



## UNDERSTANDING GUILTY PLEAS: THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION'S RESEARCH COORDINATION NETWORK

by

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Guilty pleas account for roughly 95% of all convictions, yet scholarly research on the processes that generate guilty plea convictions remains exiguous. According to Forst (1999: 525) when it comes to plea bargaining, "We actually know less today than we did in the 1970s and 1980s." Although calls for greater attention to guilty pleas date back decades (Blumestein et al. 1983), there are persuasive reasons to believe that the time may finally be ripe for criminologists to take this charge seriously – the chorus of voices calling for increased attention to prosecution and plea bargaining in criminal courts has never been louder. As part of this ongoing movement, the National Science Foundation (NSF) has recently funded a Research Coordination Network (RCN) for understanding guilty pleas. Led by principal investigator Shawn Bushway, with an interdisciplinary core of co-PIs that includes Anne Piehl (Rutgers University, Economics), Allison Redlich (State University at Albany, Psychology) and Brian Johnson (University of Maryland, Criminology), the RCN seeks to stimulate new and innovative empirical work on guilty pleas, to expand the pool of researchers actively engaged in plea bargaining research, and to bridge gaps among scholars in sister fields by sharing methodological, theoretical and practical insights across interdisciplinary boundaries.

### The Activities of the RCN

The RCN is actively engaged in a number of significant research activities. These include coordinating ongoing meetings among prominent scientists engaged in guilty plea research, sponsoring organized panels on guilty pleas at national conferences, and commissioning white papers on the current and future state of guilty plea research in each of three core groups of academic study, including economics, psychology and law, and criminology/sociology. <sup>1</sup> The RCN is also planning a large research symposium on innovative approaches to guilty plea research that will be held at the State University at Albany in the summer of 2016. It recently sponsored organized sessions at the Psychology and Law Meeting in New Orleans, Louisiana, and it is responsible for putting together an unprecedented number of organized panels on prosecution and plea bargaining at the upcoming American Society of Criminology (ASC) meeting in San Francisco, California. <sup>2</sup> Members of the RCN will be holding a roundtable at the ASC meetings to engage with a broader audience on general issues involving key hurdles and next steps in guilty plea research.

*(continued on page 3)*

1 Additional information on the RCN (including its upcoming activities), and other useful resources on guilty plea research are available at the RCN website: <http://www.albany.edu/understanding-guilty-pleas/>.

2 The ASC program can be searched by topical area online at <http://convention2.allacademic.com/one/asc/asc14/>.

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(continued from page 1)

One strategic goal of the RCN was to provide an assessment of the current state of research on plea bargaining in criminology and related fields, and to offer some insights into how to move research in this understudied area forward. The shared insights from this discourse are summarized below. It is important to note that the following is a product of the collective dialectics of all those involved in the RCN. Our hope is that some of these modest suggestions will help spur new and interesting research on this under-researched but crucial topic in the criminal justice system.

### **The Ubiquity of Guilty Pleas and the Scarcity of Guilty Plea Research**

The growing importance of expanding and improving empirical research on guilty pleas reflects a number of interrelated issues. First, guilty pleas have become the overwhelming mechanism through which the prodigious majority of criminal offenders are convicted. According to Bureau of Justice (BJS) estimates, for every 100 felony defendants processed in urban courts, only three are convicted at trial (Cohen and Kyckelhahn, 2010). The rest are processed via guilty pleas, or to a lesser extent, other pretrial dispositions such as case dismissals and early diversion programs. Second, the process of negotiating guilty pleas remains largely unfettered by formal procedures or systematic overview. Prosecutors are free to exercise immense discretion in determining the number, type, and severity of charges as well as the specific concessions to offer in exchange for self-conviction. Although prosecutors' offices often have internal charging policies, they are self-enforced, resulting in limited legal recourse to challenge or overturn guilty plea convictions. Finally, expanding the study of guilty pleas is needed now more than ever because of the shifting landscape of criminal sentencing. Today, nearly half of all states have sentencing guidelines that constrain judicial discretion, and all states have expanded mandatory minimum laws that enhance prosecutorial plea bargaining power. Not only are more offenders pleading guilty today than ever before in our nation's history, but the advent of modern sentencing innovations have buoyed the centrality of plea negotiations in punishment.

Given that guilty pleas are such a ubiquitous and essential part of the criminal justice system, it may seem surprising that relatively little empirical research focuses on them. However, there are several persuasive reasons for this state of affairs. First and foremost is the lack of high-quality, publicly-available data on guilty pleas. Prosecutors are political actors and getting them to open their doors to academic scrutiny can be a Sisyphean task. Unlike sentencing data, which is commonly available through state-run commissions, data on charging and plea bargaining practices are notoriously difficult to collect. The process is time and resource intensive and often requires extraction of information from paper files. The result is that comparatively few studies focus on guilty pleas, and those that do are often limited to relatively small samples of cases, specific crimes types, and single jurisdictions. Historically, both politicians and researchers have focused on the evils of excessive judicial discretion rather than potential inequities in negotiated plea practices. Although this focus is beginning to shift, thus far there have been few large-scale and systematic empirical studies of guilty plea processes in criminal punishment.

To be clear, a number of very important studies have been conducted on prosecutorial discretion, courtroom workgroups and negotiated plea outcomes – far too many to reference here – but when compared to the vast research enterprise that is “sentencing research,” analysis of guilty pleas remains anemic. Our review of the literature suggests that fewer than two studies per year have been published on guilty pleas over the past three decades.<sup>1</sup> Moreover, the vast majority of extant studies focus only on initial case acceptance decisions, with little attention devoted to subsequent charging or plea bargaining processes. We know from this work that a substantial proportion of arrests are declined for prosecution and that changes to initial charges routinely accompany guilty pleas. In general, cases involving more serious crimes, stronger evidence, more culpable defendants, and more cooperative victims are most likely to result in full prosecution and harsher punishment, but beyond these basic observations our understanding of the processes that generate guilty pleas remains inchoate. Part of the charge of the RCN has been to identify key limits of existing work and to illuminate fruitful directions for improving research in this understudied area. Below we identify and elaborate several guiding principles for achieving this goal.

### **Principles for Moving Guilty Plea Research Forward**

Tangible improvement in guilty plea research can be made in at least four distinct areas, which include data, measurement, methods and theory. First, significant advances will require redoubled efforts at collecting new and innovative information on guilty pleas – little progress can be made without high quality sources of data. This can be accomplished in several ways. Researchers first need to better capitalize on existing data resources in the study of guilty pleas. A number of new data collection efforts provide valuable opportunities to advance our understanding of guilty pleas. For instance, recent research projects have collected detailed data on prosecutorial charging outcomes in the District Attorney's office in New York (Kutateladze et al. 2014) and in Los Angeles (Spohn and Tellis 2012). Large scale data collection including plea outcomes is also being conducted across multiple jurisdictions as part of a broader effort to develop criminal justice performance indicators (<http://measuresforjustice.org/>). These types of endeavors can provide valuable resources for replicating and extending existing work on guilty pleas. Another promising approach involves the merging of data across justice agencies. Data from the Federal Justice Statistics Resource Program (FJSRP), for example, provide such an opportunity. The FJSRP data can be linked from arrest through incarceration, allowing federal

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<sup>1</sup> This observation is based on our own compilation and review of prior research on guilty pleas that has been published in mainstream criminological research outlets over the past thirty years.

offenders to be tracked across sequential stages of the justice system in order to study the broader systemic processes that affect guilty pleas. These data have limitations, but they represent an underutilized source of information on federal case processing generally, and on guilty pleas in particular.

Researchers also need to invest in data development strategies by engaging practitioners in mutually-beneficial partnerships. Soliciting practitioner feedback can provide unique advantages in the development of more complete data and more nuanced statistical models. To do this, researchers might offer their services, for instance, in the development of automated data systems that save time and resources while simultaneously creating more systematic data collection procedures. Researchers can also play an important role in developing social justice programs that promote greater fairness and equity in criminal case processing outcomes while simultaneously enhancing the public image of local justice organizations. Such efforts are often prerequisites for access to sensitive data. By cultivating productive partnerships with practitioners, substantial strides can be made forward in researcher access to the types of data sources required to advance our understanding of guilty pleas.

Finally, the largest advances will likely require greater creativity in the collection of guilty plea data by researchers. The overwhelming majority of prior work relies on comparable types of official court data to examine similar types of research questions, often focusing on racial or gender disparity in charging practices. Clearly these are important questions to address, but they are relatively narrow in scope. Other types of data might be collected to speak to broader research questions on guilty pleas. For instance, relatively little is known about the viewpoints of different court actors vis-à-vis guilty pleas, or how their attitudes vary across contexts. Surveys of judges, prosecutors and defense counsel could prove to be very valuable in addressing these types of broader questions. Vignette data might also be collected that systematically manipulate key variables of interest, such as the timing of guilty pleas, the concessions that are available, or the attitudes and demeanor of defendants. Expanding the use of existing data, assembling new data via cooperative relationships with practitioners, and incorporating new types of data collection instruments into the study of guilty pleas all will help to advance future research efforts.

Second, several measurement advances can also be made to significantly improve guilty plea research. Because guilty pleas can occur at different stages of case processing, include a variegated array of concessions, and involve secretive negotiations that evade formal record keeping, they are notoriously difficult to measure. Despite these complexities, incremental gains can be made in several areas. The vast majority of existing work examines binary outcomes such as whether charges are prosecuted, dismissed or reduced in severity. These are indubitably important but they fail to capture the more dynamic processes that constitute plea bargaining. It is important to begin to develop more nuanced measures that capture the multiple iterations, timing and magnitude of plea discounts. Explicit attention needs to be devoted to the negotiation process itself, whether defendants accept plea deals, how and when they are offered, and the resulting punishment discounts that eventuate. One approach is to consider the "distance traveled" in plea negotiations, or the extent to which expected punishments are reduced from the beginning to the end of the guilty plea process (Piehl and Bushway, 2007).

Improvement in the measurement of several key independent variables is also essential for advancing our understanding of guilty pleas. For instance, although strength of evidence is robustly associated with guilty pleas, there is little consensus regarding how best to capture it, and many studies lack evidence measures altogether. More creative approaches may be needed to overcome this limitation. For instance, researchers could collect perceptual measures of case strength from attorneys and defendants to examine its influence on guilty pleas. This can also lead to new and interesting lines of inquiry, such as the level of agreement regarding case strength across involved parties. Finally, guilty plea research also stands to benefit from enhanced measures of the organizational social contexts of criminal courts and the network relations among court actors engaged in repeated bargains. Almost no prior work addresses these issues. Very little thought has been devoted to the importance of repeated interactions among court actors or identification of the macro-social forces that may affect prosecutors' and defense counsel's willingness to offer or accept plea agreements.

Third, a variety of innovative methodological advancements may also prove useful for advancing plea research. Studies of guilty pleas can learn from modern advances in broader sentencing research. Much existing work relies on associations drawn from regression analyses. While these are clearly informative and valuable, stronger causal associations can often be gleaned from related approaches. Recent research on sentencing, for instance, capitalizes on random assignment of cases to judges to simulate experimental designs, utilizes statistical matching procedures to create more comparable samples of offenders, and employs hierarchical models to assess the combined effects of multiple levels of influence in punishment. To date, very few if any of these methodological and analytical techniques have been applied to the study of guilty pleas.

Criminologists can also learn valuable methodological lessons from interdisciplinary work on guilty pleas. Research in the related field of psychology and law, for instance, frequently employs experimental approaches to study processes such as jury decision making. These research designs could easily be adapted to the study of guilty pleas, though few studies have attempted to do so. There are also a number of opportunities to take advantage of natural experiments in examining guilty pleas. For instance, the U.S. Department of Justice recently announced a dramatic shift in its prosecution and charging policies regarding federal drug

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offenders. Systemic shocks to justice policy such as this can offer unique leverage for understanding guilty pleas. This is a common approach taken in related fields of study such as law and economics. Some research in that discipline, for instance, uncovers interesting associations between guilty pleas and political election cycles, which criminologists could easily exploit in their own future research on guilty pleas.

Moreover, quantitative and qualitative methods can and should be combined to triangulate information and provide a more complete understanding of the factors that affect guilty pleas. Some of the most influential research on guilty pleas was the result of a group of political scientists immersing themselves in the criminal court environments of several different cities (e.g. Nardulli et al. 1988). They married quantitative analysis with detailed interviews and survey approaches to provide one of the most comprehensive studies of guilty plea practices to date. Although this type of holistic analysis remains rare, there is some notable recent work that takes this approach and offers a useful model for future efforts aimed at advancing our understanding of negotiated pleas (Frederick and Stemen, 2012).

Lastly, major advances in guilty plea research will require additional theoretical and conceptual development. Extremely little criminological theorizing is specific to guilty plea processes. For the most part, judicial decision-making perspectives have been applied to plea bargaining with little circumspection devoted to variations in the theoretical processes that generate guilty pleas across court actors. Although court actors clearly share certain organizational goals, they also are likely to differ in terms of guilty plea incentives. Elected prosecutors may be concerned with conviction rates and reelection, public defenders with managing large caseloads, and judges with clearing dockets and serving the interests of justice. Relatively little theorizing has been devoted to comparative analysis of the motivations of different court actors or to organizational group dynamics in the determination of negotiated plea processes. Without further development in our theoretical understanding of guilty pleas it will prove difficult to make significant empirical advances.

This also represents an opportunity for researchers to broaden existing theoretical paradigms beyond predictions about the individual factors that are related to discrete outcomes. For instance, guilty pleas can be conceptualized as part of a much broader case flow process that involves multiple court actors and multiple decision points from arrest to sentencing. A more systemic approach can lead to a deeper understanding of the ways that upstream decisions affect downstream outcomes. It also opens up important possibilities for investigating cumulative influences across sequential stages of case processing. There is growing momentum for this type of broader conceptual approach (see e.g. Kutateladze et al. 2014), but it will require additional theoretical development and methodological advancement to more fully take hold.

Theoretical perspectives in sister disciplines may also prove utile in this regard. For instance, significant gains have been made in social psychology in our understanding of how subconscious cognitive biases can affect court processing outcomes. These insights are directly relevant to criminological studies of unwarranted disparity in charging and plea outcomes. Economic game theory approaches may also be useful for capturing the dynamic process of iterative negotiation in plea bargaining. They can be used to develop testable hypotheses about how the behavior of one court actor affects the other participants in the "plea bargaining game." Similarly, organizational perspectives from political science are clearly valuable for understanding guilty pleas. They lay out descriptions of ideal court types, contrasting "concessions" and "consensus" models of guilty pleas, where the former entail adversarial bargaining and the latter cooperative use of shared going rates. To the extent that future research on guilty pleas can incorporate theoretical insights from these and other related disciplines, it will only serve to broaden our understanding of the social forces that shape guilty pleas in criminal courts.

### **Concluding Thoughts**

Despite the overwhelming prevalence of guilty pleas in the criminal justice system, research in this area has historically been given short shrift. Data limitations, political barriers and policy initiatives have all worked to concentrate scholarly attention on final sentencing outcomes. There is good reason, however, to believe that the time is ripe for this to change. A groundswell of support is developing, calling for greater attention to guilty pleas, encouraging new data collection efforts and offering important opportunities for advancing our understanding of the processes that generate guilty pleas in American criminal courts. This social movement offers important opportunities for improving research on criminal case processing generally. We can learn from the myopia of the past by expanding the scope of future inquiry to the fuller range of decision-making that contributes to final punishments, by developing innovative new ways to tap the underlying processes embedded in guilty pleas, and by incorporating multimodal empirical approaches that draw upon research and theorizing in related disciplines. This is particularly important for the field of criminology given its implicit interdisciplinary orientation.

The National Science Foundation's RCN for Understanding Guilty Pleas offers an important starting point for these endeavors. It is bringing together prominent scientists interested in the study of guilty pleas, encouraging young scholars and promising graduate students to strike up new research on guilty pleas, and orchestrating various activities that will culminate in an interdisciplinary research symposium on innovative approaches to the study of guilty pleas. Notably, the seeds of the current effort first originated in a 2010 NSF symposium at SUNY Albany on the "Past and Future of Empirical Sentencing Research," which identified

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the lack of empirical research on guilty pleas as a core limitation of contemporary sentencing research. However, whereas that original effort was motivated by a global sense that sentencing research had become somewhat stagnant, the current effort carries a far more sanguine outlook – it is driven by a shared sense that guilty plea research is highly consequential, rapidly expanding, and full of many new and exciting opportunities for future research. One might say that we have come a long way in these few short years.

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# AROUND THE ASC

## A Brief History of Ron Akers and His Bluegrass Band

By Ron Akers, with Ken Tunnell

The Bluegrass Band started playing at the Annual Meetings in 1993. At the meetings in 1992, Dave Hawkins, who was on the Minority Fellowship Committee at the time, asked if I could produce a bluegrass/country band to play on Friday night at ASC the next year to help raise money for the minority fellowship fund. Ken Tunnell and I, and a few others, had for years been jamming in my room or in some other location in the convention hotel. In addition to the "pickers" at these jams, we almost always were joined by "grinners" who came to listen (such as Charles Tittle who I believe missed no jam and has been present at all of the shows). Also, at the 1988 meeting in Chicago during the reception on the occasion of my having received the Sutherland Award that year, Ken and I recruited some of our jamming friends to give a bluegrass performance at the reception. Dave knew all about this and often joined us in the jams, and that was the background for his approaching me to put on a bluegrass show. I told him I would be happy to do it. I talked to Ken about it. He immediately agreed to take part and helped to form a band with some of those who had been participating in the jam sessions to play the minority fellowship fundraising event the next year. Dave also approached Larry Sherman about putting together a rock band for the same purpose of raising funds for the minority fellowships, and Larry agreed.

Consequently, beginning in 1993, at the meetings in Phoenix, both groups started appearing on Friday nights at ASC with the Bluegrass group starting, and the rock group, Larry and the Hot Spots, finishing the evening providing good rock dance music. To make the transition from the bluegrass to the rock show, we would have the Hot Spots join us on stage to finish our set with everyone in both band and members of the audience singing "Will the Circle Be Unbroken." The Bluegrass band continues to the present time to end each of our shows with all singing that song.

Over the years the shows raised a considerable amount of funds for the minority fellowships. For many years, all donations for the fund were taken by members of the minority fellowship committee and others assisting them at the door to the ballroom. I still have fond memories of asking Julius Debro how good the donations were, and he would answer by showing large wads of cash collected that night. As I recall, the donations for the fellowship fund for the evening typically totaled around \$3,000 to \$4,000.

We actually did not have a name for our bluegrass group in the beginning, but it appeared in the 1993 program as Ron Akers and His Bluegrass Band, and that name has stuck with us through the years. To the best of my recollection that first band consisted of myself (dobro), Ken Tunnell (guitar), Ben Crouch (guitar), and Neal Shover (singing); we were joined that same year or the next by Jeff Ferrell (guitar), and that remained the core group for many years. From the beginning we would invite others we knew who sang or played instruments to join on stage for one or more songs, starting the first year with Bill Chambliss singing "Wabash Cannon Ball," and through the years we have had a number of them singing or playing instruments with us. Dave Hawkins and Kevin Stenson often joined us with their harmonicas. And some of those guests quickly became regular members of the band. For a period of years we had Bud Fogerty (mandolin) and Ed Denver (banjo) as members of the group. For the past several years the core regular members of the group have been Ken and I, Terry Cox (guitar), Jeff Ferrell (guitar), Mark Hamm (harmonica) Eddy Green (guitar), Tasha Youstin (with her fantastic yodeling), and Chris Eskridge joining us on stage to sing a couple of songs. The ASC leadership began to experiment a bit with the Friday night fund raiser bringing in hip hop and other music, moving both the Bluegrass Band and the Hot Spots shows to Wednesday evening for the opening reception. Eventually, the Hot Spots moved back to Friday night. The Bluegrass Band stayed with a show on Wednesday evening, and we are there still.

These bluegrass shows at ASC are the only times that we play together as a band. Each year we get together at the ASC meetings the day before or the afternoon of the day we are to perform that night, usually meeting in my room and creating a play list and order of songs, going over new songs and rehearsing old songs. I am fond of saying that we don't need to "practice" but only to "rehearse."

We have all thoroughly enjoyed doing these shows for so many years and trust that those in attendance have enjoyed listening. We plan to keep going as long as we are invited to do so. See you there.

## AROUND THE ASC

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Lorraine Mazerolle (Chair), Cynthia Lum (Vice Chair), Charlotte Gill (Secretary-Treasurer)  
Executive Counselors: Christopher Koper, Akiva Liberman, and Susan Turner



## 2014 ASC AWARD WINNERS

### GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER AWARD RECIPIENTS

#### 1ST PLACE

##### MARIN R. WENGER



Marin Wenger is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Sociology and Criminology at the Pennsylvania State University. She received her BA in Sociology from the University of Michigan in 2008 and her MA in Crime, Law, and Justice from Penn State in 2012. She is currently the managing editor of production for *Criminology*. Her primary areas of interest are racial stratification, communities and crime, deviance, and quantitative methods. Her dissertation advisory committee includes Wayne Osgood, Derek Kreager, Barrett Lee, and Shannon Monnat. She anticipates graduating with her PhD in Sociology in the spring of 2016.

#### 2ND PLACE

##### ADAM BOESSEN



Adam Boessen is an Assistant Professor in Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Missouri, St. Louis. He recently received his Ph.D. in Criminology, Law and Society from the University of California – Irvine in 2014. His research interests are in criminology, social networks, geography, and urban sociology with an emphasis in neighborhoods and crime. He uses quantitative methodologies to examine the spatial and network aspects of neighborhoods, land uses and neighborhood space, and how the daily activity patterns of residents shape neighborhood crime.

#### 3RD PLACE

##### ANTHONY ROBERTS



Anthony Roberts is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Sociology at the University of California-Riverside. He is an economic sociologist who specializes in the political-economy of inequality, social policy, and crime from a comparative and global perspective. In his National Science Foundation supported dissertation, he investigates how the globalization of production and neoliberal reform of national labor policy contributes to the growth of national income inequality among developed and less-developed nations. He also maintains an active research program on the comparative criminology of violent crime. In this research, he investigates the structural and institutional causes of crime using quantitative cross-national methods.

#### 3RD PLACE

##### ERIN WOLBECK



Erin Wolbeck was awarded her Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of California Riverside in June 2014 specializing in Criminology & Sociological Studies and Gender Studies. Her dissertation research focused on sex offender management policies and community reintegration. Her other research areas of interest include cross-national homicide, juvenile delinquency, and gender & crime. Erin has served as a student representative on the board of the Western Society of Criminology and for the student concerns committee of the American Sociological Association's section on Sex & Gender. Erin is currently teaching part-time in the Criminal Justice department at California State University San Bernardino.

## 2014 ASC AWARD WINNERS

### OUTSTANDING ARTICLE AWARD RECIPIENTS

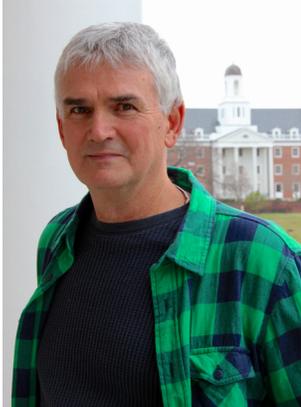
*"Can Self Control Change Substantially Over Time? Rethinking the Relationship Between Self- and Social Control"*

#### CHONGMIN NA



Chongmin Na earned his Ph.D. from the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland and is currently working as an assistant professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at the John Jay College, CUNY. His research interests include theoretical mediating mechanisms underlying the stability and change in offending behavior and the process through which CJ policies/programs affect a variety of life outcomes. His work has appeared in *Criminology*, *Justice Quarterly*, and *Crime and Justice: A Review of Research*.

#### RAYMOND PATERNOSTER



Ray Paternoster is a Professor in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland. His research interests include quantitative methods, issues pertaining to capital punishment, an rational choice theory. He is currently engaged in a research project involving offender decision making with a sample of serious adult offenders.

### TEACHING AWARD RECIPIENT

#### LAURE WEBER BROOKS



Laure Brooks received her Ph.D. from the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland in 1986. Currently, she is the Director of Undergraduate Studies for the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland, where she has been teaching for over thirty years. During her time, she has taught approximately 230 classes and instructed over 20,000 students. She served as the Internship Director for ten years and is the Faculty Advisor for Alpha Phi Sigma, Omega Iota chapter. She has received numerous Teaching Awards during her career, including the 2012 College of Behavioral and Social Sciences Dean's Medal, the 2012 College of Behavioral and Social Sciences Excellence in Teaching Award, and the 1999 College of Behavioral and Social Sciences Excellence in Teaching Mentorship Award.

## 2014 ASC AWARD WINNERS

### MICHAEL J. HINDELANG BOOK AWARD RECIPIENT

#### ROBERT J. SAMPSON



Robert Sampson is the Henry Ford II Professor of the Social Sciences at Harvard University and Director of the Boston Area Research Initiative. He served as Chair of the Department of Sociology from 2005-2010 and taught at the University of Chicago for twelve years before moving to Harvard in 2003. He also taught at the University of Illinois and was Senior Research Fellow at the American Bar Foundation. Sampson was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 2008 and is a Fellow of the American Society of Criminology, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Philosophical Society, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He served as President of the American Society of Criminology in 2011-2012 and in June 2011 he and John Laub received the Stockholm Prize in Criminology. Sampson has published widely on crime, disorder, the life course, neighborhood effects, civic engagement, inequality, immigration, and the social structure of the city. His books on life-course criminology were published with John Laub—*Crime in the Making: Pathways and Turning Points through Life* (Harvard, 1993) and *Shared Beginnings, Divergent Lives: Delinquent Boys to Age 70s* (Harvard, 2003). In 2012, the

University of Chicago Press published *Great American City: Chicago and the Enduring Neighborhood Effect*, the culmination of over a decade of research based on the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods, for which Sampson served as Scientific Director.

#### **Crime & Justice Summer Research Institute: Broadening Perspectives & Participation July 6 – 24, 2015, Ohio State University**

Faculty pursuing tenure and career success in research-intensive institutions, academics transitioning from teaching to research institutions, and faculty members carrying out research in teaching contexts will be interested in this Summer Research Institute. Funded by the National Science Foundation, the institute is designed to promote successful research projects and careers among faculty from underrepresented groups working in areas of crime and criminal justice. During the institute, participants work to complete an ongoing project (either a research paper or grant proposal) in preparation for journal submission or agency funding review. In addition, participants gain information that serves as a tool-kit tailored to successful navigation of the academic setting. To achieve these goals the Summer Research Institute provides participants with:

- Resources for completing their research projects;
- Senior faculty mentors in their areas of study;
- Opportunities to network with junior and senior scholars;
- Workshops addressing topics related to publishing, professionalization, and career planning;
- Travel expenses to Ohio, housing in Columbus, and living expenses.

The institute culminates in a research symposium where participants present their completed research before a national audience of faculty and graduate students.

Dr. Ruth D. Peterson directs the Crime and Justice Summer Research Institute, which is held at Ohio State University's Criminal Justice Research Center (Dr. Dana Haynie, Director) in Columbus, Ohio.

Completed applications must be sent electronically by Friday, February 13, 2015. To download the application form, please see our web site (<http://cjrc.osu.edu/rdcj-n/summerinstitute>). Once completed, submit all requested application materials to [kennedy.312@sociology.osu.edu](mailto:kennedy.312@sociology.osu.edu). All applicants must hold regular tenure-track positions in U.S. institutions and demonstrate how their participation broadens participation of underrepresented groups in crime and justice research. Graduate students without tenure track appointments are not eligible for this program.

Please direct all inquiries to [kennedy.312@sociology.osu.edu](mailto:kennedy.312@sociology.osu.edu).

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**AROUND THE ASC****DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY 2014 AWARD WINNERS****Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar**

Dr. Freda Adler's efforts to globalize criminology continued through more than 130 books and papers, including *Nations not obsessed with crime* (1983) while working as a consultant to the United Nations. In 1994-95, Dr. Adler was ASC President, delivering her Presidential Address at the 47th annual meeting titled "Crime and Justice: National and International." This address was one of ASC's first movements toward internationalizing the profession (published in *Criminology* (1996)).

**The 2014 Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award recipient is Dr. Patricia Brantingham.** Dr. Brantingham is RCMP University Professor of Computational Criminology in the School of Criminology at Simon Fraser University in British Columbia, Canada. She is the Director of the Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies (ICURS) and an Associate Member of the School of Computing Science. She has served as Director of Programme Evaluation for the Department of Justice Canada. Dr. Brantingham holds degrees from Columbia University, Fordham University and Florida State University. She is the author or editor of two dozen books and scientific monographs and more than 150 articles and scientific papers. Dr. Brantingham is a founder of the field of *Environmental Criminology*, which focuses on the physical and social environment, the backcloth for everyday activities for everyone, including both people who occasionally commit crimes and highly repetitive offenders. She is known for *crime pattern theory* and for introducing the concepts of crime generators and crime attractors and the geometry of crime. Her laboratory, ICURS, is the leader of an international collaboration effort in *computational criminology* that links university research laboratories around the world. This includes universities in Australia, Canada, Chile and the United Kingdom in which criminological researchers will be able to work with police micro-data. At Simon Fraser University Dr. Brantingham is co-directing expansion into dedicated Secure High Performance Computing Centre for criminological research. Her most recent research is multidisciplinary and includes the push and pull of cities for high repeat offenders with the counter force of residential, entertainment and shopping districts shaping crime peaks and crime ridges.

**Distinguished Book Award**

**The 2014 Distinguished Book Award recipient is Dr. Rosemary Barberet.** Dr. Barberet (Ph.D. University of Maryland, 1994) is a Professor and the Director of the Master of Arts Degree Program in International Crime & Justice at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City, USA. Her publications and research interests focus on women and crime, comparative methodology and crime victims. She is the incoming editor for the ASC Division of Women and Crime's journal, *Feminist Criminology*. She serves on the Executive Committee of the International Sociological Association and represents the ISA at the United Nations. As a multilingual scholar who has worked in Europe and the United States, former Chair of the ASC DIC (2001-2005), and founding member of Criminologists Without Borders, she has consistently supported the internationalization of criminology and sociology.

Her Award Winning Book, *Women, Crime and Criminal Justice*, is the first fully internationalized book to focus on women as offenders, victims and justice professionals. It pushes readers to comprehend the global forces that shape women and crime; analyze different types of violence against women that are present around the globe; and grasp the challenges faced internationally by women in justice professions such as the police, the judiciary and international peacekeeping. The book examines the role of globalization and development in producing patterns of female offending and victimization; how a human rights framework can provide an alternative to the criminal justice response to women's crime and victimization by encouraging global women's activism; how violence against women in peacetime is similar and different to violence against women in conflict and post conflict settings; and how global debates on sex work and sex trafficking are intertwined. Dr. Barberet emphasizes how women, in their various roles as offenders, victims, and justice professionals, are seen as invisible, expendable or exchangeable, and illustrates how they are instrumentalized and essentialized. She calls for criminologists to join the global conversation.

**Graduate Student Paper Awards**

**The 2014 Graduate Student Paper First Place Winner is Bo Jiang.** Bo is a graduate research assistant at the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Response to Terrorism (START) and a first year Doctoral Student in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland. Prior to joining START, Bo graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with a Master's of Science in Criminology. Bo was born in China and grew up in Singapore. Before coming to the U.S., he obtained both

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## AROUND THE ASC

his Bachelor's Degree with Honors and his Master's Degree in Economics from the National University of Singapore. After graduation, he taught two Macroeconomics courses at the National University of Singapore Business School, published two book chapters and a journal article both related to the impact of migration on the Singapore economy. Bo is passionate about doing quantitative research on transnational crime.

**The 2014 Graduate Student Paper Second Place Winner is Ming-Li Hsieh.** Ming is a Doctoral candidate in Criminal Justice and Criminology at the Washington State University. She is a senior research associate at the Washington State Institute for Criminal Justice (WSICJ). Her research includes an examination of gender gap trends, risk assessment instruments, crime control polices and comparative policing. Recent works she has co-authored with Marilyn D. McShane, *Women in Criminal Justice*.

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### ASC EMAIL MENTORING COMMITTEE POSTER EXHIBIT OF ASC PRESIDENTS AND THEIR MENTORS

The ASC Email Mentoring Committee is pleased to announce a poster exhibit featuring ten ASC Presidents and their mentors at the 2014 ASC Conference in San Francisco. Each poster will feature one president and a description of an individual who had a positive influence on his/her career. To find out who are the participating scholars and the significance of their relationship with their mentors, be sure to visit the exhibit in San Francisco!

### ASC EMAIL MENTORING COMMITTEE 2014 MENTOR-OF-THE-YEAR AWARD RECIPIENT

The ASC Email Mentoring Committee is pleased to announce the 2014 recipient of the Mentor-of-the-Year Award is Dr. Amy Farrell from Northeastern University. The Committee will formally present the Award to Dr. Farrell at the New Member Welcome Reception on Wednesday, 11/19, at 2pm in San Francisco. The Committee will also recognize all the nominees at the Reception. Please join us at the event to congratulate all of the nominees for their nominations and Dr. Farrell for a well deserving award!

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### ANNOUNCEMENTS:

**Szymon Buczynski**, from the University of Warmia and Mazury in Poland, has been awarded a Fulbright, and will be a Visiting Researcher at the University of Maryland School of Criminology and Criminal Justice this academic year.

**Alex R. Piquero**, University of Texas at Dallas, was recently awarded the University of Texas System Regents' Outstanding Teaching Award. The Regents' Outstanding Teaching Awards are the Board of Regents' highest honor.

**Hillary Potter**, University of Colorado, Boulder, ASC Executive Committee Board Member & **Beth E. Richie**, University of Illinois at Chicago, were invited to attend and participate in a meeting of a small group of intimate violence researchers and the NFL Commissioner, Roger Goodell in Chicago.

**Nancy Rodriguez**, Arizona State University, has been nominated by President Obama for the position of Director of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

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## USF DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY PROUDLY ANNOUNCES NEWLY APPOINTED



### Ojmarrh Mitchell *Graduate Director*

Ojmarrh Mitchell, Ph.D., is an Associate Professor in the Department of Criminology at the University of South Florida. Professor Mitchell earned his Ph.D. in Criminal Justice and Criminology from the University of Maryland with a doctoral minor in Measurement, Statistics, and Evaluation. His research interests include drugs and crime, race and crime, corrections and sentencing, and meta-analysis.

### Wesley G. Jennings *Associate Chair*

Wesley G. Jennings, Ph.D., is an Associate Professor in the Department of Criminology and has a Courtesy Appointment in the Department of Mental Health Law & Policy at the University of South Florida. He received his doctorate degree in criminology from the University of Florida. He has published over 110 peer-reviewed articles and 55 encyclopedia entries/book chapters/other publications.



**GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE**  
 Master of Arts in Criminology  
 Master of Arts in Criminal Justice Administration  
 Ph.D. in Criminology

# EDITORS' CORNER

FEMINIST CRIMINOLOGY: SCHOLARLY JOURNAL AND FEMINIST PROJECT

Rosemary Barberet, Editor

Since its inception in 2006, *Feminist Criminology* has established itself as the premier outlet publishing outlet for scholarship on women and crime. There is no other journal that covers this particular area of scholarship in the United States or in the world. *Feminist Criminology* has established the standard for critical debate, insightful research and discussion on feminist criminology worldwide. Thanks to the efforts of past editors, and notably the outgoing editor, Jana Jasinski, it is currently ranked 27 out of 52 in Criminology, with an impact factor of .967.

*Feminist Criminology* is the official journal of the Division on Women and Crime (DWC) of the American Society of Criminology. DWC leadership carefully conceptualized this new journal, and since 2006, the entire DWC has nurtured and promoted it, supplying manuscripts, reviewers, editors and an editorial board. The members of the DWC proactively cite the articles in *Feminist Criminology* in their work. Very few other journals receive the kind of support that *Feminist Criminology* receives. *Feminist Criminology* faithfully reflects the interests, priorities and initiatives of the members of the ASC Division on Women and Crime. I believe that *Feminist Criminology* can also play a role in invigorating the directions the Division may choose to take. This is our feminist project: the interplay between scholarly advocates and their published outcomes. Editing a journal, as I understand it, means being consistent, fair and efficient in the quotidian tasks, as well as being strategic about the longer term direction of the journal. To these tasks I now turn.

## Encouraging high quality manuscripts and reviews

Good journals rely on high quality manuscripts that are a good fit for the journal's mission, and excellent reviewers. As consumers of research, we trust authors to submit manuscripts for consideration to the appropriate journal, and we trust the process of blind peer review to refine and select solid research findings and theoretical insights. All editors know that the search for manuscripts and reviewers is an ongoing process. To recruit more manuscripts, my managing editor, Diana Rodriguez-Spahia, has been at work since June in identifying and approaching presenters from the ACJS, BSC, ISA, ASA, SSSP and ESC conferences to submit manuscripts for consideration, and she is now working on a list of federal grantees for the same purpose. To reward excellent articles, the journal is reinstating its "Best Article of the Year Award," and Venessa Garcia, Deputy Editor and Committee Chair, will announce the winner at this year's DWC Breakfast meeting in San Francisco.

Authors, of course, receive attention and recognition for their work. Reviewing is a scholarly responsibility but unlike authoring a manuscript, blind peer reviewing is a time consuming but amazingly thankless task. Finding the right reviewer for each manuscript is the editor's task, and one hopes that reviewers will take the time to produce thoughtful and constructive reviews. The first day I took over as editor, I sent out my first manuscript to three reviewers who all promptly declined. "Welcome to the journal biz!" emailed former editor Jana Jasinski. I have since improved my reviewer selection skills, but have come to realize that reviewing is quite a different skill from providing feedback, say, on a student's paper. However, very few of us have ever been trained to review journal manuscripts, nor are we given the opportunity to reflect on our reviewing due to the blind review process. At the upcoming ASC conference, I will be co-leading a DWC-sponsored reviewer training workshop with Claire Renzetti, editor of *Violence Against Women*, and Kim Cook, DWC Chair, on Thursday, November 20, 2:00 to 4:50pm, Marriott, Foothill D, 2nd Floor. Participants will receive a certificate of completion. Along with Frances Bernat, editor of *Women and Criminal Justice*, Claire and I will also participate in a Meet the Editors session on Thursday, November 20, 8:00 to 9:20am, Marriott, Sierra B, 5th Floor. For the moment, I have started personalizing my gratitude to reviewers, "outside the template." A reviewer wrote to me recently: "It was my pleasure to review for your journal. I must say that this is the first email I have ever received from an editor thanking me for taking care and giving details, though. You made my entire day!" I will be thinking of other ways to encourage and thank good and thoughtful reviews.

## Enduring Goals and Increased Diversity

Recently, I completed a book (*Women, Crime and Criminal Justice: A Global Enquiry*) that examined women and crime issues (offending, victimization, and criminal justice professions) almost entirely from an international lens. Like most book projects, this one offered an opportunity for unexpected reflections. In searching for literature to constitute a "baseline" for comparison, I was struck by the growth and sophistication in scholarship on women and crime in the United States and the Anglo-American world, generally. I found myself continually citing articles from *Feminist Criminology*, given its breadth of coverage. Upon comparing this scholarship to that around the globe, I was reminded of the ways in which women and girls are *still* invisible in criminology, and of the important role of feminist research, theory and praxis in remedying this situation. . I reached three conclusions that inform

## EDITORS' CORNER

my current editorship: the first is the enduring importance of *women and girls*; the second, the necessity of feminism as a response to gender inequality; and the third, the importance of *criminology* as a response to women's injustice. Thus, I feel quite comfortable with continuing the work of past editors in ensuring that the journal embraces a wide range of scholarship in criminology (offending; victimization; social harm; criminal justice professions and institutional responses to crime and victimization; theory and methods; policy; etc.). These areas can be stretched further to include the many types of injustice that are perpetuated the world over. I am also committed to ensuring that submissions reflect feminist thought and a feminist critique of criminology. Finally, I support the woman/girl-centric focus of the journal, along with other axes of oppression such as race, ethnicity, and class. At a session at last year's ASC conference, I argued that other aspects of identity, such as citizenship, mobility (rural women, migrant women), indigenous status and the war/peace continuum (refugee women, conflict and post-conflict scenarios) should be brought to bear in broadening intersectional approaches in feminist criminology.

In consonance with my past leadership of the ASC Division of International Criminology, I would like to increase the diversity of submissions to ensure that each issue has one international or comparative article. This is already a notable feature of *Feminist Criminology*. Bitna Kim and Alida V. Merlo, in their article in the DWC 30th Anniversary issue of *Feminist Criminology*, analyzed the international/comparative features of *Feminist Criminology*, noting that encouragingly, 21.6% of the articles in the first 7.5 years of the journal examined women and crime issues in other countries. Eighteen percent of the authors of articles over those years were affiliated with institutions abroad. Kim and Merlo ask,

As the 30th Anniversary of the Division approaches, three questions are posed: Should *Feminist Criminology* attempt to attract even more international scholars and research or does it stay the course? Should the journal editorial board solicit and support more international/comparative studies? Should there be more board members from other countries? This may be an appropriate time to consider these questions.

In response, I say yes. I believe that the prestige of the journal will be enhanced by internationalization (resulting in wider citation), and that better global representation of articles can be achieved, beyond the English-speaking world. Of course, this can be done most successfully when combined with a diversity membership drive of the DWC, as well as encouraging crossnational research collaboration among feminist criminologists. For starters, I have diversified the journal's editorial board, both in terms of US-based scholars and those from abroad. Twenty-one percent of the new editorial board are minority U.S. based scholars, and another 21% are non-U.S. based scholars; there is now at least one editorial board member for each region of the globe.

### Dissemination

Marketing the journal is a key priority, and disseminating the journal's output to the wider public is always a concern for authors and editors alike. Of particular concern is the ability of our findings to reach a broader policymaking audience, one that perhaps does not subscribe to scholarly journals. Sophia Puglisi, our new editor at Sage, is fully on board with this objective (see her article in *ASA Footnotes*, [http://www.asanet.org/footnotes/apr14/sage\\_0414.html](http://www.asanet.org/footnotes/apr14/sage_0414.html)) and is excited to be producing podcasts for us (<http://fcx.sagepub.com/site/misc/Index/Podcasts.xhtml>). She is keen to expand our presence in social media. We will be taking copies of the DWC 30th Anniversary issue to the 2015 UN Crime Congress in Doha, Qatar this coming April, where international criminal justice policymakers from around the globe will convene. (<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime-congress/13-crime-congress.html>). I encourage other journal editors to consider doing the same.

In conclusion, I am honored to continue the excellent work of editors past. As Helen Eigenberg noted in her 2010 editorial, "I have joked that Susan Sharp gave birth to the journal, I guided it through the toddler years, and now Jana [Jasinski] can move it to adolescence and beyond." I am happy to guide the journal into emerging adulthood. I am excited by the possibilities that this journal's editorship offers, and prepared to assume the responsibilities that this editorship entails.

### References

- Barberet, R. (2014). *Women, crime and criminal justice: A global enquiry*. London: Routledge.
- Eigenberg, H. (2010). Editorial. *Feminist Criminology*, 5(1), 3-7.
- Kim, B. and Merlo, A.V. (2014). Comparative/International research on women and crime: Analysis of ASC and ESC Annual Meeting presentations. *Feminist Criminology*, 9(4), 382-407.

## EDITORS' CORNER

### SPECIAL ISSUE COMMEMORATING THE 30th ANNIVERSARY OF THE DIVISION ON WOMEN AND CRIME

As part of the 30th Anniversary Celebration of the Division on Women and Crime of the American Society of Criminology, we decided that a special issue of *Feminist Criminology* would be an excellent way to celebrate our diversity of scholarship. The range of scholarship in the submissions we received was truly impressive. Thirty years ago, much of the work in this special issue would have faced difficulty finding publication outlets. Today, fortunately, criminology has become much more diverse. With this special issue commemorating the 30th anniversary of the DWC, we celebrate the maturation of feminist criminology as evidenced by the scholarship in the October 2014 special issue.

Christine Rasche provided a special introduction to the issue that provides an historical overview of the DWC to lay the groundwork for better understanding current scholarship in the context of the emergence of feminist work in criminology. Her commentary is then followed by six articles that demonstrate the breadth and depth of feminist criminology today. These articles not only grapple with theoretical and methodological issues, but they also focus on such topics as comparisons in Europeans and American criminology, the role of women in terrorism, and scholarship on women and policing. We have enjoyed the process of developing this special issue and applaud the diverse scholarship of the submitters. We invite everyone to read this special issue of *Feminist Criminology*!

Guest Editors: Amanda Burgess-Proctor and Susan F. Sharp

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#### Duval Family Studies Conference and Call for Papers

February 12-14, 2015

The University of South Florida Sarasota-Manatee  
Sarasota, Florida

Conference Theme

*Youth: Traumas and Transitions*

The Evelyn M. Duval Family Studies Conference is a biennial symposium that brings together academics and practitioners to enable research-driven best practices within Florida and beyond. The priorities of the Duval endowment are to promote the most effective and up-to-date findings of family-related research and to facilitate collaborations among university researchers and community practitioners who can utilize family studies research findings. Similarly, our mission is to learn from practitioners' experiences and case studies of real-world practice. We are soliciting proposals reflecting scholarly work or practice-based projects. We welcome papers, posters, and workshop proposals from any discipline and pertaining to any aspects of knowledge surrounding families. Proposals must contain the following:

- Name of Presenter(s)
- Contact information for lead presenter (name and affiliation, address, e-mail, and phone number)
- Brief proposal description (approximately 350 words describing your research, practice results, or workshop)

#### Proposals Deadline: December 10, 2014

Send workshop or paper proposals to Dr. Fawn T. Ngo: [fawnngo@sar.usf.edu](mailto:fawnngo@sar.usf.edu)

- Full conference weekend \$120 with early registration
  - (Registration after Jan. 10 \$150)
- One day (any day) registration \$75
- Students: No charge if pre-registered
- Continuing Education Credits - full conference or 1-day registration: \$30
  - Continuing Ed Credits for social work, mental health, family

#### Early Registration Deadline: January 10, 2015

#### Regular Pre-Registration Deadline February 1, 2015

Additional information about the Conference: <http://www.usfsm.edu/duvall/> or contact Dr. Jane Roberts: [jmr@sar.usf.edu](mailto:jmr@sar.usf.edu).

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# RUTGERS

School of Criminal Justice



40 years of  
Transformative  
Research  
1974-2014

## 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration

### Rutgers University-Newark @ the Newark Club

### Thursday, February 12, 2015

### 5:30pm

#### Reputation

Ranked in the top ten PhD programs in the field by *U.S. News & World Report*.

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Located in Newark, New Jersey's largest city, less than ten miles from NYC.

#### Diversity

Rutgers-Newark has been ranked by *U.S. News & World Report* as the most diverse national university every year since 1997.

#### Programs

Degree Programs:  
BS, MA & PhD

**Robert Apel** (*University of Maryland*)  
Labor markets & crime, violent victimization & injury, applied econometrics

**Edem Avakame** (*University of Alberta*)  
Social inequality & crime, statistics, research methods

**Anthony Braga** (*Rutgers University*)  
Police & crime control, fire arms & violence, program evaluation

**Rod K. Brunson** (*University of Illinois at Chicago*)  
Communities & violent crime, police-community relations, qualitative research methods

**Joel Caplan** (*University of Pennsylvania*)  
GIS mapping & spatial analysis, computational criminology, policing

**Ko-lin Chin** (*University of Pennsylvania*)  
Gangs & organized crime, human smuggling & trafficking, drug trafficking

**Johnna Christian** (*University at Albany*)  
Mass incarceration, prisoner reentry, families & crimes

**Ronald Clarke** (*University of London*)  
Rational choice theory & situational crime prevention, problem-oriented policing & crime analysis, wildlife crime

**Todd Clear** (*University at Albany*)  
Correctional classification, prediction methods in correctional programming, community-based correctional methods, and sentencing policy.

**Elizabeth Griffiths** (*University of Toronto*)  
Communities & crime, criminological theory, GIS & spatial methodologies, research methods

**Leslie Kennedy** (*University of Toronto*)  
GIS mapping & spatial analysis, computational criminology, policing

**Shadd Maruna** (*Northwestern University*)  
Desistance from crime, offender rehabilitation, criminological psychology

**Joel Miller** (*University of Surrey*)  
Environmental criminology; juvenile justice; and police accountability

**Jody Miller** (*University of Southern California*)  
Gender, crime & victimization, qualitative research methods, race, neighborhoods & inequality

**Michael Ostermann** (*Rutgers University*)  
Prisoner reentry, corrections, public policy

**Andres Rengifo** (*John Jay College*)  
Control, communities & crime, cross-cultural & evaluation research

**Norman Samuels** (*Duke University*)  
Terrorism, security & intelligence studies, international crimes

**Mercer Sullivan** (*Columbia University*)  
Communities & crime, development & life-course criminology, crime & families

**Bonita Veysey** (*University at Albany*)  
Behavioral health & corrections, women & girls, evaluation research

**Sara Wakefield** (*University of Minnesota*)  
Life course, stratification, incarceration, childhood wellbeing

*The 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Book* telling the story of the School of Criminal Justice will be available online.

For further information registering for the celebration and the book, visit [rscj.newark.rutgers/40\\_celebration](http://rscj.newark.rutgers/40_celebration)

# POLICY CORNER

BE SURE TO CHECK OUT THE POLICY PANELS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

By **Laura Dugan**, ASC National Policy Committee Chair

This year's annual meeting is going to be very exciting for many reasons. One of those reasons is that we are inaugurating annual policy panels. These panels will consist of a mixture of academics and policy experts or practitioners to address very important policy issues that we face today. Please add these to your schedule:

**Policy Panel: Policing Underground Gun Markets in "Gang" Cities**

Time: Thursday, November 20, 9:30 to 10:50; Place: Marriott, Foothill G2, 2nd Floor

The proximate source for most guns used in crime is not a purchase from a licensed gun dealer, but rather a transaction in the informal ("secondary") market. The papers in this panel report on the transactions that arm the most dangerous criminals in four cities: Los Angeles, New Orleans, Chicago, and Boston. The papers utilize data from gun-trace data, jail surveys, ethnography, police records, and other sources. Each of the papers consider possible lessons for guiding enforcement strategies directed at the "supply side" of the gun market.

**Policy Panel: Felon Disenfranchisement**

Time: Thursday, November 20, 11 to 12:20; Place: Marriott, Salon 13, Lower B2 Level

This panel brings together academics, advocates, and policy experts to recognize the recent positive changes to reduce felon disenfranchisement, to warn against backsliding, and to push for future changes.

**Policy Panel: The Impacts of California's Historical Prison Downsizing**

Time: Thursday, November 20, 12:30 to 1:50; Place: Marriott, Salon 13, Lower B2 Level

Passage of California's Public Safety Realignment Act (AB 109) initiated the most sweeping correctional experiment in recent history. Launched on October 1, 2011, Realignment shifted responsibility for most lower-level offenders from the state to California's 58 counties. By mid-2013, more than 100,000 felons had been diverted from state prison to county jail or probation.

**Policy Panel: Alternative/Restorative Justice Interventions for Domestic Violence**

Time: Friday, November 21 11am to 12:20; Place: Marriott, Salon 10, Lower B2 Level

Many criminal justice interventions for domestic violence and child abuse have been relatively ineffective in decreasing domestic violence in the United States. In some cases, arrest can lead to an escalation of the violence. Some jurisdictions have created alternatives to traditional criminal justice interventions in an attempt to decrease a wide range criminal offending, including restorative justice programs. However, diverting resources to alternative and restorative justice programs in cases of domestic violence has been a matter of continued controversy.

This panel focuses on the possibilities, problems, and potential benefits of using alternatives to traditional criminal justice responses to domestic and family violence, including restorative justice. Dr. James Ptacek will briefly describe what restorative justice is and how it has been used in cases of domestic violence. Practitioners from three different alternative and restorative justice programs in three distinctive community contexts will discuss how their program addresses domestic and family violence, talk about the benefits of using a restorative justice approach to cases of domestic violence and family violence, identify problems that they encountered in creating and implementing the program and talk about how they addressed them, and describe what they think are the most important components of their program.

**Policy Panel: Bridging Science and Policy: Desistance Research and Offender Re-Entry Policy**

Time: Friday, November 21, 12:30 to 1:50; Place: Marriott, Salon 10, Lower B2 Level

This panel brings together academics engaged in desistance research and policy makers at the state and national level to highlight the connection and disjuncture between desistance research and offender re-entry policy. Organized by the Division of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology.

## POLICY CORNER

### Policy Panel: Comparative Cultural Perspective on Youth Justice: Can They Help Us To Make Policy and Practice More Effective?

Time: Friday, November 21, 2 to 3:20; Place: Marriott, Salon 10, Lower B2 Level

This panel convenes academics, policy makers and practitioners from the UK and Canada to debate whether comparative perspectives can inform youth justice policy and practice in order to increase their effectiveness. The debate will commence with particular reference to the UK and Canada, but will be opened up to the international audience for discussion and debate following initial presentations by the Speakers. Much current interest lies in this area of increasing the effectiveness of practice through increased discourse between academic, policy and practice communities. Further the area of comparative policy and practice allows for a deeper understanding of the many responses to the one central concern which is containing, controlling and responding to delinquent behaviour in young people and how these responses are mediated and shaped by culture, history and social and structural factors.

There will also be a series of seven Policy Panels addressing legal services for the indigent.

#### Legal Services for the Indigent:

All sessions meet on Friday November 21 in Marriott, Pacific I, 4th Floor

Measuring What Matters: Case Outcomes, Performance Measurement, and System Effectiveness	8 to 9:20
Defenders, Data Systems and Policy-Making	9:30 to 10:50
Evaluating Policy Innovations	11 to 12:20
Interdisciplinary and Holistic Defense	12:30 to 1:50
Local Governance	2 to 3:20
The Defense of Mentally Disordered Persons Accused of Crimes	3:30 to 4:50
The State of the Nation	5 to 6:20

Finally, as an IMPORTANT REMINDER, next year's ASC will be in Washington, DC, which means that there is an almost endless supply of policy experts and practitioners to help enrich the policy panels for the 2015 Annual Meeting. Start thinking now about designing panels and inviting policy people to participate. As you develop your ideas send them to me at ldugan@umd.edu with the subject line ASC POLICY PANEL 2015.

# DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

## GRADUATE SCHOOL TO ACADEMIA METAMORPHOSIS: TRANSITIONING FROM STUDENT TO FACULTY

By **Connie Koski**, Ph.D., Longwood University  
&

**Tusty ten Bensel**, Ph.D., University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Once you have begun your dissertation, the end is clearly in sight! Good news: One last hurdle will complete your doctoral education. Scary news: You have to stop thinking like a student. In this essay, we discuss some “tips and tricks” on how to morph yourself from thinking and behaving like a student to an Assistant Professor.

1. **Your dissertation is not “the end.”** You have worked hard on your dissertation! You have dedicated blood, sweat, and tears to this monumental culmination of your doctoral education. Congratulations, your efforts are about to pay off! While some argue that a dissertation should be the springboard to a research agenda, others consider it simply a hurdle to obtain a doctoral degree. Just remember that your dissertation does not (and should not) define who you are. Your new colleagues are more interested in how you utilize it for measurable future achievements such as publications, grants, conference presentations, and teaching. Make the transition from “talking” about your dissertation to producing measureable outcomes from your dissertation quickly.
2. **Focus on accomplishments and set realistic expectations.** The first few weeks, months, or perhaps your entire first year as an Assistant Professor will be overwhelming. Even the most compulsively organized person will feel as though they are drowning at times. As graduate students, we all felt overwhelmed and intimidated sometimes. These feelings will likely follow you to your new position. Regardless of your teaching load, research responsibilities, and service obligations, you will struggle to keep up and balance these demands. The key is how you handle these situations, which will set the tone for how others respond to you. Remember that you were hired for a reason. Avoid talking about your shortcomings and the things you have not accomplished or mastered yet. Instead, focus on what you hope to achieve (in your classes, in your writing, etc.); affirm your talents and ability to contribute to the profession. Set realistic expectations for accomplishing what must be done and be patient.
3. **Hold yourself accountable.** Graduate students who have completed coursework typically have an extended period of “unstructured” time to work at their own pace and set their own schedules and deadlines. This is unlikely to change as a new assistant professor. Although some of your time will be structured **for you** (i.e., class, meetings, office hours), the majority of your time will be structured **by you**. Use your time wisely and be sure to dedicate some time to your research. Navigating through “unstructured” time during your doctoral program is the perfect place to start holding yourself accountable and setting a comfortable pace for the future.
4. **Prepare to have an identity crisis.** In graduate school, the culture of the department likely dictates whether you address your professors as “Dr. X,” “Professor X,” or perhaps even by their first names. When you go on the job market, it may become difficult transitioning from a student to a potential colleague. On interviews, you will likely need to greet potential future colleagues by their first names and then return to your respective departments to a more formal way of addressing faculty. This process can become confusing and frustrating and it will feel as though you are going through an identity crisis. This is completely normal!

Once you begin your new faculty position, this crisis will likely continue as you attempt to navigate “whom to call what” yet again. If you are hired by a school with a graduate program, there is the possibility of added confusion when determining what your graduate students should call *you*. The best rule of thumb is to start by being formal. Watch for social cues, read the landscape quickly, and be prepared to be flexible.

5. **Overcome the “Imposter Complex!”** If you taught classes in your doctoral program, you may have often felt like an “imposter” in your course, particularly if you lack “real world” experiences. This feeling can also come up again during your first year as an Assistant Professor. You may feel insecure and anxious, but these are perfectly normal reactions. Acknowledge and embrace these emotions – *briefly*. Then *move on!* Academia is a place where we must critically think, analyze, problem-solve, and teach students to do the same. Contrarily, we will also be in a position to be critiqued by others. Whether it is through annual reviews, student evaluations, or peer-reviewed comments on our work, we are constantly being assessed. Sometimes, feedback will be harsh and disconcerting. Keep in mind that you have worked hard to get to where you are, and take the

## DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

first step toward acceptance of your new life by confidently forging ahead. The “Imposter Complex” will likely be in the back of your mind often, but you will become more confident as you gain experience.

6. **Engage in informal socialization.** Take advantage of all informal socialization opportunities with various faculty members at your doctoral program. Some of the greatest advice, tips, and tricks will come from them. In difficult or challenging situations in your new position, you turn to them or readily recall their recommendations. In addition, graduating from your doctoral program does not mean your faculty advisors are no longer part of your support group. Keep in contact with them and seek their advice throughout the transition process. They are likely to be some of your strongest supporters.

Occasionally, you will find that some faculty mentors give contradictory advice. If this occurs, you will want to listen, absorb, and think about which advice is the most relevant for your situation. After all, you know the dynamics of your situation better than anyone, so assess and use the advice of others wisely.

7. **Be sure to read, read, read!** A good resource for navigating challenging situations is to learn from the experiences of others. Seek out, subscribe to, and read publications, columns, blogs, op-ed pieces and websites on teaching, research, and faculty life. Carve out time to keep up with the thoughts and advice offered in various mediums to augment things you have not already learned. While there are tips and tricks in peer-reviewed journals, some of the best advice can be found in articles, columns, and websites. Additionally, read the comments that follow them. Some great academic discourse takes place there, and it can help you formulate your own ideas about how to handle certain situations.

In essence, it is ultimately up to you to mold your future. Take charge. Acknowledge that this is a transitional period and will soon pass. Have patience. Become your own cheerleader, advisor, and motivator. Chart your course for a successful career and ride out the transition. You’ve got this!

## A VIEW FROM THE FIELD

### What Can SESRC Do for You?

Consider Social & Economic Sciences Research Center (SESRC) at Washington State University (WSU) as your partner when you seek answers about some aspect of crime or criminals through the collection and analysis of firsthand, verifiable, empirical data.

We will help you to conduct any study within the time frame and resources you have.

With four decades of experience, SESRC is the premier University-based survey research center in the Pacific Northwest with telephone, mail, web, and face-to-face capability. Our staff has the knowledge and experience needed to design and implement every part of your research project from questionnaire design and data collection to statistical analysis and reporting to meet your project’s needs and cost constraints.

We are efficiently and responsibly managing flow, storage, and availability of very large amounts of confidential study data in real time, and making it easily accessible to authorized analysts and investigators. *You do not have to travel!* Our online project management system allows you to observe the progress of your data collection with real-time completion reports, downloadable, password-protected datasets updated daily, and online statistical reports. For more details, visit our Web site at [www.sesrc.wsu.edu](http://www.sesrc.wsu.edu) or contact Arina Gertseva Ph.D. at [garina@wsu.edu](mailto:garina@wsu.edu).

# RECENT PHD GRADUATES

**Ananth, Akhila**, "*Spatializing Child Welfare: Edelman Children's Court and the Geography of Juvenile Dependency.*" Chaired by Susan Coutin, June 2014, University of California, Irvine

**Boessen, Adam**, "*Geographic Space and Time: The Consequences of the Spatial Footprint for Neighborhood Crime.*" Chaired by John Hipp, June 2014, University of California, Irvine

**Bolger, P. Colin**, "*Consistency or Discord: Meta-Analyses of Police Decisions to Search and Use Force.*" Chaired by Dr. Lawrence Travis, April, 2014, University of Cincinnati.

**Fontenot, David**, "*Crime, Emergency, Discourse, and Technology: The War on Crime and the 9-1-1 Emergency Response System.*" Chaired by Elliott Currie, September 2014, University of California, Irvine

**Gallagher, Kathleen M.**, "*Problem Framing in Problem-Oriented Policing: An Examination of Framing from Problem Definition to Problem Response.*" Chaired by Dr. John E. Eck, August, 2014, University of Cincinnati.

**Haerle, Darin**, "*Unpacking "Adultification": The Impact of Juvenile Waiver Policy on Incarcerated California Youth.*" Chaired by Cheryl Maxson, June 2014, University of California, Irvine

**Kennedy, Jay P.**, "*Managers' Perspectives on the Problem of Employee Theft in Small Businesses.*" Chaired by Dr. Michael Benson, August, 2014, University of Cincinnati.

**Madero-Hernandez, Arelys**, "*Examining Three Alternative Explanations for the Race/Ethnicity Disparities in Violent Victimization: Mediation, Moderation and Contextual Effects.*" Chaired by Dr. Bonnie S. Fisher, August, 2014, University of Cincinnati.

**McCafferty, James T.**, "*The Predictive Validity of the Ohio Youth Assessment System—Disposition Instrument: A revalidation Study.*" Chaired by Dr. Christopher Sullivan, December, 2013, University of Cincinnati.

**McNeeley, Susan**, "*Street Codes, Routine Activities, Neighborhood Context, and Victimization: An Examination of Alternative Models.*" Chaired by Dr. Pamela Wilcox, December, 2013, University of Cincinnati.

**Ndrecka, Mirlinda**, "*The Impact of Reentry Program on Recidivism: A Meta-Analysis.*" chaired by Dr. Edward J. Latessa, August, 2014, University of Cincinnati.

**Omori, Marisa**, "*Cumulative Racial Inequality of Drug Defendants.*" Chaired by Mona Lynch, June 2014, University of California, Irvine

**Perkins, Wendy**, "*Application of an Ecological Model to the Labeling of Sexual Aggression.*" chaired by Dr. Bonnie S. Fisher, August, 2014, University of Cincinnati.

**Shniderman, Adam**, "*Dangerous Minds: An Inquiry into Juror Decision Making on Law, Morality, and Neuroscience.*" Chaired by Simon Cole, June 2014, University of California, Irvine

**Ticknor, Bobbie**, "*Sex Offender Policy and Practice: Comparing the SORNA Tier Classification System and Static-99 Risk Levels.*" chaired by Dr. Paula Smith, August, 2014, University of Cincinnati.

**Valasik, Matthew**, "*Saving the World, One Neighborhood at a Time: The Role of Civil Gang Injunctions at Influencing Gang Behavior.*" Chaired by George Tita, September 2014, University of California, Irvine

**Yates, Daniel**, "*A Puzzling Change: The Effects of Poverty on Crime Across U.S. Cities.*" Chaired by John Hipp, March 2014, University of California, Irvine



## GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

*Master of Science Program*  
*Distance Learning Master of Science Program*  
*Ph.D. Program*

**Main Areas of Specialization:**  
*Corrections, Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice, Criminology, Policing*

**For more information, please visit our website at:**  
[www.uc.edu/criminaljustice](http://www.uc.edu/criminaljustice)

### *The Faculty*

**J.C. Barnes** (Florida State University) Biosocial Criminology; Life-Course Criminology; Applied Statistics  
**Michael L. Benson** (University of Illinois) White-Collar Crime; Criminological Theory; Life-Course Criminology  
**Susan Bourke** (University of Cincinnati) Corrections; Undergraduate Retention; Teaching Effectiveness  
**Sandra Lee Browning** (University of Cincinnati) Race, Class, and Crime; Law and Social Control; Drugs and Crime  
**Aaron J. Chalfin** (University of California, Berkeley) Criminal Justice Policy; Economics of Crime; Research Methods  
**Nicholas Corsaro** (Michigan State University) Policing, Environmental Criminology, Research Methods  
**Francis T. Cullen** (Columbia University) Criminological Theory; Correctional Policy; White-Collar Crime  
**John E. Eck** (University of Maryland) Crime Prevention; Problem-Oriented Policing; Crime Pattern Formation  
**Robin S. Engel** (University at Albany, SUNY) Policing; Criminal Justice Theory; Criminal Justice Administration  
**Ben Feldmeyer** (Pennsylvania State University) Race/Ethnicity, Immigration, and Crime; Demography of Crime; Methods  
**Bonnie S. Fisher** (Northwestern University) Victimology/Sexual Victimization; Public Opinion; Methodology/Measurement  
**James Frank** (Michigan State University) Policing; Legal Issues in Criminal Justice; Program Evaluation  
**Edward J. Latessa** (The Ohio State University) Rehabilitation; Offender/Program Assessment; Community Corrections  
**Sarah M. Manchak** (University of California, Irvine) Correctional interventions, Risk Assessment and Reduction, Offenders with Mental Illness  
**Joseph L. Nedelec** (Florida State University) Biosocial Criminology; Evolutionary Psychology; Life-Course Criminology  
**Paula Smith** (University of New Brunswick) Correctional Interventions; Offender/Program Assessment; Meta-Analysis  
**Christopher J. Sullivan** (Rutgers University) Developmental Criminology, Juvenile Prevention Policy, Research Methods  
**Lawrence F. Travis, III** (University at Albany, SUNY) Policing; Criminal Justice Policy; Sentencing  
**Patricia Van Voorhis** (University at Albany, SUNY; Emeritus) Correctional Rehabilitation and Classification; Psychological Theories of Crime; Women and Crime  
**Pamela Wilcox** (Duke University) Criminal Opportunity Theory; Schools, Communities, and Crime, Victimization/Fear of Crime  
**John D. Wooldredge** (University of Illinois) Institutional Corrections; Sentencing; Research Methods  
**John P. Wright** (University of Cincinnati) Life-Course Theories of Crime; Biosocial Criminology; Longitudinal Methods  
**Roger Wright** (Chase College of Law) Criminal Law and Procedure; Policing; Teaching Effectiveness

# POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS



## DOCTORAL AND MASTER'S PROGRAMS

*Areas of Concentration: Crime and Crime Policy; Justice and Law; Justice Organizations, Administration, and Leadership*

## Department of Criminology, Law and Society

### THE PROGRAM

**Award-winning Faculty**  
**Rigorous Training**  
**Policy Relevant**

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Significant Graduate Student Funding
- Faculty Mentorship of Graduate Students
- Opportunities for Student Research and Publishing
- Collaborations with Justice Agencies
- Outreach to Policymakers and Practitioners

### AFFILIATED CENTERS

CENTER FOR ADVANCING  
CORRECTIONAL EXCELLENCE

CENTER FOR EVIDENCE-BASED  
CRIME POLICY

CENTER FOR JUSTICE LEADERSHIP  
AND MANAGEMENT

COCHRANE COLLABORATION  
COLLEGE FOR POLICY

### VISIT US

[cls.gmu.edu](http://cls.gmu.edu)

### Faculty

**CATHERINE A. GALLAGHER** (University of Maryland) — *Associate Professor*. Health care and justice agencies, health and safety of justice-involved persons, juvenile justice, federal data collections

**CHARLOTTE GILL** (University of Pennsylvania) — *Assistant Professor*. Community-based crime prevention, place-based criminology, juvenile justice, reentry, program evaluation, quantitative methods, research synthesis

**DEVON JOHNSON** (University of California, Los Angeles) — *Director of Graduate Programs and Associate Professor*. Public opinion on criminal justice issues, race and criminal justice, politics of crime and justice policy, survey methods

**CHRISTOPHER S. KOPER** (University of Maryland) — *Associate Professor*. Firearms, violence, and public policy, police and crime control, organizational change in policing, policy and program evaluation, assessment of crime trends

**CYNTHIA LUM** (University of Maryland) — *Associate Professor*. Policing, security, criminal justice evaluation research, translational criminology

**STEPHEN MASTROFSKI** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) — *University Professor*. Police discretion, police organizations and their reform, systematic field observation methods in criminology

**LINDA M. MEROLA** (George Washington University Law School & Georgetown University) — *Associate Professor*. Civil liberties, privacy and technology, counterterrorism, the judiciary, survey and experimental methods

**ANGELA K. REITLER** (Ohio Northern University College of Law & University of Cincinnati) — *Assistant Professor*. Criminal law and procedure, decision making in criminal case processing, causal inference in observational studies

**Laurie O. Robinson** (Brown University) - *Clarence J. Robinson Professor of Criminology, Law and Society*. Crime and public policy, federal role in supporting translational criminology and criminal justice innovation, public management and strategic leadership in criminal justice

**DANIELLE S. RUDES** (University of California, Irvine) — *Associate Professor*. Organizational change, community corrections, prisons, law and society, prisoner reentry, qualitative methods

**FAYE S. TAXMAN** (Rutgers University) — *University Professor*. Health services and correctional research, innovations in courts, probation, and corrections, program design and interventions, experimentation and evaluation

**DAVID WEISBURD** (Yale University) — *Distinguished Professor*. Police innovation, geography of crime, experimental criminology, statistics and research methods, white collar crime

**JAMES WILLIS** (Yale University) — *Associate Professor*. Police organizations, police reform, police decision making, punishment in an historical context

**DAVID B. WILSON** (Claremont Graduate University) — *Department Chair and Professor*. Crime prevention and correctional treatment programs, meta-analysis, quantitative research methods

**SUE-MING YANG** (University of Maryland) — *Assistant Professor*. Neighborhoods and crime, urban disorder and racial stereotypes, innovative research methods, international terrorism

## POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS



# University of Central Florida

*Stands For Opportunity*

College of Health and Public Affairs

## CHAIR

### Department of Criminal Justice

**Position Overview/Context.** The Department of Criminal Justice invites applicants for the position of Chair, a 12 month, tenured position at the associate or full professor level to begin July 2015.

The University of Central Florida is the second-largest university in the country and UCF is ideally located in Orlando near Atlantic and Gulf coast beaches and world-famous tourist attractions. The Department of Criminal Justice employs 18 full-time tenure track faculty, with an impressive student body made up of approximately 1,300 undergraduate majors and 200 master's degree students. The faculty comprises productive scholars who are active in ACJS, ASC, and regional societies. The department was recently awarded a doctoral program in criminal justice, with the first class of students arriving in the fall of 2015. For more information about the department, please visit the homepage at <http://www2.cohpa.ucf.edu/crim.jus/>

**Qualifications.** Candidates must hold a PhD in Criminal Justice or a closely-related discipline from an accredited institution and be eligible for appointment as a tenured associate or full professor. Candidates must have an outstanding record of teaching, scholarly and funded grant achievements commensurate with a tenured faculty appointment at the rank of associate or full professor. Preference will be given to candidates who have a distinguished record of scholarship, academic and programmatic leadership, doctoral program experience, a commitment to community-based interdisciplinary research, the ability to effectively articulate and further the vision of the department, and the ability to develop and maintain productive collaborative relationships with university administrators, faculty, staff, students, alumni and community partners.

**Duties.** The successful candidate will provide academic and administrative leadership (i.e., management of human resources, budget, academic programming, and fundraising), facilitate programs of individual and collaborative research, support and mentor faculty in necessary steps to secure external funding, and promote a collegial and collaborative environment.

**Application Process:** To apply for this position, please visit [www.jobswithucf.com](http://www.jobswithucf.com) and attach the following: (1) a curriculum vitae, (2) a letter of intent succinctly describing your experience as related to the preferred candidate qualifications, a proposed vision for the department, as well as an overview of your professional background, and (3) the names, addresses, and phone numbers of five professional references. The search committee will contact candidates prior to contacting references. As a Florida public university, UCF makes all application materials, including transcripts used in final screening, available to the public upon request.

For questions about the position, please contact Bonnie Yegidis, Search Committee Chair at [bonnie.yegidis@ucf.edu](mailto:bonnie.yegidis@ucf.edu). Review of applications will begin immediately and will continue until the position is filled.

*UCF is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. All qualified applicants are encouraged to apply, including minorities, women, veterans and individuals with disabilities.*

### University of South Florida Sarasota-Manatee Instructor in Criminology

The College of Arts & Sciences at the University of South Florida Sarasota-Manatee is seeking an Instructor in Criminology to start in August of 2015. This is a full-time faculty position designed for individuals who wish to focus their careers on teaching, professional activities, and University and community services. The successful candidate will be expected to teach undergraduate courses in criminology and graduate courses in criminal justice administration.

The courses are delivered on the main campus, a secondary instructional site, and online.

#### Minimum Qualifications

- \*A Ph.D. in hand by August 2015 in Criminology, Criminal Justice, or related field is required. A J.D. will not be considered for this position.
- \* Experience teaching at the college level.

#### Preferred Qualifications:

- \* Specialization in policing, terrorism, GIS mapping and spatial analysis, and criminal justice administration.
- \* A record of teaching excellence and the ability to blend a scholarly approach with practical application.
- \* Professional experience in the field of criminal justice administration

#### How to Apply

All applicants must complete the Application online (<http://www.usf.edu/about-usf/work-at-usf.aspx>; **position #14548**) to be submitted with a letter of interest, a curriculum vita, and the names and contact information of three references to: Fawn T. Ngo, Search Committee Chair, College of Arts & Sciences, University of South Florida Sarasota-Manatee, 8350 N. Tamiami Trail, Sarasota, FL 34243.

Review of applications will begin on December 1, 2014 and continue until the position is filled.

USFSM is an equal-opportunity, affirmative-action, and equal-access institution.

USFSM encourages applications from women and minorities.

## POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS

### **University of Wisconsin Superior**

The Department of Human Behavior, Justice & Diversity, Legal Studies/Criminal Justice Program invites applicants for one tenure track Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice position to begin late August 2015. Candidates must possess a Ph.D. in Criminal Justice, Criminology or closely related social science discipline. An ABD will be considered if all requirements for the degree have been successfully completed by January 15, 2016, for reappointment to Fall Semester 2016. A J.D., LL.M, or S.J.D. alone does not fulfill this requirement. Experience in teaching at the university level along with a demonstrated commitment to quality teaching and learning methods is required.

Successful candidates will teach 12 semester credits or their equivalent per semester; demonstrate an ongoing commitment and documentation of quality teaching and innovative learning methods; advise students; advise student organizations as needed; engage in curricular program development and maintenance; provide service to the University community; demonstrate evidence of continued professional growth as evidenced by the appropriate combination of the following: publication, presentation at academic conferences, involvement in professional associations and relevant contribution to local, regional and nationally related organizations and groups; and participate in New Faculty Orientation and mentoring program.

To apply, please see UW-Superior website at <http://www.uwsuper.edu/hr/employment>; for complete position description and how to apply. Employment will require a criminal background check. AA/EOE



# TEMPLE

UNIVERSITY®

## Department of Criminal Justice

Located in the heart of Philadelphia, one of the most vibrant yet affordable big cities in the country

### Excellent graduate opportunities

- MA and PhD in criminal justice
- Up to five years PhD funding for qualified applicants
- Highly competitive stipends with 12-month health insurance



### Research that makes a difference

**Main areas of specialization:** corrections; policing & crime prevention; public health & CJ policy; communities & the geography of crime; juvenile justice.

Ranked by *The Chronicle of Higher Education* among the top ten most productive doctoral faculty in criminology and criminal justice.

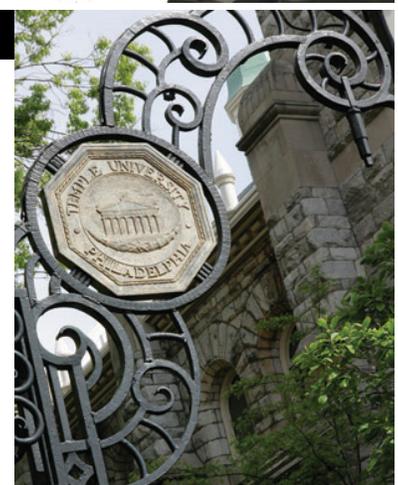
Decades of proven relationships with city, state and federal agencies, including police departments, correctional agencies, and probation and parole.

Department currently has over \$11 million in grants and awards.



### A diverse and eclectic faculty

- Kathleen Auerhahn** (UC Riverside) punishment, court processing, simulation modeling
- Steven Belenko** (Columbia) drugs & crime, treatment, health services & implementation
- Jamie Fader** (Pennsylvania) urban inequality & crime, juvenile justice, desistance and reentry
- Elizabeth Groff** (Maryland) spatial criminology, agent-based modeling, policing
- Phil Harris** (SUNY Albany) juvenile justice policy, juvenile corrections, program evaluation
- Matt Hiller** (Texas Christian) drug abuse treatment, mental health, implementation science
- Jerry Ratcliffe** (Nottingham) policing, criminal intelligence, crime science, spatial criminology
- Aunshul Rege** (Rutgers) cybercrime, terrorism, organized crime, corporate crime
- Caterina Roman** (American) violence, social network analysis, built environment, gangs, reentry
- Cathy Rosen** (Temple) criminal law & procedure, legal history, women & the law
- Ralph Taylor** (Johns Hopkins) community criminology; police/community interface; evaluation
- LaTosha Traylor** (Illinois) prisoner reintegration, social justice, family & incarceration
- Nicole Van Cleve** (Northwestern) courts, the racialization of criminal justice, ethnography
- E. Rely Vilčić** (Temple) courts, corrections, comparative criminal justice
- Wayne Welsh** (UC Irvine) violence, corrections, substance abuse, organizational theory
- Jennifer Wood** (Toronto) policing & security, regulation, public health law



[www.temple.edu/cj](http://www.temple.edu/cj)

# COLLABORATION CORNER

## NEWS AND NOTES ABOUT RESEARCH COLLABORATIONS

Please send your research collaboration news to Carolyn Rebecca Block [crblock@rcn.com](mailto:crblock@rcn.com)

Collaboration will be HUGE at our San Francisco meeting. I searched the Preliminary Program for papers and sessions that appear to be, from the title or abstract, about research collaboration. My results are below. Aside from the sheer number, I am so pleased by the diversity of subject areas and by the diversity of authors. Collaboration awareness really seems to have taken off!

I hope that this list will be helpful, whether you are planning your time schedule for the meeting, or whether you can't attend but still want to know what's going on. Please forgive me for anything I inadvertently left out – remember I'm human.

### PRE-MEETING WORKSHOP:

**Tue, Nov 18, 12:00 to 4:00pm, Marriott, Salon 15, Lower B2 Level**

Workshop: Qualitative and Mixed Methods Research for Beginners (beginning-level, qualitative). Teacher: Michael Birzer, Wichita State University.

This workshop is tailored to those who want a basic, comparative overview of qualitative research, not only beginning qualitative researchers but also quantitative researchers who would like to embark on a mixed methods study, to collaborate with qualitative researchers, or to be better equipped to interpret qualitative research.

### INDIVIDUAL PAPERS

**Wed, 11/19, 9:30 to 10:50 am, Pacific E, 4th Floor.**

*Into the Great Wide Open: An Organizational Network Analysis of Interdisciplinary and Criminological Publications*

**Wed, 11/19, 11:00 am to 12:20 pm, Golden Gate - Salon A, B2 Level.**

*Developing Cooperative Partnerships among Agencies*

**Wed, 11/9, 12:30 to 1:50 pm, Juniper, B2 Level.**

*Homelessness, Behavioral Health Services, and Criminal Justice Involvement*

**Wed, 11/19, 2:00 to 3:20 pm, Sierra E, 5th Floor.**

*Beyond The Inside-Out Course: Participants as Researchers, Educators, and Activists*

**Wed, 11/19, 2:00 to 3:20 pm, Foothill A, 2nd Floor.**

*Nothing New: The Limits of a Coordinated, Collaborative Social and Criminal Justice System Response to Violence Against Women*

**Wed, 11/19, 3:30 to 4:50 pm, Foothill G1, 2nd Floor.**

*Attitudes Toward Police: Who Participates in Collaboration with Police and Why?*

**Wed, 11/19, 3:30 to 4:50 pm, Pacific D, 4th Floor.**

*Developing a Human Trafficking Continuum of Care: Research, Collaboration and Action*

**Wed, 11/19, 5:00 to 6:20 pm, Salon 2, Lower B2 Level.**

*An Experimental Test of Four Methods of Showing Photo Spreads to Witnesses During Robbery Investigations, a study conducted in collaboration with the Houston Police Department's Robbery Division*

**Wed, 11/19, 5:00 to 6:20 pm, Foothill D, 2nd Floor.**

*A Precarious Place: Housing Specialized Court Clients, Marianne Quirouette*

**Wed, 11/19, 5:00 to 6:20 pm, Salon 13, Lower B2 Level**

Safeguarding Against Elder Financial Exploitation.

**Thu, 11/20, 8:00 to 9:20 am, Foothill G1, 2nd Floor.**

*Perspectives from Community Corrections and Mental Health Practitioners: Bridging Connections and Fostering Inter-Agency Collaboration*

**COLLABORATION CORNER**

**Thu, 11/20, 8:00 to 9:20 am, Pacific B, 4th Floor.**

*Methodological challenges in doing collaborative “community partnership” advocacy research on intimate partner violence survivors in Canada, Nawal Ammar*

**Thu, 11/20, 9:30 to 10:50 am, Foothill E, 2nd Floor**

*Models of response to sexual violence: a multiple case study of community collaborations and sexual violence case attrition*

**Thu, 11/20, 12:30 to 1:50 pm, Salon 13, Lower B2 Level**

*The Effects of Realignment on Recidivism in California*

**Thu, 11/20, 12:30 to 1:50 pm, Pacific H, 4th Floor.**

*The Criminal Justice Responses to Domestic Violence in the United States and in China*

**Thu, 11/20, 12:30 to 1:50 pm, Salon 14, Lower B2 Level.**

*American Indian Youth -- Victims of the Drug War. A proposed intervention program, where program staff will collaborate with school officials*

**Thu, 11/20, 12:30 to 1:50 pm, Sierra F, 5th Floor.**

*What About Mothers?: A Needs-Based Evaluation for Gender Responsive Probation. In collaboration with the state probation department, the ability for the state to meet the needs of mothers on probation was also evaluated for cost-effectiveness*

**Thu, 11/20, 5:00 to 6:20 pm, Sierra E, 5th Floor**

*Police as therapists? Resituating the role of law enforcement*

**Thu, 11/20, 5:00 to 6:20 pm, Sierra I, 5th Floor.**

*Penitentiary Psychiatric Centers: Providing mental health care in detention: data from a project in which Dutch prisons collaborate with psychiatric centers in order to improve the mental health conditions of prisoners*

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**Fri, 11/21, 8:00 to 9:20 am, Foothill B, 2nd Floor.**

*Victim-Focused Research: Older Adult Abuse, Neglect, and Financial Exploitation, a collaboration between researchers and an interdisciplinary coalition of legal, adult protective services, intimate partner violence, and senior service agencies*

**Fri, 11/21, 8:00 to 9:20 am, Nob Hill A, Lower B2 Level.**

*Developing effective police leaders: Design and evaluation of leadership development programs for police: developing leaders that are able to promote a culture of team collaboration, innovation and problem-solving*

**Fri, 11/21, 8:00 to 9:20 am, Pacific J, 4th Floor**

*The National Institute of Justice's Evaluation of Second Chance Act Adult Reentry Courts: Staff and Client Perspectives on Reentry Courts, including interagency collaboration and communication*

**Fri, 11/21, 9:30 to 10:50 am, Sierra J, 5th Floor.**

*Juvenile Offender Reentry Using a 'Time to Failure' Model*

**Fri, 11/21, 9:30 to 10:50 am, Salon 4, Lower B2 Level.**

*An Evaluation of the GunStat Model and Organizational Change in the City of Philadelphia*

**Fri, 11/21, 9:30 to 10:50 am Salon 12, Lower B2 Level**

*An Assessment of Interagency Collaboration Around the Issue of Human Trafficking in a Mid-Western State*

**Fri, 11/21, 11:00 am to 12:20 pm, Nob Hill B, Lower B2 Level.**

*The Greater Manchester Police Procedural Justice Experiment: The Impact of Communication Skills Training, a Randomised Controlled Trial carried out in collaboration between the UK College of Policing and Greater Manchester Police*

**Fri, 11/21, 11:00 am to 12:20 pm, Sierra C, 5th Floor**

*Community Policing, Collaboration, and Counter-Terrorism*

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## COLLABORATION CORNER

**Fri, 11/21, 2:00 to 3:20 pm, Salon 13, Lower B2 Level.**

*Police Departments' Use of the Lethality Assessment Program: A Quasi-Experimental Evaluation of a collaboration between police and social service providers*

**Fri, 11/21, 3:30 to 4:50 pm, Sierra E, 5th Floor.**

*Using a Place-Based Technology to Reduce Shootings in East Palo Alto, CA*

**Fri, 11/21, 3:30 to 4:50 pm, Foothill F, 2nd Floor**

*Reforming police stops in Spain: Evidence from the evaluation of new pilot projects*

**Fri, 11/21, 3:30 to 4:50 pm, Sierra J, 5th Floor**

*Decarceration in America: The role of a reinvented probation system, a project that will develop collaborations between researchers at the Robina Institute and policymakers at the state and local levels in jurisdictions*

### REGULAR SESSIONS

**Wed, Nov 19, 9:30 to 10:50 am, Sierra D, 5th Floor**

*Innovations in Restorative Justice*

**Wed, Nov 19, 11:00 am to 12:20 pm, Salon 5, Lower B2 Level**

*Collaborative Approaches to Problem-Solving and Crime Prevention*

**Wed, Nov 19, 12:30 to 1:50 pm, Foothill G1, 2nd Floor**

*Critical Police Studies: An Invitation*

**Wed, Nov 19, 12:30 to 1:50 pm, Sierra K, 5th Floor**

*Innovations in Youth Services*

**Wed, Nov 19, 5:00 to 6:20 pm, Sierra K, 5th Floor**

*Multidimensional Perspective on Youth Delinquency: A Clinical Scientific Culture*

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**Thu, Nov 20, 9:30 to 10:50 am, Sierra F, 5th Floor**

*NIDA's Criminal Justice Drug Abuse Treatment Studies (CJDATS): Findings and Lessons Learned from Implementation Research.*

**Thu, Nov 20, 12:30 to 1:50 pm, Salon 2, Lower B2 Level**

*Identifying and Responding to the Needs of Victims*

**Thu, Nov 20, 2:00 to 3:20pm, , Sierra D, 5th Floor**

*Grounded Data, Global Impact: The Collaborative Action Research Team*

**Thu, Nov 20, 2:00 to 3:20 pm, Salon 2, Lower B2 Level**

*A Discussion with the NIJ Director*

**Thu, Nov 20, 3:30 to 4:50 pm, Pacific E, 4th Floor**

*Police Models and Practices*

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**Fri, Nov 21, 9:30 to 10:50 am, Golden Gate - Salon B, B2 Level**

*Twenty Years of Evaluating the G.R.E.A.T. Program: A retrospective assessment of two prospective studies*

**Fri, Nov 21, 9:30 to 10:50 am, Foothill G1, 2nd Floor**

*National Crime Victimization Survey User Group*

**Fri, Nov 21, 9:30 to 10:50 am, Foothill A, 2nd Floor**

*Decarceration, Abolition, and Critical Carceral Studies.*

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## COLLABORATION CORNER

**Fri, Nov 21, 9:30 to 10:50 am, Sierra B, 5th Floor**

*Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA): Translating Restorative Justice Principles to the Reentry of Sex Offenders*

**Fri, Nov 21, 11:00 am to 12:20 pm, Salon 2, Lower B2 Level**

*Campus Threat Assessment: Empirical Analysis of Problem Behavior, Reporting Patterns, and Implications for Community Policing*

**Fri, Nov 21, 11:00 am to 12:20 pm, Foothill A, 2nd Floor**

*Critical Carceral Studies in Action: Geographies, Discourses, and Technologies.*

**Fri, Nov 21, 11:00 am to 12:20 pm, Sierra J, 5th Floor**

*Parole Practices and Reentry.*

**Fri, Nov 21, 2:00 to 3:20 pm, Salon 3, Lower B2 Level**

*California Prison Realignment and Pathways into Prison in New York*

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**Sat, Nov 22, 8:00 to 9:20 am, Salon 13, Lower B2 Level**

*Researching Professionals working with Youth at Risk.*

**Sat, Nov 22, 9:30 to 10:50 am, Pacific A, 4th Floor**

*Prisons Research beyond the Conventional.*

### POSTER SESSION

**Thu, Nov 20, 6:00 to 8:00pm, Marriott, Golden Gate, B2 Level**

*Using Action Research to Respond to Alcohol-related Violence*

### ROUNDTABLE SESSIONS

**Thu, Nov 20, 8:00 to 9:20 am, Foothill G1, 2nd Floor**

*Reducing Reliance on Incarceration in San Francisco through Effective Collaboration*

**Thu, Nov 20, 3:30 to 4:50 pm, Pacific J, 4th Floor**

*White House Urges Sexual Assault Campus Climate Surveys: A Roundtable Discussion with Researchers and Policymakers.*

**Wed, Nov 19, 3:30 to 4:50 pm, Pacific F, 4th Floor**

*The International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISR3): Preliminary Findings and Experiences*

**Fri, Nov 21, 12:30 to 1:50 pm, Foothill D, 2nd Floor**

*Youth Offending and Victimization: Results of the Second Wave of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISR2)*

**Fri, Nov 21, 2:00 to 3:20 pm, Foothill D, 2nd Floor**

*Youth offending and victimization: Results of the Third Wave of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISR3).*

**Fri, Nov 21, 2:00 to 3:20 pm, Pacific H, 4th Floor**

*Overcoming Challenges to Changes in Smart Policing Initiatives.*

**Sat, Nov 22, 8:00 to 9:20 am, Salon 1, Lower B2 Level**

*Police-Academia Co-Production of Evidence for Policy and Practice.*

**Sat, Nov 22, 8:00 to 9:20 am, Salon 2, Lower B2 Level**

*Researchers, Law Enforcement, and the Community Working Together to Prevent Crime*

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The Center for Anti-Counterfeiting and Product Protection (A-CAPP) at Michigan State University is an independent, interdisciplinary, evidence-based academic research and educational center aimed at providing industry and governmental partners resources to prevent and respond to product counterfeiting and to promote brand protection.

## Current Interdisciplinary Research

- Product Counterfeiting: Charting the Research Landscape
- Estimating the Prevalence of Product Counterfeiting: Approaches to Measuring the 'Unmeasurable'
- Guardianship and Supply Chain Security
- Benchmarking Brand Protection Organization and Strategy
- When Crime Events Defy Classification: The Case of Product Counterfeiting as White-Collar Crime
- A Systematic Review of the Product Counterfeiting Literature
- Hot Products in Product Counterfeiting: Conceptualizing Target Suitability
- Price Discrepancy in the Virtual Marketplace for Product Counterfeiting
- Intellectual Property Crime Enforcement: A National Review of State Legislation and Penalties
- The Nexus Between Terrorism and Product Counterfeiting in the United States
- Pharmaceutical Counterfeiting in the U.S.: An Open-Source Analysis of Incidents and Offenders
- A Social Network Analysis of Pharmaceutical Counterfeiting Offenders
- Tamper Evidence Technology

## Faculty

**Evangelyn Alocilja**, Ph.D., Systems Science, Biosensors, Biosystems & Agricultural Engineering

**Roger Calantone**, Ph.D., Marketing, Quantitative Methods, Entrepreneurship

**Steve Chermak**, Ph.D., Criminal Justice, Terrorism, Media's Role in Crime & Terrorism

**Stan Griffis**, Ph.D., Logistics, Supply Chain Management

**Meghan Hollis**, Ph.D., Criminology & Justice Policy

**Tom Holt**, Ph.D., Criminology, Criminal Justice, Cybercrime

**David S. Howard**, Product & Brand Protection

**Jay P. Kennedy**, Corporate Crime, Employee Theft, Business Ethics

**Rod Kinghorn**, Corporate Security & Brand Protection

**Maria Lapinski**, Ph.D., Risk Communications

**Alex X. Liu**, Ph.D., Computer Sciences, Networking, Security, Distributed Systems

**Michael Rip**, Ph.D., Public Health, Spatial Epidemiology, Medical Geography

**Jeremy M. Wilson**, Ph.D., Public Administration, Policing, Anti-Counterfeiting Strategy

## MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

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- Graduate Certificate in Anti-Counterfeiting and Product Protection Criminology –*offered online*

*\*Courses can be completed as part of a certificate, Masters or Ph.D. program within the School of Criminal Justice or another academic unit at MSU.*

#### Current Workshops

- Product Risk Assessment
- Product Risk Mitigation
- Product Protection Technologies

### Significant Opportunities for Students

- Competitive, multiple-year graduate assistantships to pursue a MA or Ph.D.
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jwilson.msu.edu

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For over twenty years, the *Journal of Gang Research* has published original research, book reviews and interviews dealing with gangs and gang problems. These publications have included a wide range of topical areas including promising theory, scientifically sound research, and useful policy analysis related to gangs and gang problems. A list of the articles previously published in the *Journal of Gang Research* is published at [www.ngcrc.com](http://www.ngcrc.com), the website for the National Gang Crime Research Center.

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To submit a manuscript, send four (4) copies of the manuscript to: George W. Knox, Ph.D., Editor-in-Chief, *Journal of Gang Research*, National Gang Crime Research Center, Post Office Box 990, Peotone, IL 60468-0990. ASA or APA format. The *Journal of Gang Research* is currently in its 22<sup>nd</sup> year of continuous publication as a professional quarterly journal. It is the official publication of the National Gang Crime Research Center, formed in 1990 as a clearinghouse for information about gangs.

The National Gang Crime Research Center's website ([www.ngcrc.com](http://www.ngcrc.com)) provides an abundant amount of empirical research on gangs and gang issues.

The National Gang Crime Research Center (NGCRC) publishes a free newspaper called "The Gang Specialist" in conjunction with the international gang training seminar it holds every year.

# CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

If you have news, views, reviews, or announcements relating to international or comparative criminology, please send it here! We appreciate brevity (always under 1,000 words), and welcome your input and feedback. – Jay Albanese jsalbane@vcu.edu

## FOREIGN RESEARCH WITHOUT LANGUAGE FLUENCY: AN EXAMPLE FROM ITALY

By William F. McDonald, Georgetown University, wfm3@georgetown.edu

During the 1980s when I had been studying plea bargaining in the United States, I began reading about how criminal prosecution was done in Continental criminal justice systems. I was struck by the claim that, in stark contrast to American public prosecutors, Continental public prosecutors supposedly had no discretion. They were required to prosecute any cases brought to them. I could not imagine how the Continental systems disposed of their caseloads.

Conveniently, when my sabbatical arrived I got the opportunity to live at Georgetown's villa outside of Florence, Italy. During the preceding year I took Italian language classes. Also, I obtained an invaluable contact with an Italian magistrate who at the time was a member of the Higher Council of the Magistrates and was glad to open doors for me.

My purpose was to interview Italian judges, prosecutors and defense attorneys to find out how they managed to cope with the caseloads of their criminal justice system. I assumed there had to be a functional equivalent to the American public prosecutor's discretion and, if not, then some other mechanism by which the majority of cases were brought to conclusion without a full blown criminal procedure.

I worried that my limited language ability in Italian would make my efforts fruitless and that international researchers who are not fluent in the language of the host country faced an impossible obstacle and would not learn anything much during their stay. However, for those of you have held back because of language limitations, take heart. There is much you can learn without being all that fluent in the host language.

My language ability never got above the advanced-beginner stage -- except after some vino. Nevertheless I was amazed to find how much one can learn about a system even when you are not very fluent. One of the most remarkable findings was the consistency with which Italian magistrates and other professionals responded to my statement that I was interested in the discretion exercised by public prosecutors. Invariably the interviewee would reach for the Italian code of procedure and read to me the section that says that *il pubblico ministero* has the obligation to prosecute every case brought to him.

I had done many interviews with American judges, prosecutors and defense attorneys and never did any of them pull out an index and read a law to me. I came to realize that this difference nicely captures the more fundamental difference between the civil law systems (like the Italian one) and the Anglo-American system. It helped me understand why the European-trained law students at the European University Institute in Florence – where I was allowed to attend classes – were so thoroughly outraged by Oliver Wendell Holmes's view that judges: "Make law. They don't find it."



Bill McDonald at Hadrian's Villa in Tivoli, Italy

Yes, Italian magistrates do exercise discretion but they do not see it that way. I discovered this – and more about the difference between civil and common law systems – at a training conference for Italian magistrates (prosecutors and judges) held by the Higher Council of the Magistrates (the ruling body) to which I was kindly invited. In the hotel lobby area there were many young professional people – who looked like college students and several soldiers with Uzi semi-automatic rifles strung over their shoulders. (The protection granted magistrates during the Brigade Rosse terrorists in the 1970s era had never been rescinded.)

These young people were magistrates. Many spoke English. When I told them what I was doing, they of course immediately said the Italian public minister (prosecutor) has no discretion. The big surprise was the reaction of a young female magistrate who sat in the courts in Bologna. She argued that Italian magistrates do indeed exercise discretion. She reminded a group of three magistrates that back in the day of the Brigade Rosse some magistrates ruled that things like a screwdriver found in the trunk of a car could be considered a deadly weapon. And, then, there was that case of the man in Bologna who built a building without a permit, a criminal violation. Yet, he was not prosecuted because he agreed to tear it down.

## CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

The other magistrates in the group seemed uncomfortable with her description of these examples of what sounded to me like acts of discretion. I think one reason she was able to call these instances for what they were is that – as she later told me – she had studied law also in London and had learned how the Anglo-American system works.

The youthfulness of the magistrates and their espoused view of themselves as not having any discretion struck me as a powerful embodiment of the logic of the civil law system. Unlike the Anglo-American system – where we hope our judges will have the wisdom of Solomon, something that only older, well-experienced people are expected to have – the civil law system employs youngsters. They do not need to be Solomons because, at least officially, they do not exercise any discretion.

I found that there is a lot to be said for the degree to which a foreigner must be able to penetrate the prevailing ideology of a system in order to understand it at a fundamental level. And, I discovered this can be done without being fluent. Body language can tell you a lot.

Indeed, I discovered for myself in 1989 a central conclusion reached by the editors of *The Prosecutor in Transnational Perspective* in 2012 .

“[D]iscretion has a very bad name in some [continental European nations, implying negative concepts such as arbitrariness, abuse of power, and inequality. . . . Even if mandatory prosecution is a myth, it might be seen as a necessary fiction in some countries in order to maintain prosecutorial independence from the political process and to protect prosecutors from charges of arbitrary decision making. As a result, some European scholars, criminal justice actors, and entire legal systems will continue to deny or downplay discretion, even if the practice on the ground is to the contrary (E. Luna and M. Wade, Oxford University Press, 2012, p.427).”

My research in Italy resulted in the publications below:

W. F. McDonald. (1990). “Politics, Criminal Prosecution and the Rationalization of Justice: Italy and the United States,” *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, Vol. 8, No. 1. Spring, pp. 15-24.

— . (2005). “The Rule of Law” in *Criminal Justice: Introductory Cases & Materials*, Jerome Skolnick, Malcolm Feeley, Candace McCoy, eds. (New York: Foundation Press) 6th ed., pp. 134-136. Excerpted from William F. McDonald, “Law Enforcement Innovation and the Rule of Law,” in *Police Innovation and Control of the Police*, D. Weisburd and C. Uchida, eds. (New York: Springer Verlag, 1993), pp. 145-168.

### International Criminology Meetings and Conferences

3-7 March, 2015  
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences  
Orlando, Florida  
[http://www.acjs.org/pubs/167\\_668\\_2915.cfm](http://www.acjs.org/pubs/167_668_2915.cfm)

12-19 April, 2015  
United Nations Crime Congress  
Doha, Qatar

24-26 June, 2015  
Asian Criminological Society Conference  
Hong Kong  
[www.acs001.com/](http://www.acs001.com/)

25-26 June, 2015  
International Conference on Sociology and Criminology  
Paris, France

30-3 June-July, 2015  
British Society of Criminology  
[www5.plymouth.ac.uk/schools/plymouth-law-school/criminology-voyages-of-critical-discovery/](http://www5.plymouth.ac.uk/schools/plymouth-law-school/criminology-voyages-of-critical-discovery/)

5-9 July, 2015  
15th International Symposium of the World Society of Victimology  
Perth, Western Australia

7-10 July, 2015  
Crime, Justice and Social Democracy International Conference  
Brisbane, Australia  
<http://crimejusticeconference.com/>

## CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

### Did You Know?

#### New UN Global Programme for Combatting Wildlife and Forest Crime

Responding to worsening levels of illicit trafficking of fauna and flora, a new 'Global Programme for Combatting Wildlife and Forest Crime' was adopted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The Global Programme is to be implemented over the next four years. It will build government capacity to intervene and prevent wildlife and forest crime, and it will also raise public awareness to reduce the demand for wild fauna and flora.



Wildlife and forest crime constitute a devastating form of organized crime. The number of tigers in the world has plummeted from about 100,000 a century ago to approximately 3,000 today, and an average 110 tigers are killed every year. The rhino population is threatened with three of the five living rhino species listed as 'critically endangered' on the Red List of Threatened Species of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

For more information on this initiative, see <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/wildlife-and-forest-crime/global-programme.html>

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#### New International Books of Interest

Gerhard Anders and Olaf Zenker. *Transition and Justice: Negotiating the Terms of New Beginnings in Africa*. (Wiley-Blackwell, 2014).

Kerry Carrington. *Feminism and Global Justice*. (Routledge, 2014).

Molly Dragiewicz, ed. *Global Human Trafficking: Critical Issues and Contexts*. (Routledge, 2015).

Kuo-hsing Hsieh. *The Exclusionary Rule of Evidence: Comparative Analysis and Proposals for Reform*. (Ashgate, 2014).

Raphael Kamuli. *Modern International Criminal Justice: The Jurisprudence of the International Criminal Court*. (Intersentia, 2014).

Victor Minichiello and Scott, John, eds. *Male Sex Work and Society*. (Harrington Park Press, 2014).

Valsamis Mitsilegas, Peter Alldridge, Leonidas Cheliotis, eds. *Globalisation, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice: Theoretical, Comparative and Transnational Perspectives*. (Hart Publishing, 2014).

Andrew Novak. *The Global Decline of the Mandatory Death Penalty: Constitutional Jurisprudence and Legislative Reform in Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean*. (Ashgate, 2014).

John A. Winterdyk, eds. *Juvenile Justice: International Perspectives, Models and Trends*. (CRC Press, 2014).

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## CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

### HOW TO REDUCE GLOBAL LEVELS OF VIOLENCE BY 50% IN THE COMING 30 YEARS

A brief summary of the First Global Violence Reduction Conference  
Cambridge (UK), 17/18 September 2014

By **Manuel Eisner**, Violence Research Centre, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge

*Is it possible to cut worldwide levels of interpersonal violence by half within the coming 30 years? What can we do to make this happen? What knowledge do we lack to make the right recommendations? And if you had one dollar per year per human being in the world to invest into reducing homicide, robbery, child abuse, domestic violence, or bullying: Where would you spend it? In which countries, for what age-groups, and targeting what risk factors? Would you make the police more accountable and effective? Would you recommend more and better surveillance technologies? Would you want to change norms and values? Or would you primarily focus on parent training and early social skills?*

These questions were at the center of the *First Global Violence Reduction Conference* in Cambridge, UK, on 17 and 18 September, which was jointly organized by the World Health Organization and the Violence Research Centre at the Institute of Criminology of the University of Cambridge.

#### A Global Policy Field in the Making

The conference came at a critical juncture in time. On 24 May this year the 67th *World Health Assembly* adopted a historic resolution entitled "Strengthening the role of the health system in addressing violence, in particular against women and girls, and against children". The resolution takes the 20-year long commitment of the World Health Organization (WHO) to global violence prevention to a new level: It calls on WHO to prepare a global plan of action on strengthening the role of the health system in addressing interpersonal violence within the coming two years. Also, WHO is requested to strengthen efforts to develop the scientific evidence on magnitude, trends, health consequences, and risk and protective factors for violence; to support Member States by providing technical assistance; and finalize its global status report in 2014.

Even more significantly, the current draft of the United Nations post-2015 development goals includes "peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice for all, and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions" as core goal for the coming 15 years. Specific targets include 'to significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere', to 'end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children', and to 'promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all'. If adopted by the United Nations General Assembly early next year, the world community of nations will commit itself, for the first time ever, to taking measures that can help reduce violence in all its forms.

At the same time, the leading international organizations are stepping up their commitment to global violence reduction. For example, in early September this year the UNICEF launched its report "*Hidden in Plain Sight: A statistical analysis of violence against children*" along with a companion piece called "*Ending Violence Against Children: Six Strategies for Action*". Also, UNODC's new "*Global Study on Homicide*" provides, for the first time, a statistical tableau of global homicide that is detailed and comprehensive enough to serve as a benchmark for specific reduction goals over the coming 15 years.

#### A Focus on Low and Middle Income Countries

The conference brought together 150 leading academics, philanthropic organizations, and representatives of international organizations including WHO, UNICEF, UNODC, and the World Bank. All agreed that the largest efforts to reduce world-wide levels of violence have to concentrate on countries where rates are highest and resources are lowest.

Manuel Eisner (University of Cambridge, UK) showed that almost half of all 450,000 homicides committed annually occurred in just 20 countries that account for 10% of the world population. All these countries are located in Latin America or Sub-saharan Africa. Similarly, Susanne Karstedt (Leeds University, UK) presented an innovative dataset that identifies global hotspots of violence, where battle deaths, state violence, terrorism, and homicides coalesce. These places are highly concentrated spatially, tend to persist over time, and are all situated in low and middle income countries (LMIC). But stark geographic differences are also emerging for other types of violence: Rachel Jewkes (Medical Research Council, South Africa) reported that 41% of men in Papua New Guinea and 28% of men in South Africa had committed a non-partner rape -- rates much higher than, for example, in Bangladesh or Indonesia.

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A Global Knowledge System for Violence Reduction

If we are to turn global violence reduction into a coherent field of action a step change in knowledge generation is needed. This includes monitoring systems to describe different manifestations of violence at global, national, and regional levels. Recent studies provide approximate benchmark values that indicate the size of the task: For intimate partner violence, for example, a 2013 WHO report led by Claudia García-Moreno (WHO) suggests that about 30% of women worldwide experience some form of domestic abuse, corresponding to about 600 million women globally. This report presented, for the first time, estimates on variation between WHO regions, but much remains to be done to move towards a globally agreed set of core indicators that can help to monitor progress.

Additionally, there is a massive cleavage between where the knowledge about effective prevention is and where the needs are greatest. Some 95% of all knowledge based on programme evaluations comes from the United States and a bundle of wealthy European countries. In LMIC countries, in contrast, there is a huge lack of evidence on effective parenting support, life skills training, changing norms, reduction of harmful alcohol consumption, control over firearms, or better services for victims and perpetrators.

One major focus of the conference was therefore on integrating evidence-based principles into fragile public health systems that operate with very limited budgets. Nancy Guerra (Delaware University, USA) proposed, for example, that a shift is needed from recommending specific named brands to a checklist of evidence-based principles drawn from the prevention, risk and resilience literature that can guide prevention programming across developmental contexts. Similarly, Bernadette Madrid (Child Protection Services, Philippines) highlighted the need for better training in evidence-based principles across the whole sector of services involved in child protection.

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Capacity Building

Policy makers do not necessarily listen to what prevention specialists or criminologists say. But in most countries of the world the problem is not politicians who don't listen, but the lack of local experts that can provide competent advice based on good research. Things are about to change, and the coming decade will likely see a substantial growth in well-trained violence-prevention specialists in many low and middle countries.

To support this development, the sponsor of the conference, the UBS Optimus Foundation, facilitated a programme that allowed us to invite 20 talented young scholars from low and middle income countries to the conference and present their work. For example, Eddy Walakira (Makarere University, Uganda) presented first results of a community-based violence prevention intervention by War Child Holland in post-conflict Northern Uganda, where 85% of children had been exposed to some form of violence; Priscila Susin (Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil) presented work in favelas in Rio de Janeiro on children's experiences with violence, showing that 37% of children at that age had witnessed at least one shooting incident and Arundati Muralidharan (Public Health Foundation, India) presented findings from a systematic review of the effects of community based interventions to change gender roles on gender-based violence in low and middle income countries.

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What Drives Population-Level Declines in Violence?

Answers to the question of 'How to cut global levels of violence by half' will partly result from more programme evaluations, their implementation in low and middle-income countries, and the aggregation of knowledge through systematic reviews. But Manuel Eisner (University of Cambridge, UK) argued that it is unclear whether this will suffice to generate long-term dynamics. We also need evidence about the reasons for societal-level variation in violence, relate them to proximal mechanisms, and encourage public policies that reflect this knowledge.

In a comparative analysis he argued that major sustained homicide declines appear to have comprised three elements: First, it declined where states established an effective rule of law, curbing the corruption of state officials, gaining control over private protection markets, and enhancing state legitimacy through inclusive institutions. Second, they regularly appear to be linked to bundles of social control technologies, including monitoring technologies, increased control over disorderly conduct, and systems aimed at early identification and treatment of offenders and victims. Third, homicide declines were often triggered by coalitions of moral entrepreneurs who emphasized the importance of self-control, civility, and respect, and thereby changed societal beliefs about the wrongfulness of doing harm against others.

Maria Fernanda Tourinho Peres (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil) similarly emphasized the need to address police legitimacy, firearm availability and drug trafficking as core elements of an effective strategy to reduce homicide in Brazil, where 650,000 people have died from homicide between 2000 and 2012. In Sao Paulo homicide has declined by almost

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80 % over the past 15 years. However, some explanations of this decline are much less optimistic than one would hope. It may be linked to better policing and more inclusive social policies, but it may also indicate the establishment, in the favelas, of a precarious monopoly of power by the largest criminal organization in the city, the Primeiro Comando da capital (PCC).

### Changing Institutions for More Civil Societies

High violence societies tend to be characterized by poor state functioning such as high corruption, poor governance, low social trust and a low legitimacy of political institutions. In Nigeria, 66% of the population perceive the police as corrupt and 40% of those in contact with the police are requested to pay a bribe, Etannibi Alemika (University of Jos, Nigeria) showed. Robert Rotberg (Harvard University, USA) therefore argued that political elites must commit themselves to the rule of law, improved governance and inclusive state-services as the very foundations of any sustainable approach to population level reductions in interpersonal violence.

This must include strategies to reform the police as the core manifestation of the state's monopoly over the legitimate use of violence, as Lawrence Sherman (University of Cambridge, UK) emphasized. High quality police training should move towards what he called the Triple T strategy: Targeting scarce resources by focusing on predictable concentrations of crime and disorder; testing police practices to help choose those that work best to reduce harm, and tracking the delivery and effects of police practices.

Also, reform of the penal system including swift and fair sentencing, better prisons, and offender treatment must be part of comprehensive long-term plans to reduce violence. Thus, Friedrich Loesel (University of Cambridge, UK) argued that evidence-supported offender treatment programmes can help worldwide to reduce re-offending amongst those who are responsible for violent crimes.

### Violence Reduction as a Side Effect

Thinking about strategies that may reduce some forms of violence needs to consider public policies that are at best indirectly related to violence itself. David Finkelhor (University of New Hampshire, USA), for instance, argued that the recent decline in child abuse and neglect in the United States was probably less the result of targeted programs aimed at child maltreatment, but the side-effect of a bundle of generic policy changes and social control mechanisms including surveillance technologies, cellphones, improved prevention and intervention for mental health problems, including medication.

In a similar vein, Graham Farrell (Simon Fraser University, Canada) argued some of the decline in violent crime across the Western World probably is a side-effect of more effective security and surveillance technologies built into everyday life including, for example, central deadlocking systems, better and more widespread home protection technologies, more CCTV cameras, and the transition away from a cash-based economy. This raises important issues for violence reduction action plans, as they imply that effective action needs to consider how violence prevention can be built from the onset into changing systems of, for example, communication technologies, public health, education and urban infrastructure.

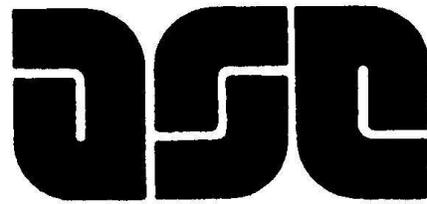
### The Challenges Ahead

The First Global Violence Reduction Conference lured academics out of their comfort zone, asking them to reflect about big strategies to address a problem that has recently been estimated by the Copenhagen Consensus Centre to cost 9.5 Trillion Dollars a year, equivalent to more than 11% the world gross domestic product. Homicides, violent crime, child abuse, domestic violence and sexual violence account for most of these costs. It brought together scholars and international organizations, as well as civil society and philanthropic bodies to take stock of the research we need, the knowledge we have, and the policy recommendations we can make as researchers to support an evolving field of global violence reduction.

As Alex Butchart from WHO said, the event signals the emergence of violence prevention as a global field of policy-making and applied research that is cross-cultural and interdisciplinary. To have a chance for being successful it will have to intensify advocacy for high-level political prioritisation at a global level, promote violence reduction a topic its own right deserving of its own global plan of action, and with financial resources that are commensurate with the size of the problem. This will comprise the integration of violence prevention into major global agendas, the development of national action plans, better institutional capacity of violence prevention, strengthening data collection and research on violence, and the implementation of evidence-informed violence prevention strategies.

Note: The programme, summaries of all presentations, and videotaped plenaries are available on the conference website, [www.vrc.crim.cam.ac.uk/conference](http://www.vrc.crim.cam.ac.uk/conference)

# ASC CALL FOR NOMINATIONS - 2015 AWARDS



## **The American Society of Criminology**

**Announces its call for nominations**

**for the 2015 Awards**

ASC Fellows

Herbert Bloch Award

Ruth Shonle Cavan Young Scholar Award

Michael J. Hindelang Award

Mentor Award

Outstanding Article Award

Sellin-Glueck Award

Edwin H. Sutherland Award

Teaching Award

August Vollmer Award

Gene Carte Student Paper Competition

Graduate Fellowship for Ethnic Minorities

**\*\*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 the strength of the nominees' qualifications and not on the number of nomination endorsements received for any particular candidate (or manuscripts in the context of the Hindelang and Outstanding Paper awards). Current members of the ASC Board are ineligible to receive any ASC award.\*\*



## ASC CALL FOR NOMINATIONS - 2015 AWARDS

**OUTSTANDING ARTICLE AWARD** - This award honors exceptional contributions made by scholars in article form. The award is given annually for the peer-reviewed article that makes the most outstanding contribution to research in criminology. The current Committee will consider articles published during the 2013 calendar year. The Committee automatically considers all articles published in *Criminology* and in *Criminology & Public Policy*, and will consider articles of interest published in other journals. We are also soliciting nominations for this award. To nominate articles, please send full citation information for the article and a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation. The deadline for nominations is **February 15**.

Committee Chair: **JUKKA SAVOLAINEN** (402) 554-2610 (P)  
**University of Nebraska Omaha** jsavolainen@unomaha.edu

**MICHAEL J. HINDELANG AWARD** - This award is given annually for a book, published within three (3) calendar years preceding the year in which the award is made, that makes the most outstanding contribution to research in criminology. For this year, the book must have been published in 2012, 2013, or 2014. To be considered, books must be nominated by individuals who are members of the American Society of Criminology. The Committee will not consider anthologies and/or edited volumes. To nominate a book, please submit the title of the book, its authors, the publisher, the year of the publication, and a brief discussion of your reasons for the recommendation. The deadline for nominations is **February 15**.

Committee Chair: **PEGGY GIORDANO** (419) 372-2320 (P)  
**Bowling Green State University** pgiorda@bgsu.edu

**ASC FELLOWS** - The title of "Fellow" is given to those members of the Society in good standing who have achieved distinction in the field of criminology. The honorary title of "Fellow" recognizes persons who have made a scholarly contribution to the intellectual life of the discipline, whether in the form of a singular, major piece of scholarship or cumulative scholarly contributions. Longevity alone is not sufficient. In addition, a Fellow must have made a significant contribution to the field through the career development of other criminologists and/or through organizational activities within the ASC. In your nominating letter, please describe the reasons for your nomination and include a copy of the nominee's curriculum vitae (or make arrangements to have it sent to the Committee Chair). Please limit nominations to a single cover letter and the nominee's curriculum vitae. All materials should be submitted in electronic format. The Board may elect up to four (4) persons as Fellows annually. Large letter-writing campaigns do not benefit nominees and unnecessarily burden the Committee. 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. The deadline for nominations is **March 1**. A list of ASC Fellows can be found at [www.asc41.com/felsnom.html](http://www.asc41.com/felsnom.html).

Committee Chair: **PATTY McCALL** (919) 515-9010 (P)  
**North Carolina State University** patty\_mccall@ncsu.edu

### GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP FOR ETHNIC MINORITIES

The Graduate Fellowship for Ethnic Minorities is designed to encourage students of color to enter the field of criminology and criminal justice

**Eligibility:** Applicants are to be from ethnic minority groups underrepresented in the field, including but not limited to, Asians, Blacks, Indigenous peoples, and Hispanics. Applicants need not be members of the American Society of Criminology. Individuals studying criminology or criminal justice issues are encouraged to apply. The recipients of the fellowships must be accepted into a program of doctoral studies.

**Application Procedures:** A complete application must contain (1) proof of admission to a criminal justice, criminology, or related program of doctoral studies; (2) up-to-date curriculum vita; (3) indication of race or ethnicity; (4) copies of undergraduate and graduate transcripts; (5) statement of need and prospects for financial assistance for graduate study; (6) a letter describing career plans, salient experiences, and nature of interest in criminology and criminal justice; and (7) three letters of reference. All application materials should be submitted in electronic format.

**Awards:** Generally three (3), \$6,000 fellowships are awarded each year.

**Submission Deadline:** All items should be submitted in electronic format by **March 1**.

Committee Chair: **ALEX PIQUERO** (972) 883-2482 (P)  
**University of Texas at Dallas** apiquero@utdallas.edu

## ASC CALL FOR NOMINATIONS - 2015 AWARDS

### GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

The Gene Carte Student Paper Award is given to recognize outstanding scholarly work of students.

**Eligibility:** Any student currently enrolled on a full-time basis in an academic program at either the undergraduate or graduate level is invited to participate in the American Society of Criminology Gene Carte Student Paper Competition. Prior Carte Award first place prize winners are ineligible. Students may submit only one paper a year for consideration in this competition. Dual submissions for the Carte Award and any other ASC award in the same year (including division awards) are disallowed. Previous prize-winning papers (any prize from any organization and or institution) are ineligible.

**Application Specifications:** Papers may be conceptual and/or empirical but must be directly related to criminology. Papers may be no longer than 7,500 words. The *Criminology* format for the organization of text, citations and references should be used. Authors' names and departments should appear only on the title page. The next page of the manuscript should include the title and a 100-word abstract. The authors also need to submit a copy of the manuscript, as well as a letter verifying their enrollment status as full-time students, co-signed by the dean, department chair or program director, all in electronic format.

**Judging Procedures:** The Student Awards Committee will rate entries according to criteria such as the quality of the conceptualization, significance of the topic, clarity and aptness of methods, quality of the writing, command of relevant work in the field, and contribution to criminology.

**Awards:** The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place papers will be awarded prizes of \$500, \$300, and \$200, respectively and will be eligible for presentation at the upcoming Annual Meeting. The 1st prize winner will also receive a travel award of up to \$500 to help defray costs for attending the Annual Meeting. The Committee may decide that no entry is of sufficient quality to declare a winner. Fewer than three awards may be given.

**Submission Deadline:** All items should be submitted in electronic format by April 15.

Committee Chair:

JODI LANE  
University of Florida

(352) 294-7179 (P)  
jlane@ulf.edu

### MENTOR AWARD

The Mentor Award (established in 2014) is designed to recognize excellence in mentorship in the discipline of Criminology and Criminal Justice over the span of an academic career.

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 members listed 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 Chair of the ASC Mentor Award Committee. The letter should specify the ways the nominee has gone beyond his/her role as a professor, researcher or collaborator to ensure successful enculturation into the discipline of Criminology and Criminal Justice, providing intellectual professional development outside of the classroom and otherwise exemplary support for Criminology/Criminal Justice undergraduates, graduates and post-graduates.

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.

Letters of nomination (including statements in support of the nomination) should be submitted in electronic form and must be received by **April 1**. The nominee's portfolio and all other supporting materials should also be submitted in electronic form and must be received by **June 30**.

Committee Chair:

RUTH PETERSON  
Ohio State University

(614) 292-6681 (P)  
Peterson.5@sociology.osu.edu

## ASC CALL FOR NOMINATIONS - 2015 AWARDS

### TEACHING AWARD

The Teaching Award is a lifetime-achievement award designed to recognize excellence in undergraduate and/or graduate teaching over the span of an academic career. This award is meant to identify and reward 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 and 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 Chair of the Teaching Award Committee. Letters of nomination should include a statement in support of 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, 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.

Letters of nomination (including statements in support of nomination) should be submitted in electronic format and must be received by **April 1**. The nominee's portfolio and all other supporting materials should also be submitted in electronic format and must be received by **June 1**.

Committee Chair:

**VICTOR RIOS**  
University of California, Santa Barbara

**(805) 893-6036 (P)**  
**vrrios@soc.ucsb.edu**

ASC CALL FOR PAPERS



**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY**

*CALL FOR PAPERS*

**Annual Meeting 2015  
Washington DC  
November 18 - 21 2015  
Washington Hilton**

***The Politics of Crime & Justice***

**Program Co-Chairs:**

**Jean McGloin**, University of Maryland  
and  
**Chris Sullivan**, University of Cincinnati

asc2015dc@gmail.com

**ASC President:**

**CANDACE KRUTTSCHNITT**  
University of Toronto

**SUBMISSION DEADLINES**

Thematic panels, individual paper abstracts, and author meets critics panels due:  
***Friday, March 13<sup>th</sup>, 2015***

Posters and roundtable abstracts due:  
***Friday, May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2015***

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## ASC CALL FOR PAPERS

### SUBMISSION DETAILS

All abstracts must be submitted on-line through the ASC website at [www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.htm](http://www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.htm). On the site you will be asked to indicate the type of submission you wish to make. The submission choices available for the 2015 meetings include: (1) Complete Thematic Panel, (2) Individual Paper Presentation, (3) Author Meets Critics Session, (4) Poster Presentation, or (5) Roundtable Submission.

**Please note that late submissions will NOT be accepted.** Also, submissions that do not follow the guidelines will be rejected. We encourage you to submit in sufficient advance of the deadline so that you can contact the ASC staff (for responses during normal business hours) if you are having problems submitting.

**Complete Thematic Panel:** For a thematic panel, you must submit titles, abstracts (no more than 200 words) and author information for all papers together. Each panel should contain between three and four papers and possibly one discussant. We encourage panel submissions organized by individuals, ASC Divisions, and other working groups.

- PANEL SUBMISSION DEADLINE:  
**Friday, March 13th, 2015**

**Individual Paper Presentations:** Submissions for a regular session presentation must include a title and abstract of no more than 200 words, along with author information. Please note that these presentations are intended for individuals to discuss work that has been completed or where substantial progress has been made. Presentations about work that has yet to begin or is only in the formative stage are not appropriate here and may be more suitable for roundtable discussion (see below).

- INDIVIDUAL PAPER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:  
**Friday, March 13th, 2015**

**Author Meets Critics:** These sessions, organized by an author or critic, consist of one author and three to four critics discussing and critiquing a recently published book relevant to the ASC (note: the book must appear in print before the submission deadline (March 13, 2015) so that reviewers can complete a proper evaluation and to ensure that ASC members have an opportunity to become familiar with the work). Submit the author's name and title of the book and the names of the three to four persons who have agreed to comment on the book.

- AUTHOR MEETS CRITICS SUBMISSION DEADLINE:  
**Friday, March 13th, 2015**

**Poster Presentations:** Submissions for poster presentations require only a title and abstract of no more than 200 words, along with author information. Posters should display theoretical work or methods, data, policy analyses, or findings in a visually appealing poster format that will encourage questions and discussion about the material.

- POSTER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:  
**Friday, May 15th, 2015**

**Roundtable Sessions:** These sessions consist of three to six presenters discussing related topics. For roundtable submissions, you may submit either a single paper to be placed in a roundtable session or a complete roundtable session. Submissions for a roundtable must include a title and abstract of no more than 200 words, along with participant information. A full session requires a session title and brief description of the session. Roundtable sessions are generally less formal than thematic paper panels. Thus, ASC provides no audio/visual equipment for these sessions.

- ROUNDTABLE SUBMISSION DEADLINE:  
**Friday, May 15th, 2015**
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## ASC CALL FOR PAPERS

### APPEARANCES ON PROGRAM

Individuals may submit **ONLY ONE FIRST AUTHOR PRESENTATION**. Ordinarily individuals may make one other appearance as either a chair or discussant on a panel. Appearances on the Program as a co-author, a poster presenter, or a roundtable participant are unlimited.

**Only original papers that have not been published or presented elsewhere may be submitted to the Program Committee for presentation consideration.**

The meetings are Wednesday, November 18th, through Saturday, November 21st. Sessions may be scheduled at any time during the meetings. ASC cannot honor personal preferences for day and time of presentations. All program participants are expected to register for the meeting. We encourage everyone to pre-register before September 28th to avoid paying a higher registration fee and the possibility of long lines at the onsite registration desk at the meeting. You can go to the ASC website at [www.asc41.com](http://www.asc41.com) under Annual Meeting Info to register online or access a printer friendly form to fax or return by mail. Pre-registration materials should be sent to you by August 31st, 2015.

### SUBMISSION DEADLINES

- **Friday, March 13th, 2015** is the **absolute** deadline for thematic panels, regular panel presentations, and author meets critics sessions.
- **Friday, May 15th, 2015** is the **absolute** deadline for the submission of posters and roundtable sessions.

### ABSTRACTS

All submissions, including roundtables, must include an abstract of no more than 200 words. They should describe the general theme of the presentation and, where relevant, the methods and results.

### EQUIPMENT

Only LCD projectors will be available for all panel and paper presentations to enable computer-based presentations. However, presenters will need to bring their own personal computers or arrange for someone on the panel to bring a personal computer. *Overhead projectors will no longer be provided.*

### GUIDELINES FOR ONLINE SUBMISSIONS

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

When submitting an abstract or complete panel at the ASC submission website, you should select a single sub-area (1 through 44) in 1 of 11 broader areas listed below. Please select the area and sub-area most appropriate for your presentation and only submit your abstract once. If there is no relevant sub-area listed, then select only the broader area. If you are submitting an abstract for a roundtable, poster session or author meets critics panel, you only need to select the broader area (i.e., Areas XI, XII, XIII); no sub-area is offered. Your choice of area and sub-area (when appropriate) will be important in determining the panel for your presentation and will assist the program chairs in avoiding time conflicts for panels on similar topics.

- Tips for choosing appropriate areas and sub-areas:
  - o Review the entire list before making a selection.
  - o Choose the most appropriate area first and then identify the sub-area that is most relevant to your paper.

The area and sub-area you choose should be based on the aspect of your paper that you would describe as the primary focus of the paper. For example, if your paper deals with the sentencing of white collar offenders, you would likely choose Area IV, sub-area 13.

**PLEASE NOTE: CLICK ACCEPT AND CONTINUE UNTIL THE SUBMISSION IS FINALIZED.** *After you have finished entering all required information, you will receive a confirmation email immediately indicating that your submission has been recorded. If you do not receive this confirmation, please contact ASC immediately to resolve the issue.*

For participant instructions, see also [http://asc41.com/Annual\\_Meeting/instruct.html](http://asc41.com/Annual_Meeting/instruct.html)

# ASC CALL FOR PAPERS

## PROGRAM COMMITTEE: AREAS AND SUB-AREAS

<b>Area I</b>	<b>Presidential Plenaries</b>	[President & Program Committee]	
<b>Area II</b>	<b>Division "Highlighted" Sessions</b>	[one submission from each division chair]	
<b>Area III</b>	<b>Causes of Crime and Criminal Behavior</b>	Christopher Browning	<a href="mailto:browning.90@osu.edu">browning.90@osu.edu</a>
1	Biological, Bio-social, and Psychological Perspectives	JC Barnes	<a href="mailto:barnejr@ucmail.uc.edu">barnejr@ucmail.uc.edu</a>
2	Developmental and Life Course Perspectives	Stacey Bosick	<a href="mailto:stacey.bosick@ucdenver.edu">stacey.bosick@ucdenver.edu</a>
3	Social Process Theories	Olena Antonaccio	<a href="mailto:antonaccio@miami.edu">antonaccio@miami.edu</a>
4	Routine Activities and Situational Perspectives	Tamara Madensen	<a href="mailto:Tamara.Madensen@unlv.edu">Tamara.Madensen@unlv.edu</a>
5	Neighborhood & Place	Shaun Thomas	<a href="mailto:sathomas@ualr.edu">sathomas@ualr.edu</a>
6	Structural Theories (Culture, Disorganization, Anomie)	Ben Feldmeyer	<a href="mailto:ben.feldmeyer@uc.edu">ben.feldmeyer@uc.edu</a>
7	Critical, Conflict & Feminist Perspectives	LaDonna Long	<a href="mailto:llong@roosevelt.edu">llong@roosevelt.edu</a>
<b>Area IV</b>	<b>Types of Offending</b>	Chris Schreck	<a href="mailto:cjsgcj@rit.edu">cjsgcj@rit.edu</a>
8	Violent Crime	Karen Parker	<a href="mailto:kparker@udel.edu">kparker@udel.edu</a>
9	Property and Public Order Crime	Bill Sousa	<a href="mailto:William.sousa@unlv.edu">William.sousa@unlv.edu</a>
10	Drugs	Martin Bouchard	<a href="mailto:mbouchard@sfu.ca">mbouchard@sfu.ca</a>
11	Domestic Violence	Alesha Durfee	<a href="mailto:Alesha.Durfee@asu.edu">Alesha.Durfee@asu.edu</a>
12	Sex Crimes	Chrysanthi Leon	<a href="mailto:santhi@udel.edu">santhi@udel.edu</a>
13	White Collar, Cyber, Occupational & Organization Crime	Danielle McGurrin	<a href="mailto:dmcgurri@pdx.edu">dmcgurri@pdx.edu</a>
14	Organized Crime	Aili Malm	<a href="mailto:Aili.Malm@csulb.edu">Aili.Malm@csulb.edu</a>
15	Terrorism & Hate Crimes	Pete Simi	<a href="mailto:psimi@unomaha.edu">psimi@unomaha.edu</a>
16	Green Criminology	Andrew Lemieux	<a href="mailto:ALemieux@nscr.nl">ALemieux@nscr.nl</a>
<b>Area V</b>	<b>Correlates of Crime</b>	Derek Kreager	<a href="mailto:dak27@psu.edu">dak27@psu.edu</a>
17	Gangs & Peers	Lorine Hughes	<a href="mailto:lahughes@unomaha.edu">lahughes@unomaha.edu</a>
18	Substance Abuse	Kristina Childs	<a href="mailto:Kristina.childs@ucf.edu">Kristina.childs@ucf.edu</a>
19	Weapons	Jennifer Carlson	<a href="mailto:Jennifer.carlson@utoronto.ca">Jennifer.carlson@utoronto.ca</a>
20	Mental Health	Sarah Manchak	<a href="mailto:sarah.manchak@uc.edu">sarah.manchak@uc.edu</a>
21	Gender, Race & Social Class	Toya Like-Haislip	<a href="mailto:likei@umkc.edu">likei@umkc.edu</a>
22	Immigration/Migration	Jacob Stowell	<a href="mailto:J.stowell@neu.edu">J.stowell@neu.edu</a>
<b>Area VI</b>	<b>Victimology</b>	Lynn Addington	<a href="mailto:adding@american.edu">adding@american.edu</a>
23	Patterns and Trends in Victimization	Jennifer Schwartz	<a href="mailto:Jennifer.Schwartz@wsu.edu">Jennifer.Schwartz@wsu.edu</a>

## ASC CALL FOR PAPERS

## PROGRAM COMMITTEE: AREAS AND SUB-AREAS

24	<i>Fear of Crime Victimization</i>	Allison Payne	<a href="mailto:Allison.payne@villanova.edu">Allison.payne@villanova.edu</a>
25	<i>Policy &amp; Prevention of Victimization</i>	Kate Fox	<a href="mailto:Katefox@asu.edu">Katefox@asu.edu</a>
<b>Area VII</b>	<b><i>The Criminal Justice System</i></b>	Shawn Bushway	<a href="mailto:sbushway@albany.edu">sbushway@albany.edu</a>
26	<i>Policing &amp; Law Enforcement</i>	David Klinger	<a href="mailto:Klingerd@umsl.edu">Klingerd@umsl.edu</a>
27	<i>Prosecution, Courts &amp; Sentencing</i>	Angela Reitler	<a href="mailto:areitler@gmu.edu">areitler@gmu.edu</a>
28	<i>Capital Punishment</i>	Marla Sandys	<a href="mailto:msandys@indiana.edu">msandys@indiana.edu</a>
29	<i>Jails &amp; Prisons</i>	Josh Page	<a href="mailto:page@umn.edu">page@umn.edu</a>
30	<i>Community Corrections</i>	Ben Steiner	<a href="mailto:bmsteiner@unomaha.edu">bmsteiner@unomaha.edu</a>
31	<i>Prisoner Reentry</i>	Phil Goodman	<a href="mailto:p.goodman@utoronto.ca">p.goodman@utoronto.ca</a>
32	<i>The Juvenile Justice System</i>	Aaron Kupchik	<a href="mailto:akupchik@udel.edu">akupchik@udel.edu</a>
33	<i>Criminal Justice Policy</i>	Greg Pogarsky	<a href="mailto:gpogarsky@albany.edu">gpogarsky@albany.edu</a>
<b>Area VIII</b>	<b><i>Perceptions of Crime &amp; Justice</i></b>	Rod Brunson	<a href="mailto:rodbruns@newark.rutgers.edu">rodbruns@newark.rutgers.edu</a>
34	<i>Media &amp; Social Construction of Crime</i>	Michelle Brown	<a href="mailto:brown7210@gmail.com">brown7210@gmail.com</a>
35	<i>Attitudes about the Criminal Justice System &amp; Punishment</i>	Justin Pickett	<a href="mailto:jpickett@albany.edu">jpickett@albany.edu</a>
36	<i>Convict Criminology</i>	Michael Lenza	<a href="mailto:lenzam@uwosh.edu">lenzam@uwosh.edu</a>
<b>Area IX</b>	<b><i>Comparative &amp; Historical Perspectives</i></b>	Susanne Karstedt	<a href="mailto:s.karstedt@leeds.ac.uk">s.karstedt@leeds.ac.uk</a>
37	<i>Cross-National Comparison of Crime &amp; Justice</i>	Amy Nivette	<a href="mailto:amy.nivette@nuffield.ox.ac.uk">amy.nivette@nuffield.ox.ac.uk</a>
38	<i>Historical Comparisons of Crime</i>	Randolph Roth	<a href="mailto:Roth.5@osu.edu">Roth.5@osu.edu</a>
39	<i>Transnational Crime &amp; Justice</i>	Jay Albanese	<a href="mailto:jsalbane@vcu.edu">jsalbane@vcu.edu</a>
<b>Area X</b>	<b><i>Methodology</i></b>	Gary Sweeten	<a href="mailto:Gary.Sweeten@asu.edu">Gary.Sweeten@asu.edu</a>
40	<i>Advances in Quantitative Methods</i>	Sonja Siennick	<a href="mailto:ssiennick@fsu.edu">ssiennick@fsu.edu</a>
41	<i>Advances in Qualitative Methods</i>	Sandra Bucerius	<a href="mailto:bucerius@ualberta.edu">bucerius@ualberta.edu</a>
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43	<i>Advances in Experimental Methods</i>	Sarah Bennett	<a href="mailto:sarah.bennett@uq.edu.au">sarah.bennett@uq.edu.au</a>
44	<i>Advances in Teaching Methods</i>	Jody Clay-Warner	<a href="mailto:jclayw@uga.edu">jclayw@uga.edu</a>
<b>Area XI</b>	<b><i>Roundtable Sessions</i></b>	Megan Augustyn	<a href="mailto:Megan.Augustyn@utsa.edu">Megan.Augustyn@utsa.edu</a>
<b>Area XII</b>	<b><i>Poster Sessions</i></b>	Susan Case	<a href="mailto:asc@asc41.com">asc@asc41.com</a>
<b>Area XIII</b>	<b><i>Author Meets Critics</i></b>	Finn Esbensen	<a href="mailto:esbensenf@msx.umsl.edu">esbensenf@msx.umsl.edu</a>



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2018	November 14 -- 17	Atlanta, GA	Atlanta Marriott Marquis
2019	November 20 -- 23	San Francisco, CA	San Francisco Marriott Marquis
2020	November 18 -- 21	Washington, D.C.	Washington Hilton
2021	November 17 -- 20	Chicago, IL	Palmer House Hilton
2022	November 16 -- 19	Atlanta, GA	Atlanta Marriott Marquis
2023	November 15 -- 18	Philadelphia, PA	Philadelphia Marriott Downtown

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