get more reliable information about funding opportunities, and may have examples of prior applications, providing clearer guides to what constitutes a successful application. Finally, there are boards where information on available grants is posted, such as the American Society of Criminology's website, so watching these boards can help to find these opportunities. Once you have found a grant solicitation, you need to start working on your application for the grant, but you do not need to do this alone. For many grant opportunities as a graduate student, your mentor (or another faculty member) will have to be on the grant in some form, so they should be involved in the process. Additionally, the grant office at your university may take a fairly active role in aiding graduate students in applying for grants.

Starting early is ideal. Often, you'll need some information or forms from other individuals or groups, such as budget outlines, statements of support (from faculty and organizations), institutional review board approval, and miscellaneous forms that need to be signed by others in the university. Make sure everything is ready before the deadline in case anything goes wrong during the submission process. After you have submitted the application, it will undergo a review process, often involving multiple stages. Given the number of submissions many funding agencies receive, and the need to thoroughly examine them with a limited number of reviewers, it often takes several months to receive an outcome.

The Outcome

If your application is approved, then you can plan to begin your research when the funding becomes available, though the exact timing depends on the grant. When your application is rejected, you'll probably be upset. This is normal, but being rejected is the normative response. Depending on the stage in your graduate career, you are most likely aware that most journal submissions get rejected, especially for more prestigious and selective journals. However, even applying for a grant shows that you are making significant efforts as a researcher and going beyond what many students do during their time in a doctoral program. Even rejected grant applications are not simply wasted effort. Many funding opportunities allow for resubmission, potentially with the chance to illustrate what changed from the original submission to make it stronger. Through this process, these rejections will provide you with information on how to make your research project stronger, and increase your chances for future funding. Even when trying to get funding from a different source, developing the proposal will be quicker and less stressful than creating the proposal from scratch. The time spent developing and building an application can be put towards other research projects as well. Your familiarity with the literature will grow and you may develop new research ideas from your work on the application. Furthermore, you'll have the beginnings of a methodology and literature review section, along with clear research questions and statements of purpose.

Conclusion

While applying for grants takes some time, the effort spent on grant applications, even in the case of rejection, can be put towards and benefit other projects as well as helping to more clearly outline and organize your ideas. Keep in mind that you do not need to reinvent the wheel, so use pre-existing outlines or information if you have it, and that you do not (and at this stage should not) be doing it alone. External funding provides for great opportunities while in graduate school, freeing up your time for research, providing the funds to pursue the research that you want, and building up your profile as an academic.

RECENT PHD GRADUATES

Brockdorf, Soren, "*Redefining Disproportionate Arrest Rates: An Exploratory Quasi-Experiment That Reassesses the Role of Skin Color*", Chaired by Jade Pumphrey, January 2024, Liberty University

Freitag Jr., Charles B., "*A Survey of Police Patrol Officers' Perceptions of Juvenile Offenders*", Chaired by Dr. Jonathon Zemke, January 2024, Liberty University

OBITUARIES

DONALD BLACK



Donald Black died at the end of January, aged 82, at his home outside Charlottesville. A theoretical sociologist, he obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 1968. He spent several years at Yale and subsequently at Harvard, holding appointments at both universities in the Law School and Sociology Department. He moved to the University of Virginia Sociology Department in 1986. He was University Professor of Social Science from 1989 until he retired in 2016. As a graduate student, Donald worked on a large observation study of policing in three cities (Boston, Chicago, and Washington DC). That research resulted in several influential papers and a book titled *The Manners and Customs of the Police*. In 1976, he made a major breakthrough, publishing *The Behavior of Law*, which presented what is still the only general sociological theory of law. He then explored the larger universe of conflict management beyond law, resulting in his 1993 book, *The Social Structure of Right and Wrong*. His trend of developing theory of ever-greater generality continued with the publication of *Moral Time* (2011), an explanation of the causes of conflict. In addition, he authored a series of other brilliant publications, including *Sociological Justice*, "Crime as Social Control," "Violent Structures," "The Geometry of Terrorism," and "Domestic Violence and Social Time."

Donald did not just create new theories. He was a system builder who invented a new theoretical paradigm, a profoundly innovative way of explaining social behavior – with its location and direction in social space, or its social geometry. He named this pure sociology for it eschewed three

P's found in virtually every other form of social theory – psychology, purposes, and people. He was a charismatic teacher who influenced many fledgling sociologists. His classes were an intellectual treat for he saw teaching as an opportunity to develop new ideas. Beyond the classroom, he was an inspiring mentor, ready to offer advice and encouragement, especially to younger scholars. Donald was a man of principle. He took matters of morality very seriously, yet his commitment to value free sociology was such that he never told his classes or his readers what they ought to think or say or do. Donald was a Fellow of the American Society of Criminology and the American Anthropological Association. He received numerous awards and accolades. Several of his books were translated into other languages. He will be greatly missed by his friends and colleagues. Prepared by Mark Cooney and Roberta Senechal de la Roche

BARRY KRISBERG

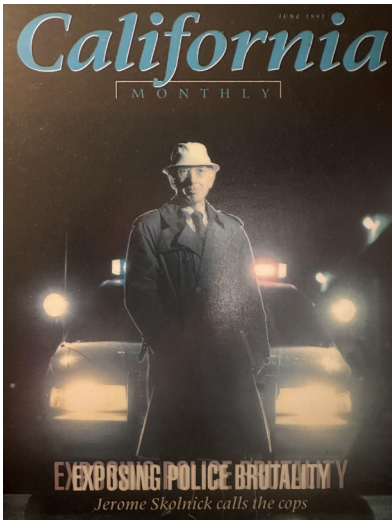


We are sad to pass on the news of the death of Barry Krisberg on February 13, 2024. Barry received BA, his MA in criminology and PhD in sociology from the University of Pennsylvania and in 1971, joined the UC Berkeley faculty as an Assistant Professor in Berkeley's School of Criminology. In 1977, he joined the staff of the San Francisco office of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) as a Senior Research Associate. Six year later, he was named its president, a post he held until 2008. After retirement, Barry occasionally taught at UC Berkeley. During his tenure, NCCD was and remained the premier policy research organization in the United States. He had the ear and respect of everyone; his staff, radical criminologists, religious leaders, editorial writers for the *New York Times* and the *Wall Street Journal*, key legislators everywhere. He helped dozens of NGOs set and remain focused on their priorities. Barry recruited first rate and committed researchers, who together, produced short, focused and convincing research reports that were both sophisticated and readable. During a period when adult prison populations were sky rocketing, juvenile custody dropped precipitously. Barry played a decisive role in this. He was successful in convincing legislators almost everywhere that "youth is different." Perhaps his single greatest (certainly one of his proudest) achievement

took place in Washington, D.C., during testimony before a House Committee, where he convinced it to add an amendment on a huge funding package that would prohibit federal funding to states that locked kids up with adult offenders. This accomplishment set the pattern for the states. We suspect that he was responsible for keeping more juveniles out of custody than any other single person in the United States. He also devoted considerable attention to crowding in custodial facilities. Perhaps his single most important report in this vein was as an expert witness in *Brown v. Plata*, where he assembled findings of a great many studies showing that decisions to significantly reduce prison populations have no measurable effect on subsequent crime rates, findings that found their way into the three judge trial court panel and into Justice Kennedy's surprise opinion in the 5-4 Supreme Court decision. Barry Krisberg was a giant among giants in the never ending battle to fight for dignity and decency. Barry is survived by his wife Karen McKie and their sons Moshe and Zaid. Prepared by Malcolm Feeley and Rosann Greenspan, UC Berkeley.

OBITUARIES

JEROME H. SKOLNICK



Jerome H. Skolnick, prolific scholar of policing, law and society, and President of ASC in 1994, passed away in February. A native New Yorker who grew up in Brooklyn, he received a BA in sociology from City College. He met Arlene and married her, which he said was “the only truly smart thing I’ve done in my life.” They both received PhDs at Yale’s department of sociology in 1962. Then drafted into the Army, he served at Ft. Sam Houston in San Antonio. He returned to Yale to work in the Law School’s new law and social science program. His son Alex writes that Jerry fulfilled his Reserve duty on campus with the office of Army Intelligence, “which gave him an early, behind-the-scenes look at the oncoming conflict in Vietnam. This instilled in him a strong antiwar sentiment. His unintentional glimpse into the military industrial complex” set a foundation for his later scholarly work on controlling state power. Jerry’s association with Yale anthropologists and the residue of the Chicago school led him to pursue ethnographic methods in fieldwork. He began studying the police, resulting in *Justice without Trial: Law Enforcement in Democratic Society* (1966), which explained how police exercise wide discretion to impose situational sanctions without arrest – practices emerging from their distinctive occupational culture. The book (in which Jerry coined the term “symbolic assailant,”) along with the ABA’s study of the Administration of Criminal Justice (of which Jerry was a part) were instrumental in creating the field of empirical research on the administration of criminal justice.

With Elliott Currie and Tony Platt, Skolnick then wrote *The Politics of Protest* (1969), exploring the tensions between state control over political protest and First Amendment constraints on that power. It became the Task Force Report on Violent Aspects of Protest and Confrontation, National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. In 1970, Jerry joined the faculty at U.C. Berkeley’s School of Criminology. He served as Chair of the Center for the Study of Law and Society from 1972 to 1984. Tom Blomberg says he “took an undergraduate course from Jerry after he had just completed *Justice Without Trial* and was able to hear about studying the Oakland Police. Such fascinating stories -- all interwoven with relevant theoretical interpretation.” Malcolm Feeley states that “Jerry produced a legion of loyal students, some of whom became reform police chiefs in big cities, and others major scholars on the administration of criminal justice.” Jonathan Simon states that “Jerry’s casual manner, generosity, social justice values and physical adventurousness were models for me of what an academic should be.” Berkeley’s School of Criminology was disbanded under strong political pushback against many of its left-leaning faculty. As tenured faculty, Jerry joined the Law School’s new doctoral program in Jurisprudence and Social Policy. He published extensively in a variety of journals. His insights about occupational culture and social control also resulted in more books. For *House of Cards: Legalization and Control of Casino Gambling* (1978), Skolnick went to Las Vegas and shadowed the security forces regulating gaming, interviewing everyone from pit bosses to casino owners – even the powerful gangster Meyer Lansky. The next book, co-authored with David Bayley, was *The New Blue Line: Police Innovation in Six American Cities* (1986). Candace McCoy recalls “they would write all morning and ski all afternoon. I learned from Jerry that you have to know when to stop working and get outdoors.” He was an accomplished skier and avid bicyclist, regularly riding to the summit of Grizzly Peak. The late James Jacobs “made me an offer I couldn’t refuse,” so Jerry moved to teach at New York University’s Law School and was co-director of NYU’s Center on Criminal Justice. He co-authored with James J. Fyfe his final book on police practices: *Above the Law: Police and Excessive Use of Force* (1993). Skolnick retired in 2011. He co-edited books with Richard “Red” Schwartz, John Kaplan, Elliott Currie, Malcolm Feeley, and Candace McCoy. Jerry and Arlene co-authored a leading textbook on the sociology of the family that has marched into seventeen editions. “It’s tough being married to the world’s leading expert on the family,” he said as he left the office to get home in time for dinner. He is survived by Arlene and their sons Alex and Michael, all of New York City.

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

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.



The [Western Society of Criminology](http://www.westerncriminology.org) held its 50th annual conference from February 8-10, 2024 in Long Beach, California. The conference was attended by nearly 400 participants and had 45 scheduled panel sessions and 26 posters. Among the highlights of the conferences was the Presidential Plenary Session, "50th Anniversary Panel: Past Presidents Look Back and Forward at the WSC," chaired by outgoing WSC President Jenn Macy (*California State University, Dominguez Hills*) and featuring past WSC Presidents Barbara Bloom (*Sonoma State University*), Meda Chesney-Lind (*University of Hawaii at Manoa*), Adrienne Freng (*University of Wyoming*), Jill Rosenbaum (*California State University, Fullerton*) and Christine S. Scott-Hayward (*California State University, Long Beach*). Conference attendees enjoyed the mild Southern California winter, the meals and hospitality WSC conferences are famous for, and even a tiny (4.6 magnitude) earthquake! We look forward to seeing everyone in 2025 in Seattle, Washington.

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

Conferences, Webinars & Workshops

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

ASIAN CRIMINOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Event Type: Conference

Location: Manila, Philippines

Date: August 8 - 10, 2024

<https://www.15thacs2024ph.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>

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY CONFERENCE

Event Type: Conference

Location: Virtual

Date: October 15, 2024

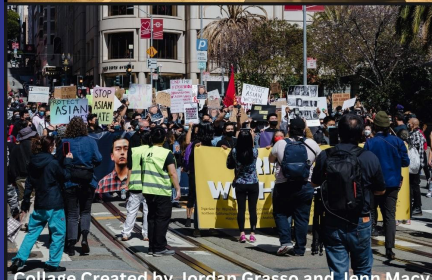
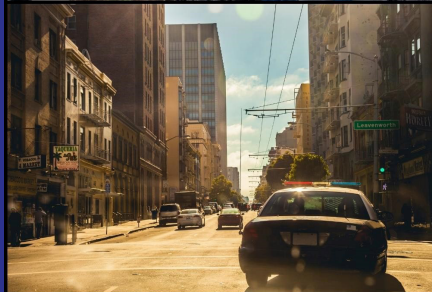
<https://ipsonet.org/conferences/crim-conf/>

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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.