

In This Issue

Editor's Corner... 13

Around the ASC... 16

ASC Call for
Nominations -
2019 Awards... 30

ASC Call for Papers... 34

Policy Corner...41

Doctoral Student
Forum... 44

Criminology Around
The World... 48

Why Longitudinal Research Is Hurting Criminology

Francis T. Cullen, University of Cincinnati

Travis C. Pratt, Harris County Community Supervision & Corrections Department,
University of Cincinnati

Amanda Graham, University of Cincinnati

It is now the 50th anniversary of the publication of Travis Hirschi's *Causes of Delinquency*. This volume is heralded as a criminological classic for its enduring effect on thinking about crime, with its Google Scholar citation count now reaching 12,987. *Causes*, as it is known, is admired for its ability to provide critical tests of rival theories through a series of cross-tabulations reporting percentages. These simple analyses show not only the brilliance of Hirschi's mind but also that empirical reality is accessible without relying on sophisticated statistical techniques (Costello & Laub, 2019). What is not widely acknowledged, however, is that *Causes* might not be publishable today in a first-tier criminological journal. Hirschi made the fateful decision to base his dissertation, a close version of which appeared as *Causes*, on data drawn from The Richmond Youth Project. Although a large ($n = 4,077$) and diverse sample completed a detailed survey (51 pages in *Causes*, pp. 247-298), it had a fundamental flaw: The Project, undertaken only in the fall of 1964, was a *cross-sectional study*. If not a mortal sin, by today's standards, this design is a venial sin—capable of barring a work from criminological heaven and diverting it into some form of journal purgatory where much suffering must be endured in the review process before a publication outlet can be found.

We are not claiming that no cross-sectional studies appear in leading journals, especially if they use surveys that include clever experiments, measures of core constructs, or data on unique populations such as offenders (Graham, Pratt, Lee, & Cullen, 2019). Still, we suspect that under the cover of the review process, many submissions are rejected for the failure to use longitudinal designs (well, at least ours have been!). We know of no instances in which the typically dreaded Reviewer #2's comments have read: "How dare you rely on longitudinal data?" Further, what is even less apparent is how many papers are never written or studies never conducted due to the anticipated difficulty of cross-sectional studies gaining acceptance for publication. Maybe our point could be phrased more modestly this way: There is a strong bias favoring longitudinal research designs that rarely is questioned. This bias is not always beneficial for criminology, particularly with regard to theory development and testing.

Of course, the fatal flaw of cross-sectional studies is the inability to address causal ordering. The assumption is made that hypothesized causes occur prior to crime, even though cause and effect are measured at the same time. In fact, respondents on a survey are usually instructed to self-report criminal involvement either "during the past year" or "ever" in their life. As life-course theories have proliferated and dominated modern criminology, the need to assess the temporal ordering of life events has seemed to be even more urgent. A cross-sectional design thus is considered a research relic that only unsophisticated scholars still think they can use.

In *Principles of Survey Analysis* (originally published as *Delinquency Research*), Hirschi and Selvin (1973, p. 53) recognized that "a solution to the problem of causal order, at least in principle, is the longitudinal or panel study." Nonetheless, they predicted, accurately in the short term, that cross-sectional studies "will remain a major tool of research" because, "compared to the

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Please send all inquiries regarding articles for consideration to:

Associate Editor: Susan Sharp - ssharp@ou.edu
University of Oklahoma

Editor: Pamela Wilcox - pamela.wilcox@uc.edu
University of Cincinnati

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

Managing Editor: Kelly Vance - kvance@asc41.com
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ASC President: MEDA CHESNEY-LIND

Department of Women's Studies
University of Hawaii at Manoa
2424 Maile Way
Honolulu, HI 96822
808-956-6313
meda@hawaii.edu

Membership: For information concerning ASC membership, contact the American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212-1156, (614) 292-9207; FAX (614) 292-6767; asc@asc41.com; <http://www.asc41.com>.

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panel study, they are fast and inexpensive" (1973, p. 54). Given this reality, they devoted their Chapter 4 to ways cross-sectional methods could be used fruitfully, concluding optimistically that the results of panel studies are "reasonably congruent with the many studies in which causal order is a problem" (p. 68). In *A General Theory of Crime*, Hirschi and Gottfredson (1990, Chapter 11) would make a more theory-based defense of cross-sectional designs, arguing that the stability and contemporaneous association between crime and its causes made longitudinal studies unnecessary.

Hirschi's defense of cross-sectional studies is not accepted within criminology. In fact, the issue of causal ordering is given such primacy that the use of a longitudinal design is now part of the normal science paradigm within the discipline. This preference is especially strong when studying causes of offending, usually as part of testing rival theories. The traits that Hirschi argued make cross-sectional studies practical—convenience and expense—are taken as evidence of their inferiority. Difficult and costly to conduct, longitudinal studies are the gold standard in the field. Again, they put concerns about causal ordering to rest.

We are persuaded that longitudinal designs are essential to the criminological enterprise. For example, Gottfredson and Hirschi's defense of cross-sectional data makes reasonable assumptions about causality but ones that can only be affirmed through empirical testing—that is, tests involving longitudinal data. We also concur that studying criminal pathways across the life course benefit from a panel design. So, we are conceding readily that when available, quality longitudinal data are useful if not preferable.

Our critique of longitudinal research is more macro or disciplinary in nature. When the fetish for longitudinal data becomes so powerful as to discourage if not prevent the publication of cross-sectional studies, then it risks an array of unanticipated consequences. We believe that, in fact, the near-sacred status of longitudinal designs has come with hidden costs—five of which we detail here. In this sense, we contend that longitudinal research is "hurting" criminology, especially with regard to theory testing.

We need to add one final caveat. Some of the complaints we register could apply equally to cross-sectional studies and to secondary data analysis in general. But none of that lets longitudinal research off the hook. Longitudinal research has a privileged status in criminology that merits special scrutiny. At the very least, it is a big part of the problems facing our discipline.

Five Costs of Longitudinal Research

1. *Limited Development of Theoretical Measurement*

The most important casualty of longitudinal research is the quality of measurement. Compared to a field such as psychology—where scales are developed through psychometric processes and are copyrighted—criminology accepts almost any combination of survey items as a valid measure of core theoretical constructs (Graham, 2018). This is our field's dirty little secret, in which we all agree not to hold one another accountable for quality measurement and thus will let any three-item measure count as capturing empirical reality.

Our point is that the prioritization of using longitudinal data to avoid causal ordering problems comes with the cost of lowering standards of measurement within criminology. Yes, we will proudly employ Grasmick, Tittle, Bursik, and Arneklev's (1993) 24-item self-control scale if undertaking a student victimization survey. But if relying on a secondary data set, then it is okay to measure low self-control by scouring the survey instrument at hand and cobbling together any few items hinting at impulsivity or risk-taking (see, e.g., Pratt & Cullen, 2000). We provide statistical cover by showing that the items load on a single factor and have a high Cronbach's alpha. We provide disciplinary cover by citing six other studies in which prominent scholars in first-tier journals have used equally limited measures.

These decisions are unavoidable because a number of prominent secondary data sets are not designed to measure the core constructs of criminological theories (Sullivan & McGloin, 2014). We are faced with a tough choice: Do not publish research that employs limited measures, which would create hysteria over the data-set famine that would ensue, or pretend that flawed measures are good enough. Scholarly self-interest aligns with causal ordering over quality measurement.

Even high quality research, such as Sampson and Laub's (1993) classic reanalysis of the Gluecks' longitudinal data, encounters measurement limitations. Let us agree that their measure of marital attachment, with an alpha of .90 at wave 2 and .91 at wave 3 of their study, is quite acceptable (see 1993, pp. 144-145). Still, the data do not allow for a direct measure of their age-graded theory of social control. Sampson and Laub discuss several reasons why a quality marriage is insulating against continued offending. They argue that "adult social controls are not as direct or external as for juveniles (for example, monitoring, supervision of activities)" (1993, p. 141). Instead, what matters is that marital ties create interdependencies "of obligation and restraint that impose significant costs for translating criminal propensities into action" (p. 141). They suggest that a spouse's investment in an ex-offender may "trigger a return investment in social capital by...the husband" (p. 141). At other times, they indicate that marriages might increase social support and reduce criminal opportunities (see also Laub & Sampson, 2003, p. 43).

All of this makes sense; in fact, it is a compelling theory. But none of it is assessed, or can be assessed, with the Gluecks' data—not the degree of direct control, actual and perceived costs of offending, prosocial reciprocity, social support, or marriage-based structured activities and time. Unless we are criminologically ignorant, no longitudinal data set in existence could allow for a complete test of their theory of marriage effects or, as Hirschi (1969) might encourage, for adult social bond theory to be tested against rival criminological perspectives. The measures are simply not contained in a single data set.

2. Limited Amount of Explained Variation

In their analysis of theoretical articles published in *Criminology* between 1968 and 2005, Weisburd and Piquero (2008, p. 453) reported that the “overall level of variance explained is often very low with 80 or 90 percent unexplained.” For studies with the individual as the unit of analysis, the R^2 was 30.2%, although this figure includes non-theoretical control variables. There are many candidates for modest R^2 findings, including that theories capture only part of causal reality and that dependent variables should not focus on varieties of offenses but be crime specific (Weisburd & Piquero, 2008). We offer another possibility, however: the failure of studies to measure all components of a theory in detail.

Longitudinal studies are unlikely to address this issue because it would require its investigators to put all their eggs in one theoretical basket. Cross-sectional studies, however, offer more flexibility in developing boutique surveys that can concentrate on a single theory. A compelling example of this approach is the 1979 test of social learning theory (SLT) by Akers, Krohn, Lanza-Kaduce, and Radosevich. We could be mistaken, but we doubt that this article could appear in the *American Sociological Review* today.

Regardless, Akers and colleagues developed a 54-page, 434-variable instrument to investigate the ability of SLT to explain adolescent drug and alcohol use. Importantly, they used their cross-sectional design to develop measures of 16 components of the theory, grouped into 5 clusters (see 1979, pp. 654-655). In the analysis, this comprehensive test of SLT accounted for 54.5% of the variation in alcohol use and 68.5% in marijuana use. The R^2 for alcohol abuse (31.5%) and marijuana abuse (38.9%) was lower but still meaningful.

The larger point is that the Akers et al.'s (1979) study shows how cross-sectional research allows for the systematic measurement of all components of a major criminological theory. The findings suggest that when theories are measured in their full complexity with multiple indicators, the explained variation can be substantial. Imagine if all major theories were subjected to a bunch of tests using this measure-everything method. We might have a clearer sense of which specific components of these theories matter the most. In turn, longitudinal studies, where the space that can be allocated to any given theory is more limited, would be informed about which theoretical measures to prioritize.

Unfortunately, Akers et al.'s study did not serve as an exemplar for how theory testing should occur, leaving its potential for guiding cross-sectional research largely untapped (though 40 years later, it is not too late for it to do so). Our thesis is that if a three-item scale for attachment is good enough for longitudinal studies published in leading journals, it can be justified for any study, including ones done with cross-sectional data. Longitudinal research thus has inspired us to lower, rather than to raise, the bar for quality measurement.

3. Limits Studies of New and Complex Theories

When a new theory is set forth, scholars rush to secondary data sets to see who can participate in the first wave of tests. Sometimes, longitudinal data sets allow for informative initial assessments (see, e.g., Paternoster & Mazerolle's 1992 test of general strain theory). But such data sets have two inherent limitations. First, as noted, they rarely if ever can allow for a complete test of all components of a theory. Thus, with regard to SLT, measures of peer behavior and antisocial attitudes are more available than differential reinforcement and imitation (see Pratt et al., 2010).

Second, and more consequential, some new theories introduce constructs that are poorly operationalized or absent in extant longitudinal data sets. Agnew's (2014) social concern theory presents a recent example. His theory argues that crime will be less pronounced among those who care about the welfare of others, desire for close emotional and cooperative ties with others, have moral intuitions to treat others equitably and not harm them, and wish social acceptance by conforming to the wishes of others. Although partial tests of social concern theory are possible, no existing longitudinal data set allows for social concern theory to be tested fully (Chouhy, Hochstetler, & Cullen, 2017). The only practical means for testing this perspective is to start from scratch and design a cross-sectional study with detailed measures of the core components of the construct of social concern.

A similar argument can be made about complex perspectives such as Tittle's (1995, 2004) control balance theory. Measuring constructs such as control surplus, deficit, and ratio and control balance desirability, as well as the contingent factors that determine if and how deviant motivations will be expressed, simply is not feasible with extant data sets. Again, for a parsimonious theory that is more easily measured—such as Gottfredson and Hirschi's (1990) self-control perspective—secondary analysis of data may

be a viable option. For more complex theories, however, the collection of primary data, which is more practical if done with a cross-sectional design, is required to allow for a systematic evaluation of the perspectives' merits (see, e.g., Hughes, Antonaccio, & Botchkovar, 2015).

Of course, there are exceptions, such as Wikström and colleagues' (2012) PADS+ longitudinal study offering a systematic test of situational action theory—a complex perspective. But does not the exception prove the rule? The study's praiseworthiness comes not just from its theoretical creativity but also from its methodological rarity.

4. Fails to Theorize about Time in Causal Analysis

Simply inserting Time-1 measures into an analysis creates questions that are almost never addressed. We can raise three concerns. First and foremost, studies use an array of time periods between waves in longitudinal studies. It might be two weeks, six months, a year, two years, or ten years. What does "time" in this context mean substantively? Most often, the time between follow-ups is selected for non-theoretical reasons, such as available funding or the capacity to carry out interviews. Yielding to convenience is understandable, but it means that the effect of specific periods of time usually is not theorized in a systematic way.

Second, it is not always clear what a Time-1 measure means. Take, for example, Time 1-delinquency. Is this a measure of a stable criminal propensity (heterogeneity) or perhaps of state dependence? Unless this meaning of the measure is made clear, it is not clear what controlling for "past delinquency" means theoretically.

Third, the compulsion to include Time-1 measures in analyses can blind scholars to the possibility that the question they are investigating should be cast as a study of contemporaneous effects. For example, if researchers wanted to examine perceived deterrence on crime choice or risky lifestyles on victimization, they would inevitably be asking a cross-sectional question. Indeed, it is the perception of punishment *now* that might influence individuals' offending choice, and it is their risky lifestyles *now* (not a year ago) that may put them at risk to be victimized (Pratt, Cullen, Blevins, Daigle, & Madensen, 2006; Pratt & Turanovic, 2016). It is thus not always clear what relevance a Time-1 measure of perceptions or of lifestyles has on choices or experiences in the present. At the very least, controlling for such factors must be explained and shown to be theoretically relevant—something that authors are rarely (if ever) on the hook to do if they have passed the litmus test of having longitudinal data

5. Encourages Macro-Level Salami Slicing

A few years ago, criminology and other social sciences grew concerned about so-called "salami slicing"—scholars slicing up data sets to publish works insufficiently different from one another. One of us suggested that attempting to control this practice was unwise (Cullen, 2013). Opinions varied. Even so, we wish to point out another form of salami slicing. Although we do not suggest its banning, we believe the practice should be recognized: How often scholars use the same data set for divergent purposes. We call this "macro-level salami slicing."

As a conservative estimate of such usage, we examined the reports of articles employing a given data set made to the ICPSR and the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD). Here are the counts for four major longitudinal data sets: Add Health, 5,921; PHDCN, 659; National Youth Survey, 392; Pathways to Desistance, 212. These figures indicate that the designers of these surveys created remarkable data sets that could be mined by criminologists (and others) repeatedly and in a profitable way—and with no end in sight. Still, we will offer three misgivings (and with the admission that certain members of our authorship team have published repeatedly using these data!).

First, the need exists to take stock of studies using each data set. Researchers generally assume that they are starting with a blank slate when analyzing a data set, even if it has been used tens, hundreds, or even thousands of times. Lacking any standards for secondary data analysis, criminology imposes no obligation on researchers to include in their study the known predictors within the data set, lest they risk misspecified models. We fail to do so because none of us want to read the near 6,000 studies using the Add Health data set (or even those focusing just on crime and analogous outcomes)! But what might be needed is for all data sets to be meta-analyzed so that the strong predictors can be identified for all users of the data to know in advance of new analyses.

Second, some data sets have very specific samples (e.g., high-risk respondents in the Pathways to Desistance study). This feature of the project is not a problem except when researchers use the data set out of convenience and not because of the nature of the sample in question. The Pathways data set, for example, assesses and follows a criminally involved sample, yet that fact is not always noted in studies submitted to journals (nor whether that fact may have influenced the study's results). Maybe a researcher's question lends itself well to the Pathways data—if so, that is great. But too often we see the data set used merely as a cover for the disciplinary requirement to account for temporal ordering. One caveat is that the Pathways data set does contain several strong, psychometrically sound measures of a wide array of constructs, which is not much of a surprise given the heavy influence of psychologists on the study's creation.

Third, extant longitudinal data sets are seductive. Once uploaded on a laptop, they offer a rapid means for conducting an endless number of analyses (thus the frequency of studies using the data set). Such data-set slicing is not a bad thing because it produces new knowledge at a rate previous generations of scholars could not have imagined. Still, this criminological style has an important opportunity cost: Along with excessive IRB regulation and respondents' reluctance to complete surveys, the ease of access to existing data sets discourages the collection of primary data. Without external funding, it would take a collective exercise of self-control to invest the effort needed to collect new data when faced with the lure of national longitudinal data sitting on our computer screens. Again, there are compelling reasons why primary data are needed to develop and test new theories. Further, important methodological and research lessons can be learned by graduate students who collect data for their dissertation—as, we might add, Hirschi did for his. Are we training a generation of scholars who may never collect any data in their academic lives?

Conclusion

All fields, including criminology, engage in methodological socialization in which the standards of normal science are transmitted. Once learned, these standards are used to judge scholarship as good or bad. It is healthy on occasion to revisit these assumptions, such as about the meaning of response rates (Pickett, Cullen, Bushway, Chiricos, T., & Alpert, 2018) or, as we have done here, the value of longitudinal research. Of course, longitudinal studies are essential for the advancement of knowledge. But sanctifying this method and not examining its potential unanticipated consequences—as we have sought to unmask—come at a price: In small and maybe larger ways, the criminological enterprise is hurt. Admittedly, the selection of the word “hurt” risks hyperbole, but it is meant to focus attention on the costs incurred by the blind embrace of longitudinal research.

Most important of these costs is the trade-off between causal ordering and construct measurement. Criminology is crippled by its failure to develop standard measures of core theoretical constructs and failure to test the field's main theories systematically and in their full complexity. Knowledge accumulation is limited, and the capacity to falsify theories is virtually nonexistent. Even at the expense of using cross-sectional methods, primary data collection to address these issues is essential. Such research is difficult and takes energy, but it is a challenge that awaits the discipline's younger generations.

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Rule-breaking without Crime: Insights from Behavioral Ethics for the Study of Everyday Deviancy

Yuval Feldman, Bar-Ilan University¹

Melissa Rorie, UNLV

Benjamin Van Rooij, University of Amsterdam

Introduction

The study of criminology has mostly focused on understanding criminal behavior, including the processes of criminalization as well as why people engage in criminal conduct. Here criminology has a particular focus that (while not always present) has been dominant. The focus has been on behavior that is in violation of criminal law (and thus legally can be defined as criminal) and on understanding deviancy, asking what makes criminals commit acts that most others would not commit. Of course, all of this is logical, since criminology by its very name is about crime, and thus delinquency and violations of criminal legal rules.

Outside of criminology, though, there has also been much scholarly interest in rule-breaking behavior. Here, the focus is less on the study of breaking criminal law or deviancy, but more on how ordinary people break rules in their ordinary lives. This body of work from psychologists, economists, and organizational scientists has shown the rational choice, cognitive and social aspects of decision-making in the context of rule-breaking. This essay introduces some key insights from this body of work to criminologists. It focuses in particular on a recent development in the study of ordinary rule-breaking—the field broadly known as “Behavioral Ethics.” This field draws on earlier insights about cognitive and motivational biases that come from rule-breaking research but applies them to show how such cognition processes specifically shape ethical decision-making processes. It studies how people’s limited self-awareness affects their own unethicality and thus their behavioral response to rules. This field is especially important to criminology because some of its core findings show that ordinary rule-breaking may have very similar aspects and influences as criminal rule-breaking.

Everyday rule-breaking

In everyday reality, there are many instances where people break rules without this being perceived either by themselves or by their peers as a criminal act, either in a legal or in a broader social sense. When people litter, when they cheat on tax reporting, when they take office supplies home, or when they inflate business expense reports, they are breaking rules. Yet, in all these forms of rule-breaking, people are not seen as criminal and do not see themselves as such. It is precisely their “mundane” nature that makes these “ordinary” unethical acts so dangerous. First, the prevalence of these small acts of rule-breaking may accumulate to a large overall harm. For example, the harms of employee theft result in a 10 to 15 percent increase in the price of consumer goods, costing American families billions of dollars a year (Hollinger & Clark, 1983). Losses related to employee theft play a major part in the bankruptcies of between 30 to 50 percent of all insolvent organizations (Friedrichs, 2004, p. 115:). Second, these mundane forms of rule-breaking may undermine the authority and legitimacy of rule systems, creating more harmful behavior. Third, because they are mundane, people can justify these mundane forms of rule-breaking to themselves maintaining their self-view as ethical people, further normalizing such rule-breaking and violating rules in general.

Studies of everyday rule-breaking

One approach to study everyday rule-breaking is the rational choice approach. Similar to rational choice criminology, this approach focuses on the costs and benefits involved in the decision to engage in rule-breaking behavior. Here, rule-breaking behavior results from negative incentives; to correct it, the incentives must be addressed. The expected utility of rule-breaking should go down, and the expected utility of compliance up.

Behavioral economics questions the core tenets of rational choice thinking (Jolls, Sunstein, & Thaler, 1997). In the Behavioral Ethics field—just as in criminological studies by the likes of Shawn Bushway, Tom Loughran, Dan Nagin, Ray Paternoster, Justin Pickett, Alex Piquero, and Greg Pogarsky—thousands of papers have uncovered a whole list of biases and heuristics that impact decision making. Such scholarship demonstrates that people are very limited in promoting their self-interest as they are very limited in their ability to understanding important economic concepts. This has fundamental implications for core tenets in the rational choice approach to rule-breaking behavior such as people’s ability to understand probabilities and their objective understanding of financial costs.

Another line of work has questioned the individual nature of decision making in the context of rule-breaking. This body of work,

¹ The order of authorship is alphabetical.

largely developed by social psychologists, has shown the importance of social norms. It has focused on descriptive social norms (what others do) and injunctive social norms (what behaviors others approve or disapprove of). Prime examples are studies by Cialdini on littering, energy consumption, and the theft of fossils in natural parks (e.g., Cialdini & Goldstein, 2004;). Similar work has also shown that seeing others break the rules undermines the legitimacy of the rules in general and creates more and more severe (even criminal) rule-breaking (Keizer, Lindenberg, & Steg, 2008).

The behavioral ethics of everyday rule-breaking and the law of good people

Behavioral Ethics, a growing area within psychology and management literature, demonstrates that an individual's unethical behavior is enabled and exacerbated through a combination of deliberate and non-deliberative processes. Behavioral Ethics thus shows that people may not be aware of their own unethicality or that they may be able to influence their own view of their unethical conduct by justifying their behavior. This can explain how people can engage in unethical behavior but still consider themselves good people. A leading approach in this tradition would focus on the dissonance people experience between their need to be viewed as ethical and their need to maximize their self-interest. To deal with this dissonance people try to find ways to achieve both goals. This has major implications for everyday rule-violating behavior, as one of us (Yuval Feldman) has elaborated in his recent book, *The Law of Good People* (Feldman, 2018). The core premise of this book is that our legal and regulatory systems do not properly account for people's ethicality and mundane violations of rules. Naturally, the law is quite challenged in regulating the behavior of people who have limited ability to understand their own wrongdoing. The first key insight from Behavioral Ethics is that wrongdoing and misconduct is common.

Behavioral Ethics offers one important reason for why so many people who engage in misconduct still see themselves as good people (Ariely & Jones, 2012). This is the idea of "Bounded Ethicality." Just like psychologists and economists have shown that there is bounded rationality, ethicality can also be bounded by human cognitive processes, which makes them less aware of their own ethicality. Bounded ethicality clouds individuals' judgment and prevents them from seeing how their own self-interest is subconsciously driving their actions (e.g., through self-deception, ethical fading, motivated reasoning, moral forgetting, and moral disengagement), leading them towards unethical decisions (Feldman, 2014, 2018). Bounded ethicality is supported by people's tendencies to overestimate their own ability to remain impartial and to accurately assess the nature of their actions and motives (Sezer, Gino, & Bazerman, 2015, p. 77).

Another component of people being ethically-bounded is related to the fact that much unethical behavior is driven by a series of automatic and unaware processes, which limits their ability to recognize their own wrongdoing. Moore and Loewenstein (2004) have found that the effect of self-interest on decision making is automatic. For example, Epley and Caruso (2004) conclude that automatic (i.e., System 1) processing leads to egocentric ethical interpretations (Epley & Caruso, 2004, p. 173; Moore & Loewenstein, 2004, p. 195). In a recent meta-analysis, Kobis and his colleagues found evidence of intuitive self-serving dishonesty—in the absence of a clear victim, people making ethical decisions based on intuition are more likely to lie and cheat compared to when decisions are made under full deliberation (Kobis, Verschuere, Bereby-Meyer, Rand, & Shalvi, 2019).

Another important Behavioral Ethics insight points to the contexts in which transgression occur (Feldman & Kaplan, 2019). It shows that people's ethicality is situational and, thus, that situations can lure people to make unethical and rule breaking decisions. Studies have, for instance, established that legal ambiguity decreases the likelihood that deterrence and other incentives-based mechanisms will induce compliance because of people's self-serving interpretation of the law. Another example is how decision making happens in dyad or group contexts. Recent studies show a greater likelihood of cheating with partners or in a group (Kocher et al. 2017). This runs against rational choice predictions of greater dishonesty and wrongdoing happening when people are alone but is, of course, analogous to the criminological literature establishing that criminal offending is much more likely to occur in group settings, especially among adolescents (Elliott et al., 1982; Hoge et al., 1994; Thornberry et al., 1994).

Behavioral Ethics literature has also emphasized that the context of who benefits from transgressing behavior matters. It has found there is a much greater likelihood for wrongdoing when it is done for the sake of others (Wiltermuth 2011), similar to the empirical support for criminal offending related to "appeals to higher loyalties" (Sykes and Matza, 1957; see also, e.g., Cromwell and Thurman, 2003; Piquero et al., 2005). All of those situational contexts make it easier for people to either ignore their ethical meaning or justify it to themselves. Those situations could be seen as "societal blind spots", following the broader concept of *ethical blind spots*, a term generally associated with the work of Bazerman & Tenbrunsel (2011). Thus, "societal ethical blind spots" represent situations and mechanisms that allow for unethical behavior by ordinary people who otherwise value morality.

These insights from Behavioral Ethics provide a new perspective on mundane everyday rule violations. In contrast to existing rational choice and bounded rationality paradigms as well as the social norms and legitimacy approaches, Behavioral Ethics shows how central ethics are in offending decisions. Research must look deeper into how individuals process ethics and how that shapes their responses to rules.

Combining behavioral ethics and criminology

Behavioral Ethics focuses on the mundane everyday violations of rules, or (as Yuval calls it) the *Law of Good People*. Here the object of study is both similar and different from most criminological endeavors. It is similar in that it studies rule-breaking, it is different in that it chooses to focus on minor forms of rule-breaking—behaviors that are not deemed criminal nor seen as immoral. The question is what happens when we combine insights from Behavioral Ethics with those from criminology. This seems to be an interesting research agenda.

One interesting implication is that—even though the types of behavior studied in each discipline are dissimilar—some of the core findings are similar. Just like deterrence studies in criminology (e.g.; Chalfin and McCrary, 2017), Behavioral Ethics has questioned the effectiveness of punishment as a deterrent of unethical (but non-criminal) behavior and has looked for alternative processes to ensure good conduct (Chugh et al., 2005). Similar to studies of self-control in criminology—in which offenders are impulsive and risk-taking and crime is an opportunistic way to satisfy short-term desires (Gottfredson and Hirschi, 1990)—Behavioral Ethics has shown that automated and unconscious processes may create more rule-breaking behavior, but here finding its source in the fact that people relying on System 1 cognition (characterized by intuitive and emotional decision making, more so than System 2's deliberation and planning) are more likely to be unethical (Shalvi et al., 2012). Just like neutralization studies in criminology whereby inherently conforming individuals can talk themselves out of conformity with ethical norms, Behavioral Ethics (using the term “moral licensing”) emphasizes that people may be able to overcome their own ethical concerns, yet it shows that this may also happen in an unconscious manner. And just like situational crime prevention and routine activities theories in criminology where one's environment and lifestyle shape the opportunity to commit crime (e.g., Cohen and Felson, 1979; Clarke, 1997), Behavioral Ethics has shown that unethical behavior is strongly related to the situations people are in. However, the Behavioral Ethics literature focuses less on the opportunity for conduct itself but instead focuses on how situations can affect the *ethical view* of such wrongdoing.

It is our hope that this review demonstrates that there are important parallels between the study of crime and the study of mundane rule-breaking and that it would be mutually beneficial for criminologists and Behavioral Ethics scholars to engage in more collaborative research. For criminologists, specifically, we hope that the insights from Behavioral Ethics lead to some new focus areas or some “finessing” of existing theoretical propositions. One possible focus could be on whether criminological insights also apply to mundane rule-breaking. Another focus could be on how ethics and ethical processes play a role in criminal decision making and behavior. Also, criminological theories might benefit from incorporating the empirical findings on similar research questions from the Behavioral Ethics scholarship. Engaging in a deeper comparison of insights from Behavioral Ethics and criminology accords nicely with the interdisciplinary nature of the criminological endeavor and has great potential to provide a deeper understanding of human rule-violating behavior.

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EDITOR'S CORNER

Race and Justice: An International Journal

Jacinta M. Gau, Ph.D., Editor-in-Chief

In 2019, *Race and Justice* enters its ninth year as a peer-reviewed outlet for research on race, ethnicity, and the justice system. There is a surreal quality to the events unfolding in the United States. We are firmly within the age of flying cars and layperson space travel foretold by early science-fiction writers. Although flying cars have not emerged yet, self-driving ones have. Only the wealthiest among us can buy tickets for space flights, but nearly all of the people on the planet possess smartphones with computer power that rivals that contained on the space shuttles of yore. Every day, advances in technology and medicine move humankind a step forward into a promising future.

And yet, we remain unable to shake free of our past. Regressions occur alongside progressions. While we contemplate eventually landing a human on Mars, we eliminate in-person family visitation for jail and prison inmates. We fight a ceaseless war on drugs that, after nearly 40 years, has nothing to show for it but the rise of violent cartels and a swath of black and Latino Americans damaged by the impacts of mass incarceration. The income divide between black families and white families is wider than ever before. And as troubled governments, flagging economies, and tyrannical gangs drive terrified Latin-American citizens to flee for their lives, our elected policymakers' proffered solution is to build a wall to keep these desperate people out in the name of "homeland security."

The United States claims the mantle of being a champion of human rights, and in many ways this assertion is justified. There are many aspects of life in this country that should cause us all to feel grateful. But we should not let the good blind us to the continued existence of the bad. It is hypocritical to cluck our tongues at the human-rights abuses happening in other nations while we ignore the fact that 1 in 6 children in our own country do not get enough to eat on a daily basis and millions of parents (including those who work full-time) have to choose each month between the grocery bill and the electric bill. In the year 2019, cities like Flint and Detroit still have lead water pipes that poison residents. Parents in these cities are afraid to even bathe their children in municipal water for fear of lead exposure.

It is time to close the gap between the best and worst that this nation has to offer its citizens and those of other countries who look to the U.S. for help in times of crisis. Advances in cancer treatment and discoveries of a planet beyond Pluto should stop sitting alongside hungry children, homeless veterans, torn-apart migrant families, and gun-violence victims. It is time to do better as a nation.

This year, in addition to accepting submissions on all relevant topics as usual, *RAJ* will solicit manuscripts addressing justice issues of immediate concern. These topics include, but are not limited to:

Pathways into and out of Homelessness among Veterans of Color. Veterans face disproportionately high chances of becoming homeless. There is as yet little systematic research into minority veterans' unique paths into homelessness, or the ways in which some successfully overcome it. *RAJ* is asking for studies of homeless veterans of color which examine the events and experiences that are closely linked with either becoming homeless or eventually moving out of this state.

Political Mobilization among People of Color. Even as many macro-level forces work against the political mobilization of minority communities, signs of progress show. Florida recently lifted its de facto ban on ex-felons regaining their voting rights, and black women in Alabama turned out to vote in record numbers and effectively pushed their preferred candidate over the finish line in the U.S. Senate race. *RAJ* is looking for studies of the connection between voting and justice-system attitudes or outcomes among people of color.

Victimization, Offending, and Justice-System Involvement among Native Women. Native Americans remain severely underrepresented in criminal-justice research, despite experiencing high rates of victimization and offending. Native women are particularly vulnerable to domestic abuse, sexual violence, and drug addiction. *RAJ* is soliciting studies of the experiences of Native Americans, especially women. Topics might include victimization experiences, the complexities behind offending behavior, or the way the justice system responds to them as either victims or offenders.

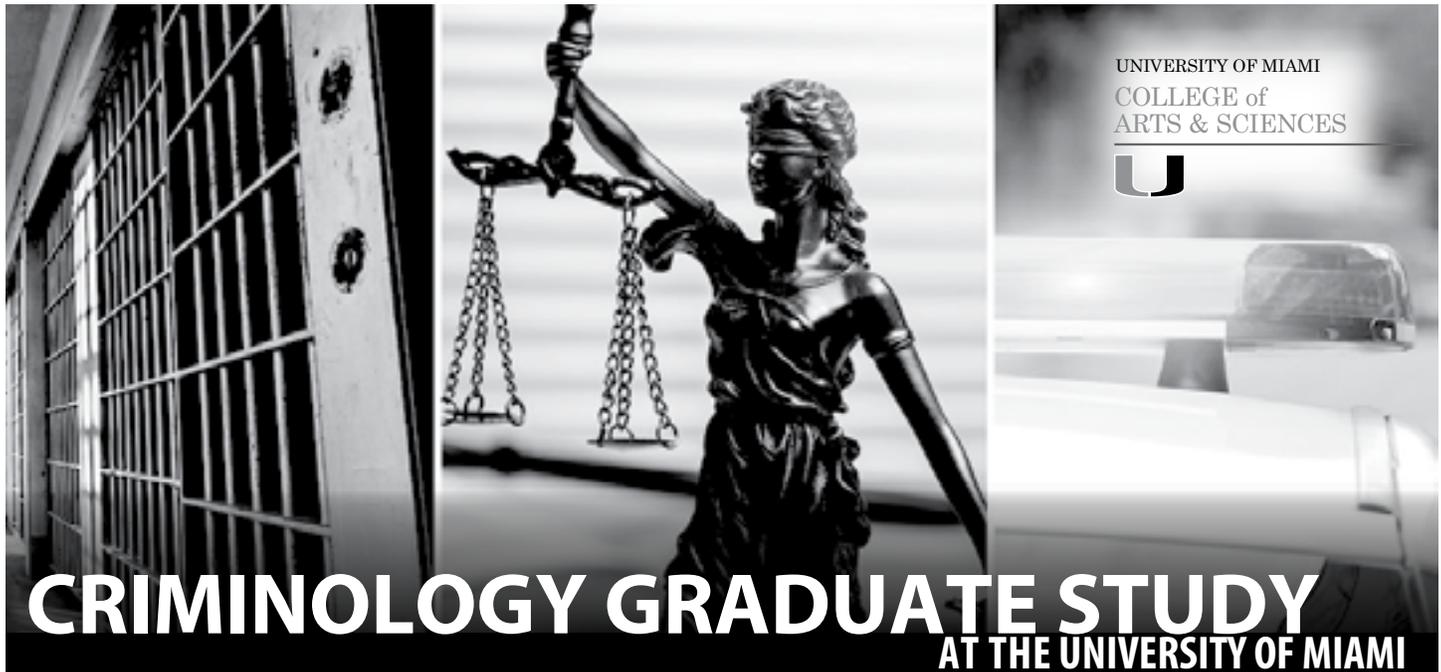
Impacts of Right-Wing Populism on Racial and Ethnic Minorities Internationally. Numerous countries across the globe are experiencing political and social swings toward extreme right-wing populism. Anti-immigration sentiments and intolerance of

EDITOR'S CORNER

minority religions are two hallmarks of the ideology that has gained a foothold in several European nations. *RAJ* welcomes manuscripts analyzing right-wing populism's impact on the safety of immigrants and other minorities, as well as how this shift might translate into a more punitive criminal-justice response against them.

These topics are not the only ones *RAJ* will consider, but they represent priorities as pressing issues facing us domestically and globally.

To be considered for publication, studies generally must be empirical (quantitative, qualitative, or mixed-methods). *RAJ* rarely accepts concept or theory pieces. Studies should clearly define their contribution to research and policy. Manuscripts should be APA formatted and no longer than 35 pages, inclusive of references, figures, and tables.



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AROUND THE ASC

2019 ELECTION SLATE FOR 2020 - 2021 ASC OFFICERS

The following slate of officers, as proposed by the Nominations Committee, was approved by the ASC Executive Board for the 2019 election:

President

Daniel Nagin, Carnegie Mellon University
Christopher Uggen, University of Minnesota

Vice President

Beth Huebner, University of Missouri–St. Louis
Claire Renzetti, University of Kentucky

Executive Counselor

Bianca Bersani, University of Massachusetts Boston
Jodi Lane, University of Florida
Jean McGloin, University of Maryland
Ojmarrh Mitchell, University of South Florida
Andrés Rengifo, Rutgers University--Newark
Emily Wright, University of Nebraska Omaha

Additional candidates for each office may be added to the ballot via petition. To be added to the ballot, a candidate needs 50 signed nominations from current, non-student ASC members. If a candidate receives the requisite number of verified, signed nominations, their name will be placed on the ballot. Fax or mail a hard copy of the signed nominations by Friday, March 15, 2019 (postmark date) to the address noted below.

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CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR 2020 ELECTION SLATE OF 2021 - 2022 OFFICERS

The ASC Nominations Committee is seeking nominations for the positions of President, Vice-President and Executive Counselor. Nominees must be current members of the ASC at the time of the nomination, and members in good standing for the year prior to the nomination. Send the names of nominees, position for which they are being nominated, and, if possible, a current C.V. to the Chair of the Nominations Committee at the address below (preferably via email). Nominations must be received by June 1, 2019 to be considered by the Committee.

Claire Renzetti
Department of Sociology
University of Kentucky
Lexington, KY 40506-0027
(937) 409-1700
claire.renzetti@uky.edu

LIGHTNING TALKS

Sharing and learning at lightning speed

This year, ASC will be introducing a new type of presentation called “Lightning Talks” at the annual meeting.

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

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

Individuals can either submit their lightning talk as an individual presentation or they can organize their own lightning talk session around a specific theme or idea. The submission due date for lightning talks is May 10, 2019.

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

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

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

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



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DOV Mission

To promote the professional growth and development of its members through scholarship, pedagogy, and practices associated with the field of Victimology. The DOV strives to ensure that its members will 1) contribute to the evolution of the Victimology discipline by supporting and disseminating cutting edge research, 2) develop and share pedagogical resources, 3) support professional enhancement workshops and activities, 4) embrace the development of evidence-informed programs and services, 5) advance victims' rights, and 6) encourage the advancement of the intersection of scholarship and practices.

Why Join DOV?

The DOV promotes professional growth and development of its members by providing networking opportunities, mentorship, and sharing recent scholarship, news, opportunities, and teaching advice, through the DOV website and quarterly newsletters. We will also develop and highlight Victimology-related panels at ASC, sponsor a social gathering at ASC, and provide award opportunities to our members!

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LARRY J. SIEGEL GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

**APPLICATIONS NOW BEING ACCEPTED
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The Division on Women and Crime and the Division on Victimology are now accepting applications for the Larry J. Siegel Graduate Fellowships (given by the Darald and Julie Libby Foundation), recognizing exceptional graduate students in the fields of **gender and crime** and **victimology**.

Each division will award one graduate student annually a one-time fellowship in the amount of \$5,000 to support a project involving original research, program or service development, implementation, and/or evaluation, or advocacy. The award will be given based on the originality of the proposed project, potential of the project to inform research, theory, or practice, and feasibility of the proposed project, including the budget and timeline for completion. The Division on Women & Crime will award two additional honorable mentions in the amount of \$500 each to runner-up proposals.

Applications are due to the divisions by April 1, 2019. Winners will be notified in May 2019.

To read more about the Larry J. Siegel Graduate Fellowship for the Study of Gender and Crime, visit <http://ascdwc.com/student-awards>.

To read more about the Larry J. Siegel Graduate Fellowship for the Study of Victimology, visit <http://ascdov.org/fellowship/>.

Division of Victimology



Since 2014, the Larry J. Siegel Graduate Fellowship for Victimology Studies (through the Darald and Julie Libby Foundation) has recognized an exceptional graduate student in the field of victimology, by providing \$5,000 to support his/her original research project.

The Division of Victimology is very grateful to Larry Siegel and Terry Libby for providing this opportunity to our members.

We would like to recognize the 2014 - 2018 recipients of the Larry J. Siegel Graduate Fellowship. Please visit <https://www.ascdov.org/fellowship> to read all about their accomplishments and to learn more about this fellowship! We are currently accepting applications until April 1, 2019.



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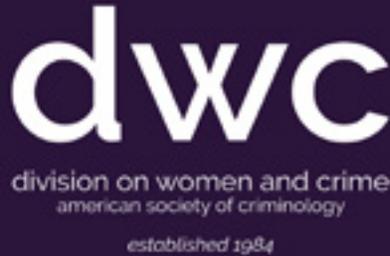
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Assistant Professor of
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The Executive Council of the Division on Women and Crime has outlined a research and evidence-based response to the public comment section of proposed changes to Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. This response was submitted on January 18, 2019 through regulations.gov (recorded on this website with comment tracking number 1k3-97r8-cd5b). As scientists and educators, they urge the Department of Education to conduct a thorough review of the research detailing the context and impact of sexual harassment and to ensure that any changes to Title IX guidance are data-driven.

DWC Chair, Sheetal Ranjan, established a working group comprising of DWC members Tara Richards, Rachel Lovell, Elaina Bahounek. They were assisted by an advisory group of DWC members: Kaitlin Boyle, Jane Palmer, Rachel Powers, Alison Cares, Bridget K. Diamond-Welch, Margaret McGuire, Katherine Lorenz & Amelia Roskin-Fraze. Together, they contributed to the development of a draft document which was circulated to the entire DWC membership for comments and suggestions. The DWC's Executive Council voted to approve the final version of the document, and submitted it to the U.S. Secretary of Education through the regulations.gov website.

Please read the complete document and priority comments and recommendations at:
http://ascdwc.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/DWC_TitleIX_Commentary.pdf.



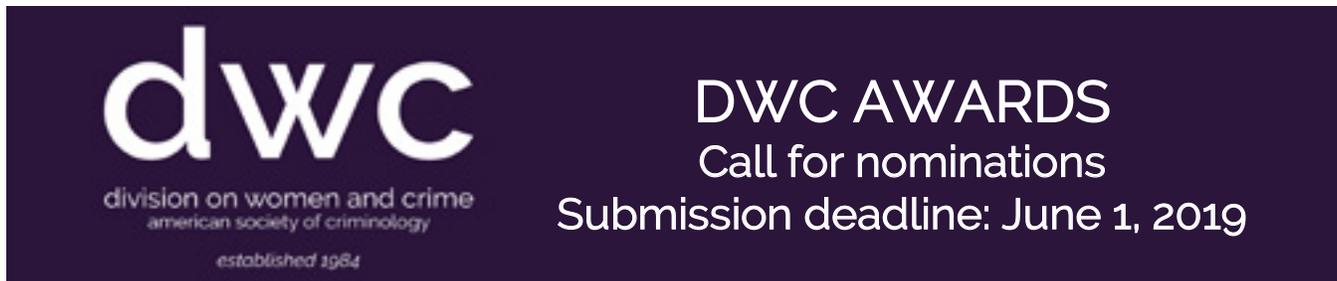
DWC AWARDS

Call for nominations

Submission deadline: June 1, 2019

The Division on Women and Crime Internal Awards Committee is requesting nominations for eight award categories:

1. **The Distinguished Scholar Award** recognizes outstanding contributions to the field of women and crime by an established scholar. The contributions may consist of a single outstanding book or work, a series of theoretical or research contributions, or the accumulated contributions of an established scholar. Eligibility includes scholars who have held a Ph.D. for eight or more years.
2. **The New Scholar Award** recognizes the achievements of scholars who show outstanding merit at the beginning of their careers. Outstanding merit may be based on a single book or work, including dissertation or a series of theoretical or research contributions to the area of women and crime. Eligibility includes scholars who have held a Ph.D. for less than eight years.
3. **The Lifetime Achievement Award** recognizes scholars upon retirement. We inaugurated this award on our 20th Anniversary in 2004. Scholars receiving this award should have an established career advancing the goals and work of the Division on Women and Crime.
4. **CoraMae Richey Mann “Inconvenient Woman of the Year” Award** recognizes the scholar/activist who has participated in publicly promoting the ideals of gender equality and women’s rights throughout society, particularly as it relates to gender and crime issues. This award will be granted on an ad hoc basis. Nominations should include specific documentation of public service (news articles, etc.) and should describe in detail how this person’s activism has raised awareness and interest in the issues that concern the Division on Women and Crime.
5. **The Saltzman Award for Contributions to Practice** recognizes a criminologist whose professional accomplishments have increased the quality of justice and the level of safety for women. The Saltzman Award need not be given every year. It is available to honor unique achievements combining scholarship, persuasion, activism and commitment, particularly work that has made a deep impact on the quality of justice for women, as well as a wide impact (interdisciplinary, international, or cross-cultural).
6. **The Graduate Scholar Award** recognizes the outstanding contributions of graduate students to the field of women and crime, both in their published work and their service to the Division on Women and Crime. Outstanding contributions may include single or multiple published works that complement the mission of the DWC, and significant work within the Division, including serving as committee members, committee chairs, or executive board members. Preference will be given to those candidates who have provided exceptional service to the DWC. Eligibility includes scholars who are still enrolled in an M.A. or Ph.D. program at the time of their nomination.
7. **The Sarah Hall Award** (established in 2012) recognizes outstanding service contributions to DWC and to professional interests regarding feminist criminology. Service may include mentoring, serving as an officer of the Division on Women and Crime, committee work for the ASC, DWC, or other related group, and/or serving as editor or editorial board member of journals and books or book series devoted to research on women and crime. The award is named after Sarah Hall, administrator of the American Society of Criminology for over 30 years, whose tireless service helped countless students and scholars in their careers.
8. **The Book Award** (established 2017) 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 feminist criminology. Eligible books must be authored by a member (or members) in good standing of the American Society of Criminology Division on Women & Crime. Anthologies and/or edited volumes are not eligible for consideration.



Please note new requirements/deadlines/procedures:

- All nominees must be DWC members in good standing with their ASC and DWC dues paid by April 1, 2019. Nominations can be submitted by DWC and non-DWC members.
- No nominee will be considered unless these materials are provided and arrive by the deadline of **June 1, 2019**.
- Winners will be notified by **August 1, 2019** and are expected to be present at the DWC Breakfast & Awards ceremony during the Annual meeting of the ASC.
- The committee reserves the right to give no award in a particular year if it deems this appropriate.

Selection Criteria:

The nominees are evaluated by the awards committee based on their scholarly work, their commitment to women and crime as a research discipline, and their commitment to women and crime as advocates, particularly in terms of dedication to the Division on Women and Crime. For a list of previous award winners, please see <http://ascdwc.com/awards/professional-awards/>.

Nomination Materials:

In submitting your nomination, please provide the following supporting materials in a single PDF document: (1) A letter evaluating the nominee's contribution and its relevance to the award; (2) The nominee's C.V. (short version preferred); (3) To nominate a book, please also submit the title of the book, its author(s), the publisher, the year of the publication, and a brief statement of support describing its contributions to feminist criminology.

Submission Link:

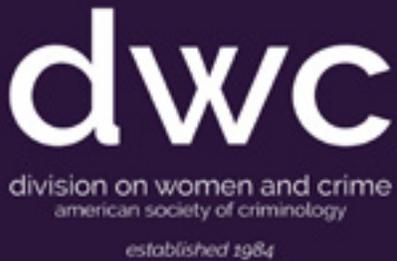
Upload nominations and all supporting materials in a single document by **June 1, 2019** to:

<https://goo.gl/forms/D3UBJUY0aSmuEIP2>

Questions:

If you have any questions, please contact the co-chairs of the DWC Internal Awards committee:

Melencia Johnson (MelenciaJ@usca.edu) and Kate Luther (lutherke@plu.edu).



Claire M. Renzetti Domestic Travel Grant

Introduction: The Division on Women & Crime (DWC) promotes research and theoretical development on gender, crime, and justice. The DWC's Claire M. Renzetti Domestic Travel Grant facilitates scholarship aligned with the Division's larger goals by encouraging graduate students, post-docs, and non-tenure track faculty members from racial and ethnic groups underrepresented in the field to present original research at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology (ASC).

This grant is funded by a generous donation from Dr. Claire M. Renzetti and royalties from *Feminist Criminology*. Dr. Renzetti is the founding editor of the journal *Violence Against Women*, and an internationally recognized scholar of gender, crime and the violent victimization of socially and economically marginalized women. *Feminist Criminology* is an innovative journal dedicated to research on women, girls, and crime within the context of a feminist critique of criminology.

Eligibility:

- Applicants must be either graduate students, post-docs, or non-tenure track faculty members at educational institutions within the United States
- Applicants must be from racial and ethnic groups underrepresented in the field, including but not limited to Asians, Blacks, Indigenous peoples, and Latinas/os.
- The applicant's research must fall within the broad areas of gender, crime, and justice.
- The applicant's work must be submitted to the ASC's program website for presentation at the annual meeting, and the award recipient must attend and present his or her research at the meeting.
- The applicant must be the leader or principal investigator on the research presented at ASC (Note: only one applicant's travel cost will be reimbursed even if there are multiple authors on the project).
- Applicants are not required to be active members of the DWC, but winners are expected to join the DWC upon receipt of the award and to attend the DWC breakfast, where they will be honored (Note: To join the DWC, the recipient needs to be a member of the ASC).
- Previous winners of DWC's Claire M. Renzetti Domestic Travel Grant are not eligible to apply.

Application Materials & Submission:

Submit applications to this link <https://goo.gl/forms/eTuoJQI3T3Cfuinw1> by April 1, 2019. In a single PDF document, please upload: (1) The title, list of authors and abstract submitted to the ASC's abstract submission site; (2) a 1000-word personal statement about: applicant's race/ethnicity; applicant's need for this travel award; the potential impact of meeting participation on the applicant's career, department/institution, or field of study; and any salient experiences; (3) An updated and current Curriculum Vitae.

Selection Criteria:

Applications will be assessed based on an applicant's personal statement, the originality of his or her research project, and its potential to inform research, practice or theory on gender, crime, and justice.

Award:

A one-time travel grant up to a maximum amount of \$2,000 will be awarded to either a graduate student, post-doc, or non-tenure track faculty member at an educational institution within the United States, from racial and ethnic groups underrepresented in the field to present original research at the American Society of Criminology (ASC) annual meeting. Only one award will be made each year. The award may be used to reimburse airfare, hotel, and conference registration expenses. No other associated costs will be reimbursed. The travel costs will be reimbursed **after** meeting attendance and submission of valid documentation.

Dates:

All application materials should be submitted by April 1, 2019.

Winners will be notified by May 31, 2019.

All travel documentation must be submitted to Nicole Coldiron at ncoldiron@asc41.com by December 10, 2019.



Introduction: The Division on Women & Crime (DWC) promotes research and theoretical development on gender, crime, and justice. The DWC's Aruna Jain International Travel Grant facilitates scholarship aligned with the Division's larger goals by encouraging international scholars, who are underrepresented in the field, to present original research at the American Society of Criminology (ASC) annual conference. Improving international representation at the American Society of Criminology's annual conference is critical to developing a more global and inclusive feminist criminology.

The Aruna Jain International Travel Grant is funded by a generous donation in memory of Aruna Jain and royalties from *Feminist Criminology*. Aruna Jain (who passed away in 2001) was a women's rights advocate and lawyer in India who dedicated her life to helping women experiencing dowry harassment and domestic violence. In a country where women's rights are often suppressed, Jain supported women's fair treatment by providing free legal services, mentoring and emotional support. The official journal of the Division on Women and Crime, *Feminist Criminology* is dedicated to research related to women, girls, and crime within the context of a feminist critique of criminology.

Eligibility:

- The applicant may be a graduate student, post-doc, or full-time faculty member (tenure-track or non-tenure track) at an educational institution outside of the United States. U.S.-based scholars conducting international or comparative research are highly valued by the DWC but are not eligible for this award.
- The applicant's research must fall within the broad areas of gender, crime, and justice.
- The applicant's work must be submitted to the ASC's program website for presentation at the annual meeting, and the award recipient must attend and present his or her research at the meeting.
- The applicant must be the leader or principal investigator on the research presented at ASC (Note: only one applicant's travel cost will be reimbursed even if there are multiple authors on the project).
- Applicants are not required to be active members of the DWC, but winners are expected to join the DWC upon receipt of the award and to attend the DWC breakfast, where they will be honored, (Note: To join the DWC, the recipient needs to be a member of the ASC).
- Previous winners of the DWC's Aruna Jain International Travel Grant are not eligible to apply.

Application Materials:

Submit applications to this link <https://goo.gl/forms/SzJ3T23pdbFIXIc72> by April 1, 2019. In a single PDF document, please upload: (1) The title, list of authors and abstract submitted to the ASC's abstract submission site; (2) a 1000-word personal statement about: the applicant's nationality/race/ethnicity; need for this travel award; the potential impact of meeting participation on the applicant's career, department/institution, or field of study; and any salient experiences; (3) An updated and current Curriculum Vitae.

Selection Criteria:

Applications will be assessed based on an applicant's personal statement, the originality of his or her research project, and its potential to inform research, practice or theory on gender, crime, and justice.

Award:

A one-time travel grant up to a maximum amount of \$2,500 (USD) will be awarded to a graduate student, post-doc, or full-time faculty member (tenure-track or non-tenure track) at an educational institution outside of the United States to present original research at the American Society of Criminology (ASC) annual meeting. Only one award will be made each year. The award may be used to reimburse airfare, hotel, and conference registration expenses. No other associated costs will be reimbursed. The travel costs will be reimbursed **after** meeting attendance and submission of valid documentation.

Dates:

All application materials should be submitted by April 1, 2019.

Winners will be notified by May 31, 2019.

All travel documentation must be submitted to Nicole Coldiron at ncoldiron@asc41.com by December 10, 2019.



**APPLICATIONS NOW BEING ACCEPTED
FOR THE FEMINIST CRIMINOLOGY GRADUATE RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP**

The Division on Women and Crime is now accepting applications for the *Feminist Criminology* Graduate Research Scholarship, which is designed to recognize an exceptional graduate student in the field of gender and crime. The scholarship is funded by the royalties from *Feminist Criminology*, an innovative journal that is dedicated to research related to women, girls, and crime within the context of a feminist critique of criminology. Published quarterly by SAGE Publications as the official journal of the Division on Women and Crime (DWC) of the American Society of Criminology, this international publication focuses on research and theory that highlights the gendered nature of crime.

The DWC will award one graduate student annually a one-time scholarship in the amount of US\$5,000 to support a project involving original research. Two honorable mentions in the amount of \$500 each will be awarded to runner-up proposals. The student must be the leader or principal investigator on the project.

Applications are due to the division by April 1, 2019. Winners will be notified by May 2019.

To read more about the *Feminist Criminology* Graduate Research Scholarship, visit <http://ascdwc.com/student-awards>.



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY



The Division of Terrorism and Bias Crimes

FOR MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION PLEASE VISIT: [HTTP://ASCERRORISM.ORG/](http://ascterrorism.org/)

The Division of Terrorism and Bias Crimes is committed to advancing the scientific study on Terrorism and Bias Crimes, testing innovation in the field, and promoting excellence in practice through translational activities. The most effective way to achieve such a mission is through the creation of a global network of scholars, practitioners, policy makers, community leaders, and students. We hope that the Division will be such a network, and we hope your expertise and participation will add to our Division's mission.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

You can become a member of the Division by completing the form located at <https://www.asc41.com/appform1.html> and sending to asc@asc41.com.

Do you need help with your syllabus? Check out our syllabus repository here: <http://ascterrorism.org/syllabi/>.

Interested in being a member of a DTBC-sponsored panel this year at ASC? Please email us at jcarson@ucmo.edu for more information.

Follow us on Twitter: @ascterrorism

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The DTBC is now seeking nominations for both the Distinguished Scholar Award and the Student Paper Award. The deadline for nomination is June 1st, 2019. If you have any question about the award, please contact the Award Committee Chair, Nancy Morris (nmorris@vcu.edu).

More information and the guidelines about the awards can be found on the division website.

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Joshua Freilich (Chair), Steven Chermak (Vice Chair), Carla Lewandowski (Secretary-Treasurer)
Gary LaFree (Past Chair), Leevia Dillon (Student Member)

Executive Counselors: Sue-Ming Yang, Pete Simi, Nancy Morris

Learn more at <http://ascterrorism.org/>

CRIMINOLOGY & PUBLIC POLICY

Call for Papers

Criminology & Public Policy (CPP) is the premier policy journal of the American Society of Criminology. It is devoted to rigorous research and critical discussions of criminal justice policies and practices. The central objective of the journal is to strengthen the role of research findings in the formulation and implementation of crime and justice policy and practice by publishing empirically based, policy-focused articles. The journal is interdisciplinary and international in its scope. For more information about the journal, visit. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/17459133>.

The new Editors in Chief (Cynthia Lum and Christopher Koper, George Mason University) are now accepting manuscript submissions for publication beginning in February 2020. **The editors seek rigorous empirical studies that address various aspects of program and policy development, theory, operations, impacts, and cost efficiency as they pertain to all areas of justice and crime prevention.** They welcome studies using a variety of quantitative and qualitative methodologies, original and replication studies, and systematic reviews or critical syntheses of literature. Submitted manuscripts must have a clearly articulated and strong connection to policy and practice. All manuscripts for CPP can now be submitted through the journal's online submission site (see <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/capp>).

Additionally, the editors of CPP encourage manuscripts that address the following **under-developed areas of crime policy research**:

- 1. Evaluations of the sustainability and long-term consequences of evidence-based programs.** Current evaluation research commonly focuses on testing short-term implementation of programs with short-term follow-ups. More knowledge is needed as to how evidence-based interventions are sustained, institutionalized, and normalized into criminal justice practices over the long-term.
- 2. Outcome evaluations of interventions intended to reduce disparity in the criminal justice system.** While studies have examined the occurrence and prevalence of disparity in the criminal justice system, the field lacks evaluations of programs intended to reduce or mitigate disparities. Such interventions can include programs, tactical and strategic approaches, legal remedies, policy adjustments, or other activities focused on the reduction of racial, ethnic, gendered, or other protected class disparities.
- 3. Efforts to counter the opioid epidemic.** Many jurisdictions are currently experiencing an unprecedented increase in drug overdoses and deaths arising from the increased availability and use of illicit opioids and the misuse of prescription opioids. CPP invites papers that examine prevention and enforcement responses to this public health crisis.
- 4. Countering extremism.** Despite efforts by nations and communities to counter violent extremism, very little knowledge exists on the most effective means to do so. Against the backdrop of rising nationalism and hate group criminality, the editors welcome empirical articles addressing this topic.
- 5. Cyber crime.** Criminological knowledge continues to be very limited about crimes facilitated by or perpetrated in cyberspace. Empirical research is needed on cyber-crime topics ranging from everyday identity theft to the hacking and worldwide disruption of internet servers, organizations, and companies.

Find us on Twitter @cppjournal (<https://twitter.com/CPPIournal>).

DIVISION OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

Membership drive 2019, DEC mentoring program, Award nominations and Sponsors

DIVISION MEMBERSHIP DRIVE 2019



This is an excellent time to renew or begin your 2019 membership to the ASC and to the Division of Experimental Criminology! **Scan the QR code (left) or click the link (below) and register now.** Benefits include free access to the Journal of Experimental Criminology! <https://www.asc41.com/appform1.html>.

DEC MENTORING PROGRAM

DEC's new mentoring program is now accepting applications; please visit <http://expkrim.org/dec-mentoring-program/> for more information and to register today!

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR DEC AND AEC AWARDS

The DEC and the Academy of Experimental Criminology (AEC) are now accepting nominations for:

- ✓ AEC Fellows and Honorary Fellows
- ✓ Joan McCord Award (AEC)
- ✓ Outstanding Young Experimental Scholar Award (AEC)
- ✓ Jerry Lee Lifetime Achievement Award (DEC)
- ✓ Award for Outstanding Experimental Field Trial (DEC)
- ✓ Student Paper Award (DEC) (\$500 prize!)

Please send nomination letters and CVs to the DEC Secretary-Treasurer at expkrim@gmail.com by **March 31, 2019**.



2018 Joan McCord Award Winner
Pamela K. Lattimore with AEC Chair
Friedrich Lösel

THANK YOU TO ALL OUR SPONSORS

We wish to thank Karen Amendola, Anthony Braga, Friedrich Lösel, John MacDonald, Adrian Raine, Greg Ridgeway, Caterina Roman, John Roman, and David Weisburd for generously sponsoring the DEC Awards and Mentoring Program Fund!

We are currently seeking sponsors and organizational members for 2019. Please contact us for more information: expkrim@gmail.com.

STAY IN TOUCH WITH DEC

In January 2018 we launched our new website. To keep up to date with Division of Experimental Criminology news you can find us at <http://expkrim.org/>. You can also follow us on Twitter <https://twitter.com/DivExpCrim> and Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/expkrim>.

DEC & AEC

Karen L. Amendola (President), Jordan M. Hyatt (Vice President), Elise Sargeant (Secretary-Treasurer)
Executive Counselors: Emma Antrobus, John MacDonald, and Travis Taniguchi
Friedrich Lösel (AEC Chair)

ASC CALL FOR NOMINATIONS - 2019 AWARDS



Announces its call for nominations for the 2019 Awards

ASC Fellows

Herbert Bloch Award

Gene Carte Student Paper Competition

Ruth Shonle Cavan Young Scholar Award

Michael J. Hindelang Award

Mentor Award

Outstanding Article Award

Ruth D. Peterson Fellowship for Racial and Ethnic Diversity

Sellin-Glueck Award

Edwin H. Sutherland Award

Teaching Award

August Vollmer Award

****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. Current members of the ASC Board are ineligible to receive any ASC award.**

ASC CALL FOR NOMINATIONS - 2019 AWARDS

NOMINATIONS FOR 2019 ASC AWARDS**GENE CARTE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION, Sponsored by Wiley**

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. Multiple authored papers are admissible, as long as all authors are students in good standing at the time of submission. Papers that have been accepted for publication at the time of submission 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 (inclusive of all materials). 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 to the Committee Chair in electronic format by **April 15**.

Committee Chair: **JAMES WO**
University of Iowa

(319) 467-0056
james-wo@uiowa.edu

ASC CALL FOR NOMINATIONS - 2019 AWARDS

NOMINATIONS FOR 2019 ASC 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 to the Teaching Award Committee Chair in electronic format and must be received by **April 1**. The nominee's portfolio and all other supporting materials should also be submitted to the Teaching Award Committee Chair in electronic format and must be received by **June 1**.

Committee Chair: **CARL ROOT**
Eastern Kentucky University

(859) 622-1978
carl.root@eku.edu

ASC CALL FOR NOMINATIONS - 2019 AWARDS

NOMINATIONS FOR 2019 ASC AWARDS**MENTOR AWARD**

The Mentor Award is designed to recognize excellence in mentorship in the discipline of Criminology and Criminal Justice. Nominations of individuals at all stages of their academic careers are encouraged.

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

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

The mentorship portfolio should include:

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

The letter should specify the ways the nominee has gone beyond 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.

Letters of nomination (including statements in support of the nomination), the nominee's portfolio, and all other supporting materials should be submitted to the Mentor Award Committee Chair in electronic form by **June 1**.

Committee Chair: **WALTER DEKESEREDY**
West Virginia University

(304) 293-8846
walter.dekeseredy@mail.wvu.edu

ASC CALL FOR PAPERS



CALL FOR PAPERS

Annual Meeting 2019
San Francisco, CA
November 13 - 16, 2019
San Francisco Marriott Marquis

*Criminology in the New Era:
Confronting Injustice and Inequalities*

Program Co-Chairs:

Vera Lopez, Arizona State University
and
Lisa Pasko, University of Denver

meeting@asc41.com

ASC President:

Meda Chesney-Lind
University of Hawaii at Mānoa

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

Thematic panels, individual paper abstracts, and author meets critics panels – **deadlines have passed.**

Posters roundtable abstracts, and lightning talk abstracts due:
Friday, May 10, 2019

ASC CALL FOR PAPERS

SUBMISSION DETAILS

All abstracts must be submitted on-line through the ASC website at 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 meetings include: (1) Complete Thematic Panel, (2) Individual Paper Presentation, (3) Author Meets Critics Session, (4) Poster Presentation, (5) Roundtable Submission, or (6) Lightning Talk Presentation.

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

Thematic Panels, Individual Paper Presentations, Author Meets Critics -- DEADLINES HAVE PASSED

Poster Presentations: Submissions for poster presentations require only a title and abstract 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. One poster submission per presenter.

- POSTER SUBMISSION DEADLINE:
Friday, May 10, 2019

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 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 10, 2019

Lightning Talks: These sessions are a series (usually at least 6-7) of 5 minute talks/presentations by different speakers, each introducing a topic or idea very quickly. Lightning Talks is a way to share information about diverse topics from several presenters, while still captivating the audience. Each presentation should consist of a maximum of 3 to 5 PowerPoint slides or prompt cards, with a total of one or two key messages for the entire presentation. Each slide should consist of a few words and one primary image. Lightning talks are ideal for research and theory development in its early stages. See **LIGHTNING TALKS: Sharing and Learning at Lightning Speed** pdf on the American Society of Criminology website for further information. Submissions for a lightning talk must include a title and brief abstract along with participant information.

- LIGHTNING TALK SUBMISSION DEADLINE:
Friday, May 10, 2019

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 13 through Saturday, November 16. 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 October 1 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 under Annual Meeting Info to register online or access a printer friendly form to fax or return by mail.

ASC CALL FOR PAPERS

ABSTRACTS

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

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.

GUIDELINES FOR ONLINE SUBMISSIONS

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

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

Tips for choosing appropriate areas and sub-areas:

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

PLEASE NOTE: WHEN UTILIZING THE ON-LINE SUBMISSION SYSTEM, BE SURE TO CLICK ACCEPT AND CONTINUE UNTIL THE SUBMISSION IS FINALIZED. *After you have finished entering all required information, you will receive immediately a confirmation email indicating that your submission has been recorded. If you do not receive this confirmation, please contact ASC immediately to resolve the issue. You may call the ASC offices at 614-292-9207 or email at meeting@asc41.com*

For participant instructions, see [Ethics and Guidelines](#)

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9	Intersectionality Perspectives	Hillary Potter	hillary.potter@colorado.edu
10	Desistance Theories	David Pyrooz	david.pyrooz@colorado.edu
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OBITUARIES

BENJAMIN M. STEINER



Benjamin M. Steiner passed away on January 22, 2019 at the age of 43 after a hard-fought battle with cancer. He was loved by many and will be deeply missed.

Over the course of his career, Ben became one of the nation's leading scholars of institutional corrections. Always at the forefront in his field, his accumulated knowledge on causes of prisoner misconduct and victimization, consequences of in-prison misconduct and the sanctioning of offenders, and sources of correctional officers' behaviors and attitudes toward prisoners have influenced the trajectories of many criminal justice scholars. A great deal of his work involved partnerships with local and state corrections institutions in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Ohio. Many of his publications and research projects also involved students who called him an outstanding mentor.

To those who knew him well, Ben was funny, witty, passionate, and warm-hearted. In his spare time, he renovated his 100-year old home, planned family vacations, cooked great meals, exercised, and played card games. He enjoyed traveling to new places – preferably with water or mountains.

Ben leaves behind his beloved wife Emily (Wright), whom he met and married while they were both doctoral students at the University of Cincinnati. He was a devoted husband and wonderful father to their son, John.

A memorial service will be held Saturday, March 2, 2019, at 3pm in the University of Nebraska Omaha Alumni Center. In lieu of flowers, memorials may be sent to the University of Nebraska Foundation to benefit *The Dr. Benjamin Steiner Fellowship for Criminal Justice Professionals*, 1010 Lincoln Mall, Suite 300, Lincoln, NE 68508 or the American Society of Criminology and designate *The Benjamin Steiner Outstanding Research Award* and mail to the American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Rd., Ste. 212, Columbus, OH 43212

POLICY CORNER

Washington Update

2/6/2019

The following Washington Update was prepared for the Crime and Justice Research Alliance by Liliana Coronado of the Brimley Group.

The end of the 116th Congress saw interesting developments with respect to criminal justice reform. Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell finally brought the First Step Act to the floor for a vote, where it passed overwhelmingly. The House passed it shortly thereafter, and the President signed it into law before the end of the year. Also in December, the government partially shutdown due to Congress' lack of agreement on a funding bill. The disagreement centered around the President's request for funding to build a border wall, which Democrats refuse to do.

The 116th Congress convened on January 3rd, with the first order of business being to fund the government and end the partial government shutdown. With the Democrats now in control of the House, a divided Congress poses challenges for passage of a funding bill. Unfortunately, the shutdown lasted 35 days and resulted in suspended pay for multitudes of federal workers. Congress and the President agreed to a three week funding measure that did not include funding for the border wall, with an agreement to continue negotiations about the same. It remains to be seen whether there will be another shutdown on February 15, since no agreement has been reached to date. Preparations for the FY20 appropriations season are beginning on a parallel track.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, with new Chairman Lindsey Graham (SC), held confirmation hearings for Attorney General nominee William Barr early in the new Congress. On the House side, the Judiciary Committee recently announced its new Democratic leadership, with Jerrod Nadler (NY) taking the gavel of the full committee and Congresswoman Karen Bass (CA) chairing the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security and Investigations. Congressman Doug Collins (GA), who was the lead Republican sponsor of the First Step Act, became Ranking Member of the full committee, while Congressman John Ratcliffe (TX) is Ranking Member of the Crime Subcommittee.

As we look forward to what the Congressional agenda will be this term on criminal justice matters, it appears that the agenda is still being developed. Implementation of the First Step Act is high on the agenda, as well as oversight of the Department of Justice. While there were concerns that the partial government shutdown was going to delay implementation of the First Step Act, it appears that implementation is, at least, partially under way. One concern that has arisen is that the Bureau of Prisons is not required to implement the good time credit fix until the Attorney General develops the risk assessment tool. A legislative fix is being proposed to remedy this by proposing a legislative fix so that release dates for those in federal custody can be recalculated forthwith. In addition, some individuals have already been released or are in the process of petitioning for release under relief provided by the First Step Act.

BA / MA / PhD

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY

GRADUATE FACULTY

Lyndsay Boggess, PhD

Communities and crime, crime-mapping

Max Bromley, EdD*Director of the MACJA Program*

Law enforcement, campus crime

George Burruss, PhD

Cybercrime, criminal justice organizations

Elizabeth Cass, PhD*Graduate Coordinator / Instructor***John Cochran, PhD**

Death penalty, theories of crime and crime control

Richard Dembo, PhD

Alcohol and drug use, juvenile justice, youth public health issues, statistics

Bryanna Fox, PhD

Developmental criminology, forensic psychology, evidence-based policing

Lorie Fridell, PhD

Police use of force, biased policing, violence against police

Kathleen Heide, PhD

Juvenile homicide, parricide (children killing parents), trauma

Chae Jaynes, PhD

Offender decision-making, rational choice theory, employment and crime

Michael J. Leiber, PhD*Department Chair*

Juvenile delinquency, juvenile justice, race/ethnicity

Yummei (Iris) Lu, PhD

Age and crime, cross-cultural studies, social change and crime, sentencing

Michael J. Lynch, PhD

Green and radical criminology, corporate crime, environmental justice

Ojmarrh Mitchell, PhD

Race and crime, drug policy, courts and sentencing, meta-analysis

Richard Moule, PhD

Criminological theory, street gangs, technology in criminology and criminal justice, mixed methods

Ráchael Powers, PhD*Graduate Director*

Violent victimization, violence against women, gender and crime, hate crime

Dwayne Smith, PhD*Senior Vice Provost for Faculty Affairs**Dean of Graduate Studies*

Homicide, capital punishment, structural correlates of violent crime

10 ranking by **Center for World University Rankings**
CWUR - Rankings by Subject, 2017

8 ranking for **publication productivity by faculty**
Kleck and Mims, 2017

Department of Criminology

4202 East Fowler Ave., SOC 107 . Tampa, FL 33620-7200

Phone: 813-974-9708 + 813-974-7197



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DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: IMPROVING PRACTICE THROUGH SPONSORED RESEARCH



Dr. George Burruss

"Understanding the Impacts of Policing Strategies and Practices (Beyond Crime Reduction)". Consultant. Champaign-Urbana Police Department.



Dr. Richard Dembo

"Culturally Modified Family Based Therapy for Haitian Youth and Their Families in South Florida". Co-Investigator. Funder: NIH/NIDA.

Health Coach Services at the Tampa Juvenile Assessment Center. Funder: ACTS.



Dr. Bryanna Fox

"Addressing Prolific Violent Offenders and High Level Drug Distribution Networks through Intelligence Led Policing and Social Network Analysis". PI with the Pasco Sheriff's Office. The U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) for the Smart Policing Initiative.



Dr. Lorie Fridell

"Advancing Fair and Impartial Policing Through Training". Director. Funded by the US DOJ Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.



Dr. Kathleen Heide

Office of the Public Defender - 13th and 5th Judicial Circuits, Florida, as well as services provided to Indiana, and County of San Diego, CA. Office of the District Attorney, Lehigh County, PA. Consultant.



Dr. Michael Leiber

Disproportionate Minority Contact Assessment Study for North Carolina. Co-PI. North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission.

Equal Protection Monitor Memphis/ Shelby County Juvenile Court. DOJ.



Dr. Ojmarrh Mitchell

"Understanding Prosecutorial Discretion in Florida Criminal Courts". PI. National Institute of Justice. W.E.B. Du Bois Scholars in Race and Crime.



Dr. Ráchael Powers & Dr. John Cochran

"Shotspotter and the Tampa Police Department". With Tampa Police Department representing the Middle District of Florida. US DOJ, Bureau of Justice Assistance.



CONTACT

813-974-9708

criminology.usf.edu

4202 E. Fowler Avenue, SOC 107, Tampa, FL 33620

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

Employment during the Doctoral Journey: Words of Encouragement and Advice

Laura Mishne Heller (laura.mishne@und.edu), Department of Criminal Justice, University of North Dakota

As a full-time employed professional working towards a doctoral degree, it can be difficult to navigate both worlds, particularly for individuals who want to serve as a graduate teaching or research assistant. Currently, I work for a Critical Access Hospital in northwestern Minnesota in the Case Management and Utilization Review department, providing case management services to medical, surgical, intensive care, obstetrics, and pediatric patients. Outside of work, I am a part-time doctoral student with a graduate teaching assistantship (GTA) in the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of North Dakota (UND). I am also a field instructor for the Department of Social Work at UND, and have the responsibility for supervising undergraduate and graduate-level interns at my workplace. With my personal experience navigating both realms, I want to offer some words of advice and encouragement for those in a similar situation.

Embrace Work Opportunities

Skills gained in the workplace can be translated to a PhD program. Many of the responsibilities and skills developed as a full-time employee can be transferred and may generate success in academia (e.g., effective communication skills, adaptability, time management) (Darolia, 2014; see also Light, 2001; Molitor & Leigh, 2004). Working full-time at a hospital, I have learned very quickly how to think on my feet, problem-solve, manage time, and work well under pressure; all of which are skills we need to be successful as doctoral students, especially as it relates to teaching, enduring qualifying examinations, and navigating the dissertation process.

Use work opportunities to build on skills developed in a PhD program. As an example, I co-authored and submitted a grant to the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) for my workplace to participate in the Zero Suicide initiative (<https://zerosuicide.sprc.org/>). While the hospital is incredibly supportive of the initiative, the administration wanted to know how implementing this program would help the community we serve. At the time, I was enrolled in a program evaluation course which included developing a detailed evaluation design and plan for implementation. I was able to use the skills obtained in class to help design an evaluation plan. With support from my workplace, the evaluation will be completed and results disseminated to the appropriate parties and stakeholders.

Use professional experience and community connections to bring unique resources to the classroom. Universities embrace service-learning as a powerful pedagogical tool to enhance student learning across several dimensions, including promoting personal and social development while improving cognitive and academic outcomes (Lim, 2018). As a field instructor for the Department of Social Work at UND, I am responsible for instructing both undergraduate and graduate-level interns at my place of employment. The internship is a form of experiential learning and allows students to gain experience in the field while applying knowledge acquired in the classroom setting. The students work to develop their core skill set by meeting with and completing bio-psychosocial assessments on hospitalized patients, and they are also establishing ties to the community by networking with other agencies and participating in events. Ultimately, interns gain critical thinking, collaboration, and communication skills, and a deeper appreciation of what it means to provide service and to fulfill community needs.

I have also used my connections to bring in guest speakers into the classroom. Most recently, I asked a mental health professional to speak to my policing class on the topic of mental health, including definitions, common diagnoses, and techniques of intervention. Guest speakers have an empowering effect on my students allowing them to become familiar with individuals within the community and local resources available and encouraging them to feel more connected to the community. Depending on the student's level of interest in the topic, guest speakers have motivated some of my students to become more involved within the community (e.g. volunteering and internship opportunities).

Sustain social supports and integrating into the academic community

Maintaining professional ties to the academic community is critical. However, when working full-time, it is easy to feel disconnected. Factors such as the type of position held (full-time v. part-time, administrative v. non-administrative, etc.), as well as the demands associated with that position, influence the number of available hours one has to focus on academic pursuits and building and sustaining relationships within the doctoral program. There are a few ways to mitigate the strain:

Seek out collaborative research opportunities. Collaboration, either with faculty or other doctoral students, can be a challenge for employed students. Because they are often less "visible," they can be left to advocate for themselves. On-campus research

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

opportunities can be limited and competitive. A mentor encouraged me to contact faculty both in and outside my department for research opportunities. By advocating for myself, I was able to collaborate with a faculty member in a department outside of my field of study, gaining both added research experience and another mentor within the academic community. Alternatively, your workplace may provide opportunities for research experience, bridging these two worlds. I was able to use data collected by my agency to drive a new research project, benefiting my employer while further developing my research skill set. Working doctoral students may want to consider looking to their employer to obtain and utilize data for their dissertation.

Take time to socialize. Scholars cite the importance of social integration into the academic community for degree completion (Devos et al., 2017, Golde, 2000). Working doctoral students often have limited time and opportunities to engage in social opportunities on campus, which can create a perception that these students are not visible or active members of the academic community. The School of Graduate Studies at UND hosts a number of formal and informal socialization opportunities and professional development seminars. These events provide an outlet for socialization and networking. However, the timing of these events are not always ideal. As an alternative, some departments will host gatherings or socials to promote inclusion. In my experience, the informal meetings, study groups, and get-togethers have made me feel the most connected. I also try to create study groups with classmates or meetings outside of class for dinner and additional support. The doctoral process is very challenging and unique, and connecting with other doctoral students has provided me with the support I need to maneuver through my studies, preventing burnout.

Connect with doctoral students at other academic institutions. Many academic conferences host a social or workshop designed to facilitate student networking. The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) hosts a Doctoral Summit, inviting advanced doctoral students to participate and engage in several professional development trainings with fellow doctoral students while introducing opportunities for service within the academy. The American Society of Criminology (ASC) also schedules student focused panels and social events. Participating in professional conferences helped me build an academic network and gain friendships – a key source of advice and support. Doctoral students many want to consider joining a division within ASC (or in other organizations), which can provide additional social and professional development opportunities.

Take time for yourself.

One may assume that those who work fulltime are inherently more capable of managing time – this, however, is not always the case. The few remaining hours outside of work and school may be further compromised by the demands and responsibilities of other social roles. Students may feel socially isolated.

Research suggests that social support, self-esteem, and self-efficacy can decrease stress while increasing overall wellbeing among student populations (Nicklin, Meachon, & McNall, 2018; El-Ghoroury, Galper, Sawaqdeh, & Bufka, 2012). Social support can include emotional, professional (guidance and mentoring, likely from a faculty member), and practical support (assistance with task completion) (Jairam & Kahl, 2012). Without positive psychological resources and the ability to cope with stress in healthy ways, both physical and psychological health problems, as well as burnout can occur (Johnson, Batia, & Haun, 2008).

Practice self-care. Students should not sacrifice emotional and physical health to complete academic tasks. Wellbeing is crucial to success in doctoral programs and in the workplace. To promote self-care, I make it a point to work out, whether I run with the local running group (which has created another source of social support for me), go for a bike ride, or go to the gym. I also make it a point to take “mental breaks” by reading something non-relevant to what I am currently working on or watching an episode on Netflix. When I feel overwhelmed or need additional emotional support, I talk to my husband (who has been my rock throughout this process), my supervisor at work (who is also working on her graduate degree), co-workers, or I call my family and friends back home. I also rely on my academic mentors and other doctoral students within the field for support and direction, mainly because they have been through (or are actively going through) this process and can provide a form of support that our non-academic friends and family may not be able to provide.

Learn how to say “no,” and be okay with it. This is the most difficult piece of advice I have received over the years. Doctoral students need to be judicious with their time and learning the art of saying “no” becomes a critical skill. I utilize my calendar to block out time for work, writing, studying, classes, and meeting with students, which creates a visual representation of my semester, allowing me to assess what I am capable of taking on and what I need to turn down due to time constraints. It takes time and practice to fully learn the art of saying “no,” but as you learn how and when to say it, you will find that you are making more time for yourself and the things that matter to your success.

In closing, there are some resources I would like to bring to your attention:

Apps for self-care: There are several apps available for your mobile device that can provide quick and easy mediation and relaxation

DOCTORAL STUDENT FORUM

exercises. Some of my favorite apps include Calm, The Mindfulness App, and Headspace. All of these have a free option that can provides daily meditation and relaxation exercises that are quick and practical. If you have five extra minutes, I highly recommend incorporating these exercises into your daily routine.

Time management resources: I utilize the calendar on my phone to organize my schedule, but there are apps available for your mobile device that can assist with time management and prioritizing tasks. For example, Todoist and Trello help to organize tasks, schedules, and set reminders for upcoming deadlines. Old school paper planners are an incredible resource, too. Writing out tasks can help you to think through your to-do list and prioritize tasks accordingly (and the feeling of crossing off a task from your list can be invigorating).

Empowering articles: There are multiple articles and stories with tips on how to survive (and thrive) in graduate school, reminding you that you are not alone in this journey. The Chronicle of Higher Education and Inside Higher Ed are two examples of publications that have a variety of articles on this topic. Here are a few articles that I encourage you to read:

- Furlong, J.S., & Vick, J.M. (2018, October 16). So your Ph.D. program is not going 'as planned'? Retrieved from: <https://www.chronicle.com/article/So-Your-PhD-Program-Is-Not/244799>
- Schloss, J. (2014, February 17). Surviving grad school. Retrieved from: <https://www.insidehighered.com/advice/2014/02/17/essay-seven-steps-surviving-grad-school>
- Scott, D. (2016, September 21). Self-care, emotional health, dissertation. In that order. Retrieved from: <https://www.insidehighered.com/blogs/gradhacker/self-care-emotional-health-dissertation-order>
- Wedemeyer-Strombel, K.R. (2018, November 14). Graduate school should be challenging, not traumatic. Retrieved from: <https://www.chronicle.com/article/Graduate-School-Should-Be/245028>

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- Molitor, C.J., & Leigh, D.E. (2004). In-school work experience and the returns to two-year and four-year colleges. *Economics of Education Review*, 24, 459-468.
- Nicklin, J.M., Meachon, E.J., & McNall, L.A. (2018). Balancing work, school, and personal life among graduate students: A positive psychology approach. *Applied Research in Quality of Life*, 1-22.



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Susan Turner, MAS Director

Professor of Criminology, Law and Society
Ph.D. University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill



MAS Faculty 2018-2019

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Ph.D., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

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Terry Dalton, Associate Professor of Teaching in Criminology, Law and Society

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Ph.D. The Ohio State University

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Ph.D. University of California, Irvine

Mona Lynch, Professor of Criminology, Law and Society and Law

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Henry Pontell, Professor Emeritus of Criminology, Law and Society

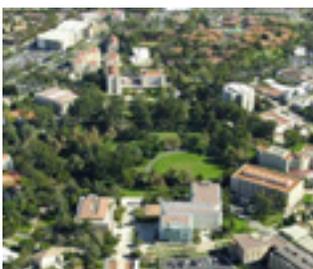
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Nancy Rodriguez, Professor of Criminology, Law and Society and Law

Ph.D., Washington State University

Bryan Sykes, Assistant Professor in the Department of Criminology Law and Society

Ph.D., University of California, Berkeley



CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

If you have news, views, reviews, or announcements relating to international or comparative criminology, including new books or conference announcements, please send it here! We appreciate brevity (always under 1,000 words), and welcome your input and feedback. – Vesna Markovic at vmarkovic@lewisu.edu

The Bialystok School of Criminology (BSC)

Emil W. Pływaczewski, Wojciech Filipkowski, & Ewa M. Guzik-Makaruk
University of Białystok, International Center for Criminological Research and Expertise, Poland



From the left: Dr. E. W. Pływaczewski, Associate Prof. W. Filipkowski, and Prof. E. M. Guzik-Makaruk

The Faculty of Law of the University of Białystok, specifically the Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, is one of the leading Polish academic entities conducting extensive research in the field of criminology (Pływaczewski & Filipkowski, 2009). International activity of the Department has been recognized in the annual rankings in which the Faculty receives high scores every year.

Medical criminal law as an area of interest has been developing intensively at the Bialystok School of Criminology (BSC) in recent years. This activity has been undertaken within the framework of the Academic Forum - Legal and Medical Aspects of Human Health since November 8, 2014 when an academic network agreement was signed. The Forum consists of the Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom, two leading Polish medical universities: the Medical University of Białystok, the Silesian Medical University in Katowice, and the Faculty of Law represented by the BSC as the leader of the Network. The research and development cooperation performed as a part of the network covers mostly broadly defined fields in the area

of both legal (i.e., social and life) sciences, including criminal law, criminology, forensic sciences, health care law, civil law, medical sciences, and health sciences, through organizing regular meetings, symposiums, and academic conferences (Pływaczewski, 2018).

Moreover, in May 2016, the BSC held the 1st Poland-wide Forum of Young Criminologists as a regular event. The purpose of the Forum, first initiative of its kind in Europe, was to integrate young scientists (including lawyers, criminologists, sociologists, educators, psychologists, and physicians) who represent various fields of study and provide them with the opportunity to exchange professional information, experiences, and research achievements in the area of criminology. The first edition Forum was titled "Contemporary crime and social pathologies from the standpoint of interdisciplinary criminology research" (First National Forum of Young Polish Criminologists, 2016). The second edition was organized in 2018 as an international conference with participation of young criminologists mostly from Europe. The title was: "The Criminality of 21st Century – Opportunities and Challenges for Criminology."

As a direct result of the BSC's work, 30 doctoral dissertations have been written under the supervision of professors E.W. Pływaczewski, E.M. Guzik-Makaruk and K. Laskowska. These three professors were reviewers in 60 doctoral programs and several habilitation proceedings, as well as in a number of proceedings to grant the title of professor. Representatives of BSC are authors of 14 monographs, editors of 30 monographs by more than one author, as well as authors of 200 academic articles, including 40 in foreign non-Polish journals. Their participation as authors (or co-authors) in monographs and other non-serial publications includes 310 items, 90 of which are publications in foreign (non-Polish) languages.

Further, each year scientists of the BSC organize conferences and scientific seminars with participation of well-known criminologists from all over the world. Our guest speakers have included K. Chockalingam, O. Ebbe, Ch. Eskridge, Y. Gilinskiy, J. Greene, M. Habermas, R. Kuzuhara, J. Liu, G. Kaiser, H.J. Kerner, K.-L. Kunz, A. Minaar, I. Marshall, A. Raine, S. Redo, J. Sarnecki, H. J. Schneider, L. Sherman, H. Strang, K. Yamanaka, and M. Yokoyama.

For years, BSC's members have presented at prestigious annual congresses and conferences including the American Society of Criminology, the European Society of Criminology, and other international conferences. Some of the issues undertaken by young criminologists were presented at the 17th Annual Conference of the ESC in Cardiff, UK. What should be noted, is that there was more representation of the Faculty of Law of University in Białystok than of any other Polish law institutions. In 2017, BSC's achievements were presented at separate sessions during the 73rd Annual Meeting of the ASC in Philadelphia, PA and most recently at the 18th

CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

Annual Conference of the ESC in Sarajevo.

One of the most recent initiatives (2016) of BSC was the creation of the International Centre for Criminological Research and Expertise (ICCRE). The aims of the ICCRE include *inter alia*: cooperation with government bodies, private sector entities, and non-governmental organizations in Poland and abroad; preparing experts' opinions for the needs of government bodies, private sector entities and NGOs in Poland and abroad; and publishing and popularizing activities. The purposes of the ICCRE also include conducting and coordinating inter-disciplinary studies on criminology, initiating and coordinating the participation of the University in research consortia both nationally and internationally, as well as organizing conferences, seminars and obtaining research grants.



Prof. K. Laskowska and Prof. E. M. Guzik-Makaruk receiving professorial nominations from the President of Poland Andrzej Duda (Warsaw, 2017). From the left: Dr. E. W. Pływaczewski, Prof. K. Laskowska, The President of Poland A. Duda, Prof. E. M. Guzik-Makaruk, Dr. E. Jurgielewicz-Delegacz.

The research conducted by the BSC is based on the concept of interdisciplinary cooperation developed over recent years, called the matrix of excellence in scientific research. This research model is the result of the evolution of BSC's activities on the national and international levels in connection with other entities from the public and private sectors, and recently also with non-governmental organizations. The first concepts of the matrix were presented during the 3rd European Security Research Conference (Paris) in 2008 (Pływaczewski, 2009) and then during the XII United Nations Congress on Prevention of Crime and Justice (Salvador, Brazil) in 2010. There, the achievements of the BSC and the Polish Platform for Homeland Security received the highest marks by official delegations of over one hundred countries and representatives of the international scientific community (Pływaczewski, 2010).

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CRIMINOLOGY AROUND THE WORLD

CRIMINOLOGY MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

April 22 - 24, 2019

End Violence Against Women International Conference (EVAWI)

International Conference on Sexual Assault, Intimate Partner Violence and Increasing Access

San Diego California

<http://www.evawintl.org/conferencedetail.aspx?confid=30>

May 2019

Georgian Academy of Criminology Sciences International Forum

Tbilisi, Republic of Georgia

May 29-30, 2019

Israeli Association of Criminology Bi-Annual Meeting

Netanya, Israel

June 3 - 8, 2019

International Justice and Victims' Rights Summer School

Montreal, Canada

<https://cerium.umontreal.ca/en/programs-of-study/>

June 24 - 28, 2019

Conference on EU Criminal Justice

Trier, Germany

<https://10times.com/eu-criminal-justice>

June 27, 2019

Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy 2019 Symposium

Arlington, VA

<https://cebcp.org/cebcp-symposium-2019/>

August 5 - 7, 2019

22nd NGCRC International Gang Specialist Training Conference

Chicago, Illinois

<https://ngcrc.com/2019.conference.html>

European Society of Criminology Annual Meeting

The 19th Annual Meeting of the European Society of Criminology will be held in Ghent, Belgium from September 18 – 21, 2019. The theme - Convergent roads, bridges and new pathways in criminology. The ESC leadership invites participants to collectively discuss what unifies and divides criminologists in the 21st century. Registrations and call for abstracts are now open. For more information visit www.eurocrim2019.com

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MARK YOUR CALENDAR**FUTURE ASC ANNUAL MEETING DATES**

2020	November 18 -- 21	Washington, D.C.	Washington D.C. Marriott Marquis
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 Marriot Downtown
2024	November 20 -- 23	San Francisco, CA	San Francisco Marriott Marquis
2025	November 19 - 22	Washington, D.C.	Washington D.C. Marriott Marquis
2026	November 18 - 21	Chicago, IL	Palmer House Hilton
2027	November 17 -- 20	Dallas, TX	Dallas Anatole Hilton
2028	November 15 -- 18	New Orleans, LA	New Orleans Riverside Hilton
2029	November 14 - 17	Philadelphia, PA	Philadelphia Marriott Downtown
2030	November 20 - 23	San Francisco, CA	San Francisco Marriott Marquis
2031	November 12 - 15	Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C. Marriott Marquis

2019 ANNUAL MEETING

THEME: *Criminology in the New Era: Confronting Injustice and Inequalities*

**Make your reservations early for San Francisco, CA
November 13 - 16, 2019**

San Francisco Marriott Marquis
780 Mission St
San Francisco, CA 94103
1-415-896-1600