Strengthening Justice in the U.S.: The Impact of Scientific Research

Dear ASC Colleagues,

As NIJ Director, I am delighted to have the opportunity to write this column for The Criminologist. Several months ago, Eric Stewart contacted me and asked if I'd consider writing an article about my experience as NIJ Director and the role that researchers can play in advancing science for effective criminal justice policy. I accepted his invitation without hesitation.

First, I would like to thank all of the ASC members, who have served as resources during my tenure as Director of NIJ. Members of the ASC are the leading authorities on an array of crime and justice topics, collectively constituting a growing and vital intellectual community. As a long-standing member of ASC and former ASC Executive Counselor, I can’t stress enough the importance of your work during this critical time in history.

NIJ Director in the Midst of Criminal Justice Reform

Criminal justice reform discussions are taking place throughout all levels of government. Strengthening the relationship between police departments and communities is a priority for all interested in advancing our justice system. Mass incarceration and correctional policies and practices, like restrictive housing, are being debated. The complex and numerous challenges related to gun violence and violent extremism have been brought to the forefront with a series of unfortunate and tragic events. Criminal justice is a top priority for our nation, for leaders (whether in Washington, D.C. or in local communities), and for individual citizens. This makes it an extremely exciting time to be a researcher. From my perspective, as a scientist, this is our time.

As NIJ Director, I am responsible for leading the research, development and evaluation agency of the Department of Justice, advancing scientific work on a variety of crime and justice topics and persistently relating the critical need for criminal justice research funding. Whether it is setting research priorities that align with the needs of the criminal justice field, supporting our sister agencies in the Office of Justice Programs to evaluate the impact of their programmatic efforts, collaborating with federal partners to leverage existing resources, or developing evidence around Congressional and Presidential priorities to guide their decision making, the scale and scope of science-related matters that come to my attention on a daily basis is unmatched. In the midst of this national discussion on criminal justice reform, everything we do at NIJ has a sense of urgency. I learned very early on during my tenure to accept not only the high pace of the work environment but also the need to seek advice from those few individuals who have had the privilege of serving in this role. I am extremely appreciative of former NIJ Directors John Laub, Jeremy Travis, and James “Chips” Stewart, and former NIJ Acting Directors Greg Ridgeway and Bill Sabol, who have been so generous with their time when I needed advice, guidance or simply a laugh. Their support has been invaluable to me.
The Criminologist

The Official Newsletter of the American Society of Criminology

THE CRIMINOLOGIST (ISSN 0164-0240) is published six times annually -- in January, March, May, July, September, and November by the American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH, 43212-1156 and additional entries. Annual subscriptions to non-members: $50.00; foreign subscriptions: $60.00; single copy: $10.00. Postmaster: Please send address changes to: The Criminologist, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH, 43212-1156. Periodicals postage paid at Columbus, Ohio.

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American Society of Criminology

Published by the American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212-1156. Printed by Robin Enterprises Company.

Inquiries: Address all correspondence concerning newsletter materials and advertising to American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212-1156, (614) 292-9207, kvanhorn@asc41.com.

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I came to NIJ with various priorities [link: http://nij.gov/about/director/Pages/rodriguez-envisioning-the-future.aspx] and I’m very excited to see how everyone at NIJ continues to advance our mission. In the span of a year, we implemented an Office of Grants Management, created the foundation for a strong intramural research program, recruited and hired outstanding personnel, brought in an unprecedented number of graduate students and Fellows to work with our scientists, strengthened our partnerships with federal agencies, established cross-science office solicitations in priority areas [links: http://nij.gov/funding/ Documents/solicitations/NIJ-2016-9086.pdf; http://nij.gov/funding/Documents/solicitations/NIJ-2016-9095.pdf; http://nij.gov/funding/ Documents/solicitations/NIJ-2016-8997.pdf], and began planning multiyear research agendas in areas like policing, safety, health and wellness, and sentinel events. This is a tremendous amount of organizational change, which we accomplished during the most critical time in recent history for our justice system. I am tremendously grateful for the hard work and commitment of everyone at NIJ. I applaud their energy and drive as we’ve embarked on this important work. I am especially grateful for the leadership of Principal Deputy Director Howard Spivak and Deputy Director Jennifer Scherer, who have been instrumental in institutionalizing my priorities.

So what insight can I offer the ASC membership about the role of science today, as pursued and supported under my leadership at NIJ? While there are a multitude of topics I could address, I would like to call your attention to two issues: 1) the important work we do to support our federal partners and 2) the role of the academy in developing, training and measuring the success of scholars, as we attempt to bridge research and criminal justice practice.

**NIJ and Our Federal Partners**

Importantly, NIJ work is not done in a vacuum. We are embedded within the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), and advance research by working closely not only with the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) but also with all of the programmatic offices within OJP. These include the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA); the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC); the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP); and the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART). We also work closely with the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) to ensure research is informing their activities.

As Director of NIJ, I feel a strong obligation to support the important work that is being carried out by the programmatic offices throughout the Department of Justice. That is why I encourage all of you to become familiar with their respective missions and goals. In the broadest sense, they provide leadership and services in grant administration to support local, state and tribal justice systems on an array of crime and justice issues. Given this work, it makes perfect sense for NIJ to be responsive to the needs of our federal partners as well as guide the work they do. Hence, there is significant interplay between NIJ’s activities and investments and the programmatic activities of our federal partners. Our engagement with these offices and bureaus is a powerful way to bridge criminal justice research and practice.

For example, collaborations with BJA involve evaluations of Second Chance Act Reentry efforts, Project HOPE, Veteran Treatment Courts, and Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners. NIJ is also working with OVC to evaluate its programs, such as Linking Systems of Care, and responding to the research needs and gaps identified in Vision 21. We work with OVC to ensure our research on violence and victimization is put to use by OVC, including research on the victim-offender overlap. We also coordinate research on violence and victimization with various parts of the Department of Health and Human Services. We work closely with colleagues in the Department of Homeland Security and the State Department on issues of mutual interest, such as human trafficking, organized crime, violence prevention and violent extremism. Our work on violence prevention also includes a recently completed evaluation of OJJDP’s Defending Childhood program as well as assisting our colleagues with a tribal youth study. For several years, we have worked with OVW to expand research and evaluation addressing violence against women and violence against Indian women. We have partnered with the SMART office and are currently overseeing a project on information sharing and its effect on tracking sex offenders. And, of course, the BJS statistical programs continue to be an important resource for our research on topics such as sexual assault on campus, school safety, institutional corrections, and recidivism. As evidenced by these examples, our partnerships with our federal partners play a significant role in what we do at NIJ. These activities not only allow us to serve as a resource to our partners but also ensure the diffusion of evidence-based knowledge to state, local and tribal entities.

**Supporting and Scaling Researcher-Practitioner Partnerships**

Since 2009, NIJ has supported many successful researcher-practitioner partnerships. As NIJ Director, I felt it was important to scale our researcher-practitioner partnership efforts. Rather than have a stand-alone general solicitation encouraging such partnerships, we have incorporated these partnerships into those areas where they make the most sense. We are also collaborating with BJA to bridge our work on researcher-practitioner partnerships and identify and support the most effective vehicles to connect researchers with criminal justice agencies seeking research and evaluation support. Most recently, we have worked with both OVC and OVW to develop solicitations that support researcher-practitioner partnerships in the areas of victimization and violence against women.
We are also working with the COPS office to support a program designed to build research and crime analysis capacity in law enforcement agencies throughout the country. At NIJ, we are thoughtfully connecting researchers with local, state and tribal justice systems, eager to collaborate on complex crime and justice issues and ultimately, improving public safety.

Researcher-practitioner partnerships, as we know from NIJ’s own investments in this area, can take on many forms and time frames. I have always said that our vitae may get us through the door of a criminal justice agency, but it doesn’t guarantee our stay. The success of the partnership depends on the compatibility of the partners; clearly defining the goals of the partnership; and laying out the expectations of all parties, including outlining the roles and responsibilities of the researcher and practitioner partners via memorandums of understanding. As scientists, we should be able to clearly convey how powerful and useful research can be as well as do all we can to ensure that research and crime analysis are core elements of criminal justice agencies rather than only pursued during a time of crisis.

Role of Criminologists

In light of these activities that NIJ is actively pursuing, what can the academy do to develop, train and measure the success of scholars as we attempt to bridge research and criminal justice practice? Below, I offer my own perspective.

As educators, we are exposing every student, whether undergraduate or graduate, to the day-to-day challenges not only of communities plagued by crime but also those faced by our justice system. As we train the future workforce, I encourage all of you to convey how research impacts every one of their future work environments, from law enforcement to corrections to social service agencies. Convey that as public servants, they will need and be guided by research. As graduates of your respective programs, they should see the natural connection between research and practice.

I know many of you share my deep commitment to support the next generation of scholars. As mentors of future scholars, we must recruit, train and develop young scholars to see the tremendous opportunities and responsibilities that come with being a criminologist today. I encourage you to recruit students for your graduate programs from a variety of communities, especially those we seek to make safer. As students learn about the continuum of evidence, our discussions should not be solely centered on what little we know but rather, what guidance can be provided to criminal justice practitioners with the evidence that we have before us today? I encourage faculty to have discussions with graduate students about the practical implications of their work and identify strategies for ensuring that their research reaches those who need it most, that is, the practitioner audience.

As we train and prepare more and more young scholars for the academy, do tenure and promotion standards throughout universities align with the need for research and evidence by criminal justice agencies? For example, are faculty supported and rewarded for working alongside criminal justice agencies? If so, how? And if not, why? If faculty are rewarded for such activity, what is the evaluation criteria for this type of academic engagement, and how does it compare with traditional measures of scholarly impact like citation counts and number of peer-reviewed publications? Let me be clear, I am not advocating for the disregard of routinely used measures of scholarly impact; rather, I am hopeful that tenure and promotion standards can in fact reflect what criminal justice practitioners need: scientists who are flexible in these dynamic environments, can provide timely guidance, and can be a resource for a pathway forward.

We all know scholars who have devoted their careers to working alongside criminal justice agencies, and their efforts have transformed agencies. For those unsure on how to support students and faculty in this arena, I encourage you to reach out to scholars who actively work with practitioners and seek their input and guidance on developing and building such partnerships. Department and school administrators should capitalize on the experiences of these scholars and support them in organizing, planning and facilitating ongoing conversations between researchers and practitioners. An initial workshop that brings together scholars and local practitioners to discuss research opportunities in topical areas is a simple first step towards collaboration. A forum that brings criminal justice agencies to universities to share research and evaluation needs can set the stage for effective partnerships and present opportunities for all parties. And of course, visit NIJ.gov as we continue to be the leading resource for guidance on facilitating such engagements. Like you, I wish to look back on this time in history and see the important role science played in reform efforts. I hope to also look back and see evidence of our support of the criminal justice field. How this important work is reflected in faculty tenure and promotion standards will say much about our role as scientists in serving agents of the justice system and communities at large.

A Few Final Thoughts

In sum, As NIJ Director, and as evidenced by my record as a scholar, I am deeply committed to bridging science and criminal justice practice. Above, I’ve related how this commitment is influencing not only our engagement with federal partners and stakeholders, but also how we pursue and support science within the research and evaluation agency of the Department of Justice. In order for
research to have an impact on the criminal justice field, it must answer questions that are highly relevant to practitioners; more specifically, the research questions must respond to the needs of the field. Further, for many practitioners, research is most valuable when the work captures the challenges they face in the pursuit of public safety, and hence, research findings and implications should meaningfully apply to those challenges. If practitioners are unable to see this in our scientific work, it will be very difficult to reach practice with science. Lastly, NIJ has a long history of translating scientific findings to practitioners and policymakers. I encourage all of you to translate scientific evidence in ways that enable widespread dissemination to the field. Regardless of the political wind, the need for research will always exist. If we limit our engagement with criminal justice practitioners, we will yield small returns and make it increasingly difficult to convey why science matters.

Dr. Nancy Rodriguez

Nancy Rodriguez, Ph.D., is the Director of the National Institute of Justice at the U.S. Department of Justice. From 1998–2012, Dr. Rodriguez was a professor at Arizona State University’s School of Criminology and Criminal Justice. She was named Associate Dean for Student Engagement of ASU’s College of Public Programs in 2012.

*Findings and conclusions in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.*
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In 1968, the U.S. Congress passed the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. Declaring that “crime is a local problem that demands local solutions,” the legislation created the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) to provide funding to states for improving the criminal justice system. Over the following twelve years, a considerable amount of funding flowed to state and local agencies through the LEAA program.

The National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (NCJISS) was established under LEAA to collect, evaluate, publish, and disseminate statistics and other information on law enforcement. The agency was to “provide expert assistance to states and local communities in their development of statistical systems; collection, publication, and dissemination of technical and substantive statistical data to the criminal justice community; statistical support to the administration of LEAA in program development, implementation, and evaluation; and national leadership in the development of statistical research methods in the field of criminal justice.” The service began operating in 1970; in 1972, it announced the founding of the Comprehensive Data Systems (CDS) program.

**CREATION OF Statistical Analysis Centers**

The CDS program had three principal goals: to enhance the ability of law enforcement and criminal justice administrators to fight crime on the local level; to provide better tools for assessing, reporting, and planning activities from a policy perspective at the state level; and to set in motion mechanisms for producing national crime statistics and establishing uniform policies for systems development and statistical analysis.

States received federal funding under the CDS program to:

- establish Statistical Analysis Centers (SACs) as the nucleus for coordinating each state’s criminal justice system and statistics activities;
- create Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) and Computerized Criminal Histories (CCH) to systematically collect offender-based data from all major criminal justice agencies, from arrest through final disposition; and
- establish a uniform crime reporting (UCR) system at the state level for collecting and reporting law enforcement data to the FBI for inclusion in its national program.

The CDS guidelines established six objectives for the SACs:

- provide objective analysis of criminal justice data, including data collected by operating agencies;
- generate statistical reports on crime and the processing of criminal offenders in support of planning agencies;
- coordinate technical assistance in support of the CDS program in the state;
- collect, analyze, and disseminate management and administrative statistics on the criminal justice resources expended in the state;
- promote the orderly development of criminal justice information and statistical systems in the state; and
- provide uniform data on criminal justice processes for the preparation of national statistical reports.

In 1972, SACs were established in seven states, and three existing state statistical agencies were officially designated as SACs.

**CREATION OF the Justice Research and Statistics Association**

The SACs created the Criminal Justice Statistics Association (CJSA) in 1974 to promote the exchange of information among the SACs, to enable them to work together toward common goals, and to serve as a liaison between the state agencies and United States Department of Justice. By 1976, when the Association was incorporated as a 501(C)(3) nonprofit organization, 34 states and the District of Columbia had Statistical Analysis Centers.

Upon expiration of LEAA’s statutory authorization in 1980, 41 states plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico had SACs. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), which was established in 1979, took over the Federal role in funding SAC research and statistics activities, although BJS funds are not designed to fully support the SACs. Many states had already begun to fully or partially fund their SACs, whose primary role is to collect, analyze, and disseminate policy-relevant data for state decision makers. BJS annually provides funds for the SACs under its State Justice Statistics (SJS) Program, soliciting proposals from SACS for projects that fall under a broad spectrum of criminal justice themes.
In 1991, CJSA changed its name to the Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA), to better reflect the expansion of roles over the years on the part of both the SACs and the Association. As the role of the SACs has expanded over time, JRSA has received funding from BJS to build capacity in the SACs through training and technical assistance; this training and technical assistance capacity of JRSA has grown to reach all parts of the criminal justice system in support of evidence-based practices.

SACS and JRSA Today

SACs exist today as units or agencies at the State government level that use operational, management, and research information from all components of the criminal justice system to conduct objective analyses of statewide and system wide policy issues. There are SACs in 48 states of the 50 states (North Carolina and Texas are the exceptions) plus the District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands. SACs are located in a variety of settings. While the majority are housed within the State Administering Agency (SAA), some are in offices of the Governor or Attorney General, in Departments of Corrections, Law Enforcement or Public Safety, or in academic institutions. Contact information for all the SACs is available on the JRSA web site at www.jrsa.org, along with links to their websites, to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and to other Department of Justice agencies.

Each SAC is led by a Director who manages the day-to-day operations of the SAC. The Director should have extensive knowledge of research methodology and statistical analyses techniques, as well as the ability to design and conduct research studies, and processes involved in crime and the criminal justice system. The Director should be able to communicate effectively and maintain sound working relationships with all levels of staff, employees from other agencies, and public officials. A degree, with major studies in mathematics/statistics, computer science, criminology or a related social sciences field with emphasis on research methodology, from an accredited college or university is required.

The goal of the SACs continues to be producing data and research that are relevant to the state legislative and programmatic decisions in the area of criminal justice and, increasingly, juvenile justice. Of particular concern is data quality including:

- the extent to which criminal history records are complete, accurate and timely;
- the accessibility, completeness of records, and the extent to which records include dispositions as well as arrest and charge information; and
- the timeliness of data reporting to State and Federal repositories and the timeliness of data entry by the repositories.

From its inception in 1974 as CJSA to today, JRSA’s mission has expanded from promoting the exchange of information among the SACs, enabling them to work together toward common goals, and serving as a liaison between the SACs and United States Department of Justice to being a national nonprofit association of researchers and practitioners throughout the justice system, academia, and the nonprofit community.

JRSA’s vision and mission is to be the premier professional organization for all state justice researchers and statistical analysis centers. Our goals are to promote the objective analysis of statistical data and the dissemination of research to guide policy and practice and to create a more effective and responsive criminal and juvenile justice system in the states. Our values are based on the principles of integrity and professionalism as they pertain to the applied social sciences. The selection of data, of sampling methods, and of presentation of findings all create the opportunity for bias to be introduced; the goal for researchers and analysts is to avoid bias to the extent possible and to document known biases where they are introduced. We recognize peer review as a primary safeguard to insure integrity and professionalism.

JRSA offers a number of benefits to its members, both student, individual and institutional, including:

- subscription to Justice Research & Policy, our peer-reviewed online journal
- webinars
- online courses
- communities of practice
- JRSA Forum, our eNewsletter
- Grant notes, etc, our online list of funding opportunities
- SAC Publication Digest
- Policy and Technical Briefs
- participation in joint research projects
Two new member benefits of particular interest are our SAC-Student Collaboration Project and our SAC-Researcher Collaboration Project. These projects match graduate students and young academic researchers to SACS with existing datasets that have not been fully analyzed, providing opportunities for professional development and advancement.

We encourage members of the ASC to join the JRSA and to become familiar with the SAC in your state. The SACS remain an underutilized source of data for academic research in criminology and criminal justice. The JRSA and the SACS would welcome your expertise and the opportunity to work on collaborative research projects based on the extensive data resources the SACS provide. In addition, there are notable benefits in forging a closer organizational relationship between the ASC and JRSA, from facilitating real-world research opportunities for students to promoting evidence-based criminal justice policy at the state level. Together we can accomplish more than we can separately.

Jeff Sedgwick is the Executive Director of JRSA and former Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics

Richard Rosenfeld is the Thomas Jefferson Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Missouri - St. Louis and a former member of the JRSA Executive Committee

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Our Experience as Editors of Criminology & Public Policy

by

L. Sergio Garduno1, William D. Bales2, and Daniel S. Nagin3

This is our third year serving as Editors of Criminology & Public Policy (CPP), and we wanted to share a few thoughts with you about this great experience. CPP, an official publication of the American Society of Criminology, is a peer-review journal devoted to the study of criminal justice policy and practice. The central objective of the journal is to strengthen the role of research findings in the formulation of crime and justice policy by publishing empirically based policy-focused articles.

During our time serving as Editors of CPP, we have reviewed over 130 research articles and close to one hundred essays. We are devoted to ensuring that articles published in CPP adhere to the highest methodological standards, address a criminological issue in an innovative way, and present clear and tangible public policy implications. However, we do not carry this responsibility alone. The obligation of ensuring that CPP publishes high quality articles that will inform criminology and public policy scholars and practitioners is shared with reviewers and Senior Editors from many countries. The vast majority of reviewers carry out their responsibility diligently and provide constructive feedback to the articles’ authors. It is important to remember that all of us who are in the academic field are responsible for maintaining high quality scholarly products, which oftentimes requires constructive, professional and objective feedback from colleagues in the specialty area germane to each paper submitted. The empirical knowledge and public policy discussion that CPP aims to publish is a shared responsibility that can only be met with the highest professionalism from our peers.

We also wanted to share with you that as CPP editors we are not only responsible for accepting, reviewing and publishing articles, we also share the responsibility of promoting the journal among practitioners, new readers and among scholars wishing to publish with us. To promote CPP we have nurtured our relationship with Wiley, our publisher, and have strengthened our relations with professionals in the media. Wiley has been instrumental in promoting and advertising CPP worldwide. Their efforts have contributed significantly to expanding the number of article submissions from Africa, Asia and the Middle East. In the articles we publish in CPP, due to the scholarly nature and often use of advanced methods and statistics, there are some paper that may not be easily understood by individuals of the general population. Nevertheless, at CPP we believe that having limited statistical knowledge should not preclude people from having access to the new arguments on criminology and public policy presented in the journal. Our media relations partners have disseminated the work presented in CPP through several media outlets, including the Washington Post and The O'Reilly Factor show, in a way that is accessible to all Americans. With this strategy, CPP is reaching a larger number of practitioners, policy makers and individuals of the general population interested in the latest evidence relating to crime and justice policies and practices. Moreover, strengthening our ties with Wiley and our media partners has resulted in a business success for all parties involved. CPP receives more attention and diffusion, which translates into more sales for our partners.

One last thought we wanted to share with you is that we have been in a privileged position to learn about the excellent work carried out by scholars from around the world. Crime is a global problem that impacts people everywhere, and scholars from developing and developed nations alike are trying to explain the causes of this behavior and how to reduce the resulting pain and suffering victims endure. It has been very interesting to learn about the different realities that scholars try to explain, about the different research questions they pose, and about how different cultures and realities shape research interests. While most of the papers submitted to CPP are rejected for diverse reasons, that does not take away the merit of what many individuals from around the world are accomplishing, which is attempting to explain the occurrence of crime in their communities and identifying ways to prevent it.

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John E. Eck (University of Maryland) Crime Prevention; Problem-Oriented Policing; Crime Pattern Formation
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Cory Haberman (Temple University) Policing, Crime Analysis
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Paula Smith (University of New Brunswick) Correctional Interventions; Offender/Program Assessment; Meta-Analysis
Christopher J. Sullivan (Rutgers University) Developmental Criminology, Juvenile Prevention Policy, Research Methods
Lawrence F. Travis, III (University at Albany, SUNY, Emeritus) Policing; Criminal Justice Policy; Sentencing
Patricia Van Voorhis (University at Albany, SUNY; Emeritus) Correctional Rehabilitation and Classification;
   Psychological Theories of Crime; Women and Crime
Pamela Wilcox (Duke University) Criminal Opportunity Theory; Schools, Communities, and Crime, Victimization/Fear
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John P. Wright (University of Cincinnati) Life-Course Theories of Crime; Biosocial Criminology; Longitudinal Methods
Roger Wright (Chase College of Law, Emeritus) Criminal Law and Procedure; Policing; Teaching Effectiveness
CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR 2017 ELECTION SLATE OF 2018 - 2019 OFFICERS

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HERBERT BLOCH AWARD RECIPIENT

FRANCIS T. CULLEN

Francis T. Cullen is a Distinguished Research Professor Emeritus and Senior Research Associate in the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati. He received his Ph.D. (1979) in sociology and education from Columbia University, where he was mentored and introduced to the field of criminology by Richard A. Cloward. After rejections by many publishers, his dissertation was brought to print—to minor acclaim!—as *Rethinking Crime and Deviance Theory: The Emergence of a Structuring Tradition* (1984). He has continued to study criminological theory to this day. At a time when the “nothing works” doctrine reigned, his *Reaffirming Rehabilitation* (1982, with Karen Gilbert) was prescient in warning about the dangers of punitive ideology and the value of a social welfare approach to corrections. Spending much of his career arguing for rehabilitation, he is pleased that offender treatment is currently in ascendancy. Often due to the urgings of friends, he has explored topics such as the prosecution of corporations, the sexual victimization of college students, and race, crime, and public policy. He counts among his major achievements helping his Cincinnati colleagues to establish a respected Ph.D. program and advising more than 25 doctoral students—all of whom still call him “Dr. C.” In his remaining years, he hopes to finish a book on social support theory and to show the benefits of organizing criminological knowledge. Finally, he wishes to thank ASC for providing a wonderful academic home for nearly 40 years and for the honors it has kindly bestowed upon him.

RUTH SHONLE CAVAN YOUNG SCHOLAR AWARD RECIPIENT

DAVID C. PYROOZ

David C. Pyrooz is Assistant Professor of Sociology and Faculty Associate of Problem Behavior and Positive Youth Development at the Institute of Behavioral Science at the University of Colorado Boulder. He received the Ph.D. in Criminology and Criminal Justice from Arizona State University in 2012, where he was a Graduate Research Fellow of the National Institute of Justice. His research interests are in the areas of gangs and criminal networks, incarceration and reentry, developmental and life course criminology, and criminal justice policy and practice. With the support of the NIJ, Pyrooz is currently the Co-Principal Investigator of a longitudinal study examining the interrelationship between street and prison gangs and offender reentry in Texas and a mixed methods comparative project on the differences and similarities between gangs and extremist groups. Since receiving his Ph.D., his research has been supported by federal and state agencies, along with private corporations, and it is a high priority of his to integrate graduate students into all aspects of the research experience. He is the co-author with Dave Curry and Scott Decker of *Confronting Gangs: Crime and Community* (Oxford), the co-editor with Scott Decker of *The Wiley Handbook of Gangs* (Wiley-Blackwell), and is the author of an NIJ white paper on the relationship between gang affiliation and restrictive housing in U.S. prisons. He is also a proud husband and father to his beautiful wife Natty and their two joyful young children, Cyrus and Adalyn.
AROUND THE ASC

2016 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

THORSTEN SELLIN & SHELDON AND ELEANOR GLUECK AWARD RECIPIENT

LETIZIA PAOLI

Letizia Paoli is full professor of criminology at the University of Leuven Faculty of Law, Belgium. Italian by birth, she received her Ph.D. in social and political sciences from the European University Institute in Florence in 1997. From 1998 to 2006 she was a senior research fellow at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law in Freiburg, Germany, holding for the last five years a research professorship. She has been visiting scholar or professor at the Universities of Giessen, Tübingen, Paris Sorbonne, Rotterdam and Cambridge. Since the early 1990s she has published extensively on organized crime, illegal and semi-illegal markets and related control policies. With Victoria Greenfield, she has developed a new tool to systematically assess the harms of criminal activities. With several co-authors, she has launched a program for testing this methodology on drug production, drug trafficking, and human trafficking, cybercrime and “food” crime and to compare ‘objective’ harm assessments with public crime seriousness perceptions. Some of her most important publications are:


EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND AWARD RECIPIENT

ROSS L. MATSUEDA

Ross L. Matsueda is Professor of Sociology at the University of Washington. He received his Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of California, Santa Barbara—the last student of his mentor, Donald R. Cressey, who, in turn, was the last student of his mentor, Edwin H. Sutherland. He was previously Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin (1984-1993) and the University of Iowa (1993-1998). His research, funded by NSF, NIH, and NIJ, has examined rational choice and deterrence, a symbolic interactionist theory of crime, life course theory, and statistical methods such as structural equation models, trajectory models, and multi-level models. He is currently working on trajectory models of offender decision-making over the life course, the Seattle Neighborhoods and Crime Study, and field experiments of social capital, collective efficacy, and broken windows. He has been fortunate to have worked with outstanding graduate students, including a Cavan Young Scholar Award winner, two ASC Fellows, an ASC Vice President, an ASA Vice President-elect, and an ASC President-elect. Dr. Matsueda himself was elected Fellow of the American Society of Criminology in 2004, served as Vice President in 2010-11, and was Awarded a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Division of People of Color and Crime in 2015. He has been an active member of the Racial Democracy and Criminal Justice Network since its inception in 2001. He was elected to the Sociological Research Association in 1996, was awarded the Mitchell Prize from IBSA and the American Statistical Association in 2014 (with Telesca, Erosheva, and Kreager), and was elected to the Washington Academy of Sciences in 2015. In 2016-17 he will be a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University.
AROUND THE ASC

2016 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

AUGUST VOLLMER AWARD

DENISE GOTTFREDSON

Denise C. Gottfredson is a Professor at the University of Maryland Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology. She received a Ph.D. in Social Relations from The Johns Hopkins University, where she specialized in Sociology of Education. D. Gottfredson's research interests include delinquency prevention, especially the effects of school environments on youth behavior. Much of Gottfredson's career has been devoted to developing effective collaborations between researchers and practitioners to produce useful knowledge. Her early work focused on delinquency prevention in schools and included evaluations of two different efforts aimed at altering school and classroom environments to reduce student misbehavior in Charleston, South Carolina schools, and an organization development intervention intended to reduce violence and related problem behaviors in Baltimore City schools. Another of her early studies assessed the effects on subsequent criminal behavior of removing serious juvenile offenders from a training school. For many years, Gottfredson directed a project that provided research expertise to the Maryland Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention in its efforts to promote effective prevention practices in Maryland. She also partnered with public agencies to develop and implement randomized experiments to test the effectiveness of the Baltimore City Drug Treatment Court, the Strengthening Families Program in Washington D.C., and after school programs in Baltimore County, Maryland. She is currently implementing a randomized trial of a gang prevention program in Philadelphia and a study of the effects of School Resource Officers in Florida and California.

RUTH D. PETERSON FELLOWSHIP FOR RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY RECIPIENTS

COLLEEN M. BERRYESSA

Colleen M. Berryessa is a Ph.D. student in the Department of Criminology at the University of Pennsylvania, where she is also pursuing a Master in Law (M.L.) at University of Pennsylvania Law School. Her doctoral advisor is Dr. Adrian Raine. She holds a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) in Government and Mind, Brain and Behavior from Harvard University. Broadly, her research explores ethical, social, legal, and policy issues for the criminal justice system arising from insights into biological and psychological influences to criminal behavior. Prior to Penn, she spent two years at an NIH funded pre-doctoral fellowship at the Center for Integration of Research on Genetics and Ethics at Stanford University, where she designed a survey and interview based study on the decision-making and perceptions of potential jurors and California Superior Court judges surrounding criminal offenders with high functioning autism.
AROUND THE ASC

2016 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

RUTH D. PETERSON FELLOWSHIP FOR RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY RECIPIENTS (cont.)

KRISTLELYNN CARABALLO

Krystlelynn completed her Bachelor’s degree in Forensic Psychology at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in 2012 with a focus on bridging academia and practice. As an undergraduate, she interned under Jeremy Travis and studied incarceration related issues with a specific interest in alternatives to imprisonment. She volunteered as a “learning exchange student” in John Jay’s Prison to College Pipeline (P2CP) program and, post-graduation, she worked on the programming end of the P2CP program through her employment at the Prisoner Reentry Institute. In the Fall of 2015, she joined the Criminology and Criminal Justice Department at Georgia State University under the mentorship of Dr. Volkan Topalli and Dr. Richard Wright. Here, her research has focused on the polyvictimization of undocumented Latino/a immigrants. Throughout the course of this project, she will interview undocumented immigrants and active street offenders in order to identify the degree to which this population is victimized, to what extent they are actively targeted for victimization, and what measures, if any, undocumented immigrants use to protect themselves against victimization as the literature consistently shows they are unlikely to report victimizations to the police. Krystlelynn credits her success to the many faculty who have helped guide her thus far and wishes to thank Dr. Volkan Topalli and Dr. Richard Wright from Georgia State University, Dr. Ramiro Martinez from Northeastern University and Dr. Baz Dreisinger, Dr. Carlton Jama Adams, Dr. Demis Glasford, Jeremy Travis, JD, and countless others from John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

JOHN C. NAVARRO

John C. Navarro is a doctoral student at the University of Louisville in Criminal Justice. Navarro graduated with a Bachelor of Arts in Psychology with a minor in Criminal Justice Sciences in 2011 and Masters of Science in Criminal Justice Sciences in 2014 from Illinois State University. At Illinois State University, his master’s thesis was recognized with the James L. Fisher Outstanding Thesis Award for the College of Applied Sciences and Technology. His research interests include victimization, sex offenders, sexually variant behaviors, and crime mapping.

ASC FELLOW RECIPIENTS

ERIC BAUMER

Eric Baumer is Professor of Sociology and Criminology at Pennsylvania State University, Co-Editor of Criminology, and Chair-Elect of the Crime, Law, and Deviance section of the American Sociological Association. Dr. Baumer earned a B.S. in political science from Truman State University; an M.A. in criminology and criminal justice from University of Missouri-St. Louis; and a Ph.D. in sociology from University at Albany, State University of New York. His research explores demographic, temporal, and spatial patterns of violence, the mobilization of law, and the application of criminal justice sanctions. His current research, supported by the Russell Sage Foundation, the National Science Foundation, and the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, focuses on immigration and crime reporting, the impact of criminal justice institutions on victimization risk and the mobilization of law, and the role of individual- and community conditions on trends in youth involvement in crime and substance use.
Michael L. Benson is a Professor in the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati. He received his PhD in sociology from the University of Illinois in 1982. He has published extensively on white-collar and corporate crime in leading journals, including Criminology, Justice Quarterly, Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, American Sociological Review, American Journal of Sociology, and Social Problems. He is a former President of the White-Collar Crime Research Consortium of the National White-Collar Crime Research Center and received the Outstanding Scholarship Award from the Society for the Study of Social Problems Division on Crime and Juvenile Delinquency for his book, Combating Corporate Crime: Local Prosecutors at Work. In 2016, he co-edited The Oxford Handbook on White-Collar Crime with Shanna R. Van Slyke and Francis T. Cullen. He has also published research on intimate partner violence and has authored two editions of Life-Course Criminology: An Introduction. His research has been funded by the National Institute of Justice, the Centers for Disease Control, and private research foundations. He is currently preparing the 3rd edition of Understanding White-Collar Crime: An Opportunity Perspective with Sally S. Simpson and writing a monograph on Emotions in Crime and Criminal Justice.

Anthony A. Braga is Distinguished Professor and Director of the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Northeastern University. He previously held faculty and senior research positions at Rutgers University, Harvard University, and the University of California, Berkeley. Dr. Braga's research involves collaborating with criminal justice, social service, and community-based organizations to address illegal access to firearms, reduce gang and group-involved violence, and control crime hot spots. Between 2007 and 2013, he served as Chief Policy Advisor to Boston Police Commissioner Edward F. Davis. His work with the Boston Police Department on its Safe Street Teams program was recognized by the International Association of Chiefs of Police with its Community Policing Award (2011) and Excellence in Law Enforcement Research Award (2011). He was also a recipient of the United States Attorney General's Award for Outstanding Contributions to Community Partnerships for Public Safety (2009) and the U.S. Department of Justice Project Safe Neighborhoods' Distinguished Service by a Research Partner Award (2010). With colleagues, he has authored and edited several books such as Place Matters: Criminology for the Twenty-First Century (Cambridge University Press, 2016), Policing Problem Places: Crime Hot Spots and Effective Prevention (Oxford University Press, 2010), and Police Innovation: Contrasting Perspectives (Cambridge University Press, 2006). Braga is a Past President and Fellow of the Academy of Experimental Criminology and received its Joan McCord Award in recognition of his advocacy of randomized experiments. Dr. Braga received his M.P.A. from Harvard University and his Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from Rutgers University.

Helene R. White is a Distinguished Professor with a joint appointment in the Center of Alcohol Studies and Sociology Department at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. She received her Ph.D. in Sociology from Rutgers University. Her longitudinal research, which has continuously been supported by NIH and other funding agencies since the late 1970s, focuses on the development, etiology, consequences, and prevention of substance use and related problems, especially criminal offending and violence. She is co-author of Violence and Serious Theft (Routledge, 2008) and co-editor of three books on substance use and has published more than 200 articles and chapters. Dr. White has served on several program and awards committees for ASC. She also organized the founding of the Alcohol, Drugs, and Tobacco Section of the American Sociological Association from which she won the Senior Scholar Award and is a Fellow of the Society for Prevention Research from which she also won the Translation Science Award. Dr. White has served on editorial boards of criminology, substance use, sociology, and psychology journals, several advisory boards, and expert panels for NIH, NIJ, and IOM.
The ASC Division on Corrections & Sentencing
Requests Nominations for Annual Awards

**Lifetime Achievement Award**
This award honors an individual’s distinguished scholarship in the area of corrections and/or sentencing over a lifetime. Recipients must have 20 or more years of experience contributing to scholarly research. Retired scholars will be considered. Nominations should include a nomination letter and the candidate’s curriculum vitae and should be submitted to Sara Wakefield, Nominations Committee Chair, at dcsawards@gmail.com no later than Wednesday August 31, 2016.

**Distinguished Scholar Award**
This award recognizes a lasting scholarly career, with particular emphasis on a groundbreaking contribution (e.g., book or series of articles) in the past 5 years. The award’s committee will consider both research in the area of corrections and sentencing and service to the Division. Recipients must have 8 or more years of post-doctoral experience. Nominations should include a nomination letter and the candidate’s curriculum vitae and should be submitted to Sara Wakefield, Nominations Committee Chair, at dcsawards@gmail.com no later than Wednesday August 31, 2016.

**Distinguished New Scholar Award**
This award recognizes outstanding early career achievement in corrections and sentencing research. The award’s committee will consider both research in the area of corrections and sentencing and service to the Division. Recipients must have less than 8 years of post-doctoral experience. Nominations should include a nomination letter and the candidate’s curriculum vitae and should be submitted to Sara Wakefield, Nominations Committee Chair, at dcsawards@gmail.com no later than Wednesday August 31, 2016.

**Student Paper Award**
This award is presented in recognition of the most outstanding student research paper. Eligibility is limited to papers that are authored by one or more undergraduate or graduate students and have not been previously published or submitted for publication. Submissions will be judged on five evaluative criteria, including: the overall significance of the work; its research contribution to the field; integration of prior literature in the area; appropriateness and sophistication of the research methodology (if applicable); and overall quality of writing and organization of the paper. Papers should not exceed 30 pages of double-spaced text. References, tables, and figures are not included in the page limit. Please send papers to Jeff Mellow, Student Paper Award Committee Chair, at jmellow@jjay.cuny.edu no later than Wednesday August 31, 2016.
The ASC Division on Corrections & Sentencing
Requests Nominations for Annual Awards

Marguerite Q. Warren and Ted B. Palmer
Differential Intervention Award

The Differential Intervention Award is given to a researcher, scholar, practitioner, or other individual who has significantly advanced the understanding, teaching, or implementation of classification, differential assignment, or differential approaches designed to promote improved social and personal adjustment and long-term change among juvenile and adult offenders. The award focuses on interventions, and on ways of implementing them that differ from “one-size-fits-all,” “one-size-largely-fits all,” or “almost fits all,” approaches. The recipient’s contribution can apply to community, residential, or institutional within or outside of the United States.

Consideration for this award does not necessarily require a full nomination packet (which usually requires quite a bit of work in preparation). Just send the award committee the person’s name, affiliation, and a couple of sentences on what that person has done to deserve consideration for the Warren/Palmer Differential Intervention Award. Nominations should be sent to dcsawards@gmail.com no later than September 1st, 2016. Questions about the awards or nominations process should be addressed to Sara Wakefield, DCS Nominations Committee Chair, at sara.wakefield@rutgers.edu

Practitioner Research Award

The Practitioner Research Award recognizes excellent social science research that is conducted in government agencies to help that agency develop better policy or operate more effectively. The emphasis will be placed on research concerning community corrections, institutional corrections, or the judiciary conducted by a researcher or policy analyst employed by a government agency (federal, state, or local). Besides recognition and an opportunity to present about the research at ASC, there will be a reimbursement of up to $500 to attend the annual meeting.

Nominations should include a nomination letter and the candidate’s curriculum vitae and should be submitted to dcsawards@gmail.com by no later than Wednesday August 31, 2016 (please put “practitioner research award nomination” in the subject line). Questions about the awards or nominations process should be addressed to Sara Wakefield, DCS Nominations Committee Chair, at sara.wakefield@rutgers.edu
Dissertation Scholarship Award

The Division on Corrections & Sentencing of the American Society of Criminology announces a dissertation scholarship award. The DCS will grant a monetary award of $1,000 to assist a doctoral student with completion of his/her dissertation. Doctoral students who have, or will have, successfully completed their dissertation prospectus defense at the time of the award are eligible to apply. The award is aimed specifically at students who are working on a sentencing or corrections topic for their dissertation and we are looking for a dissertation with the potential to make a unique and important contribution to the field. These monies can be used to assist with data collection or to offset other costs associated with the dissertation research. To be eligible, students must have completed all required course work, passed qualifying comprehensive exams, and have successfully defended the dissertation prospectus by the award date (November, 2016).

Proposals should include the following:

1. **Narrative:** A 1500 word narrative outlining the dissertation topic as well as data collection methods and analytic strategy.

2. **Budget:** A separate detailed budget page. Students should also include a detailed explanation of how they expect the monies would be expended.

3. **Curriculum Vitae:** A current copy of the student’s curriculum vitae.

4. **Support Letter:** The student's dissertation chair must submit a signed statement of support describing (a) the current status of the proposed work, and (b) the student's potential to successfully complete the dissertation (see eligibility requirements above).

Applications should be submitted via e-mail to dcs.dissertation@gmail.com no later than Wednesday August 31, 2016. The narrative, budget, vitae, and letter of support should be submitted on separate pages in one pdf document. If necessary, the letter of support can be attached as a separate document or sent directly by the dissertation chair to the Awards Committee Chair, Danielle Rudes: drudes@gmu.edu

The winner will be notified in October 2016 and be recognized at the November ASC meeting in New Orleans. Any questions regarding eligibility or appropriate dissertation topics should be directed to Danielle Rudes, Dissertation Award Committee Chair, via email at drudes@gmu.edu
MEMBERSHIP FORM FOR 2016 DUES (JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31)

Please fill in your information below, and return this form (via fax or mail) and your check or money order (in U.S. Funds), or with your credit card information below (Master Card, Visa, Discover and American Express accepted). Dues include subscriptions to the journals, *Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal* and *Criminology and Public Policy*; and the newsletter, *The Criminologist*.

****Dues must be received/postmarked by April 1, 2016 to be eligible to vote in the election. (Students are not eligible.)****

**Name:**

First Middle Last Maiden

(If a past ASC member using that name)

**E-Mail Address:**

Phone (Required): 

(Email required for online access to journals.)

**MAILING INFORMATION (REQUIRED)**

Mailing Department:

Mailing Institution/Agency:

Mailing Address:

Mailing Address:

City, State, Postal Code:

Country:

**ATTENTION ALL INTERNATIONAL MAILING ADDRESSES:** The American Society of Criminology (ASC) is NOT responsible for any taxes or customs fees that you may incur when receiving mail from ASC. Generally, these may occur when receiving large packages. Specifically, ASC sends out packages to late joiners or renewers who need to be caught up on the hard copies of the journals.

**ASC MEMBER DUES (REQUIRED) Explanation of Dues Please choose ONE:**

- □ Active ($95)
- □ Active Three-Year ($270)**
- □ Active Partner/Spouse ($100)*
- □ Student ($55) *(All publications – online only)*
- □ Student Partner/Spouse ($60)* *(All publications – online only)*
- □ Retired ($60)

- □ Student ($95) *(See print options below.)*
- □ Student Partner/Spouse ($100)* *(See print options below.)*

*You and your partner or spouse can join for a discounted price with one set of publications. Please attach another form for partner/spouse’s information. Any divisions must be individual.

**HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO RECEIVE YOUR PUBLICATIONS? (REQUIRED)**

(This does NOT apply to any ASC Division publications.)

Please choose ONE:

□ All publications – online only

□ Journals – online only and Newsletter - print and online

□ All publications – print and online

□ Newsletter – online only and Journals - print and online

***Please see page 2 for optional information

**PAYMENT INFORMATION**

Checks/Money Orders should be made payable to American Society of Criminology (U.S. Funds only). A service charge will be assessed for all returned checks.

Payment Total: $ □ Check/Money Order □ Visa □ Master Card □ American Express □ Discover

Credit Card #: ___________________________ Exp. Date: ___________ Security Code: (on back of card) ___________

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DIVISIONS (OPTIONAL) Division Dues must be concurrent with ASC dues. If you have purchased an ASC 3-yr, you may join any of the divisions for three (3) years as well. Please mark the division times 3 unless otherwise noted.

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RUTH PETERSON FELLOWSHIP FOR RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY (OPTIONAL)

The ASC provides academic fellowships to minority graduate students. Donations can be made along with membership dues. Please note the amount of your contribution. $ ____________

MAILING LISTS NAME REMOVAL (OPTIONAL)

The ASC provides membership’s mailing addresses to interested external entities. Check here if you would like to have your name removed from the membership list that is used for this purpose. □

ASC ONLINE MEMBER DIRECTORY INFORMATION (OPTIONAL)

Fill in only what you want to appear on the website. Click here for IMPORTANT Info!

□ Do not list my name in online directory. (If you don’t check here, we will list your name and any other info below.)

E-Mail Address: ___________________ Phone: ___________________ Fax: ___________________

Areas of Expertise: (Please limit to three areas.) ___________________

Post Mailing Address in the directory?: □ Yes □ No (If no, please provide alternate address below.)

Department: ___________________

Institution/Agency: ___________________

Address: ___________________

Address: ___________________

City, State, Postal Code: ___________________

Country: ___________________

AGE (CIRCLE / OPTIONAL)  | GENDER (CIRCLE / OPTIONAL)
-------------------------|-------------------------
18-30                    | Male                    |
31-40                    | Female                  |
41-50                    |                         |
51-60                    |                         |
Over 60                  |                         |

RACE (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY / OPTIONAL)

White                      | Spanish/Hispanic/Latino |
Black                      | American Indian or Alaska Native |
Asian                      | Other |

PRIMARY FIELD OF EMPLOYMENT (CIRCLE ONE / OPTIONAL)

Faculty/Student/Emeritus  | Government Research Agency |
Government                | Government Service Agency |
NGO                       | Private Research Center |
Other                     |                         |
Call for Nominations: Due August 31

Division Awards ([www.ascpolicing.org/awards](http://www.ascpolicing.org/awards))
We are currently seeking nominations for our five awards:
- Early Career
- Distinguished Scholar
- Lifetime Achievement
- Outstanding Book
- Outstanding Law Enforcement Practitioner

Executive Board ([www.ascpolicing.org/elections](http://www.ascpolicing.org/elections))
We are currently seeking nominations for new Executive Board members to begin at ASC 2016:
- Chair
- Vice Chair
- Secretary-Treasurer
- Executive Counselor (x3)

Division Executive Board
Chair: Dennis Rosenbaum  
Vice Chair: Anthony Braga  
Secretary-Treasurer: Cody Telep  
Executive Counselors: Matthew Hickman, Cynthia Lum, William Terrill

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Email: ascpolicing@gmail.com
The Latest in Washington:

The following information comes from the Crime & Justice Research Alliance (CJRA) policy consultant, Thomas Culligan of the Brimley Group for May 31, 2016. Of course, by the time you read this, you might know more than I do now.

Congressional Update:

On Tuesday, May 24, the House Appropriations Committee passed its FY 2017 Commerce-Justice-Science (CJS) Appropriations bill, which sets Justice Department spending levels for the fiscal year beginning September 30. It is currently pending consideration on the House floor sometime in mid to late June. This memo summarizes the proposed funding levels for the justice research accounts under the Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs' Research, Statistics and Evaluation portion of this bill.

- The House FY17 CJS bill represents a significant improvement over last year's proposal, which eliminated direct appropriations for NIJ and BJS. Not only does this year's bill reflect the CJRA request that the Committee provide a direct appropriation for these agencies, it also provides an increase above FY16 funding levels. The Senate bill, marked up last month, held funding at the FY16 levels.

- In the FY17 bill, the Research, Evaluation and Statistics accounts would receive $93 million, which appears as a reduction but actually represents an increase to our appropriations priorities, BJS and NIJ. This is due to the Committee's decision to move Regional Information Sharing Activities funding to the COPS account, instead of funding from Research, Evaluation and Statistics as has been done in recent years.

  - The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) would receive an increase of $7 million above the FY 2016 Omnibus level, receiving a total of $48 million. Of this increase, $6 million is provided for the National Crime Victimization Survey, which was included in the President's Budget Request.

  - The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) would receive a $4 million increase above the FY16 Omnibus level, receiving a total of $40 million. NIJ would separately receive a transfer of $5 million from the Office of Violence on Women for research and evaluation on violence against women and Indian women, as well as $4 million for Domestic Radicalization research.

  - Regional Information Sharing Activities would receive $36 million, a $1 million increase above the FY 2016 Omnibus level, but this funding would come from the COPS account within the CJS bill.

Unlike the Senate, the House did not include funding for the $5 million Forensics Initiative, which transfers much of that funding to NIST. However, the bill instead provides $5 million for the NCS-X program, which has received support from the Administration and Congress.
Associated report language for Research, Evaluation and Statistics is copied below, reflecting the Committee's interests and priorities for the FY17 bill:

**Forensics.**—The recommendation does not include funding for the forensics initiative. The Committee is concerned that the Administration's forensic sciences initiative lacks the involvement of the State and local practitioner community, making the community an observer—not a participant—in addressing forensic reform, and thereby running the risk that the initiative will not take into consideration existing, proven standards and processes used within the community. This matter is also addressed elsewhere in the report.

**Human trafficking research.**—The Committee acknowledges the difficulty in estimating the prevalence of human trafficking, and the corresponding difficulty in gauging the effectiveness of the criminal justice system's response to the problem. Research can play an invaluable role in understanding prevalence and effectiveness through improved data collection and analysis. The Committee encourages the National Institute of Justice to increase funding for research into human trafficking.

A table of these accounts is below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>FY16 OMNIBUS</th>
<th>FY17 REQUEST</th>
<th>FY17 SENATE</th>
<th>FY17 HOUSE</th>
<th>FY17 FINAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bureau of Justice Statistics</td>
<td>41,000.00</td>
<td>58,000.00</td>
<td>41,000.00</td>
<td>48,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(6,000.00)</td>
<td>(6,000.00)</td>
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<td>National Survey of Public Defenders for Indigent Defense</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1,000.00)</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Public Defenders Reporting Program for Indigent Defense</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1,500.00)</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Institute of Justice</td>
<td>36,000.00</td>
<td>48,000.00</td>
<td>36,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>[OVW Transfer for Research to NIJ]</td>
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<td>[$4,000.00]</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>[OJP Transfer for Domestic Radicalization research to NIJ]</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>4,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Science Research on Indigent Defense</td>
<td></td>
<td>(3,000.00)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civil Legal Aid Research</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Digital Forensics of Large-Scale Computer Systems and Networks</td>
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<td>(5,000.00)</td>
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<td>Regional Information Sharing Activities</td>
<td>35,000.00</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>(from COPS)</td>
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<td>Forensics Initiative</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transfer to NIST</td>
<td>(3,000.00)</td>
<td>(3,000.00)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evaluation Clearinghouse (What Works Repository)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research on Domestic Radicalization</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCS-X Implementation Program</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
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<td>55,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>[OVW Transfer to RES for research on violence against Indian women]</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL, Research, Eval and Stats</td>
<td>116,000.00</td>
<td>154,000.00</td>
<td>118,000.00</td>
<td>93,000.00</td>
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Campus climate.—The Committee supports the Department’s development and testing of a pilot campus climate survey. The pilot suggests the vast majority of campus sexual assaults are not reported to authorities, do not come to the attention of university officials and, therefore, are not represented in official Federal statistics. The Committee encourages the Department to examine expanding upon the pilot survey and developing a cost-effective, standardized, and methodologically rigorous nationwide research program on campus sexual assault.

High-risk vehicle events.—The Committee encourages the Bureau of Justice Statistics to develop a data collection process to accurately capture the number of deaths and injuries from police pursuits and high-risk vehicle events.

Crime & Justice Research Alliance (CJRA) at the upcoming Annual Meeting of ASC in New Orleans:

Media Training Workshop on the Tuesday (11/15)

The Crime & Justice Research Alliance has organized the following training and roundtable for ASC conference participants. If you are interested in participating in the training, keep an eye out for a registration email from the ASC office for pre-conference trainings that day. Look for the roundtable in the program.

Training: How to Effectively Share Your Findings & Expertise with National Media Outlets

As crime and criminal justice topics continue to dominate the news cycle, reporters at mainstream media outlets need credible, knowledgeable and prepared experts to address trending issues. During this media training workshop, experts from the Crime and Justice Research Alliance (CJRA) will provide resources, tips and best practices to help you promote your findings with national media outlets and target audiences. Learn how to establish relationships with reporters, manage tough questions and leverage social media to ensure your research is accurately represented. Whether you have been interviewed a dozen times or have yet to create your Twitter account, this workshop will offer useful tips for experts with varied degrees of experience working with the media. Reporters need your expertise and want to know about your findings – learn how to make your voice heard in the national crime and criminal justice discussion.

Roundtable: How to Talk to the Media about your Research

This roundtable brings together scholars who have accumulated experience talking to the media about their research. The panelists will discuss important strategies on how to effectively communicate to reporters, bloggers, tv producers, and others. We will also discuss strategic ways that media exposure can improve your career trajectory. The panel is moderated by the Crime & Justice Research Alliance (CJRA) communication consultant.

Policy Panels for the 2016 ASC Annual Meetings

Thank you all for responding to my request for policy panels for the 2016 Annual Meeting in Washington DC. The following panels were selected as Policy Panels. Each includes a mixture of researchers and policy experts or practitioners. The sessions should be lively!
## POLICY CORNER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>Addressing Barriers to Access to Counsel in Criminal Courts</td>
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<td>Assessing the Use of Restrictive Housing: Using Research and Policy to Effect Change</td>
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<td>Causes and Consequences of a Constitutional Crisis: Research on Public Defense in Louisiana under “Restriction of Services”</td>
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<td>Challenges and Workarounds in Testing, Investigating, and Prosecuting ‘Backlogged’ Sexual Assault Kits (SAKs): Findings from the BJA’s Sexual Assault Kit Initiative—the Cuyahoga County (Cleveland, OH) Sexual Assault Kit Task Force</td>
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<td>Consent to Change: Will NOLA’s Consent Decree Be Successful?</td>
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<td>Creating and Implementing Defender-Driven Research Agendas</td>
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<td>Creating Lasting Justice Reinvestment Reforms in Criminal Justice and Juvenile Justice</td>
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<td>Federal Prisons at a Crossroads</td>
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<td>Guns at the Intersection of Criminology and Public Health</td>
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<td>Officer Decertification in the United States: Directions, Challenges and Opportunities</td>
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<td>Peace by Piece NOLA: Youth Organising for Social Justice, Unity and Peace after Katrina</td>
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<td>Perspectives on Jail and Prison Visitation</td>
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<td>Putting the ‘Smart’ in the Smart Decarceration Movement: Using Research, Policy and Practice to Transform the Criminal Justice System</td>
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<td>Putting “What Works” Into Action: Violence Reduction in the United States and Latin America</td>
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<td>“Research for the Real World” in Seattle: Establishing a Community of Research and Practice</td>
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<td>Strengthening Law Enforcement through Police Oversight</td>
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<td>The Great Experiment: Realigning Criminal Justice in California and Beyond</td>
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<td>The Real Reform in Community Corrections: Changing Organizational Culture</td>
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<td>The Victimization and Collateral Damage Caused by Wrongful Conviction</td>
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<td>Theoretical and Practical Issues Facing Veterans Treatment Courts and Those in Contact with Them</td>
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<td>Translating Police Research and Reform into Practice</td>
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KEYS TO SUCCESS

Writing a Successful Grant Application: Tips for NIJ’s Graduate Research Fellowship Program

Marie Garcia, Ph.D., National Institute of Justice

For many doctoral students, submitting an application to the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Graduate Research Fellowship (GRF) Program in the Social and Behavioral Sciences will be their first grant writing experience. And for some, this experience can be intimidating. How do you dissect the solicitation? What are the required components of an application and which are highly encouraged? How do you know if you meet the requirements of the GRF program?

What follows below are helpful tips for students who are entering the world of grant writing. The tips come from two perspectives. First, as a fourth year doctoral student in the department of criminal justice at Temple University, I applied for and received a GRF award. Because I received external funding, I was able to spend the fifth and final year of my doctoral program working on and writing my dissertation with no obligations other than completing my research. Second, the hints also come from a professional perspective. For the past five years, I’ve managed NIJ’s GRF program and have reviewed hundreds of submissions to the GRF program as well as dozens of other NIJ solicitations. The tips below are for doctoral students taking their initial leap into federal grant funding; however, I am hopeful what follows is useful to all applicants looking to learn more about or begin grant writing.

Ten Tips for Applying to NIJ’s GRF Program:

1. **Review the GRF program requirements.** GRF funding is available to doctoral students in the final stages of their doctoral program. Three requirements must be met by the time an award is made (this is not to be confused with the application deadline.) Students must have completed all coursework, passed qualifying comprehensive exams, and be advanced to candidacy by the university.

2. **Start early.** Most NIJ solicitations allow the submission of applications for at least 90 days. Although three months may seem like plenty of time to prepare an application, it is not. Applicants need to build ample time into their academic and personal schedules to develop a competitive application, collect required documents, and review (edit and revise) the final submission.

3. **Develop a timeline that starts with the solicitation deadline.** This is critical. Ninety days does not provide ample time to prepare an application, so work backwards. Here are a few questions to consider: when is the final application due to the university grants’ office? Who will review your proposal and how much time do they need? Will there be more than one reviewer? How long do you need to draft, edit, review, and revise your proposal? There are numerous individuals and steps involved in the submission of an application. Each step takes time so consider these important points when developing a timeline.

4. **Read the fine print.** Some items detailed in the GRF solicitation are encouraged, while others are required. If a document is labeled as a solicitation requirement, it must be included as part of the final application. No exceptions. Applications will not move forward in the competition if all the solicitation requirements are not met. This policy is meant to instill fairness into the competitive review and awarding process.

5. **Use space wisely.** If an idea or key concept is critical to the proposed research, provide this information in the text. Use footnotes and appendices sparingly, and be mindful of the solicitation selection criteria. For example, if 50% of the peer reviewers’ focus is on project design and implementation, this is where you should allocate a lot of energy and detail.

6. **Be direct and be clear.** You should not write assuming those reading your application know what you are thinking or the specifics of your topical area, so be direct. As an example, clearly state your proposed research questions by using statements like, “The research questions guiding this study are…” Peer reviewers often wonder about the purpose of an application. When this happens, they assume the applicant is uncertain about the focus of their research and that this lack of clarity is reflected in their prose. Take the guess work out of it – be clear.

7. **Be mindful of NIJ’s mission and the potential impact of your research.** NIJ is the research, development and evaluation agency of the Department of Justice. NIJ is dedicated to improving knowledge and understanding of crime and justice issues through science. Importantly, the research supported by NIJ should build knowledge and advance our understanding about what works for criminal justice professionals. Be persuasive about how your proposed research advances the mission of NIJ.

8. **Edit, review, and edit again.** The most common criticism from peer reviewers is the lack of attention paid to sentence structure and grammar. Spell check is your friend: avoid spelling errors and run-on sentences. Use your campus
KEYS TO SUCCESS

writing center as a resource. Make sure key individuals, for example, your dissertation chair and committee members, have time to provide feedback on your proposal. Also, seek input from fellow students and other faculty so that you’re sure your ideas have been communicated clearly. Your application is a reflection of your capabilities, those of your dissertation chair, and your department, so put your best foot forward.

9. **Be creative about your dissemination plan.** How will criminal justice scholars, policymakers, and practitioners learn about your research if you’re not disseminating project results at professional meetings or publishing your work in professional publications, for example Police Chief Magazine or Perspectives? Get the word out! Build travel and conference costs into your project budget. Be thoughtful about the audience that will benefit from your research and communicate how your work matters to them. This could be the start of possible researcher-practitioner partnerships.

10. **Don’t miss the deadline!** Mistakes happen and technology fails so don’t wait until the last minute to submit your application. Give yourself time for unexpected hiccups. Solicitation deadlines are firm so get started!

If you successfully submitted your GRF application and you met the requirements for the fellowship solicitation, you will receive feedback whether you get an award or not. An often overlooked benefit from submitting a proposal to NIJ’s GRF solicitation is an external expert (and free) review of your research. It can be difficult to view one’s research from a fresh perspective after spending a tremendous amount of time on it. An external review can be immensely beneficial in refocusing or rethinking next steps.

Grant writing is an important tool for doctoral students who move into the world of research. If your initial experience with the grant writing process isn’t successful, try again. Improving grant writing skills is akin to becoming a better writer – it takes time, energy and a lot of practice, so keep at it!

To learn more about NIJ’s Graduate Research Fellowship Program in the Social and Behavioral Sciences, see [http://nij.gov/funding/fellowships/graduate-research-fellowship/Pages/grf-sbs.aspx](http://nij.gov/funding/fellowships/graduate-research-fellowship/Pages/grf-sbs.aspx)

To read about the NIJ Director’s perspective learn about submitting a competitive proposal, see [http://www.nij.gov/about/director/Pages/rodriguez-make-your-proposal-competitive.aspx](http://www.nij.gov/about/director/Pages/rodriguez-make-your-proposal-competitive.aspx)

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**RECENT PHD GRADUATES**


Choi, Jisun, “*Examining Victimization in South Korea 1993-2010: A Comparative Application of Ecological Theories of Crime.*” Chaired by Dr. Jeremy Porter, May 2016, CUNY Graduate Center.

Dobrow, Jason, “*The Relationship between Psychopathic Personality Traits and Lying.*” Co-chaired by Drs. Kathleen Heide and Shayne Jones, March 2015, University of South Florida.

McCarthy, Kevin E., “*Assessing the Criminal Prosecutions of Policing in Six Major Scandals in the New York City Police Department from 1894 to 1994.*” Chair by Dr. Candace McCoy, February 2016, CUNY Graduate Center.

Perez, Nicholas, “*The Path to Violent Behavior: The Harmful Aftermath of Childhood Trauma.*” Chaired by Wesley G. Jennings, March 2015, University of South Florida.

Spangenberg, Francis E., “*Characteristics of Newly-hired Members of the New York City Police Department as Predictors of Subsequent Job Performance.*” Chaired by Dr. Candace McCoy, May 2016, CUNY Graduate Center.
The Journal of Crime & Justice, the official publication of the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association, is a peer-reviewed journal featuring original scholarly work in the area of crime and criminal justice. Published four times a year JC&J welcomes quantitative and qualitative articles, and theoretical commentaries. Special topic issues are also welcomed.

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Amy Farrell, Northeastern University, Rebecca Pfeffer, University of Houston-Downtown, and Katherine Bright, Northeastern University: “Police perceptions of human trafficking”

Recent Topic Issues:
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Dr. Joan Reid, on Human Trafficking: Contexts and Connections to Conventional Crime
Dr. Jennifer Peck, on Contemporary Issues of Race/Ethnicity, Offending Behavior, and Justice Responses

Forthcoming Topic Issues:
Drs. George Burrous, University of South Florida, Matthew Giblin, Southern Illinois University, and Joseph Schafer, Southern Illinois University: Police Organizations

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Did you know?

► The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) JMHCP (Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program) supports “innovative cross-system collaboration for individuals with mental illnesses or co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders who come into contact with the justice system.” The JMHCP aims to “facilitate communication, collaboration, and the delivery of support services among justice professionals, treatment and related service providers, and governmental partners.” Though the application deadline for the 2016 solicitation has passed, it’s not too early to think about submitting an application for next year. In planning for next year, it may be helpful to see the BJA webinar for the FY 2016 application: https://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/4.20.16-LE-Webinar.pdf. For more information, contact Maria Fryer, BJA Policy Advisor for Corrections, Justice and Mental Health, at 202-305-9235 or Maria.Fryer@usdoj.gov.

► On May 12, 2016, members of the criminal justice and behavioral health communities in Sara Cruz County, California, who are working together to “create integrated and collaborative approaches for a safe and healthy Santa Cruz,” held an all-day conference on Behavioral Health - Criminal Justice Collaboration.

► The Smart Policing Institute (SPI) held the first in a series of Comprehensive Collaboration Workshops at the Portland, OR Police Bureau, on January 13-14, 2016. The workshop objectives were to demonstrate the centrality of community collaboration and community policing in 21st century policing, to identify and discuss challenges and promising practices regarding gauging the community’s perspective on the police and crime issues, to discuss strategies for sustaining successful police-community collaborations based on lessons learned from SPI sites, and to learn about technological options for enhancing and sustaining police-community collaborations and police accountability. For a summary of meeting activities and discussion, email SPI at SPI@cna.org.

► The Harm and Evidence Research Collaborative (HERC) is an organization of researchers from The Open University with interests in criminology, forensic psychology and the history of crime and policing. See https://oucriminology.wordpress.com/about/.

► The Des Lee Collaborative Vision in St. Louis brings together St. Louis educational, cultural and governmental institutions to establish programs and share resources that will benefit the St. Louis community. The collaboration includes more than 25 endowed professors and more than 100 member and community organizations in the St. Louis region. See http://www.umsl.edu/desleecollaborative/ for more information.

Have you seen?


► In the Police Foundation report, Embedded Criminologists in Police Departments, Anthony Braga argues that, “Police departments should position themselves to support research initiatives with well-functioning internal crime analysis and research units, as collaborations with outside researchers can be quite potent and should be encouraged.” See http://www.policefoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Ideas-17-final.pdf.

► In Developing and Maintaining Police-Researcher Partnerships to Facilitate Research Use: A Comparative Analysis (2015, Springer), Jeff Rojek, Peter Martin, and Geoffrey P. Alpert argue that, “As long as police practitioners and academic researchers hold distinct and different impressions of each other, the likelihood of positive, cooperative, and sustainable agreements between them will suffer.” Also see the grant final report, Building Bridges Between Police Researchers and Practitioners: Agents of Change in a Complex World, by Geoffrey P. Alpert, Jeff Rojek, and J. Andrew Hansen, at https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/244345.pdf.
The Ph.D. in Criminology and Criminal Justice at Old Dominion University is centered on policy and inequality, criminological theory, and research methods and statistics. The department features a diverse faculty with expertise in:

- Inequality (race, class and gender)
- Juvenile Justice
- Policing
- Social Justice
- Violence Against Women
- Criminological Theory
- Research Methods and Statistics

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**For more information, contact:** Dr. Scott R. Maggard, Ph.D. Graduate Program Director, smaggard@odu.edu; (757) 683-5528

The department also offers an M.A. in Applied Sociology, with the option to select a sociology, criminal justice, or women’s studies track. For more information, contact: Dr. Ingrid Whittaker, M.A. Graduate Program Director, iwhitake@odu.edu; (757) 683-3811
Doing International Criminology and an Anticipated Brazilian Fulbright

by Gregg Barak, Professor, Eastern Michigan University

“Better late than never,” “you are what you eat,” “what goes around, comes around,” and “it’s a small world” are seemingly disconnected aphorisms that apply to my long and winding career as a criminologist and a student of law and political economy. I came of age in Berkeley during the turbulent 1960s, have worked at eight different universities since then, and I am about to have one of those “memorable academic experiences” as a Fulbright Lecturer/Research Scholar for the School of Law, at Pontifical Catholic University do Rio Grande do Sul in Porto Alegre, Brazil (March – June, 2017).

The project title for this Fulbright is Globalization, Illegalities, and Transnational Control: Theoretical and Practical Implications for Addressing the International Crimes of the Powerful. In this capacity, I will be dividing my time between teaching a graduate seminar on Global Criminology and the Globalization of Crime for M.A. and Ph.D. students in Criminal Science, and working with faculties from the law and social sciences departments at two research centers examining economic crime and criminality, one called Ethics, Compliance, and Innovation, the other Ethics, Anti-Corruption, and Compliance.

This will be an invaluable experience, I know, because I spent two weeks in Brazil in the summer of 2015, and because I have been preparing myself for this Fulbright in comparative and transnational criminology not so much from a lifetime dedicated to this type of work but from exposing myself to and associating with a rich diversity of criminologists from many parts of the world.

Back while I was an undergraduate and graduate student (circa 1967-1973) at the now long defunct but once vibrant Berkeley School of Criminology at the University of California, faculty mentors were always talking to their doctoral students about the pros and cons of becoming a generalist versus a specialist. There were faculty members at the School with domestic and/or international credentials that I respected who advocated for generalization over specialization and vice-versa. I also recall that slightly more faculty favored specialization as the ticket to academic survival.

I choose generalization or it chose me, not so much because of the merits of one over the other, but rather because I was afraid of boredom setting in, and more reflexively, because of the multidisciplinary pedagogics offered to us students. What has often been ignored or forgotten about the departure of the Berkeley School of Criminology was that its faculty and curricula had approached the study of crime and justice from the vantage points of law, sociology, history, psychology, police science, criminalistics, corrections, medicine, social work, and more. I found the disciplinary advocacy and expertise for these respective fields both compelling and fascinating. How could I choose any one of these fields over the others to specialize in, let alone, a sub-area of inquiry?

As a consequence, I have spent more than four decades as a generalist dabbling in this criminological topic and dabbling in that criminological topic only to find myself periodically returning to earlier areas of interest. This was always the case with respect to doing comparative or international criminology, and now with the recent emergence of global and supranational criminology. Over the past quarter of a century, for example, while engaged in several other research and writing projects, I have also devoted much time working with criminologists from around the world, editing four collections of original studies.
Almost a decade before I started in comparative or international criminology, I had had and continue to have experiences preparing me for this upcoming Fulbright. As far back as the late 1970s I had the opportunity to live abroad and teach both American and European citizens on various U.S. and NATO bases in Germany and Sicily, Italy. I next had the opportunity to participate in several international conferences/workshops in places as diverse as Thailand, South Korea, England, Finland, and Austria. I have also had the opportunity to give invited lectures in such countries as Finland, Brazil, Canada, the Netherlands, Taiwan, Scotland, England, Germany, and Sweden.

Recently, at a 2014 mini-conference on Penal Law, Abolitionism, and Anarchism in Nottingham, England, arranged by the British/Irish Section of the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control, I was introduced to several Brazilian criminologists. As a result of this encounter and subsequent interactions with Prof. Dr. Marilia De Nardin Budó from The Faculdade Meridional (IMED), Passo Fundo, I found myself over the course of two weeks in the summer of 2015 teaching a mini-course on State-Routinized Crime at IMED as well as presenting invited lectures in three Brazilian cities: one in Passo Fundo on global crime, international law, and sustainability; one in Porto Alegre on globalization, criminal victimization, and the powerful at the Law School where I will be doing my Fulbright; and one in Rio de Janeiro on Adjudication, Newsmaking Criminology, and the Myth of the CSI Effect at the Escola da Magistratura do Estado.

Over the years, each of the assorted and related types of international academic experiences and opportunities to do criminology in other parts of the world has indeed been among my most memorable ones. So I am very much looking forward to working for an extended period of time next year with my Brazilian colleagues. Whatever your specialization or generalization might be, I highly recommend any academic opportunities that you might find for pursuing criminology outside the United States. Engaging in these kinds of international collaborations enriches both criminologists and criminology.

**Human Rights Watch – World Report 2016**

The Human Rights Watch World Report 2016 focuses on events by country from 2015. The report is broken down into two sections, an essay section, and country-specific chapters. The country-specific chapters include information on more than 90 countries and territories from around the world. The essay section has four main essays dealing with various issues. These essays are: 1. Roth, K. *Twin Threats: How the Politics of Fear and the Crushing of Civil Society Imperil Global Rights*, which focuses on the refugee crisis facing many European nations and other countries; 2. Ghoshal, N., & Knight, K. *Rights in Transition: Making Legal Recognition for Transgender People a Global Priority*; 3. Varia, N. *Ending Child Marriage: Meeting the Global Development Goals’ Promise to Girls*; and 4. Bochenek, M. *Children Behind Bars: The Global Overuse of Detention of Children*.

The report is available online at the following address: https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/world_report_download/wr2016_web.pdf
New International Books of Interest


Sharp, S., Marcus-Mendoza, S., Cameron, K., & Daniel-Roberson, E.S. (Eds.) *Across the Spectrum of Women and Crime: Theories, Offending, and the Criminal Justice System.* (Carolina Academic Press)

UPCOMING CONFERENCES & EVENTS

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

2016 ISPCAN International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect
August 28-30, 2016
Telus Convention Center
Calgary, Canada

European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control
September 1-3, 2016
University of Minho
Braga, Portugal

The 16th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology
September 21-24, 2016
Muenster, Germany http://www.eurocrim2016.com/

Criminal Justice and Security in Central and Eastern Europe
September 26-27, 2016
Ljubljana, Slovenia http://www.fvv.um.si/conf2016/

October 14, 2016

18th World Congress of Criminology
December 15-19, 2016
Delhi, India http://jibsisc2016congress.com/

Crime and Justice in Asia and the Global South: An International Conference
Co-hosted by the Crime and Justice Research Centre (QUT) and the Asian Criminological Society
July 10-13th 2017,
Research Training Opportunity at ASC New Orleans:

New Prisoner Survey Dataset

Pre-Conference Workshop:

*Using the Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) to Examine US Prisoners' Competencies in Literacy, Numeracy, and Digital Problem Solving*

Date, Time & Location:

Tuesday, November 15, 2016; 8:30am to 5:00pm; New Orleans, LA, Hilton Conference Hotel, Chequers, 2nd Level

Facilitator:

Dr. Emily Salisbury, *University of Nevada, Las Vegas*

Purpose:

This event will support criminologists in using a newly released dataset. Researchers interested in prison education, reentry, or rehabilitation will be interested in attending. Participants will run exploratory analyses to examine trends in the data and consider new research questions, which could yield important implications for policy and practice.

Outcome:

The PIAAC training event is designed to build the capacity of researchers in multiple disciplines to use the data to conduct research.

Background:

The *US PIAAC Prison Study* was administered from February – June 2014 to a sample of 1,200 adult inmates detained in federal, state, and private prisons. Direct assessments of literacy, numeracy, and problem solving in technology-rich environments were administered as well as a customized background questionnaire to better understand the needs of this subgroup. The prison background questionnaire included items related to activities in prison, such as participation in academic programs and ESL classes, experiences with prison jobs, and involvement in non-academic programs, such as employment readiness classes.

Application Due Date:

September 30, 2016

Notification of Acceptance by:

October 5, 2016

Event details & application link, [https://www.sites.google.com/site/piaactraining/products-services/1-day-trainings/criminology](https://www.sites.google.com/site/piaactraining/products-services/1-day-trainings/criminology), or contact Emily Salisbury emily.salisbury@unlv.edu 702.895.0245
2016 ASC ANNUAL MEETING

72nd Annual ASC Meeting
November 16 - 19, 2016
New Orleans, LA
The Many Colors of Crime & Justice

- The deadline for submissions has passed
- The Call for Papers, link to the submission site, and other meeting information can be found on the ASC website, www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.htm
- Please direct all questions regarding the Program to the Program Committee at asc2016nola@gmail.com
- You may register for the meeting using the form on the next page, the printer friendly form on the website, or the online registration form available via the link on the website
- Registration fees are as follows:

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ASC Sponsored Workshops

Fee: $50.00 ($25.00 for students)  Enrollment Limit: 50  Date & Time: Tuesday, November 15th, 12 – 4/1 - 3:30 p.m.

**Laptops WILL NOT be provided at any of the workshops. Power strips will be available.**

Title: STUDYING PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR USING GROWTH CURVE AND GROUP BASED TRAJECTORY MODELS
Instructors: Megan Kurlychek (University at Albany)

Title: UNDERSTANDING AND TREATING SAMPLE SELECTION BIAS: CONCEPTUAL AND EMPIRICAL STRATEGIES FOR CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Instructors: Thomas Loughran & Brian Johnson (University of Maryland)

Title: QUALITATIVE RESEARCH USING IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS
Instructors: Jennifer Cobbina (Michigan State University) & Sharon Oselin (University of California – Riverside)

Title: HOW TO EFFECTIVELY SHARE YOUR FINDINGS & EXPERTISE WITH NATIONAL MEDIA OUTLETS
Instructors: Caitlin Kizielewicz (Crime and Justice Research Alliance) & Frank Wilson (Indiana State University)

Full descriptions of the workshops can be found on our website at http://asc41.com/Annual_Meeting/WkspRegFormChoice.html
**The American Society of Criminology**


www.asc41.com  asc@asc41.com

Please mail to American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Rd, Ste. 212, Columbus, OH 43212, or fax to (614) 292-6767.

Name: ____________________________

Affiliation: ____________________________

(your badge will be prepared with the information on the two lines above)

City, State: ____________________________

Country: ____________________________

Phone: ____________________________  E-mail: ____________________________

**PROGRAM OPTION:** Please choose which version of the program you would like to reserve. If you have not used the smartphone app before, we urge you to choose the printed program to ensure enough books are ordered. If you choose “App Only,” there will not be a printed program for you. However, you may check with us at the end of the meeting regarding the availability, if any, of leftover printed programs.

___ Smartphone App Only  ___ Printed Program (includes Smartphone App access)

**REGISTRATION FEES**

*All Meeting Attendees/Participants Are Required To Register*

PAYMENT MUST ACCOMPANY REGISTRATION FORM TO BE OFFICIALLY REGISTERED.

(A receipt will be included in registration packet)

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**Optional Special Events** (Schedule TBA)

| Division of Corrections and Sentencing Breakfast | ___ All Students: $5.00 | ___ Non-Students: $10.00 |
| Division on People of Color & Crime Luncheon: | ___ DPCC Student Member: $30.00 | ___ Non DPCC Member: $40.00 |
| ___ DPCC Member: $35.00 | | |
| Division on Women & Crime Social | ___ All Students: $5.00 | ___ Non-Students: $15.00 |
| Ruth Peterson Fellowship for Racial & Ethnic Diversity Dance: Featuring Kermit Ruffins & the Barbeque Swingers | ___ ASC Student Member: $5.00 | ___ ASC Member: $10.00 |
| ___ Non ASC Member Student: $10.00 | ___ Non ASC Member: $20.00 |

*If you are paying by check or money order, please make it out to American Society of Criminology. (U.S. FUNDS ONLY). A service charge will be assessed for all returned checks.  *Accepted Credit Cards: Visa, MasterCard, American Express, Discover

Credit Card #: ____________________________  Exp. Date: ____________________________  CCV #: ____________________________

Billing Address: ____________________________

Email Address for credit card receipt (if different from above): ____________________________

Refund Policy: Advance registration fees will be refunded for cancellations received up to September 30. No refunds will be made on cancellations received after this date.

**Section to be filled out by ASC**

Total _________  Date _________  Check/MO # _________  Credit Card _________
The Criminologist often study patterns of behavior or changes in behavior over time. For example, the age-crime curve and criminal careers have fascinated criminologists for decades. However, there are challenges in determining the correct modeling strategy for such questions. As a result, many statistical models have been utilized from simple fixed effect panel models that control for individual heterogeneity to more complex approaches that attempt to model rather than control for differences. In this workshop, we will study two of the more popular methods used for assessing criminal offending patterns over time: Standard Growth Curve Modeling and Group Trajectory Modeling. The underlying assumptions of each type of model will be covered in detail, which should illuminate the reasons why one might select one approach over the other in a given analysis. The course will incorporate hands-on examples of both approaches in Stata with a sample data set, and example coding provided.

**Choice 1 - Title:** Studying Patterns of Behavior Using Growth Curve and Group Based Trajectory Models  
**Instructors:** Megan Kurlychek (University at Albany)  
**Date & Time:** Tuesday, November 15th, 12:00 – 4:00 pm  
**Place:** Prince of Wales, Second Level - Fee: $50.00 ($25.00 for students)  
**Enrollment Limit:** 50

Analytical issues involving sample selection are pervasive in criminology. This workshop provides an introductory overview of theory and practice on sample selection models. It reviews prevalent sources of bias, discusses the effects of selection on model estimates, and covers common statistical approaches that can be used to help address selection bias in criminological research. Examples of different modeling strategies are demonstrated using statistical routines in Stata 14.

**Choice 2 - Title:** Understanding and Treating Sample Selection Bias: Conceptual and Empirical Strategies for Criminological Research  
**Instructors:** Thomas Loughran & Brian Johnson (University of Maryland)  
**Date & Time:** Tuesday, November 15th, 12:00 – 4:00 pm  
**Place:** Marlborough A, Second Level - Fee: $50.00 ($25.00 for students)  
**Enrollment Limit:** 50

Qualitative research has long been used to expand understandings of crime and justice, although it remains underutilized within criminology. While the focus of this workshop is in-depth interviews, the intention is to instruct participants about the process of rigorous qualitative data collection. The workshop will provide an overview of when to use qualitative methods and the importance of their alignment with specific research questions. We will additionally review construction and structure of in-depth interview guides. Topics will include how to build rapport with respondents, active listening, and effective probing techniques. We will identify common issues that arise during interviews and provide strategies to contend with them. The workshop will conclude with a discussion of different types of coding and analytical strategies, and include a coding exercise. **Note: If possible, we request participants bring one interview to the workshop.

**Choice 3 - Title:** Qualitative Research Using In-Depth Interviews  
**Instructors:** Jennifer Cobbina (Michigan State University) & Sharon Oselin (University of California – Riverside)  
**Date & Time:** Tuesday, November 15th, 12:00 – 4:00 pm  
**Place:** Marlborough B, Second Level - Fee: $50.00 ($25.00 for students)  
**Enrollment Limit:** 50

As crime and criminal justice topics continue to dominate the news cycle, reporters at mainstream media outlets need credible, knowledgeable and prepared experts to address trending issues. During this media training workshop, experts from the Crime and Justice Research Alliance (CJRA) will provide resources, tips and best practices to help you promote your findings with national media outlets and target audiences. Learn how to establish relationships with reporters, manage tough questions, and leverage social media to ensure your research is accurately represented. Whether you have been interviewed a dozen times or have yet to create your Twitter account, this workshop will offer useful tips for experts with varied degrees of experience working with the media. Reporters need your expertise and want to know about your findings – learn how to make your voice heard in the national crime and criminal justice discussion.

**Choice 4 - Title:** How to Effectively Share Your Findings & Expertise with National Media Outlets  
**Instructors:** Caitlin Kizielewicz (Crime and Justice Research Alliance) & Frank Wilson (Indiana State University)  
**Date & Time:** Tuesday, November 15th, 1:00 – 3:30 pm  
**Place:** Eglinton Winton, Second Level - Fee: $50.00 ($25.00 for students)  
**Enrollment Limit:** 50

Payment must accompany registration form to be officially registered. *Please note that registration for a workshop is NOT registration for the Annual Meeting which begins November 16.
### MARK YOUR CALENDAR

**FUTURE ASC ANNUAL MEETING DATES**

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### 2016 ANNUAL MEETING

**THEME: The Many Colors of Crime & Justice**

Make your reservations early for New Orleans, LA

**November 16 - 19, 2016**

Hilton New Orleans Riverside

2 Poydras St, New Orleans, LA 70130

(504) 561-0500

$233 single & $253 double occupancy

YOU **MUST** MENTION YOU ARE WITH ASC TO OBTAIN THIS RATE