The promise and peril of open science in criminology: Author reflections on a public and premature call for retraction

November 8, 2024

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On April 16, 2024, we received an email that is possibly a scientist's worst nightmare. In the subject line, "Replication concerns…" and, just a few paragraphs into the main text, "…the paper should be retracted." Though we would eventually learn that the call for a retraction was empirically misguided and premature, none of us slept well that night.

Roughly two months prior, we had published an open-access research note in *Criminology* – "When Police Pull Back: Neighborhood-Level Effects of De-Policing on Violent and Property Crime" – which showed, among other things, that reductions in discretionary police activities in 2020 were associated with increases in reported crime (Nix et al., 2024). The effect sizes were modest, as we made clear in the article. But given the presence of highly polarized views about whether policing reduces crime, we anticipated that the findings would attract at least some controversy.

This was part of the reason why we archived our replication materials – code and data needed to produce our findings – on *Criminology's* Harvard Dataverse repository. Though not required by *Criminology* or other journals in our field, it is consistent with the spirit of open science, which aims to "democratize access to research, promote equitable resource distribution, foster accountability and trustworthiness, accelerate self-correction, and improve rigor and reproducibility" (Center for Open Science, https://www.cos.io/open-science).

And, as we expected, people started downloading our materials to cross-examine our findings. This is one value of open science—it allows other researchers to act as quality control beyond the peer review process. It also allows ready access to the data which can lead to new scientific discoveries.

Unfortunately, a concerned reader who found an error in our code attempted to arbitrate the issue on social media rather than waiting for us to reanalyze our data or for *Criminology's* Editors to complete their investigation process. This led to a lot of social media attention, including accusations from fellow academics of "academic malfeasance," engaging in "copaganda," and "contributing to injustice." But it turns out that although the reader indeed identified a coding error, fixing it did not substantively change our results.

The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

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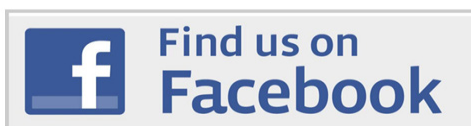
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In this essay, we reflect on the promises and perils of open science in criminology and criminal justice. On the one hand, our use of open science was successful: posting our data and code allowed a concerned reader to discover and point out a coding error. This is a win for our field and us as authors. It allowed us to correct the record. On the other hand, we are concerned that many scholars, especially junior scholars, may have witnessed this ordeal and become reluctant to share their own data and code out of fear of being ridiculed on social media. This would be a net loss for criminology. We need more researchers sharing their data and code, not fewer.

Our field can engage in a principled open science, which we view as constructive, measured, and rigorous, aiming to enhance confidence in an empirical body of knowledge. Or we can pursue "gotcha" open science, which also aims to correct the scientific record, but does so in manner that is unproductive and polarizing, inducing a low-trust environment with unintended consequences for the field at large. The remainder of this essay reflects on our experiences and concludes with a call for criminologists to pursue principled open science.

The Context of the Retraction Demand

Jacob Kang-Brown (hereafter, JKB), a Senior Research Fellow at the Vera Institute, contacted the Editors of *Criminology* and demanded a retraction of our article because, in his words, "The key results of the paper are entirely an artifact of a failed merge between the datasets used for analysis" and "When one corrects the merge failures, the subsequent analysis does not replicate findings." JKB provided the Editors a 10-page report (with a 7-page appendix) that seemed well- reasoned and had elegant visuals (which, as we observed, were similar to reports published by the Vera Institute).

We emailed him the next day thanking him for notifying us of the problem and indicating we would review and respond in a timely manner.

We believe that an appropriate course of action would have been to notify us prior to or concurrently with the Editors, allowing us the opportunity to clarify what could have been an honest, but inconsequential, mistake. JKB had previously emailed us less than three weeks earlier, on March 28, asking about a missing dataset in the reproduction materials, to which multiple authors responded within a few hours providing him with the requested information (see Table 1). He did not respond. We even followed up a few days later asking if he received everything. He did not respond. So when his email arrived on April 16, we were rather surprised that he notified the Editors without consulting us, who in turn indicated, in JKB's words, "that I reach out to you to see if we can meet and arrive at an agreeable common conclusion." Namely, a retraction.

Despite this, we immediately got to work to determine if JKB was right. As supporters of open science, we took his claims seriously, and it required us to do a careful and thorough review of all our materials. This is naturally a time-consuming process, involving all the project's coauthors, as well as comparing many thousands of lines of code. We note this to again highlight why it is first important for these issues to be litigated privately rather than on social media.

JKB was correct insofar that he discovered we made an honest coding error. When merging seven different sources of information on Denver's 78 neighborhoods we assigned a unique identifier based on name and merged to produce an analytic dataset. The problem was that the "Stapleton" neighborhood had not yet been renamed to "Central Park" in the American Community Survey dataset and "CBD" (Central Business District) was listed before "Capitol Hill" in some datasets but not others. As a result, two neighborhoods were misordered in our time-varying reported crime dataset and 54 neighborhoods in our time-stable census dataset.

How could we have made such an error? As a team, we'd had regular meetings to work on this project, with multiple authors running analyses and many sets of eyes on the code and results. JKB seemed to wonder the same thing. He concluded his report by stating:

> A clue to this merge problem might have been noticed by anyone that was taking seriously the choice to use a variable like "disadvantage" in the model alongside metrics denoting the racial composition of residential populations in neighborhoods. That those variables had very small coefficients that were not significantly different from zero could have been a red flag to a careful reader…To find no impact at all might have called into question the validity of the study results.

An academic zinger! And it stung. Fortunately, open science allowed our error to be caught, and the record corrected. But the lessons don't end there.

When Open Science Derails

On May 3rd, just 17 days after he'd called for a retraction, JKB emailed us and the Editors demanding a "substantive response or clear timeline by Tuesday, May 7." One of the Co-Lead Editors responded, sharing details about the journal's procedures and next steps, including a notice that the editorial team was meeting the next week and conferring with COPE, or the Committee on Publication Ethics.

Unfortunately for everyone, JKB chose not to wait for our response or any investigation to pan out at *Criminology*. A week later, he posted a long thread on X (formerly Twitter) claiming *Criminology* published an article with "completely erroneous results" that "are an artifact of failed data management."

This was frustrating to say the least. We had communicated to JKB we were taking his reproduction seriously and were in the process of a reanalysis. Moreover, it was the end of the semester. We were up against the crunch of grading, final exams, dissertation defenses, graduations, and other matters; meanwhile, two of the authors were moving and a natural disaster swept through the city where two of the authors live. And we are talking about thousands of lines of code and dozens of hours of computing time to produce 15 tables with multiple model results nested within each, not to mention the amount of time it took to review JKB's code/data and the issues within it that we eventually discovered.

Yet, JKB chose to publicize his critique of our paper as stated fact. A frenzy ensued. Within less than an hour, a thread from an account that had not posted or commented in over eight months had been retweeted several dozen times. People on Twitter were tagging Retraction Watch, well- known police abolition accounts, open science accounts, and even the accounts of politicians in Denver. We mentioned the comments from fellow academics; the comments from the dark corners of the Internet—the faceless accounts—were much fouler.

As of the time of this writing (September 7, 2024), the thread had been retweeted 344 times, liked 1,100 times, bookmarked 417 times, and viewed 263,800 times. In a field where a small few have an article downloaded 1,000 times, this is the academic equivalent to "going viral."

This is where we believe open science in criminology and criminal justice needs guardrails— strong professional norms and values rooted in principled open science.

Reaffirming Findings, Correcting the Record

Despite appearing competently done, we immediately noticed two red flags in JKB's critique. First, he failed to reproduce our published results using our original data and code. We believe this is a necessary condition for proceeding with any reproduction exercise. He could have worked with us collaboratively to sort this out but, for whatever reason, he decided not to and could not wait to go public with his claims. Second, he never wrestled with why an incorrect merge of level 2, or time-stable, variables would completely erase relationships between time- varying measures (i.e., police discretionary activities and reported crimes). With just two neighborhoods mismatched in the crime dataset, this seemed implausible.

On May 16, just 30 days after JKB proclaimed "a retraction [was] in order," we shared an 18- page report with the Editors of *Criminology* that responded to his concerns, reproduced the published results, and provided the results upon correction of the error. We even found an additional (albeit minor) error with our weather/pollution data, which we also corrected. We had two separate analysts on our team re-run all models.

Here is a summary of the original and updated findings:

Table 1. Original and corrected results.

Nix et al. (2024) Table 1, Panel 2: Violent Crime

Variable	Original Association	Corrected Association
Pedestrian stops	b= -.022***	b= -.009***
Vehicle stops	b= -.002*	b= -.002
Drug arrests	b= -.005	b= .013
Disorder arrests	b= -.021	b= -.020

Nix et al. (2024) Table 1, Panel 3: Property Crime

Variable	Original Association	Corrected Association
Pedestrian stops	b= .002	b= -.005*
Vehicle stops	b= .001	b= -.0003
Drug arrests	b= -.027**	b= -.012
Disorder arrests	b= -.014	b= .003

Our reanalysis with correctly merged datasets and corrected weather/pollution data again showed that reduced police activity was associated with modest but statistically significant increases in reported crime. This directly contradicted the results of JKB's analysis. We spent many long days running and re-running our code and JKB's code line by line to try to reproduce his findings and identify the cause of the discrepancy.

So, why was there a discrepancy between our original findings and JKB's attempt to reproduce them?

The short of it is that JKB's analysis reintroduced the endogeneity problem that we designed our analysis to avoid. His calculation of spatial weights induced temporal overlap between crime and police proactivity; ours didn't. It is possible JKB simply didn't realize he estimated a spatial weight using different years than we did. If it wasn't clear in our code, he could have asked us.

Researcher degrees of freedom are a critical consideration in reproduction and replication. But they are rarely grounds for retraction, unless they constitute egregious errors. This is especially true if JKB knew he was unable to reproduce our results yet still attempted to convince the Editors and people on X that the findings "…are completely untrue, and can only be replicated using an improperly merged dataset." As we know, JKB's results were obtained by using a different strategy to account for the spatial relationships between crime and police activity over time.

Based on the information we shared, the Editors of *Criminology* called on an independent, anonymous reviewer to check our work. They shared a copy of our report with JKB on June 3, 2024.

Just over nine weeks later, on August 19, 2024, the independent reviewer sent a 9-page memo to the Editors confirming that they were able to reproduce our results. The reviewer concluded, *"I am content that I can successfully reproduce the research team's updated findings."*

Toward Principled Open Science: Recommendations for Authors and Observers

Open science is good for criminology and criminal justice. It will produce better science and enhance our credibility as a field. But, we can only move toward a more open science if we act in a principled way. Based on our experience, here are 10 recommendations for authors, critics, and the field.

First, engage in open science. This incident shouldn't deter authors from practicing open science. A mistake was identified and corrected, and the scientific record has been updated accordingly. That's success. Share your data and code whenever possible. More open science, not less, will improve the field.

Second, stay curious. The value of open science depends on skeptical readers like JKB. We would encourage others to review data and code where possible; there are many lessons to be learned in doing so, regardless of whether it results in corrections to published work.

Third, follow best practices for writing reproducible code. We worked on our analysis for over two years, starting with an opinion editorial commissioned for the *Denver Post*, continuing with mixed effects modeling geared toward refereed publication. There were times in the process where we thought we would return to clean up and better document our code. This was a mistake. Start sooner and thank yourself later.

Fourth, authors and critics must operate in a good-faith environment. Just like it is not easy to be subject to a critique, it is not easy to levy a critique. This is why it is essential to be clear about motivations, issues, and timelines. Authors who believe they are being subject to "gotcha" open science will recoil at actors who communicate poorly. This is why opening a dialogue is so important.

Fifth, working collaboratively will almost always be more productive than adversarial approaches. We see the first stage of the process as a communicative exchange between authors and critics. The second stage invokes editors of journals, ideally from the authors should the issue warrant correction or retraction, but it could be initiated by critics should authors ignore the claims or be resistant to them. In our case, a collaborative approach would have helped avoid issuing premature calls for retraction and the ensuing social media frenzy.

Sixth, critique scholarship with humility, allowing investigative procedures to play out. Perhaps any concerned reader can call for a retraction, but we would advise against this. Careful science, including fixing mistakes, takes time. We admire the approach taken by the editorial team at *Criminology*. Did it take longer than we would have preferred? Absolutely. Was the process made clear and was it fair? Absolutely. There is no harm in asking for updates, but imposing arbitrary deadlines with little regard for the responsibilities of authors and editors is unproductive. So while it takes a lot of confidence in one's skillset to go public with a call for a retraction on the basis of a non-peer-reviewed critique, we believe a more constructive approach would involve being modest, measured, and patient.

Seventh, rushing to make public allegations about the motives of authors and science of published work is ill-advised. In our case, the drama could have been avoided altogether had JKB simply reached back out to us with questions. After all, he had established a line of communication by requesting a missing dataset and we had demonstrated responsiveness to his concerns. We think it is best to assume good intentions of authors and editors until proven otherwise. To be sure, we believe there is a time and place for public accountability. But 28 days between calling for a retraction and going public with the claims is not it. Rather, it depends on the extensiveness of the critique, the responsiveness of the authors, and the procedures of the journal.

Eighth, resist the urge to respond to public allegations. When JKB posted his tweets we had already finalized the analysis and had documents prepared to submit to *Criminology*. We were confident we were right. It was difficult to remain silent as commentators were impugning the scholarship, us as authors, and the entire field of criminology. Our authorship team was composed of two full professors, one associate professor, one assistant professor, and one doctoral candidate, which made it even more frustrating— professional livelihoods and reputations were at stake. But it was the right thing to do, since little good would come from adjudicating matters on social media. We posted a timeline of communication and next steps only to communicate that we took the concerns seriously. Short, factual, and professional.

Ninth, reserve judgment on the scientific merits of contested scholarship. Science is an inherently conservative enterprise. We specify and test hypotheses, accumulate and systematize knowledge before making firm claims about the status of theories or recommendations for policy and practice. This is part of why it was so stunning to see many behavioral and social scientists rush to publicly comment and support JKB's claims. A small number of scholars approached us offline contending the claims lacked face validity, with some even independently replicating our work using different analytic strategies. We would urge colleagues to think critically about the origins of claims being issued before a public declaration of their truth.

Finally, as the field increasingly embraces open science, it is inevitable that more mistakes will be uncovered. Thus, more corrections, and likely some retractions, will be made. This is not an indictment that the field, or certain journals, lack credibility. Rather, we see this as normal growing pains in the course of a maturing science. Mistakes have surely been made in the past – we simply don't know how often. If anything, the ability to catch and correct mistakes should enhance confidence that findings can withstand additional layers of scrutiny.

Conclusion

The field is at a crossroad. In one direction, there is a "gotcha" open science. In the other, an open science that is principled. The field cannot dodge, deflect, or ignore the open science movement; it is here to stay. But it can decide which path it seeks to follow. Our view is that we should be pursuing a science that is constructive, honest, collegial, and rigorous. We humbly invite readers to join us, along with other authors, critics, and editors who nudge and push the field forward, to establish a principled open science in criminology and criminal justice.

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A Reply to Nix et al. in the Criminologist

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As is now acknowledged by Professors Nix et al., at least some key findings and policy insights in their 2024 *Criminology* research note about so-called depolicing in Denver were inaccurate due to coding errors and mistaken data sources (Nix et al., 2025). On this inaccurate basis, however, the authors have already intervened in policy debates, claiming that reduced high discretion policing led to more crime. They did this both by writing an op-ed in the *Denver Post* newspaper with initial analytic results about the relationship between police stops and violent crime before publication in 2021, and seeking press coverage once the paper was published in 2024 (Holguin, 2024; McKinley, 2024; Pyrooz et al., 2021). Given these efforts to intervene in public policy debate and to reach a general public and policy audience, questions around the accuracy of this research are not simply a scholastic matter.

From my point of view, the question of policing is not just one about reducing violent crime or gun crime, but is, rather, about understanding the harms of policing, i.e. police violence, the criminalization of poverty, and wealth-based pretrial detention.

When I found errors in the paper published in *Criminology*, I was reviewing replication materials at the public library on the weekends, unrelated to my work at the Vera Institute of Justice (I no longer work for Vera). Upon substantiating some of the problems, I raised questions with trusted advisors and other scholars in the field as well as colleagues at Vera. All recommended sharing information with the editors of *Criminology* and giving the authors opportunities to meet and discuss, which I did. Initially, I narrowed my critique to address a limited set of concerns – one on coding errors related to data merges and the other on the accuracy of DPD data used in the article. In retrospect, I could have raised other substantive concerns, which I do now. At least from my perspective, there were and remain other errors in the paper.

In what follows, I offer a high-level, plain language overview. This venue is not the place for a full accounting of technical and methodological issues. I invite those who are interested to read a working paper that I have submitted for review to Criminology and posted on CrimRxiv.

Data problems

Four data problems impact validity of the reported regression models, and to a certain extent, other descriptive findings in the paper. Some of these points are academic in nature, and I share them in the interest of providing guidance towards more rigorous research that respects the limits and weaknesses of police-reported data and thus the brittleness of our research methods about consequential policy issues:

1. Denver PD and Professors Nix et al. use crime categories that differ substantially from FBI crime definitions. For example, their aggravated assault category does not include a substantial share of gun crime, such as "shots fired" and "brandishing a weapon." The FBI instructs police departments to count these kinds of crimes as aggravated assaults regardless of local charging practices, and there have been scandals in other cities about this kind of "juking the stats" to avoid reporting gun violence as aggravated assaults. After *Los Angeles Times* investigations in 2014, the LAPD began ensuring that all cases that involved brandishing a firearm were counted as serious crimes such as aggravated assault or robbery, in keeping with the FBI's UCR crime classification guidelines (Poston et al., 2015). Those guidelines state that aggravated assault "includes all assaults in which a firearm of any type is used or is threatened to be used" (FBI, 2004:24). Including these crimes would improve the validity of the research approach by better measuring gun-related violence. It would also have a substantive impact on the results of reanalysis: this changes results of the models, and reduced pedestrian stops are no longer associated with increased violent crime in 2020.

2. While Denver PD crime data is continually updated, the authors collected the 2020 data before it had been processed. DPD documentation and conversation with DPD staff indicate that this was the case. Comparison between multiple versions of the data files indicates the authors missed some police reports that hadn't been entered yet, and that the authors included unfounded cases that were subsequently removed from the data by DPD. (Unfounded cases earlier in 2020 had already been removed when the data was pulled by Nix et al., biasing their analysis of crime trends). While this problem has a substantive impact on both the distribution of crime across neighborhoods and year over year analysis, it does not on its own dramatically impact specific regression models.

3. Soon after 2021, DPD changed protocols for processing and geocoding of crime address data. The version of DPD crime data used by the authors erroneously matched crimes that happened outside of Denver—but were reported to DPD—to the closest neighborhood in Denver. Correcting this problem removes noise from data and improves validity of the analysis.

4. Finally, the DPD pedestrian and vehicle stop data (akin to stop, question and frisk or traffic stop data) is supposed by the authors to be a measure of "proactive" policing, but close inspection of the data tables indicates responses to 911 calls and burglar alarms that appear to be traditional response to call for service, or reactive policing. Correcting this does not seem fixable using the limited public data. Thus, Nix et al.'s analysis requires an assumption that regardless of what the data in the table says, these are always proactive policing stops.

After addressing the data problems to the extent that I can, an additional sensitivity analysis using a combined, *all police stops* metric further indicates that there is no statistical relationship between sudden reduction in these measures of proactive policing and violent or property crime.

How to measure police stops in Denver?

Unlike their subsequent paper, Professors Nix, Pyrooz, and Wolfe's original 2021 *Denver Post* op-ed article analyzed a combined *all police stops* measure, not pedestrian and vehicle stops separately. They claimed:

> A pullback of police activity, especially traffic and pedestrian stops, results in fewer illegal guns being taken off the street and fewer violent offenders getting incarcerated. The result is more Denver residents being murdered, robbed, and assaulted. (Pyrooz et al., 2021)

The increase in violence mentioned in the op-ed is certainly stark. But this analysis provided is based on total police stops, not pedestrian or vehicle stops separately, as in the 2024 paper.

Reanalysis using Nix et al.'s updated data and models but with the *all police stops* measure also provides no evidence that sudden reduction in police stops was related to changes in violent or property crime: the fixed effect coefficient estimates are substantively small and indistinguishable from zero; the variation explained via random effects for any stop is also much smaller than pedestrian stops, going from 0.0061 to .0014 for violent crime, and 0.0049 to 0.0012 for property crime. (This is the case with a range of models – using both Nix et al.'s original data and classifications, as well as with updated data and corrected aggravated assault classification).

Neither the original paper nor corrigendum defends the distinction between vehicle and pedestrian stops and there are no published sensitivity analyses or discussion of this important measurement issue, that in the original motivating analysis in the *Denver Post* op-ed, was presented coherently as a single metric.

There are strong practical and theoretical arguments for a combined measure of high-discretion, proactive police stops in Denver. Given the uneven distribution of pedestrian activity and police car and foot patrols across neighborhoods, understanding the impact on crime by using a more comprehensive measure that also reflects the more common, car-based patrol practice would be beneficial. Unlike older, eastern cities like Philadelphia or New York, Denver's built environment is more car-centric; like Los Angeles, Denver ranges widely from newer, suburban housing tracts where pedestrian stops are very uncommon to a handful of dense neighborhoods where pedestrian stops are the primary form of discretionary police stops. The more suburban areas are still policed, but primarily by vehicle stops. In part, this is because there are not as many pedestrians in those neighborhoods.

At this point, it appears to me that part of why the authors get the very modest crime reduction results they do for pedestrian stops is because of omitted variable bias. Notably, the authors include a proxy measure of vehicle traffic in neighborhoods (traffic accidents), but they do not include a neighborhood measure of pedestrian activity like residential density. Looking at pedestrian stops but adding a measure of residential density to the author's preferred models changes things in two keyways: it eliminates the authors' observed association between pedestrian stops and crime; further, the general model fit improves significantly, and spatial lags are no longer significant. (A Moran's I test on the residuals provides no support for spatial autocorrelation in error terms.) This appears to indicate that the model is explaining the spatial variation such that spatial autocorrelation is no longer observable. I invite criticism of my approach to this analysis, and have put the materials in an online repository.

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Collegial Adversarialism:
A Cultural Standard for Open Science in Criminology

Thomas Loughran
Volkan Topalli

"Do nothing, say nothing, and be nothing, and you'll never be criticized." -- Aristotle

"Science doesn't ask for trust; it earns trust with transparency." – Brian Nosek, The Center for Open Science

On April 12th, 2024 we were alerted to a possible error in a research note published in
Criminology by Drs. Justin Nix, Jessica Huff, Scott Wolfe, David Pyrooz, and Scott Mourtgos (herein, Nix et al., 2024). The alerting scholar was Dr. Jacob Kang-Brown. Upon receiving notification by Dr. Kang Brown, we began working with all parties involved to conduct a thorough investigation, which has been completed. The purpose of this essay is to explain the broader context for how we deal with such issues and to elaborate on our editorial philosophy as it relates to investigations of errors or misconduct in research that appears in the pages of *Criminology*.

The Changing Nature of Academic Publishing.

There is a major shift currently taking place in the world of academic publishing, brought about by several related (and not-so-related) factors. Some of these factors are acute – e.g., the Covid Pandemic, actions by the Trump administration to attack academia – while others have developed recently and rapidly, e.g., the advancement of technology and artificial intelligence in particular. Alongside these changes or perhaps because of them, the nature of scientific production and the culture of science itself has changed. One such cultural change has been the promotion of open science (OS). According to the Center for Open Science, *"Open science is a global movement that aims to make scientific research and its outcomes freely accessible to everyone. By fostering practices like data sharing and preregistration, open science not only accelerates scientific progress but also strengthens trust in research findings."*[i] Doing so, *"…is assumed to enhance the quality, credibility, and reach of … research,"* thereby fostering trust in scholarship, greater reproducibility, and the advancement scientific progress. The benefits and drawbacks of OS have been discussed at great length across many forums in many disciplines and fields, including our own.

In the context of *Criminology*, we made the decision to embrace this movement (see Sweeten, et al., 2024) for numerous reasons. First, we agree that OS principles exemplify an improvement in the conduct of good science and thereby represent an essential evolution for our field (see, Greenspan, et al., 2024). Second, the changes advocated for under OS principles are taking hold with organizations and institutions that are critical for the funding of research. For example, OpenScience.gov has numerous announcements on its page that mandate any research funded by the Federal government must abide by data transparency rules, including making such data public where possible (see, https://open.science.gov/).[ii] This trend is expected to expand so that any research conducted at a University that receives *any* Federal funding (including student tuition support for example) will also have to enforce these rules with researchers at their institutions, even if the data were not collected using Federal funds. Similar requirements and restrictions are in force with the European Commission[iii], the British Academy[iv], the Australian Research Council[v], and the Canadian Federal Government[vi]. In other words, change is coming, so better to get on board sooner rather than later.

The first move we made in the interest of OS was in an essay we published last year (Sweeten et al., 2024). In it we made the case for data transparency, OS, and open access, and explained the distinction between reproducibility and replicability. Our data sharing policy was designed to roll out in three phases. In phase 1 (years 1 and 2 of the current editorial group's tenure) our policy was to ask for but not require the sharing of data appearing in our pages. To facilitate this, we established a journal specific page with Harvard Dataverse where we ask authors to post their data, code, or analytics.[vii] In years 3 and 4 of our tenure, we will ask for data sharing but if authors do not wish to share, they will have to provide a statement indicating the reason, to appear at the end of their paper. In year 5, data sharing will be required, with exceptions made by the editorial team for ethical exemptions or embargo periods (see, Bucerius and Copes, 2024; Young, 2024). If an exception is not offered the author will have to either provide the data (or agree to after an embargo period) or may withdraw their paper from consideration. As of this writing, 13 author teams have shared their data on our repository with over 1,300 downloads.

Once a dataset is on the repository, it can be used in many ways. Researchers can employ the data to conduct their own analyses and publish papers (as long as they properly cite the original authors of the dataset itself using the DOI assigned to datasets by Harvard DataVerse). Other scholars may merge the data with their own to engage in unique or comparative analyses (again, citing the data). Professors can use the data for instructional purposes with their classes, a potential boon for engaging our students in cutting edge methodological instruction. In some cases, scholars may wish to confirm or reanalyze data because an outcome does not comport with prevailing research or their own scholarship. They may then write original papers or response articles to the original research (once again, citing the dataset). What all these use cases have in common is the overarching motivation to advance

criminological science in various ways. One use of the data to which we are strongly opposed is the use of data to attack other scholars or delegitimize their work for personal or political reasons.

What to do when you think you've detected a problem with a paper published in Criminology

What happens when data from a paper published in *Criminology* is reanalyzed and there are questions about the legitimacy, veracity, or analytical procedures of the paper itself? The journal is a member of Committee on Publishing Ethics (COPE)[viii] and we follow their guidelines in dealing with such issues. When an error is identified we must determine if it warrants one of four outcomes: (1) The authors may provide a note explaining the error but the paper remains in print because the error does not impact the overall findings or conclusions, (2) The editors provide a note explaining the error but the paper remains in print, again, because the error does not impact the overall findings or conclusions (3) the authors determine that the error is so serious that it invalidates the findings and they retract the paper, or (4) the editors determine that the error is so serious that it invalidates the findings of the paper and they retract it. In those cases where malicious manipulation of data is suspected, the editorial team will confer with COPE to determine if an investigation is warranted. Investigations are handled by the authors' home institutions. Once an investigation is completed, the editorial team consults once again with COPE to determine if the outcome of the investigation is satisfactory for rendering a decision about either a note or retraction or if an additional investigation – performed by the editorial group under the auspices of the ASC Publications Committee and the ASC Ethics Committee – is warranted. Depending on the outcome, the paper may be retained with no note, retained with a note, or retracted. If investigations lead to a conclusion of intentional malfeasance by authors, the paper is retracted, and the ASC Executive Board and President may administer further disciplinary action if the authors are members of the Society.

Kang-Brown vs Nix et al.

Upon receiving notification by Dr. Kang Brown that he had detected a potentially serious error in Nix et al., (2024), we began working with all parties involved to conduct a thorough investigation. Our inquiry was in strict accordance with the guidelines laid out by COPE. As the investigation was taking place, the editorial team refrained from jumping to premature conclusions regarding the validity of the article, acknowledging this required a detailed investigation that would take time to fully resolve. Moreover, we felt it was wholly inappropriate to adjudicate the matter publicly, especially on social media, while the facts were not known. This is especially important to keep in mind while addressing a topic like de-policing where preexisting biases may influence judgment without regards to the science.[ix] The resolution of this matter – a *corrigendum* produced by the original authors of the study and appended to the paper online[x] – was allowed to be fully and thoroughly completed, and the details are available elsewhere (see the essay by Nix, et al., 2025, in this issue).

Here, we want to convey our experiences as editors and offer a set of best practices and guidelines to help govern similar matters that will inevitably arise in the future as the field transitions to a more open science framework. This transition is necessary to bolster the validity of research findings produced by our field and make them more useful to both scientists and policy makers. At the same time, it comes with a myriad of challenges. In outlining some of them, we want to advocate for the benefits of an equilibrium behavior which we refer to as 'collegial adversarialism', in which parties on different sides of an issue can engage in healthy and vigorous debate but work together for the sake of truth and transparency. We maintain that this is scientifically and collegially superior to hostile or antagonistic approaches, which we argue are antithetical to incentivizing open and trustworthy science and, as importantly, inflict damage on the scholarly enterprise culturally. How do we recommend handling an instance where you identify (or believe you've identified) an error in a paper? And how do we recommend you do it in a way that is constructive and collegial, while maintaining standards of scientific rigor and accountability?

Two key points are necessary to stipulate in the case of Kang-Brown vs Nix et al., (2024), which we believe are important markers to help classify and differentiate any potential instances in the future. First, it is important to note that in this case, there were no accusations of, nor did any party have any reasons to suspect, research misconduct on the part of the study authors. Unfortunately, this must be stated given recent controversies in our field. Second, the possible error in question was discovered because the study authors were willing to *voluntarily share not only their data, but also the exact details of the methodology used to produce the published findings*. This is in line with OS principles, toward which the journal has begun transitioning (see Sweeten, et al., 2024), and which are not currently the norm in our field. To continue implementing OS we need more authors to voluntarily engage in this type of behavior.

Next, we do feel it necessary to remind readers that there is an important difference between scientific concepts of *reproducibility*, or the ability of an independent researcher to produce the same results using the same data and methodology, and replicability, or the robustness of findings across different data, methodology, time, researcher assumptions, etc. While these concepts are conflated by many, including experienced researchers, the distinction is nonetheless crucial in the current incident and should be given proper attention. In the case of a concern regarding the legitimacy of an analysis appearing in the journal, we strive for reproducibility (i.e., an interrogation of the original data to make a definitive conclusion regarding the validity of a paper). In this case, we achieved that by securing an anonymous member of the *Criminology* Editorial Board to perform a reproduction of the analyses in question

to provide an unbiased assessment. It was their conclusion that the data merge was an error that did not significantly impact the findings of the paper but that warranted a corrigendum. The editorial team concurred.

It then follows that we need to draw an important distinction between objective errors in reported procedures (e.g., incorrect merging of reported datasets that Nix et al. used in their initial analysis), and objections readers may have with more subjective choices made by the researchers as part of the analysis of data. There is a substantive methodological difference between an incorrect data merge and, say, model specification decisions (e.g., the inclusion or exclusion of certain control variables), measurement of key constructs, choice of datasets, etc. The former may warrant a note from the authors or even retraction, while the latter present fuel for debate, discussion, and further study.

Errors or suspected fabrication of results are legitimate points to prompt action. If you have any questions regarding issues that fall within this category, your first action should be to approach the study authors with your concerns. This will give the authors a chance to work through any potential issue, either to clarify for you, or help them correct any errors in reporting. We believe that there is no need at this point to involve any other parties, or publicize your concerns, until they are either fully resolved or if a resolution cannot be attained in an amicable and satisfactory manner. Finally, this process ensures that if there are errors in a paper, they can be attended to in a civil and constructive manner, while still demanding accountability of the authors, in accordance with the spirit of 'collegial adversarialism'.[xi]

If a satisfactory resolution cannot be obtained between the parties, only then should the editors of the journal be contacted. In such a case an investigation of the type we chose to conduct, including going back to the authors and commissioning an independent assessment of the new findings, may or may not be required. Regardless, we always consult COPE guidelines and may be required to present the case to COPE for adjudication. We stress this should be a last resort. Based on the findings, these issues may or may not rise to the level of corrective action (either on our part as editors or on the part of the authors). In the present case, the result of this process was an authors' note which outlined the issues and presented the corrections. We stress here again that it is important to allow the investigative process to play out. Discussing an investigation or pre-judging the motivations, professionalism, or the capabilities of the researchers publicly is highly problematic for many reasons, particularly on social media where initial accusations take on a life of their own and often receive far more attention than a later correction or resolution.[xii]

In other cases, you may read a paper and disagree with an analytic approach, choice of models, coding, or interpretation of results. These kinds of concerns constitute something quite different. Such discretionary facets of research in a paper have already been deemed acceptable by the process of peer review and an experienced editor. As such, they do not fall under the purview of an internal reassessment or investigation, because it is neither obvious nor likely that these issues will rise to such a level of corrective action (though to be clear in some extreme cases they may). Further, investigating such papers the guise of some naïve pursuit of 'getting the science right' will by construction necessarily inject more subjectivity into the process, creating unnecessary roadblocks, and fail to respect the peer review process (flawed as some may believe it to be).

Such types of disagreement are a natural part of the scientific process and should be treated as such. In this vein, we would encourage you to prepare your own independent assessment of the findings and submit it for publication, either as a comment of the paper or an original paper of its own. If argued well, this product can be debated and weighed alongside the original analysis among readers, and it will add to rather than subtract from the scientific debate on the topic.

It cannot be lost that the topic 'de-policing' is one that is inherently politically charged and with which individuals (including us) necessarily bring strong priors rooted in ideological or philosophical leanings. There will no doubt be findings in the future which may spur closer scrutiny simply given the nature of the findings or even the problem statement itself, and in the process engender one's own strong feelings on a subject. Yet our job as editors, and we argue, readers, must be to remain unbiased arbiters of the truth no matter what is revealed. We therefore need to remain committed to fair, open and collegial processes to investigate, interrogate, question, or (sometimes grudgingly) confirm that which has been revealed by the scientific method. At the same time, we cannot get caught up in trying to find an 'ultimate' truth from any single piece of research as we are certain no such quixotic ideal exists. If results make it through the rigorous process of peer review, and the continued process of opening them up to scrutiny afterwards by adhering to OS principles, we must accept them as evidence, whether we feel they are convincing or not.[xiii]

Conclusion

In our mind, we believe this case constitutes a clear victory for OS, data and code sharing, and overall transparency. The incentives that the original authors had to participate in this approach were essentially null – they chose to engage in this simply for the betterment of the discipline. As such, it is imperative that we as a field do not create disincentives for this approach. Creating an environment where the discourse is negative, accusatory and aired on social media before legitimate investigations can be completed will have a chilling effect on researchers' motivation to engage in OS. We appreciate Dr. Kang-Brown's diligence in identifying a potential issue with Nix et al (2024) and commend Drs. Nix, Huff, Wolfe, Pyrooz, and Mourtgos for their discretion, restraint, and the seriousness with which they addressed these concerns.

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[i]   https://www.cos.io/open-science

[ii]   See also, https://nsf.widencollective.com/portals/ft10c6me/FutureofOpenScienceToolkit

[iii]   https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/strategy/strategy-research-and-innovation/our-digital- future/open-science_en

[iv]   https://www.thebritishacademy.ac.uk/programmes/open-access/

[v]   https://www.arc.gov.au/about-arc/program-policies/open-access-policy

[vi]   https://science.gc.ca/site/science/en/interagency-research-funding/policies-and-guidelines/open-access

[vii]   The journal's dataverse can be found here: https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/criminology

[viii] https://publicationethics.org/

[ix]   In fact, we were contacted early in the process by a reporter from the New York Times for comment. After explaining the details of the situation and a process of investigation, this reporter decided against pursing any story further at that time.

[x]   See, https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1745-9125.12395.

[xi]   Lastly, note that if reported errors are discovered in the case where all data and materials are made available by the researchers, the conclusion will be to have proven the authors are human.

[xii]   For example, Kang-Brown elected to publish accusations regarding Nix et al (2024) on X (Twitter) on May 14, 2024. The initial "tweet" has thus far received 266,000 views, 303 reposts and over 1,000 "likes." Meanwhile, the correction/response by Justin Nix posted on X on November 8, 2024 has received 15,200 views, 36 reposts and 101 likes.

[xiii] Take for example, the long literature on incarceration and recidivism, much of which was conducted yet later criticized for methodological limitations. We understand that the 'flaws' with much of this research have to do with specialized issues of measurement and methodology that we as a field have evolved to understand much better and can hence be more critical of, rather than something 'incorrect' about reported findings.

Making your articles open access: Opportunities and choices

Scott Jacques

Open access (OA) is criminology's future. It makes our field more scientific, impactful, and equitable. Any output can be OA: articles and books, data and code, syllabi and lectures, basically anything that's worth publishing ("making public"). This is why I consider open science and open educational resources to be subareas of OA. But I want to keep things short and simple in this essay, so I focus on OA to journal articles. The ideas are somewhat applicable to other outputs, but let's leave the nuances aside.

My goal is to help you contribute to open criminology as an author. It's useful to know the types of OA. The first section illustrates them by walking you through what could happen as an author of *Criminology* or *Criminology & Public Policy*. They're owned by the American Society of Criminology (ASC) and published by Wiley. In the second section, I explain what makes each type of OA better or worse. This segues into a discussion of embargo problems and how to avoid them. I conclude with a summary and recommendations for how to provide OA to your papers.

OA and its types

Imagine you're the author of an article in *Criminology* or *Criminology & Public Policy*. After the Proofs stage, Wiley uploads the article to its website. This is the "version of record" (VOR). You expect it to be paywalled— or "closed access"—because this is the default at these outlets. They're "hybrid journals," as are most criminology journals (Ashby 2021), meaning they're closed access unless someone pays for OA.

To your pleasant surprise, it turns out Wiley made your article "Free to read." This is referred to as "bronze OA," but it's not really OA. Think of it as "quasi access," as in not fully open or closed. For clarity hereforth, I'll drop the "OA" label and instead use "bronze access."

An article is OA if it's "digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions" (Suber, n.d.). For an article to be really OA, it needs to be stamped with a Creative Commons (n.d.) license or equivalent. This enables free distribution and adaptation by curtailing "all rights reserved."

Your bronze-access article is free to read but only on Wiley's website. Copyright remains in full effect. Everyone is prohibited from "reuse." You're even prohibited from putting the article on your personal website. Bronze access isn't forever. The publisher decides when to take it away. You realize this months later, when you find the article behind Wiley's paywall.

Closed access is bad for you and a detriment to the greater good. Because the article costs money to read, not everyone can read it. This is a social injustice. It hampers scientific inquiry and restricts impact (see Worrall and Wilds 2024). Criminologists and criminology cannot reach their potential if their audience has limited access to outputs.

Knowing this, you want to make the article really OA with a Creative Commons license. What are your options? One possibility is to make the VOR "gold OA" by paying Wiley an "article processing charge" (APC). The price at *Criminology* and *Criminology & Public Policy* is $3,400 and $3,190, respectively (Wiley, n.d., a). If you're privileged, your institution has a read-and-publish agreement or other way to cover the cost (Hinchliffe 2019).

If you're unable or unwilling to afford the APC, the free alternative is to provide "green OA" to the article's earlier version instead of the VOR. They're published on personal websites, institutional repositories, field- specific sites (e.g., CrimRxiv), and those for social networking (e.g., ResearchGate) (for details, see Jacques 2023a).

The earlier version is the file (e.g., Word, Latex, PDF) you submitted to the journal prior to acceptance, not the Proofs. There's two types: The final version accepted by the editor is the "postprint" (i.e., "author accepted manuscript"). Every version before this is a "preprint." Wiley (n.d., b, c) permits you to publish these earlier versions under certain conditions (for details, see Jacques 2023b, 2024; Piza and Jacques 2020).

There was another option though it's too late now. "Diamond OA" combines the benefits and avoids the problems of gold and green OA. Like the gold option, it's to the VOR. Like green OA, there's no APC. It's "too late" because you've already had your VOR published in an ASC journal. Moving forward, however, you realize there's dozens of diamond criminology journals that may be good outlets for your work (Jacques 2025). My personal favorite is *The Journal of Qualitative Criminal Justice and Criminology*.

Any OA is better than closed access

Providing any OA is better than none. Don't let perfect be the enemy of good. Closed access is bad. I've seen people, including my

former self, opt-out of OA for understandable but irrational reasons.

Maybe you prefer the finality of a VOR or its formatted appearance, but it's better to share green OA than a paywall. Maybe you aspire to make all your prior articles OA, but don't get overwhelmed by the past. If you commit to providing OA to future papers, this is a positive turning point. Maybe you want to start contributing to open criminology but don't know how. Ignorance and fear aren't good excuses. You should contact your librarian, me, or whoever you feel comfortable asking for help.

There's a lot of things that may hold you back. This is why my main advice for participating in OA is to do whatever you're willing and able to do. Don't think about the rest. Every type of OA is better than closed access. Once your paper has a CC license, it's a public good. Otherwise, all rights remain reserved for the rest of your life plus 70 years (US Copyright Office, n.d.). This is bad for you and your stakeholders because it holds back science, impact, and social justice.

Choosing between types of OA

If you're in a position to choose between the types of OA, determining the best option depends on your circumstance. To illustrate the considerations, imagine the ASC is evaluating whether to keep *Criminology* and *Criminology & Public Policy* as hybrid journals. In this form, recall, articles are closed access by default, but authors can pay for gold OA to the VOR or provide green OA to an earlier version.

Alternatively, the journals could be made diamond OA or all-gold OA. With the latter, every article requires an APC to be published. To my knowledge, criminology's only all-gold OA journal is *Crime Science*. This is better than closed access but the cost-factor makes publishing unfair.

Diamond OA is better than all-gold OA because it's feeless. It's better than green OA because it's to the VOR. It's reasonable for authors and readers to prefer VORs over earlier versions because, by definition, they're the "final final" version. Sometimes, VORs look better than postprints and preprints, but this isn't universal.

Given those considerations, the ASC should transform *Criminology* and *Criminology & Public Policy* to diamond OA. In practice, the choice between closed access and types of OA is more complicated. For brevity, I won't go into the full slate of issues, but common questions are: How much would each model cost or generate? Who would do the actual publishing work?

Diamond OA is best in theory but maybe not in practice, at least not in criminology's current publishing landscape. To see what I mean, let's move the illustration back to your (the author's) perspective and assume you're committed to providing OA.

You've finished a paper and want to get it published in a journal. If your priority is OA to the VOR but you can't afford an APC, your only choice is to pursue publication in a diamond OA journal. This limits your options for distribution, which is bad.

If you have the same priority but the ability to cover an APC, you're able to submit to any criminology journal. The only problem is ethics. Do you want to participate in an inherently unfair system? Do you want to have higher citation and altmetrics because you can afford what others can't?

If your priority is submitting to any criminology journal without raising these questions, the only option is green OA. No matter where your article gets published, it can be made green OA. It's the only option that maximizes choice and minimizes ethical dilemma. Every author can afford to provide green OA.

A drawback of green OA is it's to a postprint or preprint, not a VOR. It's reasonable to prefer access to VORs, but it's irrational and unethical to fortify paywalls by forgoing green OA to earlier versions.

Green OA is further complicated by embargo. When you sign a publisher agreement for your article to appear in a hybrid journal, you agree to an embargo that limits when and where you share the postprint. Like closed access, limits are bad for science, impact, and social justice.

Avoiding embargo

One way or another, immediately or eventually, embargo goes away. For example, *Criminology* and *Criminology & Public Policy* have a 24-month embargo (Wiley n.d., b, c). That seems like a long time from now, but it's not too far away given criminology's pace. Don't let a temporary problem stop you from providing a permanent solution. Embargoed OA is better than perpetual closed access.

Patience is a virtue but there's other good ways to avoid embargo problems. Last I checked, every major publisher allows authors to make their preprints OA at any time (Jacques 2020a). It's reasonable for authors and readers to prefer postprints because they're closer in content to VORs. That said, green OA to a preprint is better than no access to an embargoed postprint.

If you're insistent on sharing the postprint right away, there's creative ways to legally and effectively side-step an embargo. Yet my impression is they're too complicated to be reliably and correctly used by criminologists, so I have stopped emphasizing their utility. If you're interested in these options, refer to Jacques (2020b, 2020c, 2024) and CrimRxiv Consortium (2024).

Another way to avoid embargo is for journal owners like the ASC to insist on zero-embargo. The same applies to their authors, editors, reviewers, and readers. Criminologists are in control. We don't need big publishers. They need us. We write the "content," move it through peer-review, and consume it. We choose where to submit, serve, and read. We need to use our power. We have agency.

ASC should've already eliminated the embargo on its journals. This is explained in Piza and Jacques (2020), a public-letter cosigned by about 300 criminologists, including ASC Fellows and Editors, former and current, of *Criminology* and *Criminology & Public Policy*. Five years later, the embargo remains. Why? Don't blame Wiley, as they make explicit: "society partners may set policies independently" (Wiley n.d., b). However, in a piece of good news, OJ Mitchell shared that "ASC and Wiley's contract runs through yearend 2026. In the next contract, ASC leadership is pushing to shorten this embargo period, if not eliminate it entirely."

Summary

Table 1 provides a high-level overview of access to journal articles. There's closed access, quasi access, and OA. With closed access, readers hit a paywall. Quasi access is better because it's "free to read," but that's only on the publisher's website for a limited time. OA is best because its legal across time and place. The types of OA—diamond, gold, and green—vary in whether they're to a VOR (vs a postprint or preprint) and have an APC (vs no fee).

Table 1. Types of access to published journal

Type of access	Free forever	Version-of-Record (VOR)	Article Processing Charge (APC)	Equally affordable by authors	Embargo possible
Closed					
Paywall	X	✓	X	✓	X
Quasi					
Bronze	X	✓	X	✓	X
Open					
Diamond	✓	✓	X	✓	X
Gold	✓	✓	✓	X	X
Green	✓	X	X	✓	✓

Note: Because green OA is to a postprint or preprint, it maximizes distribution options for the VOR. I think it's good to provide green OA to an article regardless of whether it's in a hybrid or OA journal.

My recommendations

Criminologists prize scientificity, impact, and social justice. We want to increase them. To maximize the opportunity for inquiry, citation, altmetrics, and equality, the only choice is to make our articles OA. Complicity in closed access is irrational on an individual-level and it's anti-utilitarian. If you're positioned to choose between the types of OA, here's my recommendations:

- All else equal, prioritize submitting your papers to diamond OA journals.
- If a VOR gets paywalled, provide green OA to its postprint.
- If a postprint gets embargoed, provide green OA to the preprint too.
- Don't pay an APC for an article to be gold OA, but if your institution has a read-and-publish or similar agreement then use it.
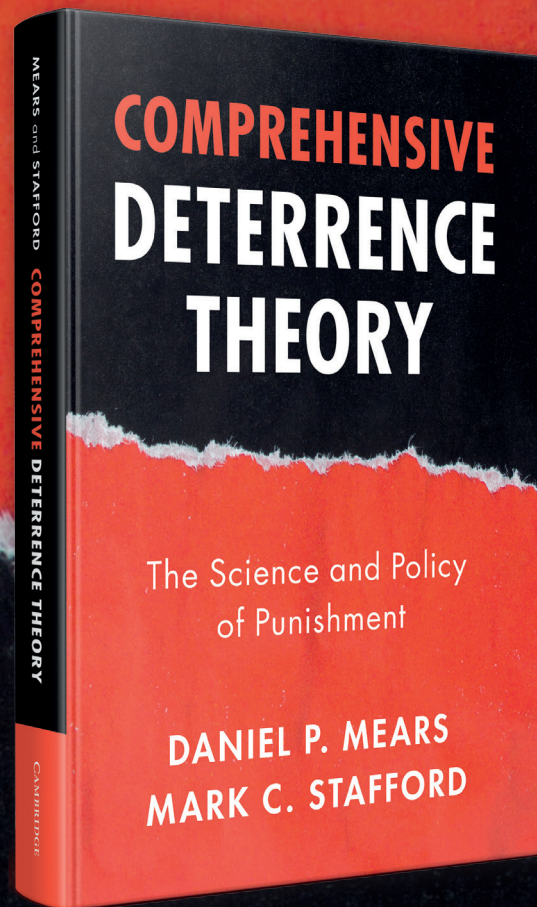
Bio

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EDITOR'S CORNER

Reclaiming Rigor: Addressing the Peer Review Crisis in Criminology

By **Deena A. Isom**, Editor
Race and Justice

While peer review is historically the bedrock of scholarly research, that foundation is cracking. Across disciplines, journals are grappling with reviewer shortages, delayed decisions, and inequities in publishing processes. These challenges are not unique to criminology, but systemic issues that highlight the need for a cultural shift in how academia values and supports peer review. For marginalized scholarship – particularly work addressing race, gender, and justice – these challenges are even more pronounced, as such research often faces greater scrutiny or misunderstanding during the review process. Addressing these systemic barriers is essential for ensuring that peer review remains a mechanism of rigor and equity.

The current state of peer review reflects a deepening crisis. In 2024, *Race and Justice: An International Journal (RAJ)* received 109 submissions, 76 of which were original manuscripts. While our average time-to-first decision was a respectable 54 days, that number masks a troubling reality: on average, we had to send six invitations just to secure two reviewers. In some cases, it took 13 requests. Between the 2024 ASC Meeting at the end of November and mid- April 2025, RAJ has had a significant increase in submissions, receiving 81 manuscripts to-date, 43 of which are new submissions. With this influx of manuscripts, the review requests have also increased. Every new submission received during this time has taken a minimum of 6 invitations to secure reviewers, and many have taken between 10 and 20. Furthermore, reviewers are taking a significant amount of time to complete their reviews, meaning many manuscripts are waiting more than 3-4 months to receive an initial decision. This problem is amplified when the quality of the review is poor, and then an editorial team member must quickly step in to ensure the process proceeds by providing a review of a manuscript on a topic or method they may not be the ideal expert on. The result? Delayed publications, overburdened editorial teams, and discouraged scholars across the board. This is not unique to *RAJ*, and it is not sustainable. If we care about the breadth, depth, and rigor of research, we must care about the processes that shape what gets published.

What's At Stake
Peer review is not a bureaucratic formality, it is a vital mechanism for ensuring that published research is clear, empirically and theoretically grounded, well-argued, methodologically sound, and ultimately useful to the broader field. It is also one of the few places where scholars – as peers – can directly support one another's development.

But when reviewers respond hastily, superficially, or not at all, they undermine this process. Authors get unhelpful or contradictory feedback. Important findings are delayed. In some cases, high-quality work is rejected simply because it did not receive a careful read. This breakdown particularly harms emerging and marginalized scholarship. Research that challenges dominant paradigms or uses less traditional frameworks is more likely to be misunderstood – or dismissed – when the review process lacks nuance, expertise, or care.

Who Reviews Matters
At *RAJ*, we strive not to desk-reject. This commitment reflects our dedication to equity in publishing. By ensuring that all submissions receive meaningful feedback, we provide opportunities for authors – especially those newer to publishing – to improve their work. However, this policy also increases the workload for editors and reviewers, requiring thoughtful engagement from a diverse pool of experts. Without sufficient reviewer participation, maintaining this equitable approach becomes increasingly difficult, highlighting the need for a cultural shift in how we view peer review as a shared responsibility.

How to Be a Strong Reviewer
Based on our editorial team's experience and discussions at the ASC 2024 *RAJ* Reviewer Panel, here are five key practices for delivering reviews that support both authors and journals:

1) Understand the Argument
Before critiquing, summarize what the paper is trying to say. What are the research questions? What are the stakes? What does the author contribute to the field? This ensures the reviewer's feedback is focused on the author's goals – not the reviewer's assumptions.

2) Use Clear Criteria
Reviewers should ask:
- Is the argument clear and well-supported?
- Is the literature recent, inclusive, and interpreted appropriately?
- Are the research questions aligned with the theory and methods?

EDITOR'S CORNER

- Is the methodology sound and transparent?
- Does the analysis answer the research questions?
- Does this manuscript offer something new?

If the answer to most of these questions is yes, the paper likely has merit – even if revisions are needed.

3) Offer Constructive Feedback

Begin reviews with a short summary of the work to demonstrate understanding of the manuscript. Organize feed back in a logical way – either following the progression of the paper or by main themes. Prioritize major issues – such as gaps in logic, poor methodology, or unsupported conclusions – then note smaller concerns (e.g., APA formatting or typos). Avoid vague critiques like "unclear argument" without offering specific suggestions. It is important to remember the feedback provided should be given in a way that the author can understand the meaning as well as have enough instructions to address the concerns in the revision. Importantly, reviewers should not state their final recommendation (i.e., accept, revise, reject) in the comments to the author. That is for the editor's eyes only.

4) Be Honest and Transparent

If a reviewer is unfamiliar with a specific method or framework, they should say so. Note this in the comments to the editor, not the author feedback. It is okay to admit the limits of expertise. Reviewers do not have to be an expert in every aspect of a manuscript. In fact, *RAJ* often selects reviewers because of their strengths in just one or two areas – methods, theory, population focus, or framing. A good review focuses on what the reviewer *does* know while being honest about what they do not. Honesty helps editors weigh reviews appropriately. Also, if something feels "off" – let an editor know. It falls on all of us to make sure ethics are upheld.

Also, life happens. As academics, we all understand the constant juggle of numerous research, teaching, and service demands, not to mention our personal lives. However, if a reviewer can no longer complete a review, they should let the editor know immediately. Not responding to emails or letting a review go uncompleted for significant amounts of time hurts a colleague. None of us can publish without others giving of their time and efforts. Good rule of thumb: there are at least two reviewers for every paper published, so commit to do at least twice as many reviews as manuscripts you have submitted for publication.

5) Keep Perspective

Your feedback as a reviewer is one voice among many. Use a tone that encourages improvement, not dismissal. Present feedback using a "sandwich" approach – start with strengths, outline key areas for growth, and end with affirming suggestions for improvement. And always remember: *It is not your research*. Just because a manuscript does not use your (the reviewer's) preferred theoretical framework or method does not invalidate its worth or significance.

Building a Culture of Reciprocity

Part of addressing the reviewer crisis involves changing our culture. Too often, peer review is treated as invisible labor – unrecognized by institutions, unrewarded in performance reviews, and often falling on the shoulders of the same few scholars over and over again. Instead, we all need to treat reviewing as the professional responsibility it is. In addition to publisher incentives like free journal access or discounts, institutions must play a more active role in recognizing reviewing as critical academic service. For instance, tenure committees could formally acknowledge reviewing as part of knowledge creation and professional development. Additionally, monetary compensation or professional development credits could motivate scholars to engage more actively in reviewing. By treating peer review as an integral component of academic advancement, we can encourage broader participation across all career stages.

ASC 2025 Reviewer Workshop

To address these challenges directly, *RAJ* is collaborating with *Feminist Criminology* and *Critical Criminology* to host an interactive reviewer workshop at ASC 2025. This workshop will provide attendees with practical tools for writing clear reviews while fostering discussions about equity and rigor in peer review processes. Participants will also have an opportunity to join preferred reviewer lists for these journals, strengthening our collective capacity to support impactful research. By investing in training and mentorship through workshops like this one, we can cultivate a culture of reciprocity in peer review.

Peer review is more than just a gatekeeping mechanism – it is a cornerstone of academic integrity, equity, and innovation. As scholars, editors, and reviewers, we have a shared responsibility to ensure this process upholds the values we champion in our research. Whether you are an early-career scholar or a seasoned academic, your participation matters. Commit to reviewing thoughtfully, mentoring others in the process, and advocating for institutional recognition of this vital labor. Together, we can reclaim peer review as an act that strengthens not only individual manuscripts but the entire field of criminology.

Thank you to all those that provided input during the composition of this editorial.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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Vivian Aranda-Hughes | Corrections; Race, Ethnicity & Crime
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Steven Chermak | Terrorism & Extremism
Jennifer Cobbina-Dungy | Public Responses to Police Use of Force; Reentry
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
Cooper Maher | Cybercrime & Cybervictimization
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KEYS TO SUCCESS

Benefits of Mentorship
By
Chenelle A. Jones, Ph.D.

Have you ever been asked to be a mentor and wondered "why me?" Rest assured, we've probably all been there at some point because there is often this persistent belief that mentorship only benefits the mentee when in reality, mentors can benefit from mentorship as well. The main purpose of mentorship is to help garner and facilitate professional and personal growth among individuals. This is often done through guidance, support, coaching, and advice. Mentors share their expertise, experiences, and professional knowledge with their mentees. This in turn helps mentees improve their self-confidence, develop skills, network and achieve their professional goals. Whether its mentoring students or scholars who are new to the academy, we've probably all been asked to mentor someone at some point. It is true that mentorship can be challenging and time consuming at times but it can also be very rewarding. Below are a few ways mentorship can benefit mentees, mentors, and universities.

Benefits to Mentees:
1. A good mentor can help improve the confidence of their mentee.
2. A good mentor can help their mentee better pursue career opportunities.
3. A good mentor can help their mentee expand their network.
4. A good mentor can serve as an excellent soundboard for ideas.
5. A good mentor can help their mentee navigate institutional challenges and campus traditions.

Benefits to Mentors:
1. Serving as a mentor could lead to satisfaction and fulfillment by helping someone achieve their professional goals.
2. Serving as a mentor could help one build community.
3. Serving as a mentor could provide an opportunity to learn new trends and ideas from the mentee.
4. Serving as a mentor could help one develop additional leadership skills.
5. Serving as a mentor could help one expand their professional network.

Benefits to universities:
1. Mentorship helps to build an inclusive and collaborative environment in organizations and institutions.
2. Mentorship demonstrates a clear commitment to professional development among employees, staff, and other stakeholders.
3. Mentorship ensures there is continuous sharing and transferring of institutional and organizational knowledge.
4. Mentorship helps to identify, cultivate, and grow high-potential leaders.

As indicated above, mentorship can have several benefits to all parties that are involved. Mentorship occurs when a more experienced or knowledgeable person nurtures and guides the professional development of another person. While it can occur in one-on-one settings, mentorship can also occur in groups settings, and through distance relationships. One-on-one mentorship settings involve two people, are often more structured, and usually involve specific timeframes that are designated by the mentor and mentee. Mentorship in group settings occurs when a single mentor is matched with a group of individuals to listen, share advice, and offer support. When mentorship occurs in a distance relationship, typically the parties are in different locations and must connect through virtual means. There are many formats to mentorship, the key is for the mentor and mentee to identify and employ the format that works best for them.

As indicated above, there are several benefits to mentees, mentors, and universities who engage in mentorship. The above list is not exhaustive but, it does provide some insight into how mentorship can be beneficial. So, the next time someone asks you to be their mentor, instead of asking "why me?" think about the many ways in which mentorship could be beneficial to not just you, but to everyone.

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AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

CALL FOR PAPERS

ANNUAL MEETING 2025
WASHINGTON, DC
NOVEMBER 12 – 15, 2025
MARRIOTT MARQUIS WASHINGTON, DC

THEME: *CRIMINOLOGY, LAW, AND THE DEMOCRATIC IDEAL*

ASC PRESIDENT:

Katheryn Russell-Brown, Northeastern University

PROGRAM CO-CHAIRS:

TaLisa Carter, American University

and

Kevin Drakulich, Northeastern University

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 16, 2025

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GENERAL SUBMISSION INFORMATION

All abstracts must be submitted online via the All-Academic submission website. A direct link will be provided in January 2025.

You will need to create a new profile each year as the submission site does not store profiles from previous years.

Before submitting an abstract for a single paper or submitting a panel, please ensure you have the following information for *all* authors and co-authors (including discussants and chairs, if applicable): **Name, phone number, email address, and affiliation.** This information is necessary to complete the submission.

Only original papers that have not been published may be submitted to the Program Committee for presentation consideration. Presentations of the same paper presented elsewhere are discouraged. An individual may submit more than one paper/panel provided the work has not been presented at past meetings.

For meeting participant information, please see Guidelines for Annual Meeting Participants.

Please refer to the Annual Meeting FAQ document for guidance on registration, equipment, session scheduling, and travel.

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

> **DEADLINE HAS PASSED** for thematic panels, regular panel presentations, & author meets critics sessions.

> **Friday, May 16, 2025 - absolute** deadline for the submission of posters, roundtable, & lightning talk sessions.

Late submissions will NOT be accepted. In addition, submissions that do not conform to the guidelines will be rejected. To avoid last-minute complications, we recommend submitting well in advance of the deadline. If you need assistance, ASC staff are available to respond to inquiries during regular business hours.

GUIDELINES FOR ONLINE SUBMISSIONS

Prior to submitting an abstract or panel, please review the 2025 Program Committee list that follows and choose a single sub-area within the broader areas.

- Choose the area and sub-area that best fits your presentation and submit the work only once. Your choice of area and sub-area (when applicable) is important in determining the panel for your presentation and will assist the program chairs in avoiding time conflicts for panels on similar topics.
- For roundtable, lightning talk, poster session or author meets critics panel submissions, you only need to select the broader area; no sub-area is offered.

On the submission site, you will be asked to indicate the type of submission you wish to make. The available choices 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.

SUBMISSION TYPES

(1) Complete Thematic Panels: Panel submissions must include a title and abstract for the entire panel, as well as titles, abstracts, and author information for each paper. Each panel should consist of three to five papers and one discussant. Both 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:**   DEADLINE HAS PASSED

(2) Individual Paper Submissions: Submissions for a regular panel session presentation must include a title, abstract, and author information (name, email, affiliation). These papers should focus on work that is nearing completion or has made substantial progress. Work that is in its early stages or yet to begin may be more appropriate for a roundtable discussion (see below). Presentations of published work would be better suited for an "author meets critic" session. An individual may submit more than one paper provided the work has not been presented at past meetings.

> » **INDIVIDUAL PAPER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:**   DEADLINE HAS PASSED

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(3) <u>Author Meets Critics Sessions:</u> These sessions are organized by either the author or a critic and should feature a recently published book relevant to the ASC. Each panel should include the author's name and names of three to four critics who have agreed to discuss and critique the book. The book must be in print by the submission deadline to allow time for proper evaluation and for ASC members to familiarize themselves with the work.

> » **AUTHOR MEETS CRITICS SUBMISSION DEADLINE:**   **DEADLINE HAS PASSED**

(4) <u>Poster Presentations:</u> Submissions for poster presentations must include a title, abstract and author information (name, email, and affiliation). Each poster will be allocated a 4' x 8' display space. The poster should visually present theoretical work or methods, data, policy analyses, or findings in a format that encourages questions and discussion. Only one poster submission is allowed per presenter.

> » **POSTER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:**   **Friday, May 16, 2025**

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 20**. For full eligibility details, please see the ASC Awards webpage.

The award committee will judge submissions primarily on scientific merit and secondarily on visual appeal. Ideally submissions should be as complete as possible, with 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, Camille Gibson, cbgibson@pvamu.edu

> » **POSTER COMPETITION SUBMISSION DEADLINE:**   **Friday, June 20, 2025**

(5) <u>Roundtables:</u> These sessions consist of 4-5 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.

> • You may submit either a single paper to be placed in a roundtable session or a complete roundtable session.
> • Must include a title, abstract, and all participant information.
> • A full session submission requires a session title and brief description of the session, along with discussants on one topic or a session submission with 4-5 papers with presenters discussing related topics.
> • An individual may submit more than one paper provided the work has not been presented at past meetings.

> » **ROUNDTABLE SUBMISSION DEADLINE:**   **Friday, May 16, 2025**

(6) <u>Lightning Talks:</u> Lightning Talks are concise, 5-minute presentations where speakers quickly and engagingly introduce a topic or idea. These sessions aim to showcase diverse topics from multiple presenters while maintaining the audience's attention.

> • Each presentation should include 3 to 5 slides or prompt cards, delivering one or two key messages. Slides should feature minimal text 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 full Lightning Talk panel must include a title and abstract for the entire panel, as well as the titles, abstracts, and author information for each presentation. Panels should consist of 6-7 presentations.

> » **LIGHTNING TALK SUBMISSION DEADLINE:**   **Friday, May 16, 2025**

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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.

Reminder: While submitting, BE SURE TO CLICK "ACCEPT AND CONTINUE" in the lower right-hand corner until you no longer see it. After the submission is completed, you will receive a confirmation email. If you do not, please contact us at meeting@asc41.org.

EQUIPMENT

LCD projectors and cabling will be available only for panel and paper presentations, including lightning talks, to support computer-based presentations. Presenters should bring their own personal computers or coordinate with another panel member to provide a personal computer. ASC does not offer virtual presentation options.

No projectors will be available for roundtables or poster presentations.

MEETING INFORMATION

The 2025 Annual Meeting will take place from Wednesday, November 12, to Saturday, November 15. Sessions may be scheduled at any time during the meeting dates, and ASC cannot accommodate individual preferences for presentation day or time.

If a session does not have an assigned chair, a program committee member may designate a presenter from the last paper on the session to fulfill this role. All participants on the program are required to register for the meeting.

We strongly encourage pre-registration by October 1 to avoid higher onsite registration fees and potential wait times at the registration desk. Visit the ASC website at https://asc41.org under "News & Events" for Annual Meeting information, where you can register online or download a printable registration form for mail or fax submission.

For additional guidance on registration, equipment, session scheduling, and travel, please refer to the Annual Meeting FAQ document.

The ASC executive office is available to assist during regular working hours. If you have any questions or concerns, please email **meeting@asc41.org** or call at 614-826-2000.

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2025 PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Area I	Presidential Panels	Katheryn Russell-Brown	k.russellbrown@northeastern.edu
	Presidential Theme: Criminology, Law, and the Democratic Ideal	TaLisa Carter & Kevin Drakulich	carter@american.edu; k.drakulich@northeastern.edu
Area II	Perspectives on Crime	Jorge Chavez	jorge.chavez@ucdenver.edu
1	Biological, Bio-social, and Psychological Perspectives	Michael Roque	mrocque@bates.edu
2	Developmental and Life Course Perspectives	Raquel V. Oliveira	rvelezoliveira@augusta.edu
3	Strain, Learning, and Control Theories	Michelle Manasse	mmanasse@towson.edu
4	Labeling and Interactionist Theories	Breanna Boppre	bboppre@urban.org
5	Routine Activities and Situational Perspectives	Chris Guerra	cguerra7@utep.edu
6	Deterrence, Rational Choice and Offender Decision-Making	Rashaan DeShay	rashaan.deshay@tcu.edu
7	Structure, Culture, and Anomie	Patrice Collins	p.collins@northeastern.edu
8	Social Disorganization and Community Dynamics	Andrea Boyles	aboyles@tulane.edu
9	Critical Race/Ethnicity	Faith Deckard	fdeckard@soc.ucla.edu
10	Feminist Perspectives	Vivian C. Smith	vivian.smith@eastern.edu
11	Theories of Conflict, Oppression, and Inequality	Ash Stephens	asteph24@uic.edu
Area III	Types of Offending	Sheldon Zhang	Sheldon_Zhang@uml.edu
12	Violent Crime	Tara Sutton	tsutton@soc.msstate.edu
13	Property and Public Order Crime	Sue-Ming Yang	syang10@gmu.edu
14	Drugs	Christopher Contreras	c.contreras@umb.edu
15	Family and Intimate Partner Violence	Max Osborn	max.osborn@villanova.edu
16	Rape and Sexual Assault	Aubrey Jackson Soller	aubrey@umbc.edu
17	Sex Work	Lauren Moton	lm5234@nyu.edu
18	Human Trafficking	Stephen Abeyta	sa5029@nyu.edu
19	White Collar and Corporate Crime	Adam Ghazi-Tehrani	aghazite@iu.edu
20	Organized Crime	Randol Contreras	randol.contreras@ucr.edu
21	Identity Theft and Cyber Crime	Christian J. Howell	cjhowell@usf.edu
22	State Crime, Political Crime, and Terrorism	Colleen Mills	cem92@psu.edu
23	Hate Crime	Sarah Lockwood	sarahl@usf.edu
Area IV	Correlates of Crime	Yasser Payne	ypayne@udel.edu
24	Gangs and Co-offenders	Robert J. Durán	rjduran@tamu.edu
25	Substance Use and Abuse	Angela Taylor	ataylo14@uncfsu.edu
26	Weapons	Emma Fridel	efridel@fsu.edu
27	Trauma and Mental Health	Robin D. Jackson	rdjackson@pvamu.edu
28	Race and Ethnicity	Kanika Samuels Wortley	kanika.samuels-wortley@ontariotechu.ca
29	Immigration/Migration	Jacob Stowell	j.stowell@northeastern.edu
30	Neighborhoods and Communities	Eileen Kirk	ekirk@fitchburgstate.edu
31	Macro-Structural	Lallen Johnson	ljohnson@impactjustice.org
32	Sex, Gender, and Sexuality	Allyn Walker	allyn.walker@smu.ca
33	Poverty and Social Class	Ben Feldmeyer	feldmebn@ucmail.uc.edu
34	Bullying, Harassment, and Abuse	Lindsay Leban	leleban@uab.edu
35	Social Ties & Social Networks	Cassie McMillan	c.mcmillan@northeastern.edu
36	School Experiences	Ranita Ray	ranitaray@unm.edu

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2025 PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Area V	Victimization	LaDonna Long	llong@roosevelt.edu
37	Causes and Correlates of Victimization	Lena Campagna	lcampagna@caldwell.edu
38	Policy and Prevention of Victimization	Lisa Monchalin	lisa.monchalin@kpu.ca
39	Consequences of Victimization	Kathleen Ratajczak	kxr084@shsu.edu
Area VI	**The Criminal Justice System**	**Ebony Ruhland**	**er781@scj.rutgers.edu**
40	Police Organization and Training	Toby Miles-Johnson	t.miles-johnson@westernsydney.edu.au
41	Police Legitimacy and Community Relations	Theresa Rocha Beardall	tyrb@uw.edu
42	Police Misconduct	Tony Cheng	tony.cheng@duke.edu
43	Police Strategies, Interventions, and Evaluations	Michael B. Mitchell	mitchelm@tcnj.edu
44	Prosecutorial Discretion and Plea Bargaining	Christopher Thomas	c.p.thomas@rutgers.edu
45	Pretrial Justice	Alix Winter	aw2257@columbia.edu
46	Courts & Sentencing	Erica Redner-Vera	erednervera@sdsu.edu
47	Capital Punishment	Gale D. Iles	Gale-Iles@utc.edu
48	Jails & Prisons	Rudy Perez	RPerez@urban.org
49	Community Corrections	John Navarro	jxn044@shsu.edu
50	Prisoner Reentry	Carlos Monteiro	cmonteiro@suffolk.edu
51	The Juvenile Justice System	Stuti Kokkalera	sxk078@shsu.edu
52	Challenging Criminal Justice Policies	Shenique S. Thomas-Davis	shdavis@bmcc.cuny.edu
53	Collateral Consequences of Incarceration	Sarah Lageson	s.lageson@northeastern.edu
54	Prisoner Experiences with the Justice System	April Fernandes	adferna2@ncsu.edu
55	Law Making and Legal Change	Ashley Rubin	atrubin@hawaii.edu
56	Guns and Gun Laws	Madison Gerdes	Madison.gerdes@umontana.edu
57	Inequality and Justice	Natasha Pratt-Harris	natasha.prattharris@morgan.edu
58	Immigration and Justice Issues	Krystlelynn Caraballo	krystlelynn.caraballo@asu.edu
Area VII	**Non-Criminal Justice Responses to Crime & Delinquency**	**Christopher Lyons**	**clyons@unm.edu**
59	Regulatory/Civil Legal Responses	David M. Ramey	dmr45@psu.edu
60	Institutional Responses	DeMarcus Jenkins	demarcus@upenn.edu
61	Community Responses	Kecia Johnson	krj227@msstate.edu
62	Public Health	Britni Adams	britnia@unr.edu
63	University-Prison Educational Initiatives	Bahiyyah Muhammad	bahiyyah.muhammad@Howard.edu
Area VIII	**Perceptions of Crime & Justice**	**Christopher Dum**	**cdum@kent.edu**
64	Media & Social Construction of	Andrew Baranauskas	abaranauskas@brockport.edu
65	Attitudes about the Criminal Justice System & Punishment	Miltonette Craig	moc006@shsu.edu
66	Activism and Social Movements	Justin Tetrault	jtetraul@ualberta.ca
67	Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk	Leah Butler	butlerlh@ucmail.uc.edu
Area IX	**Comparative & Historical Perspectives**	**Barbara Combs**	**bcombs2@kennesaw.edu**
68	Cross-National Comparison of Crime & Justice	Ekaterina Botchkovar	e.botchkovar@northeastern.edu
69	Historical Comparisons of Crime & Justice	Chad Posick	CPosick@georgiasouthern.edu
70	Globalization, Crime, and Justice	TBD 1/2/25	TBD 1/2/25
71	Human Rights	Sesha Kethineni	seshakethineni@gmail.com
Area X	**Critical Criminology**	**Kwan-Lamar Blount-Hill**	**kbh@asu.edu**
72	Green Criminology	Kimberly Barrett	kbarret7@emich.edu

AROUND THE ASC

2025 PROGRAM COMMITTEE

73	Queer Criminology	Vanessa Panfil	vpanfil@odu.edu
74	Convict Criminology	Doshie Piper	dpiper@uiwtx.edu
75	Cultural Criminology	Julius Haag	julius.haag@utoronto.ca
76	Narrative and Visual Criminologies	Lois Presser	lpresser@utk.edu
77	Abolition	Korey Tillman	k.tillman@northeastern.edu
78	Activist Scholarship	Brittany Battle	battleb@wfu.edu
79	Critical Perspectives in Criminology	Kenneth Sebastian León	kenneth.sebastian.leon@rutgers.edu
Area XI	**Methodology**	**Xia Wang**	**xiawang@asu.edu**
80	Advances in Quantitative Methods	Robert Apel	ra437@scj.rutgers.edu
81	Advances in Qualitative Methods	Jamie Fader	jfader@temple.edu
82	Advances in Evaluation Research	Jacqueline Rhode-Trader	jrhoden-trader@coppin.edu
83	Advances in Experimental Methods	Kevin Wozniak	kevin.wozniak@mu.ie
84	Advances in Teaching Methods	Angela Bryant	bryant.74@osu.edu
Area XII	**Diversity and Inclusion**	**Matt Maycock**	**matt.maycock@monash.edu**
Area XIII	**Lightning Talk Sessions**	**Kristen Hefner**	**mhefner@citadel.edu**
Area XIV	**Roundtable Sessions**	**Patricia Becker**	**beckerp@tcnj.edu**
Area XV	**Poster Sessions**	**Sheena Case**	**asc@asc41.org**
Area XVI	**Author Meets Critics**	**Andrea Leverentz**	**amlevere@ncsu.edu**
Area XVII	**Workshops**	**TaLisa Carter & Kevin Drakulich**	**carter@american.edu & k.drakulich@northeastern.edu**
	Please contact the chair directly regarding the Areas below		
Area XVIII	**Professional Development/Students Meet Scholars**	**Sheldon Zhang**	**Sheldon_Zhang@uml.edu**
Area XIX	**Ethics Panels**	**Mike Reisig**	**reisig48@gmail.com**
Area XX	**Policy Panels**	**Donna Selman**	**dlselma@ilstu.edu**
Area XXI	**Peterson Workshop**	**Ruth Peterson**	**peterson.5@osu.edu**
Area XXII	**Graduate Student Poster Competition**	**Camille Gibson**	**cbgibson@pvamu.edu**

asc

2025 AWARD NOMINATIONS

WE ARE ACCEPTING NOMINATIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING AWARDS

Graduate Student Poster Award

Mentor Award

Teaching 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.*

AROUND THE ASC   2025 AWARDS NOMINATIONS

NOMINATIONS CRITERIA & INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

The mentorship portfolio should include:

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

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

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

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

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

Committee Chair: ALEX PIQUERO, University of Miami   (305) 284-4220   axp1954@miami.edu

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

The Graduate Student Poster Award Committee will judge submissions primarily on scientific merit and secondarily on visual appeal. Ideally submissions should be as complete as possible, with a question, method, data, and (preliminary) results and implications. Awards for 1st, 2nd and 3rd place will be given. The first prize winner shall receive an award of $1000. The second prize winner shall receive an award of $600. The third prize winner shall receive an award of $400. The award recipients may request an Annual Meeting fee waiver from the Society President.

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: CAMILLE GIBSON, Prairie View A&M University   (936) 261-5228   cbgibson@pvamu.edu

AROUND THE ASC   2025 AWARDS NOMINATIONS

NOMINATIONS CRITERIA & INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

The teaching portfolios should include:

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

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

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

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

Committee Chair: EMILY LENNING, Fayette State University   (910) 672-2274   elenning@uncfsu.edu

AROUND THE ASC

Voting is Now Open

for the

2025 ASC

election

of

2026-2027 Officers

Eligible (non-student, current) ASC Members can Login to Cast Their Ballot

Voting Closes at Midnight (CST) on June 15, 2025

Call for Nominations for 2026 Election Slate for 2027 - 2028 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, 2025 to be considered by the Committee.

Tim Brezina, Georgia State University, 3205 Wynn Drive, Avondale Estates, GA 30002
(404) 931-0107
tbrezina@gsu.edu

AROUND THE ASC

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

BioPsychoSocial Criminology (DBC)
https://bpscrim.org/

Communities and Place (DCP)
https://communitiesandplace.org/

Convict Criminology (DCC)
https://concrim.org/

Corrections & Sentencing (DCS)
https://ascdcs.org/

Critical Criminology & Social Justice (DCCSJ)
https://divisiononcriticalcriminology.com/

Cybercrime (DC)
https://ascdivisionofcybercrime.org/

Developmental and Life-Course Criminology (DLC)
https://dlccrim.org/

Experimental Criminology (DEC)
https://expcrim.org/

Feminist Criminology (DFC)
https://ascdwc.com/

Health and Disability Criminology (DHDC)
(website coming soon)

Historical Criminology (DHC)
https://dhistorical.com/

International Criminology (DIC)
https://internationalcriminology.com/

People of Color & Crime (DPCC)
https://ascdpcc.org/

Policing (DP)
https://ascpolicing.org/

Public Opinion & Policy (DPOP)
https://ascdpop.org/

Qualitative Research (DQR)
(website coming soon)

Queer Criminology (DQC)
https://queercrim.com/

Rural Criminology (DRC)
https://divisionofruralcriminology.org/

Terrorism & Bias Crimes (DTBC)
https://ascterrorism.org/

Victimology (DOV)
https://ascdov.org/

White Collar and Corporate Crime (DWCC)
https://ascdwcc.org/

Visit the ASC Divisions **page on the ASC Website for additional details**

To donate to a division, visit the ASC Donations **page on the ASC Website**

Division of Cybercrime

American Society of Criminology

Join the Division of Cybercrime!

All are welcome! Our members include researchers, practitioners, and students specializing in a wide assortment of computer-related subjects concerning crime, victimization, criminalization, and criminal legal systems.

At the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, we are sponsoring featured panels and roundtables. Members may also attend our joint social with the Division of Victimology (seating is limited. Reserve your spot when you register for the conference!).

In addition to offering opportunities for meaningful disciplinary service, our division also distributes awards to its outstanding members including:

- **Lifetime Achievement Award**
- **Early Career Award**
- **Outstanding Contribution Award**
- **Outstanding Practitioner Award**
- **Best Peer-Reviewed Publication Award**

For details about our awards and for any other information related to the division, please go to our website at https://ascdivisionofcybercrime.org/.

AROUND THE ASC

Division of Experimental Criminology

DEC aEC

Division of Experimental Criminology
Academy of Experimental Criminology

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Rylan Simpson
Chair

Jessica Huff
Vice-Chair

Kyle McLean
Secretary/Treasurer

Colleen Berryessa
Executive Counselor

Lois James
Executive Counselor

Sue-Ming Yang
Executive Counselor

Justin Ready
AEC President

CALL FOR AWARD NOMINATIONS

The DEC/AEC are currently accepting nominations for the following awards:

- **Jerry Lee Lifetime Achievement Award:** The Jerry Lee Lifetime Achievement Award is awarded to a scholar who has demonstrated a lifetime of achievement in the field of experimental methods.
- **Award for Outstanding Experimental Field Trial:** The Award for Outstanding Experimental Field Trial is given to a researcher, or team of researchers, in recognition of a rigorous and impactful experimental field trial.
- **Student Paper Award:** The Student Paper Award is given for a single outstanding paper utilizing experimental methods to analyze criminology/criminal justice-related topics/issues.
- **Joan McCord Award:** The Joan McCord Award recognizes a scholar who has made distinguished experimental contributions to criminology and criminal justice over the course of their career.
- **Outstanding Early Career Experimental Criminologist Award:** The Outstanding Early Career Experimental Criminologist Award recognizes exceptional early career scholarship.
- **AEC Fellows/Honorary Fellows:** Fellows are scholars who have successfully led field experiments in criminology and/or whose work has made substantial contributions to experimental criminology.

Award nominations are due by July 1, 2025. For full award and nomination information, please see: https://expcrim.org/call-for-awards/.

SUMMARY OF DEC 2024 STUDENT PAPER AWARD WINNER

Ballou, A. (2024). Degrees of difference: Do college credentials earned behind bars improve labor market outcomes? *Criminology, 62*(1), 129-155.

It is widely held that providing postsecondary education programs to incarcerated individuals will improve postrelease labor market outcomes. Little research evidence exists, however, to support this view. To test the effect of postsecondary carceral education credentials on employer perceptions of hireability, this study uses a factorial design to survey a sample of employers nationwide (N = 2,538). Employers were presented with résumés of fictional applicants applying to a job as a customer service representative at a large call center. The résumés randomized education credentials earned while incarcerated. Results indicate that employers were significantly more willing to interview applicants with postsecondary education credentials relative to applicants with only a General Educational Development (GED) diploma. Although Black applicants who had earned a sub-baccalaureate certificate saw improvements in hireability relative to GED holders, Black applicants who had earned a bachelor's degree did not. In contrast, White applicants benefited both from sub-baccalaureate certificates and bachelor's degrees. Results from a mediation analysis suggest that these credentials signal important information to employers.

AROUND THE ASC

Division of Feminist Criminology

CSW69 Committee

Dr. Dawn Beichner-Thomas
UN Representative,
World Society of Victimology
Professor, Illinois State University

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

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

The sixty-ninth session of the United Nation's Commission on the Status of Women (CSW68) took place from 10-21 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 an outcome document. This year's session was a review year, focused on the 30th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for action, and the CSW adopted a political declaration. The two-week session included ministerial roundtables, interactive dialogues, the submission of national and regional level reviews, and discussion of the multi-year program of work. The CSW69 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.6/2025/NGO/55) that was accepted and published in the CSW69 Official Documents. The statement notes that "The full realization of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the commitment to gender equality requires a critical examination of the challenges that impede the implementation of the BPfA, including those related to the situation for women and girls involved in criminal legal systems as victims/survivors, detained or incarcerated persons, and workers in law enforcement, defense and prosecution, the judiciary, prisons, prisoner re-entry, victim services, and peacebuilding."

In addition to the official CSW69 meetings and side events sponsored by UN agencies, member states and other stakeholders, the NGO Committee on the Status of Women, NY (NGO CSW/NY) hosted NGOCSW69, a parallel forum of more than 700 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 CSW69.

AROUND THE ASC

Division of Feminist Criminology

Feminist Approaches to Justice: A Reassessment of the Beijing Platform for Action

This virtual panel was chaired by Dr. Sheetal Ranjan, Professor of Justice Studies and Sociology, Montclair State University, Founder, Healthcare Approaches to Justice Collaborative and Past Chair, Division of Feminist Criminology of the American Society of Criminology (USA). It examined the Beijing Platform for Action through the lens of women's experiences in justice systems as practitioners and as those impacted by them. Panelists explored the roles and challenges faced by women as well as their experiences. The discussion analyzed policies that address or perpetuate gender inequities and considered the intersectionality of race, class, and gender in shaping outcomes. By reassessing justice frameworks, this panel aimed to highlight actionable strategies for advancing gender equity globally. Opening Remarks were provided by Dr. Katheryn Russell-Brown, Levin, Mabie & Levin Professor of Law, and Director, Race and Crime Center for Justice, Northeastern University (USA) and President, American Society of Criminology. Presentations included "Enhancing Support for Victims of Forced Marriage" by Dr. Natalia Ollus, Director, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI) (FINLAND); "Widening the Gendered Net of Harm? A Critical Analysis of Dowry Laws in India" by Dr. Ntasha Bhardwaj, Founder, South Asian Institute of Crime and Justice Studies (INDIA) and Dr. Jody Miller, Distinguished Professor, Rutgers Rutgers School of Criminal Justice (USA); "Flip the Script: A Call to End Gender-Based Violence" by Dr. Beulah Shekhar, Professor & Head of Division of Criminology & Forensic Science, Karunya Institute of Technology & Sciences (INDIA); "Women in Conflict Situations: Overcoming Barriers and Navigating Pathways to Justice" by Dr. Sapna Sangra, Faculty, Department of Sociology, University of Jammu (INDIA); and "Dramatherapy and Mental Health: Lessons from Socioeconomically Disadvantaged and Refugee Women in Lebanon" by Dr. Lina Haddad Kreidie, Assistant Professor of Gender Studies, Lebanese American University (LEBANON)

Feminist Approaches to Justice: Violence Against Women and Girls in War and Peace

This in-person event featured recent and relevant research on violence against women and girls in in wartime and peacetime. The panel was chaired by Dr. Rosemary Barberet, John Jay College of Criminal Justice (CUNY), Adjunct Professor in the Faculty of Law, School of Justice, Queensland University of Technology (AUSTRALIA), Representative to the UN, International Sociological Association and Criminologists without Borders, and Member-at-Large, NGO CSW/NY Executive Committee. Opening Remarks were provided by Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Former Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Founder of the Global Movement for the Culture of Peace. Presentations included "Assessing the Activities of the Universities Network for the Protection of Children Before, During and After Armed Conflict" by Dr. Jan Marie Fritz, Professor, University of Cincinnati (USA) and Distinguished Visiting Professor, University of Johannesburg (SOUTH AFRICA), Member, Executive Committee of the Universities Network for the Protection of Children in Armed Conflict, and Member of the Executive Committee and Representative to the UN, International Sociological Association; "Institutionalized Misogyny: Sexual Violence as an Organizational and Security Issue in the U.S. Military" by Dr. Stephanie Bonnes, Assistant Professor and Assistant Dean, Henry C. Lee College of Criminal Justice and Forensic Sciences, University of New Haven (USA); "Strengthening International Criminal Justice Under a Feminist and Human-Rights Lens" by Ms. Jelena Pia-Comella, CEDAW Expert Member and Adjunct Professor, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York (USA); and "Patriarchy continued: Conflict-Related Sexual Violence against Women and Girls as an Aggravation of Peacetime Discrimination" by Ms. Anouk Noelle Nicklas, Research Associate, Humboldt-University of Berlin (GERMANY).

Anouk Noelle Nicklas and Stephanie Bonnes

Michelle Lyttle Storrod and Dr. Ellen Van Damme

Feminist Approaches to Justice: Beijing+30 and Justice for Women and Girls

This virtual panel was chaired by Dr. Rosemary Barberet. It featured sociological and interdisciplinary research as well as policy-relevant recommendations related to the 30th Anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. It explored gender-based violence, migration and women's empowerment. Opening remarks were given by Dr. Joy Y. Zhang, Professor of Sociology, Founding Director of the Centre for Global Science and Epistemic Justice, University of Kent, UK and Editor of *Current Sociology* monographs, where a peer-reviewed special issue from the presentations on these four panels is under contract. Presentations included "Beijing Declaration at 30: Milestones, Momentum, and the Path Forward" by Ms. Xingjuan Wang, Founder and Chairperson of the Beijing Maple Women's Psychological Counseling Service Center, (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA); "The Growing Global Movement to Prevent Femicide and Feminicide: Progress and Challenges" by Dr. Myrna Dawson, Professor of Sociology, University of Guelph and Founder/Director of the Centre for the Study of Social and Legal Responses to Violence, (CANADA); "How Countries Compare in Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality Thirty Years After Beijing: Assessing National Reviews from Top- and Low-Ranking Countries" by Dr. Solange Simões, Professor of Sociology and Women's and Gender Studies, Eastern Michigan University, (USA) and Co-President, Research Committee 32 (Women, Gender and Society) of the International Sociological Association"; and Beijing+30 "Toolkit to Reimagine Justice for Migrant Women" by Dr. Lorena Ávila, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology and Criminology, Villanova University, (USA).

AROUND THE ASC

Division of Feminist Criminology

Feminist Approaches to Justice: Beijing+30, Women, and Criminal Legal Systems

This in-person panel aligned with the CSW69 focus: the review and appraisal of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA) and the outcomes of the 23rd special session of the General Assembly. The full realization of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the commitment to gender equality requires a critical examination of the challenges that impede the implementation of the BPfA, including those related to the situation for women and girls involved in criminal legal systems as victims/survivors, detained or incarcerated persons, and workers in law enforcement, defense and prosecution, the judiciary, prisons, prisoner re-entry, victim advocacy, and peacebuilding. The panel was chaired by Dr. Dawn Beichner-Thomas, UN Representative World Society of Victimology; Professor, Illinois State University (USA). Presentations included: "Gender Dimensions in Crime Prevention: Insights from 2024 GLOTIP & UNODC's Response", by Ms. Madioula Diakhite, Associate Expert in Crime Prevention, New York Liaison Office - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (USA); "Girls Impacted by the System: New Challenges, Old Attitudes, Hopeful Futures - a Cross-National Review of the Beijing Rules+30" by Dr. Michelle Lyttle Storrod, Assistant Professor, Widener University (USA) and Dr. Ellen Van Damme, Research collaborator, Leuven Institute of Criminology, University of Leuven (BELGIUM); "Canadian Legislation to Prevent Honor-Based Violence and to Protect Girls and Women Victims" by Dr. Estibaliz Jimenez, Professor, University of Quebec at Trois-Rivières (CANADA), Mr. Bryan Dallaire-Tellier, Graduate Student, University of Quebec at Trois-Rivières (CANADA), Ms. Martine Le Corff, Graduate Student, Université de Montréal (CANADA), and Dr. Bilkis Vissandjee, Professor, University of Montréal (CANADA); and "Feminist Criminology in the BPfA: A Content Analysis" by Dr. Rosemary Barberet, Dr. Dawn Beichner-Thomas, and Dr. Sheetal Ranjan, Professor, Montclair State University (USA).
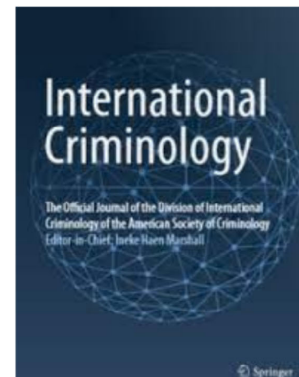
AROUND THE ASC

Division of International Criminology

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

JOIN OR RENEW WITH DIC NOW!

International Criminology

The Official Journal of the Division of International Criminology of the American Society of Criminology
Editor-in-Chief: Ineke Haen Marshall

Springer

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

BENEFITS

✓ 📰 **ACCESS TO DIVISION NEWSLETTER**

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

✓ 🌐 **LEARN ABOUT CUTTING-EDGE RESEARCH**

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

✓ 🤝 **NETWORK WITH AWESOME PEOPLE!**

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

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

https://bit.ly/3vwvC96

DON'T MISS OUT ON THIS OPPORTUNITY TO BE PART OF A THRIVING COMMUNITY DEDICATED TO ADVANCING INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY JOIN OR RENEW TODAY

EXCLUSIVE MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS!

FOLLOW US 📷 @ascdic 🐦 @ascdicX 💼 American Society of Criminology - Division of International Criminology

SAE

AROUND THE ASC

Division of White-Collar & Corporate Crime

Join us!

Chair: Emily Homer
Vice Chair: Adam Ghazi-Tehrani
Secretary/Treasurer: Marie Springer
Executive Counselors: K. Sebastian León, Katelyn Golladay,
and José Atiles

What's our Division Doing?

- Cohosting a professional development webinar series with the Division on Terrorism and Bias Crimes
- Hosting a Student Book Club
- Recognizing our membership with annual awards
- Preparing for roundtables, panel sessions, meetings, award ceremonies, and socials in Washington DC
- Beginning a student mentoring program

What are our Members Doing?

- Publishing in the *Journal of White-Collar and Corporate Crime* and other outlets
- Presenting at the European Society of Criminology and American Society of Criminology meetings
- Conducting research into how to increase students' exposure to the fields of white-collar and corporate crime
- Leading anti-fraud initiatives all over the world

For more information about the DWCC, scan the QR code or visit https://ascdwcc.org/

THE ORAL HISTORY CRIMINOLOGY PROJECT

The Oral History Criminology Project is proud to announce the inclusion of the following three brand new videos into our archive. All 138 videos can be accessed free of charge on our independent website (criminologystories.com) and via the ASC homepage ; from the menu, click on Resources, and then Oral History of Criminology Project

Chris Uggen by Sarah Shannon	Ralph Taylor by Brendan Dooley

David McDowall by Brendan Dooley

Just Posted...Three New
Oral History of Criminology Interviews!
View them, and 100+ more, at
https://asc41.org/oral-history/
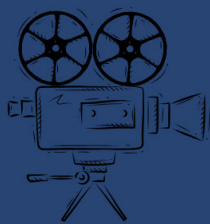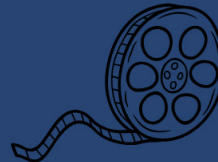
Keep current on project news by following us on X (@OHCP_CCJ).

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

Conferences, Webinars & Workshops

LAW AND SOCIETY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING
Event Type: Meeting
Location: Chicago, IL
Date: May 22 – 25, 2025
https://www.lawandsociety.org/chicago-2025-homepage/

STOCKHOLM CRIMINOLOGY SYMPOSIUM
Event Type: Conference
Location: Stockholm, Sweden
Date: June 9 – 11, 2025
https://criminologysymposium.com/

BRITISH SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
Event type: Conference
Location: University of Portsmouth, UK
Date: July 1 - 4, 2025
Contact: bcs2025@port.ac.uk
https://www.britsoccrim.org/conference/

2025 ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN ASSOCATION OF POLICE STUDIES
Event Type: Conference
Location: Royal Police Cadet Academy, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand
Date: August 6-9, 2025
https://aaps.info/information/2025-aaps-conference/

EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY MEETING
Event Type: Meeting
Location: Athens, Greece
Date: September 3 – 6, 2025
https://esc-eurocrim.org/v2/

15t**h BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**
Event Type: Conference
Theme: Risks, Crime, Policing, Courts, Prisons and Security in the Post-COVID-19 Times – Challenges and Opportunities
Location: Ljubljana, Slovenia
Date: September 8 – 10, 2025
https://www.fvv.um.si/conf2025/

MARK YOUR CALENDAR
FUTURE ASC ANNUAL MEETING DATES

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
2036	November 19 - 22	San Francisco, CA,	San Francisco Marriott Marquis

2025 ASC ANNUAL MEETING

Venue: Marriott Marquis Washington, DC | **Location:** Washington, DC | **Date:** 11/12-11/16/2025

Chairs: TaLisa Carter, American University & Kevin Drakulich, Northeastern University

Theme: *Criminology, Law, and The Democratic Ideal*

Visit the ASC website for additional details.