

# INTER-NEWS

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL  
CRIMINOLOGY OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY  
SPRING 2026 EDITION

## FROM THE EDITORS

Dear ASC-DIC Members,

It is with tremendous excitement, and perhaps a little bit of well-earned sentimentality, that we introduce ourselves as the newly appointed editorial team of Inter-News, the newsletter of the Division of International Criminology. We are genuinely honored to take on the stewardship of this newsletter and continue its development as a vital tool in advancing DIC's mission of connecting and celebrating international criminology scholarship across the globe.

We would be remiss not to share a small piece of the story behind this team. The three of us first met in the doctoral program at The University of Texas at Dallas. Yeonjae was one year ahead of Gaëtan & Kate, graciously setting the standard for the cohort that would follow. We learned alongside one another, pushed each other through the joys and trials of a doctoral education, and built the kind of collegial bonds that tend to stick. Graduation arrived, the academic job market did what it does, and we each went our separate ways... Gaëtan to Coventry University in the United Kingdom, Yeonjae to the University of Louisiana at Lafayette, and Kate remained in Texas at Tarleton State University. Years passed. Miles multiplied. And yet, here we are, reunited, improbably and wonderfully, in the pages of Inter-News – old friends in a new chapter. We couldn't be more delighted.

As always, this issue reflects the remarkable breadth and depth of scholarship that defines this Division, and we are deeply grateful to every member who contributed their time and expertise to make it possible.

As you read through this edition and encounter the wonderful work being done by your fellow DIC colleagues, we warmly encourage you to think about contributing to future issues yourself. Whether you have a research update, a book announcement, a teaching reflection, an opinion piece, or simply some news you'd like to share with the international criminology community, we want to hear from you! Inter-News is only as vibrant as the members who fill it, and we are committed to making this newsletter a space where every corner of our field feels represented and welcomed.

We look forward to serving you, learning from you, and building something great together.

Warm regards,

Gaëtan, Yeonjae, and Kate

### NEXT IN THE ISSUE

NOTE FROM DIC CHAIR  
NOTES FROM DIC LEADERS AND COMMITTEES (CO)-CHAIRS  
RESEARCH NOTE  
TEACHING NOTE  
EXPERIENTIAL NOTE  
STUDENTS ON THE MARKET  
MEMBER SPOTLIGHT  
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY  
BOOK CORNER  
RESEARCH SNAPSHOT  
DIVISION ANNOUNCEMENTS & 2025 DIC AWARD WINNERS  
DIC BOARD MEMBERS  
DIC COMMITTEE MEMBERS



# DIC CHAIR'S NOTE

## BUILDING OUR COMMUNITY THROUGH THE 3S – SERVICE, SHARE, SUPPORT



**BITNA KIM**

**SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY**



Dear DIC Members,

When I first ran for the ASC Division of International Criminology (DIC) Vice Chair position in 2023, I reflected on how important this division had been in my own academic journey. DIC has been a meaningful space for collaboration, intellectual exchange, mentorship, and professional development. For that reason, I expressed my desire to give back to this community and to support international scholars, graduate students, junior faculty, and underrepresented voices within criminology and the ASC. After serving as Vice Chair from 2023 to 2025, I am honored to now begin my term as Chair for 2025–2027.

As we move into this new term, we must also acknowledge the environment in which many of our members are currently working. International collaboration has become increasingly challenging for many scholars. Travel costs continue to rise, institutional budgets are tightening, and visa restrictions or administrative barriers often complicate international mobility. For graduate students and early-career scholars, these challenges can be particularly significant. In this context, divisions like DIC are more important than ever as intellectual and professional communities that connect scholars across countries and institutions.

As I begin this role, I would like to frame the direction of my chairship around three simple ideas that guide my own sense of community: Service, Share, and Support – the “3S.”

Service means ensuring that the division remains responsive and active for its members. Our newsletter and social media teams already play a valuable role in communicating announcements, opportunities, and member achievements across our international community. Building on these efforts, we hope to strengthen timely communication and expand opportunities for engagement throughout the year. This may include additional virtual activities that allow members from different regions of the world to connect even when travel is difficult.

# DIC CHAIR'S NOTE CONT.

## BUILDING OUR COMMUNITY THROUGH THE 3S – SERVICE, SHARE, SUPPORT

Share reflects the intellectual strength of DIC. The division brings together scholars working across diverse legal systems, cultures, and research traditions. This diversity creates opportunities to exchange ideas that broaden our understanding of crime and justice. Workshops, panels, and informal scholarly discussions can provide spaces where members share research expertise, methodological experiences, and comparative insights that enrich the field.

Support is particularly important for graduate students and early-career scholars who are building their professional networks. DIC can play a meaningful role by strengthening mentorship opportunities, recognizing emerging scholars, and creating spaces where new voices are encouraged and visible within the international criminology community.

These ideas are not meant to be an agenda imposed from the top. Rather, they represent a framework for listening and responding to the needs and ideas of our members. My goal as Chair is to hear from colleagues across regions and institutions and translate those insights into practical initiatives that strengthen the division.

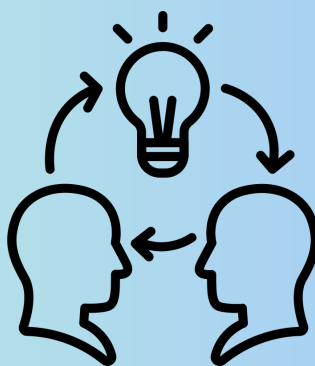
If we continue to serve, share, and support one another, DIC will remain a vibrant global community within ASC. With persistence and collective effort, we can continue building a division that reflects the spirit of international criminology.

Together, through the 3S, we move DIC forward.

Bitna Kim

Chair, ASC Division of International Criminology (2025–2027)

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# DIC LEADERS & COMMITTEES NOTES



## CAMILLE GIBSON, DIC'S SECRETARY

Greetings DIC Members and Friends! I am Camille Gibson, Ph.D. C.R.C., a native of Jamaica, Endowed Professor and Graduate Dean at Prairie View A&M University outside of Houston, Texas. I am also the Secretary of our Division so feel free to share events, opportunities, publications, announcements, et cetera that you would like distributed to our membership. Please also send these messages to our newsletter and social media teams. Once the ASC conference schedule is out, I will ask you to let me know what panels and roundtables you have organized or otherwise would like us to designate as DIC affiliated or organized sessions. Until we meet again in person, as some Jamaicans say: "Walk Good and Good Duppy Walk Wid You!"

## YULIYA ZABYELINA

### DIC'S EXECUTIVE COUNSELOR

My name is Yuliya Zabyelina, and I am honored to serve as ASC DIC Executive Counselor. I have been engaged in research and teaching in international criminology for over a decade, and I continue this work in my current position as Associate Professor at the University of Alabama. My research focuses on transnational organized crime, corruption, illicit economies, and the intersections between crime, governance, and international security. In addition to my academic work, I have also been actively engaged in policy and civil society initiatives addressing transnational crime and corruption.



I am a member of the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime (GI-TOC) and serve as Secretary of the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, where I contribute to international dialogue and collaboration between researchers, practitioners, and policymakers. I look forward to contributing to DIC initiatives that promote international collaboration, interdisciplinary dialogue, and research addressing emerging global challenges in criminology. I am grateful for the opportunity to work alongside such an outstanding community of scholars.

# DIC LEADERS & COMMITTEES NOTES



## DAWN BEICHNER-THOMAS, IMMEDIATE PAST CHAIR

Hello, DIC members and friends. I am Dawn Beichner-Thomas, professor in Criminal Justice Sciences and Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies at Illinois State University, and immediate past chair of the DIC. Not that I'm counting (who am I kidding? of course, I'm counting!), but I'm in year five of my six-year term on the executive committee (we serve two years as vice chair, chair, and then past chair).

In addition to my service to the DIC, I am a member of the executive committee of the World Society of Victimology, and represent the organization at the United Nations. I am also a member of the board of The Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

The DIC team has many exciting plans in place. We are continuing our work with international students and early career scholars that we have been cultivating in recent years. The workshop committee will be in touch soon with details of our upcoming plans for virtual events. If you have suggestions for us, please reach out.

## VANESSA GUTIÉRREZ & ALESSA JUÁREZ DIC'S SOCIAL MEDIA COMMITTEE CO-CHAIRS

Greetings DIC colleagues and friends! We are excited to share our vision for enhancing the digital presence of the Division of International Criminology (DIC). Our goal is to ensure that the vital work of our members is shared, celebrated, and accessible. We have established four key priorities for our term:

- **Growing Our Digital Community:** Increasing visibility on Instagram and LinkedIn to broaden our global networking reach.
- **Timely & Consistent Updates:** Ensuring the prompt dissemination of DIC and ASC activities so you never miss an opportunity.
- **Spotlighting Service & Students:** Highlighting the labor of our volunteers and providing a supportive platform for the next generation of international scholars.
- **Elevating DIC at the ASC:** Increasing the visibility of DIC activities at annual meetings through live updates and session highlights.

We view our role as curators of the incredible work you all do. By strengthening our online presence, we can foster deeper dialogues and ensure that international perspectives remain at the forefront of our discipline.

We invite you to follow the DIC, engage with our posts, and reach out with your successes so we can feature them. Look out for the 2026 award application announcements on DIC's various social media:



# RESEARCH NOTE

## THE DUAL TRANSLATIONAL APPROACH FOR CROSS-NATIONAL DIFFUSION AND ADOPTION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY CONT.

FELIPE SALAZAR-TOBAR, KENNESAW STATE UNIVERSITY



### Introduction

Knowledge, research, and practice in criminology and criminal justice have expanded over the years. The dissemination of innovative conceptual frameworks and top-notch practical applications connects researchers and practitioners across national, regional and global scales. The emergence of Translational Criminology aims to bridge the scientific knowledge produced by scholars to inform criminal justice policies and practices (T. G. Blomberg et al., 2024; Laub & Frisch, 2016), agencies and practitioners in the field constitute relevant actors who design and implement responses to address crime and justice problems.

Similar to other developments in criminology and criminal justice, Translational Criminology tends to be mostly put into practice in the Global North, especially the U.S. (T. Blomberg et al., 2022; Graham, 2022; Weisburd, 2022). However, the current rapid dissemination of knowledge and practices across borders has triggered interest from foreign governments and policy actors in adopting well-known criminal justice policies intended to mirror practices overseas. In that sense, a set of policies has traveled across settings to realign specific policy responses across different units and jurisdictions with different contextual characteristics and challenges (Shipan & Volden, 2012).

The central aim of this research note is to examine the idea of a dual translational approach in international criminology and criminal justice. This two-fold framework is intended to expand the discussion on the mechanisms that guide the global circulation of knowledge and practices in the field. Specifically, it serves to bridge knowledge and robust empirical research with its practical application to current issues in crime and justice abroad. Additionally, I posit that this approach casts doubt on the existence of standardized recipes for policy changes. This underscores the importance of domestic particularities within non-Western societies, considering their social, institutional, and cultural dynamics in addition to the existence of local expertise to guide the adequate adoption of overseas criminal justice policies.

# RESEARCH NOTE CONT.

## THE DUAL TRANSLATIONAL APPROACH FOR CROSS-NATIONAL DIFFUSION AND ADOPTION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY CONT.

### The Global Circulation of Criminological Knowledge and Criminal Justice Policies

Criminological theories have been tested to empirically build knowledge about the causes of crime and the effects of social control responses. For the latter, the design and implementation of criminal justice policies in the Global North, especially in the U.S or England, have defined goals and courses of action to inform responses to crime problems. For example, this is more explicit for some topics in the field, such as policing, sentencing, or corrections, because of the similar institutional and cultural roots between the two contexts. Following Karstedt (2002), the author reflects on two approaches to the study of cross-national policy diffusion in the field. One view holds that these parallel policy development trajectories result from a common past and cross-cultural similarities. This would be the case with the U.S and England, two countries with shared legal culture and penal system roots (Karstedt, 2002).

As part of the Global South, violence and crime have been at the center of institutional and social concerns in Latin America for the last twenty-five years (Bergman, 2018). Governments and policy stakeholders in this region have usually looked to the Global North for prepackaged policies to respond to violence and crime problems at the national level. Policing offers examples of how strategies circulate across time and space. For example, zero-tolerance or broken-windows policing was more prominent in crime-control agendas centered on the tough-on-crime idea, following the influence of the NYC model, especially during the early 2000s. A more current global circulation regards the greater prominence of evidence-based approaches in policing (Koper et al., 2025; Piza & Welsh, 2021). This strategy emphasizes effectiveness and professionalization, taking advantage of data-driven techniques and robust evidence to inform operational changes. For example, elements of this approach have been adopted by police organizations in Latin America, specifically in Chile, Colombia, and Uruguay. The process described above aligns with Karstedt's perspective, which emphasizes the role of a globalized economy and society that generates similar standards, institutions, and organizations across countries.

Policy diffusion notes the centrality of adoption mechanisms as the pathway by which policies are originally intended to tackle problems in a specific unit, such as a government organization, city, or country. Adoption occurs when this set of policies is later implemented by a new unit with different institutional and contextual characteristics (Elkins & Simmons, 2005; Shipan & Volden, 2008). Mimicry is an important mechanism for adoption because policies that have been documented as empirically successful or are often perceived as successful by actors in the Global South have become attractive alternatives for expanding the pool of potential policy responses in a completely new jurisdiction. The actors involved in these policies hold power and legitimacy, which are important components of their attractiveness for adoption in a different context. To illustrate this, Jones and Newburn explored the diffusion of the American criminal justice model into the British context, which reflects this mechanism across contexts in the field of criminal justice (Jones & Newburn, 2019, 2021).

# RESEARCH NOTE CONT.

## THE DUAL TRANSLATIONAL APPROACH FOR CROSS-NATIONAL DIFFUSION AND ADOPTION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY CONT.

The second operating mechanism concerns the role of epistemic and policy communities as experts. These actors are at the center of the diffusion process because they handle criminological knowledge and formalized responses to crime and justice issues. Specifically, epistemic communities concentrate their abilities on the theoretical and empirical construction of the criminological field (Koehler, 2015; Messner, 2021). Policy communities emphasize their actions in developing public policy and applying and exchanging best practices (Löblová, 2018; Stone, 2008). Both operate as brokers, promoting conceptual frameworks and practical applications to better address crime and justice issues.

I argue that experts' roles and the mimicry process are highly complementary mechanisms linking the diffusion and adoption of criminal justice policies. The adversarial system implemented in Latin American countries is an interesting case study. Langer (2007) examines the cross-national dynamics of legal change, specifically analyzing a network of influential lawyers who led the diffusion and adoption processes of criminal justice reform in the region. The findings highlight the role of legal entrepreneurs, a network of Latin American legal experts and scholars, in facilitating the diffusion of this criminal procedure model across the Americas. Additionally, the author finds that domestic political actors play a crucial role in the adoption process by persuading government officials about the reform virtues of the adversarial model to reduce crime and establish a more professional and efficient criminal justice system. Politicians and policymakers saw this reform as an alternative to address various issues in the criminal justice system, such as public safety demands and the overhaul of inquisitorial systems (Langer, 2007).

Another important case is the cross-national circulation of policing strategies. The adoption of a hot spot policing model in Uruguay highlights the importance of global and regional experts for mimicry as they define expectations, standards, and practices for professional policing in Latin America (Chainey et al., 2021; del Castillo, 2019). The PADO program combined problem-oriented policing, data-driven techniques, and a GIS system to transform the planning and operations of the Uruguayan National Police. The adoption constituted a process informing a comprehensive change in policing and public safety policies for the country to align domestic policing with well-known international models (Ministerio del Interior & IDB, 2018).

### Towards a dual translational approach

Translational Criminology refers to the process of generating research and evidence to inform decision-making and practices in the criminal justice policy for bringing more effectiveness, fairness, and efficiency in the system (Laub & Frisch, 2016). The process typically centers on reducing the distance between academic criminology and practitioners, connecting evidence-based research that informs decision-makers to guide criminal justice policies (T. Blomberg et al., 2022)

Although the global circulation of knowledge and practices in the field has expanded across diverse topics, scholars in comparative criminology and criminal justice emphasize the importance of cultural and institutional context differences that often challenge theories and policies developed in Global North countries (Carrington et al., 2016; Kim & Kang, 2024).

# RESEARCH NOTE CONT.

## THE DUAL TRANSLATIONAL APPROACH FOR CROSS-NATIONAL DIFFUSION AND ADOPTION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY CONT.

I argue that the global circulation of criminal justice policies requires an additional form of translation: a contextual translational approach to policy adoption. My work about policing strategies in Latin America illustrates this need, as social, institutional, and organizational conditions vary substantially across and even within countries in the region. At the macro level, policing experts translate their knowledge and research into practices that support the diffusion of hot spots policing. This strategy has been adopted across jurisdictions as a highly technical and actionable program to control and prevent crime (Weisburd & Lum, 2005). In addition to the evidence generated to support its results (Sherman, 2022; Weisburd & Braga, 2019), in Latin America, public safety actors widely perceive it as successful in addressing crime problems. Experts, policy advisors, and police leaders serve as influential, exchanging knowledge and practices on hot spots policing with domestic stakeholders in the Global South to shape locally adapted policy responses.

At the meso level, national police organizations intend to modify elements of the strategy to fit their domestic context to adopt the prescribed strategy to their needs. This process requires alignment with government priorities, which is essential given the required investment in resources, technology, data infrastructure, organizational culture change, and, most critically, operational practices in nationwide policing. The proposed dual translational approach also relies on a specific group of domestic and regional experts. They possess a deep understanding of the conceptual frameworks, empirical contributions, and practical applications of overseas policing strategies. More importantly, these experts hold a distinct advantage: they wield a deep understanding of how specific social and institutional spaces might impact potential policy adoption and subsequently draft the necessary adaptations. An interesting example is the adoption of community policing in Latin American countries. Since the late 1990s, the police needed to leave behind authoritarian legacies and fit a new institutional context, promoting the expansion of democracy and more effective crime prevention policies, especially in Chile and Colombia (Frühling & Frey, 2025; Gomez Rojas & Baracaldo Mendez, 2007; Malone & Dammert, 2020). Community policing strategies were adopted in Latin America as a specific program embedded in broader crime prevention policies and policing strategies that respond to the institutional characteristics without significantly altering police culture in the adoption process.

At the micro level, the dual translational approach is particularly relevant to the implementation process. In the region, police leadership often finds strategies such as hot spots policing appealing because of their prior exposure to global policing innovations. However, other organizational stakeholders may lack familiarity with these imported models and question their relevance to domestic conditions. I emphasized that the dual translational approach involves making both the underlying knowledge and its practical implications accessible and meaningful to stakeholders. This entails not only presenting the strategy's characteristics in clear language, sometimes even translating them into a language other than English, but also specifying the operational routines that would change under the adopted model and clarifying the implications for street-level personnel.

# RESEARCH NOTE CONT.

## THE DUAL TRANSLATIONAL APPROACH FOR CROSS-NATIONAL DIFFUSION AND ADOPTION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY CONT.

### Conclusion

The continuous expansion in the availability of criminological knowledge and criminal justice policies is relevant for both academic and professional dimensions. This expansion is increasingly cross-national, opening multiple pathways that facilitate the travel of ideas across the Atlantic, from the north to the south, and, more recently, an intensifying dialogue within the Global South. Fostering exchanges and cooperation along these pathways is essential for the continued development of international criminology and criminal justice, as it brings diverse realities and more comprehensive perspectives to the table.

To navigate these complexities, the dual translational approach proposed here aims to broaden the debate regarding the scope and limitations of the global circulation of knowledge and practices created in the Global North. Ultimately, this framework acknowledges the importance of contextual elements such as political interests, institutional support, organizational characteristics, and differential in resources and capabilities. All these elements serve as a crucial reminder that policy diffusion and adoption are not as simple as importing a well-known policy model from overseas and stirring it into a new setting to bring more effectiveness and fairness into domestic criminal justice policies in countries overseas.



# RESEARCH NOTE CONT.

## THE DUAL TRANSLATIONAL APPROACH FOR CROSS-NATIONAL DIFFUSION AND ADOPTION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY CONT.

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# TEACHING NOTE

## TEACHING TRANSLATIONAL AND TRANSNATIONAL APPROACHES IN CRIMINOLOGY: BRIDGING RESEARCH, PRACTICE, AND CONTEXT

BITNA KIM, SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY



In Fall 2025, I developed and taught a new graduate-level course at Sam Houston State University titled Translational and Transnational Approaches in Criminal Justice (CRIJ 7371 / CRIJ 6394). The course was offered as an elective for both master's and doctoral students. The motivation for developing the course emerged from a recurring observation in graduate education: while students are trained to produce rigorous academic research and publish scholarly work, much less attention is devoted to how research findings are translated into programs, practices, and policies.

This course was designed to address that gap by helping students think systematically about the pathways through which criminological knowledge moves from scholarship to practice. At the same time, it emphasizes that translation cannot occur in a vacuum. Research findings and policy recommendations must be interpreted within specific national, cultural, and institutional contexts. One challenge in teaching this topic is that the term transnational is often misunderstood by students as referring solely to transnational crime. In this course, the concept is introduced differently. A transnational approach refers to the examination of how criminological knowledge, evidence, and policy ideas travel across countries, while recognizing that some implications may be broadly applicable across national settings, whereas others must remain culturally or nationally specific.

The structure of the course reflects three interconnected perspectives: translational, transnational, and transdisciplinary approaches. The early weeks focus on translational criminology and evidence-based practice. Students examine how research findings reach practitioners, policymakers, and the public, and how the form of communication influences the likelihood that research will be used. Topics include practitioner receptivity to research, modes of information delivery, synthesis research, and the importance of plain language and descriptive criminology when communicating findings beyond academic audiences.

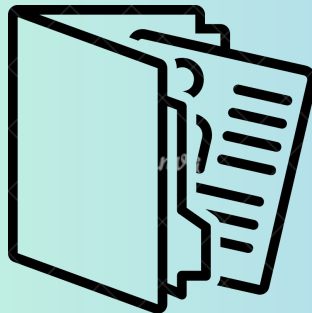
# TEACHING NOTE CONT.

## TEACHING TRANSLATIONAL AND TRANSNATIONAL APPROACHES IN CRIMINOLOGY: BRIDGING RESEARCH, PRACTICE, AND CONTEXT

The course then shifts to the transnational dimension. Students explore comparative criminology and examine how ideas, policies, and research evidence circulate across national boundaries. A central discussion throughout these weeks concerns the distinction between implications that can be considered transnational—relevant across multiple countries—and those that remain culturally or institutionally specific. This distinction encourages students to think more carefully about how research findings should be interpreted and communicated in international contexts.

The final portion of the course focuses on transdisciplinary collaboration. Because complex justice problems rarely fall within a single field of expertise, students discuss the importance of collaboration across academic disciplines and between scholars, practitioners, and policymakers. Case discussions highlight how partnerships with practitioners and “pracademics” can strengthen both research design and policy relevance.

Two major projects formed the core of the course. The first assignment required students to create a Scholar Portfolio based on the Oral History of Criminology Project. Students analyzed how selected criminologists’ work reflected translational and transnational contributions to the field. The second project required students to develop a full research proposal integrating translational and transnational frameworks, encouraging them to design research that explicitly considers how findings could inform programs, policies, or cross-national dialogue.



Teaching this course reaffirmed that graduate students are highly motivated to engage with questions about the practical relevance of their work. Many students reported that the emphasis on translating research to multiple audiences—including practitioners and policymakers—helped them rethink how they frame research questions and present their findings. At the same time, discussions about national and cultural context helped clarify how criminological knowledge should travel responsibly across borders.

Because this course represents a newly developed offering, it will continue to evolve. Future iterations will expand opportunities for interaction with practitioners, incorporate more international case studies, and further develop collaborative student projects. The goal remains the same: to equip graduate students with the intellectual tools needed not only to produce rigorous research but also to translate that research thoughtfully across professional sectors and national contexts.

# EXPERIENTIAL NOTE

## WHAT LEADING A TRIP TAUGHT ME: STUDY ABROAD IN SOUTH KOREA

YEONJAE PARK, UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA AT LAFAYETTE



"Why would I study abroad if I plan to work in domestic law enforcement anyway?" I hear this question every year without fail when recruiting for the program. Convincing criminal justice students to study abroad is frankly harder than running the program itself, but I understand where the question comes from. For students pursuing a career grounded in local practice, an international experience can feel like a detour. But I do not think studying criminal justice is simply about learning how to catch criminals. The ability to ask what one can do to make their own community safer, the practice of examining U.S. policies from the outside and identifying what other countries' approaches might offer – these do not develop easily within familiar surroundings. With that conviction, I took 18 students to South Korea in 2024, and 16 the following year.

The program was built around a course called Crimes in Korean Films. Students visited the Korean National Police Agency, the Korea Coast Guard, the Korea National Police University, the Supreme Prosecutors' Office, the National Intelligence Service, and the Joint Security Area at the DMZ. The goal was for students to understand not just individual institutions but also how law enforcement actually functions across different layers and agencies. The scenes they had analyzed in film depicting investigations, prosecutions, intelligence, and borders now had real organizations behind them. Inviting a film director and professor as a guest speaker served the same purpose. Hearing the history of how Korean cinema has portrayed crime over the decades was an exercise in reading film not as text alone, but as a product of its social context. When you know how a particular crime was depicted in a particular era, you begin to see how its society understood and responded to it.

# EXPERIENTIAL NOTE CONT.

## WHAT LEADING A TRIP TAUGHT ME: STUDY ABROAD IN SOUTH KOREA

The students' reactions surprised me. Of all the topics that emerged in the field, recruitment was the one students kept coming back to. At first I wondered why students with no plans to work in Korea were so curious about how Korean police are recruited, but their instinct actually made sense. A country's recruitment system reflects something deeper than procedure: it reveals what kind of person a society trusts to keep its communities safe, as well as what kind of safety it is trying to produce in the first place. Students seemed to grasp this intuitively, perhaps more readily than I did. It was one of many moments in the field where I learned from the people I had brought there to teach. The moment that stayed with me longest afterward, though, was a discussion about domestic violence victim support. As a Korean, I had long held the view that police response was insufficiently proactive and that structural support for victims remained inadequate. But students noted something I had passed over entirely: a reporting application disguised as an ordinary messaging app, designed to help victims find support without alerting their abusers. What registered to me as "is that all?" registered to them as "they thought of that?".

Neither reaction is wrong. Someone who has spent years examining a system tends to see what it has failed to fix, while someone encountering it for the first time may be gratified to find that it exists at all. While students were learning to ask new questions about an unfamiliar system, I was reminded of how much familiarity can conceal. A classroom where both of those processes happen is, I think, the most important learning space a study abroad experience can create.

This is why I keep going back, year after year, even when the question follows me every recruiting season. Running the program is far more demanding than a syllabus suggests.

Identifying and contacting sites, navigating logistics in summer heat, serving simultaneously as interpreter and faculty while moving a large group through a full day of visits all take more than most people see.

I am most motivated in the moments when students encounter an unfamiliar system and find themselves seeing familiar things differently—and when I find myself doing the same. If someone asks whether it is really worth traveling that far for that kind of experience, my answer is yes.



# STUDENTS ON THE MARKET



**SUNMIN HONG, ABD**  
**THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT DALLAS**



Sunmin Hong is a doctoral candidate (ABD) in Criminology at The University of Texas at Dallas and is currently on the academic job market.

His research centers on three interrelated themes: developmental risk factors for delinquency and crime, cybercrime and emerging forms of digital deviance, and comparative criminal justice systems in cross-national contexts. Methodologically, he employs advanced quantitative and causal inference approaches using longitudinal and multi-level data to inform theory and evidence-based policy discussions.

**Sampled publications:**

Hong, S., Wang, W., & Han, S. (2025). Does first arrest change perceptions of arrest risk? Evidence from a matched analysis of youth in the U.S. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 101(102515), 1-13. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2025.102515>

Hong, S., Jung, D., & Kim, P. (2024). Have offender demographics changed since the COVID-19 pandemic? Evidence from money mules in South Korea. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 91(102156), 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2024.102156>

**CHECK OUT**



He seeks a tenure-track position where he can contribute to research, teaching, and collaboration in criminology and criminal justice.

# MEMBER SPOTLIGHT

## CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR MEMBERS!!



Congratulations to Dr. Richard "Dick" Bennett, professor emeritus of American University and former President of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences on winning the 2026 Bruce Smith Sr. Award in the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.



Congratulations to Dr. Camille Gibson, our Division Secretary for her promotion in 2024 to Endowed Professor of Juvenile Justice and in 2025 to Dean of the Graduate School at Prairie View A&M University.

For more on Dr. Gibson's path, please visit:  
<https://www.pvamu.edu/blog/camillegibson/>



Dr. William Pridemore (University of Georgia) was recently appointed Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science's Section on Social, Economic, and Political Sciences. His term will run through the end of 2027.

CONGRATULATIONS

# MEMBER SPOTLIGHT

## CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR MEMBERS!!



Dr. Michele P. Bratina (West Chester University of Pennsylvania) was invited to serve as a mentor for the University of Cambridge Criminology Society's international mentorship program, which promotes global collaboration in criminology.

Dr. Bratina was also invited to present for the UPMC Center for Continuing Education in the Health Sciences, where she discussed how social, economic, and political factors shape incarceration and mental health outcomes, emphasizing the role of public service psychiatry.



Congratulations to former Prairie View A&M University doctoral student and former member of the DIC social media committee Dr. Sh-Shanna Ellington. Dr. Ellington completed her doctorate in 2024 and in 2025 she was promoted to Superintendent of Police in the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF).

For more information: <https://www.pvamu.edu/blog/pvamu-alumna-named-jamaicas-police-superintendent-aims-to-build-global-model/>



Dr. Jennifer C. Gibbs (Penn State Harrisburg) recently started a two-year term as the Secretary of the Police Section of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.

**CONGRATULATIONS**

# MEMBER SPOTLIGHT

**CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR MEMBERS!!**



At Stockholm City Hall, Sweden. L to R: Drs. Lorna Grant, Stephanie Mizrahi (ACJS president), Mr. Bryan Stevenson, Drs. Marika Dawkins-Cavazos, Janice Joseph, Aimee Delaney, Camille Gibson.

The “On the Spot US Family” of 2025 American Stockholm Criminology Prize Winner Mr. Bryan Stevenson would like to wish him continued congratulations on his marvelous humanitarian and academic accomplishments and his well-deserved prize for his work in juvenile justice and years of serving the underserved! So proud of you and grateful for your dedication, discipline, and hard work! We also celebrate the tireless work for juveniles by 2025 winner the amazing Ms. Frances Crook.

Our heartiest congratulations also go out to the 2026 Stockholm Criminology Prize Winners - Drs. Charis Kubrin and Mark Lipsey, immigration and crime scholars. Thank you for your very impactful work!



# MEMBER SPOTLIGHT

CONGRATULATIONS

## CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR MEMBERS!!



At the 7th UN Women Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Leaders' Forum in Zanzibar, Tanzania, former Chair of the American Society of Criminology's Division of International Criminology, Dr. Dawn Beichner-Thomas (Illinois State University), participated as an invited global expert.

Held during a year marking major global milestones in women's rights and victim justice, the forum brought together global leaders, policymakers, and scholars to advance gender-responsive approaches to urban safety.

Dr. Beichner-Thomas delivered a presentation titled "Building Women Survivor-Informed Approaches to Prevent and Respond to Sexual Violence Through Strategic Partnerships," highlighting the importance of centering survivor experiences in policy and practice and fostering cross-sector collaboration.

She also served as a session moderator on gender-based violence and urban safety, contributing to critical discussions on prevention, accountability, and global policy development.

# MEMBER SPOTLIGHT

## IPES BOOK ON AMAZONIAN RULE OF LAW PRESENTED AT THE ITALIAN SENATE ROME, OCTOBER 16, 2025

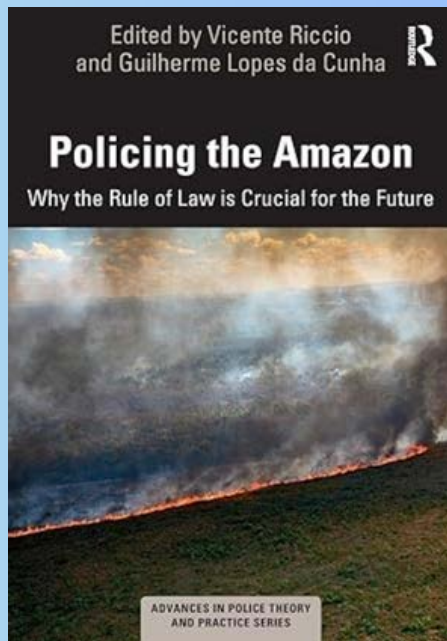
Riccio, V., & da Cunha, G. L. (2024). Policing the Amazon: why the rule of Law is crucial for the Future. London: Routledge.

The Italian Senate hosted the event “Così Lontani, Così Vicini” in the Sala dei Convegni, marking the official presentation of the book *Policing the Amazon: Why the Rule of Law is Crucial for the Future*, edited by Vicente Riccio and Guilherme Lopes da Cunha. The publication, produced by IPES (International Police Executive Symposium), explores the challenges of legal enforcement and institutional legitimacy in the Amazon region.

The event was organized at the initiative of Senator Raoul Russo and featured a distinguished panel including Dr. Alexandre Miguel, Director of the School of Magistrates of the State of Rondônia; Senator Simona Petrucci; Professor Deborah De Felice; Dr. Dilip K. Das; and Professor Giuseppe Giura, who provided a detailed overview of the book and emphasized its international relevance.

A roundtable discussion followed, focusing on the role of institutions in defending fundamental rights and combating environmental and territorial crimes. Moderated by journalist Paolo Borrometi, the panel included lawyer Ettore de Conciliis, General Giorgio Maria Borrelli, Prosecutor Raffaele Piccirillo, Professor Vicente Riccio, and Professor Andrea Saccucci.

The event concluded with remarks from Professor Antonino Vaccaro, Director of the Center for Business in Society at IESE Business School. The presentation drew participation from academics representing the University of Catania, the Federal University of Juiz de Fora, and the University of the State of Amazonas, highlighting the global and interdisciplinary nature of the discussion

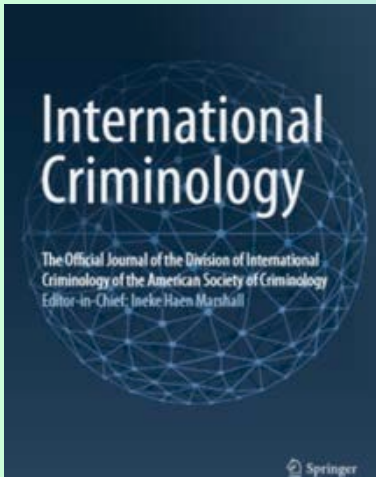


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# INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY

## CALL FOR APPLICATIONS: EDITOR-IN-CHIEF



The Division of International Criminology (DIC) of the American Society of Criminology (ASC) invites applications for the position of Editor-in-Chief of International Criminology, the official journal of the Division. The anticipated start date is January 1, 2027.

Applications and inquiries should be submitted electronically to: [asc.dic@gmail.com](mailto:asc.dic@gmail.com)

Submission deadline: May 15, 2026

International Criminology publishes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship in international, comparative, and transnational criminology and criminal justice. The journal welcomes theoretical, empirical, conceptual, and methodological contributions from criminology and related disciplines, with a strong commitment to global perspectives and the inclusion of scholarship from underrepresented regions. Published by Springer, the journal was recently indexed in Scopus, reflecting its growing scholarly visibility and impact.

The Editor-in-Chief provides intellectual leadership for the journal, oversees all editorial operations, and guides its strategic development in collaboration with the publisher and the DIC Executive Council. Responsibilities include managing the peer-review process, appointing and coordinating editors and editorial board members, ensuring ethical and timely publication practices, and promoting the journal within the international scholarly community.

The appointment is for a three-year term, renewable once. Applications proposing co-editorship arrangements will be considered; however, the annual editorial stipend (TBD) is awarded to one individual and will be divided in the case of co-editorship. Institutional or departmental support (e.g., a designated graduate assistant, course release, or administrative assistance) is strongly preferred.

Minimum qualifications include tenure at the rank of Associate Professor or higher (Full Professor preferred), demonstrated expertise in international or comparative criminology, prior editorial or academic leadership experience, and active membership in ASC and the Division of International Criminology at the time of application.

Application materials will include:

- A curriculum vitae
- A statement of editorial vision (up to 1,000 words)
- Confirmation of ASC and DIC membership
- A letter of institutional support (e.g., from a department chair or dean), outlining available support for the editorship

# INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY

INEKE HAEN MARSHALL & JANET P. STAMATEL, CO-EDITORS



In the last DIC newsletter, we have presented the expanded options for authors to share their research by submitting a manuscript to the journal. Currently, International Criminology accepts all the following types of contributions:

## RESEARCH (Previously called "Scientific Articles")

These manuscripts present original research findings that provide new information to scholars in the field. They generally consist of clear research questions, a compelling explanation of the importance of the research, a thorough literature review, rigorous research methods, and detailed explanation of findings. These articles are typically 8,000-10,000 words, although manuscripts of different lengths will still be considered for publication. They undergo a double-blind, peer review process.

## DEBATE (Previously called "Policy Discussions")

Debates aim to translate scientific findings about a criminological topic to audiences who can use that research to implement institutional change. They should present research accurately, but emphasize the policy relevance of the findings more so than the details of the research, which readers should be able to find in related scientific articles. Articles should include a clear presentation of a position, specific actions to be taken by relevant institutional actors, and a critical reflection of potential outcomes or responses to the position. Policy discussions will undergo the same review process as research articles, with an emphasis on the strength of the connections between research and policy. These articles are typically 6,000-8,000 words.

## METHODOLOGY

Methodology papers are research notes. They are shorter scientific articles presenting new or updated methods or data collections, new ways of approaching a relevant research question, or exploratory findings. They should provide rigorous descriptions of methods and findings, but should be no more than 5,000 words. These submissions will undergo the same peer review process as research articles.

# INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY

## BRIEF REPORT

Short, scientific articles that address time-sensitive social issues can be submitted as brief reports. These submissions are treated as rapid-release communications and this option should only be selected for research articles that are relevant to current events. Such articles should consist of original research presented in the same format as a scientific article (research importance, literature review, methods, results, discussion), but should be no more than 4,000 words. These submissions will undergo an expedited review process with the goal of speedy online first publication. The article will also be included in the next available quarterly print issue. Authors should contact the co-editors prior to submitting a brief report to ensure the topic is relevant to the journal and that the editors are able to expedite publication.

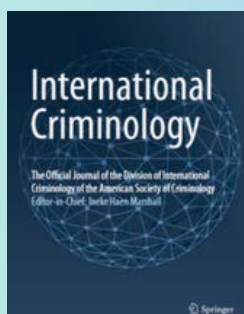
## PERSPECTIVE

Perspective articles provide new ways of thinking about concepts, mechanisms, processes, and relationships that underpin criminological and criminal justice research. They present new theoretical developments and may include empirical tests, although they are not required. They will undergo a peer review process that will emphasize the originality of the contribution in conjunction with common criteria for developing quality social science theories (e.g., logical consistency, explanatory power, falsifiability, parsimony, generalizability, generativity, etc.). These articles are typically 8,000-10,000 words, although manuscripts of different lengths will still be considered for publication.

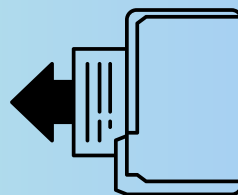
## BOOK REVIEWS

Book reviews provide critical summaries of recently released books relevant to international, comparative, and transnational crime and justice. They are generally 2,000-3,000 words. Potential authors should contact our Book Review Editor for more information.

Be sure to follow us on social media to read about our newest publications: @intlcriminology on X and BlueSky or International Criminology on LinkedIn.



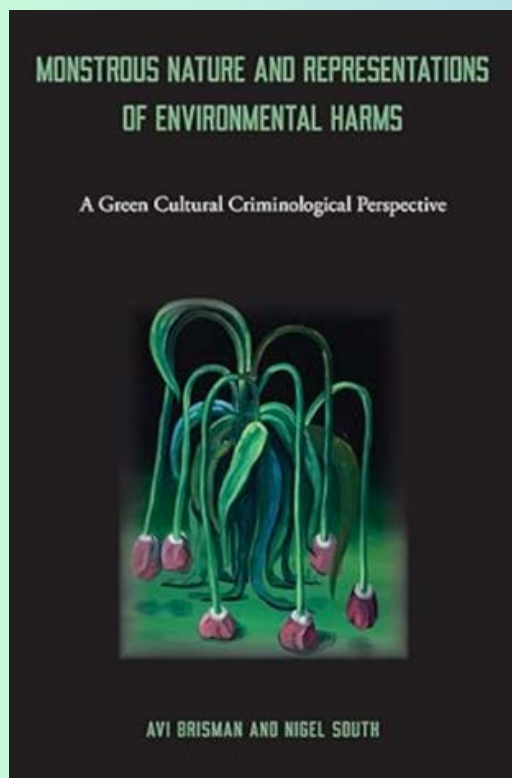
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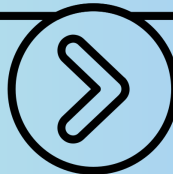


# BOOK CORNER



Brisman, A., & South, N. (2025). **Monstrous nature and representations of environmental harms: A green cultural criminological perspective.** Temple University Press.

**MORE INFO**



How does culture influence human relationships with the environment? In *Monstrous Nature and Representations of Environmental Harms*, green cultural criminologists Avi Brisman and Nigel South examine stories of monsters and disasters to address how the ways we depict and think about harms to the environment dissuade us from taking care of our planet and each other.

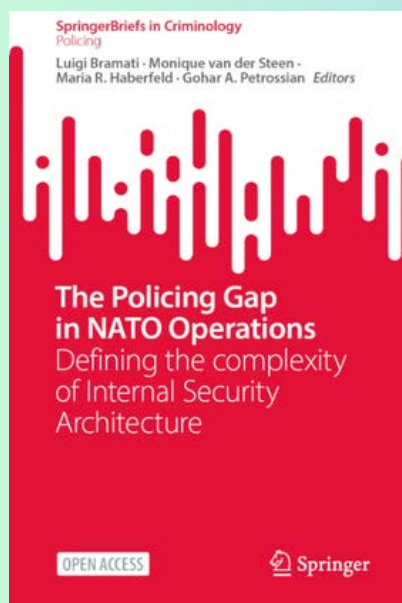
The authors use examples from popular culture, including Disney and Marvel Cinematic Universe films, to consider ideas about how the environment responds to people who cause it harm. Brisman and South identify and discuss three dominant and interrelated depictions of the relationship between humans and the environment: first, nature as monstrous or fear inducing; second, nature and the Earth (or parts of it) as abject; and third, the entanglement of nature and the apocalypse, wherein nature is contributing to the end of the world, with an end point sometimes conceptualized as one without humans.

*Monstrous Nature and Representations of Environmental Harms* argues that such representations have material consequences. The authors make the case for challenging them so that we neither perpetuate them nor retreat into cynicism and defeatism about the future of our planet.

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# BOOK CORNER



**Bramati, L., van der Steen, M., Haberfeld, M. R., & Petrossian, G. A. (2026). The Policing Gap in NATO Operations: Defining the complexity of Internal Security Architecture (p. 98). Springer Nature.**

This open access brief examines NATO's Stability Policing doctrine through an interdisciplinary lens, bridging military doctrine with social science to enhance the understanding and planning of stabilization operations. By addressing the policing gap—the absence of local law enforcement capacity to maintain security and the rule of law—the research highlights the complex interplay between formal and informal centers of power that shape internal security dynamics.

Drawing on expert testimonies from high-ranking military officials, policymakers, and practitioners with experience in Afghanistan, Iraq, the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, Libya, and the Balkans, this brief provides unique insights into the realities of stabilization missions. It introduces the concept of Internal Security Architecture, offering a systematic framework to analyze the power structures that influence security and policing.

Through a rigorous methodology and an unprecedented collaboration between military, academic, policing, and think-tank experts, this research operationalizes innovative theoretical concepts. It proposes a set of analytical tools to map and assess internal security structures, supporting military planners and stability policing commanders in designing more effective interventions.

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# RESEARCH SNAPSHOT



## Written Statement:

Rosemary Barberet and Dawn Beichner-Thomas co-authored a written statement ([E/CN.6/2026/NGO/52](#)) that was published in the 70th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women Official Documents. The statement aligns with the CSW70 focus: ensuring and strengthening access to justice for all women and girls. It offers insight on both enduring and emerging barriers to justice for women and girls, and outlines pathways toward inclusive, transformative, and gender-responsive justice systems.

## Publications:

Escaño, G. J., & Pridemore, W. A. (2025). Region-specific structural covariates of homicide rates in Latin America: State legitimacy and remittances. *Justice Quarterly*, 42, 120-153. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/07418825.2023.2291122>

Escaño, G. J., McDowall, D., & Pridemore, W. A. (2026). Mano dura v. uneasy peace: Effects of tough-on-crime and gang truce policies on homicide in the former murder capital of the world. Forthcoming in *British Journal of Criminology*. <https://academic.oup.com/bjc/advance-article/doi/10.1093/bjc/azaf057/8196003>

Gibbs, J. C. (2026). Policing as a second career: Recruiting police applicants over 30 years of age. Forthcoming in *Policing: An International Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/PIJPSM-09-2025-0178>

Kang, S., & Kim, B. (2026). Formal Help-Seeking Among Violent Crime Victims with Emotional and Physical Distress: Patterns, Predictors, and Practices. *Victims & Offenders*, 21(2), 324-352. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15564886.2025.2520626>

Kim, B. (2026). Transforming Justice Through Transnational and Transdisciplinary Translation: A Presidential Framework for Action. *Justice Quarterly*, 43(1), 1-22. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07418825.2025.2506485>

Liu, Y. V., & Maxwell, S. R. (2026). Perpetration and Victimization of Technology-Facilitated Sexual Violence in Young Adults in the Philippines. *Deviant Behavior*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01639625.2026.2626465>

Piason, B. & Beichner-Thomas, D. (2026). "I have already lost my kids": Mothering experiences of women in jail. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 0(0). <https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X251412447>

Pridemore, W. A., & Rogers, M. L. (2026). Market orientation and national homicide rates. Forthcoming in *Criminology*. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1745-9125.70023>

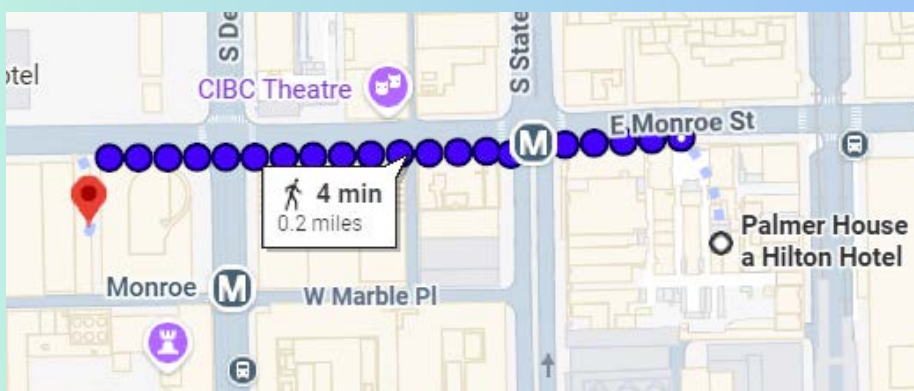
Van Camp, T., Bolivar, D. & Beichner-Thomas, D. (2025). Special Issue: Victim-Survivor Reflections on Their Experiences with Restorative Justice. *International Journal of Restorative Justice*, 8(3). <https://brill.com/view/journals/tij/8/3/tij.8.issue-3.xml>

# DIVISION ANNOUNCEMENTS



## DIC LUNCHEON 2026 INFORMATION

The ASC Division of International Criminology (DIC) Business Meeting and Awards Luncheon will be held on Friday, November 20, from 12:00 to 2:30 p.m. at Italian Village Restaurants, located at 71 W Monroe St., Chicago, IL 60603 (a four-minute walk from the conference hotel).



*Italian Village Restaurants*



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# DIVISION ANNOUNCEMENTS



## Call for Research Participation: International Survey of Police-Based Mental Health Crisis Response Programs



Dr. Michele P. Bratina (West Chester University of Pennsylvania) seeks to build a global evidence base on how police agencies respond to calls for service involving individuals experiencing mental health crises.

She seeks help from DIC colleagues to disseminate the recruitment flyer with their police agency contacts in the U.S. and internationally. The survey can be taken in English, French, Italian, and German.

The study has been IRB approved by the West Chester University Institutional Review Board and if you have questions about the study or would like to be sent the recruitment flyer, please contact Dr. Michele P. Bratina at [mbratina@wcupa.edu](mailto:mbratina@wcupa.edu).

### Who should participate?

Police agencies within and outside the United States that operate or collaborate in specialized responses to mental health-related calls for service, including but not limited to:

- Police-based crisis intervention or specialized response units
- Co-responder or joint police-mental health clinician models
- Embedded mental health professionals within police agencies
- Hybrid or community-partnered response programs involving law enforcement

### Who should complete the survey?

Individuals with direct knowledge of their agency's specialized programming, including information regarding:

- Program structure and operational design
- Officer and/or clinician training
- Community and interagency partnerships
- Implementation challenges and innovations
- Any available measures of program effectiveness or outcomes

### Survey details & access (link + QR code):

- Estimated completion time: Under one hour
- Format: Online survey
- Availability: Open now through April 30, 2026



# DIVISION ANNOUNCEMENTS



## UPCOMING CONFERENCES

### 35th Annual Meeting of the International Police Executive Symposium (IPES)

Location: Lisbon, Portugal

Dates: June 21–26, 2026



**I**NTERNATIONAL  
**P**OLICE  
**E**XECUTIVE  
**S**YMPIOSIUM

Hosted by the Autonomous University of Lisbon, the conference will bring together police executives, researchers, and practitioners from around the world for five days of discussions, networking, and knowledge exchange.

The event focuses on advancing international and interdisciplinary collaboration in policing and criminal justice, offering a platform for participants to share insights and engage with emerging challenges in the field.

### 26th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology (ESC)

Location: Warsaw, Poland

Dates: September 9–12, 2026



Eurocrim 2026, the Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology (ESC), will be held in Warsaw, Poland, from 9 to 12 September under the theme “Frontiers of Criminology.”

The conference will bring together scholars, practitioners, and policymakers to discuss emerging issues in criminology and criminal justice, including technological change, shifting crime patterns, and evolving debates on human rights and state power.

It will also highlight perspectives from peripheral regions of Europe and their contribution to current developments in the field.

Abstract submission deadline: 31 March 2026

# 2025 DIC AWARD WINNERS

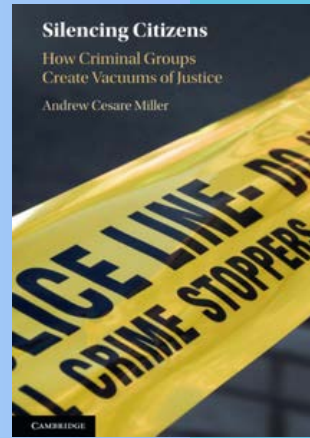
## Outstanding Book Award Winner: Dr. Andrew Cesare Miller, United States Naval Academy



"Receiving this award is truly an honor. It is particularly meaningful to me as a political scientist. Organized crime sits at the intersection of our disciplines, and I've always believed that the best work on the topic requires drawing from both.

I'm humbled that the book resonates with criminologists, and I hope it engenders more interdisciplinary work on the issues covered in the book, especially what I would consider the underappreciated problem of states failing to hold criminal groups accountable for their violence.

I wrote *Silencing Citizens* to draw attention to this problem, and my hope is that the book and this award do just that in both academic and policy circles." – Dr. Andrew Miller



## Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award winner: Dr. Marcelo Aebi, University of Lausanne

"I am deeply honored to receive the Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award from the Division of International Criminology. It is a meaningful recognition, and I am grateful for it.

Accepting the award at the 2025 ASC conference in Washington, D.C., took me back to my first ASC meeting in 1999 in Toronto. I still remember how striking it was to see scholars from different countries debating shared questions—often with different data, institutions, and assumptions, yet with a common commitment to evidence and dialogue. That experience helped define my path.

International and comparative criminology has remained the foundation of my work—through the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, the Council of Europe's SPACE prison statistics, and my service with the European Society of Criminology. Freda Adler's example—insisting that criminology benefits from an international perspective—has always resonated with me.

I see this award as recognition not only of individual work, but also of the collaborative networks that make international criminology possible. I am grateful to the award committee and to all DIC members, and I look forward to continuing our shared efforts." – Dr. Marcelo Aebi



# 2025 DIC AWARD WINNERS

## Graduate Student Paper Award Winners

### 1st place: Shujing Shi, University of Cambridge



“Shujing Shi is a PhD candidate at the Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge. Her award-winning paper explores risks and risk-taking decision in illicit drug markets. The study proposes an innovative framework for assessing risk in exchanges between lower-level buyers and higher-level sellers, using payment arrangements as the primary analytical lens.

The paper offers new insights into how risk and power are unevenly distributed among market participants: buyers occupy structurally disadvantaged positions, engage more frequently in risky transactions, and bear a greater overall burden of risk.

By incorporating factors such as enforcement pressure, guanxi, and financial interactions, the study further examines these dynamics within the Chinese context, highlighting a structural power imbalance in which sellers exercise greater control over transaction terms and broader market conditions. She is deeply grateful for the recognition from DIC and is honoured to receive this student paper award.” – Shujing Shi

### 2nd place: Daniel Fredes Garcia, University of Maryland

“The project began as a final paper for the graduate seminar “Seminar on Victimization,” taught by Professor Min Xie in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland. I am deeply grateful for her insightful feedback and continued support.

An earlier version of this research was presented at the 2024 ASC Annual Meeting, where I received valuable comments that helped strengthen the manuscript.

In 2025, the paper was honored with second place in the Student Paper Competition organized by the ASC’s Division of International Criminology, for which I am sincerely thankful. I am currently preparing the manuscript for submission to an academic journal and look forward to continuing to contribute to research in international contexts.” – Daniel Garcia



# 2025 DIC AWARD WINNERS

## DIC Graduate Fellowship for Global Research Award Winner: Godwin Egbe, University of Mississippi



"I am sincerely honored to receive the ASC Division of International Criminology Graduate Fellowship for Global Research.

This recognition affirms the value and relevance of my work as evaluated by scholars in the field and strengthens my commitment to advancing research that informs fair and effective approaches to crime and justice across countries.

It also provides a meaningful opportunity to contribute perspectives that are often underrepresented in global discussions.

I am grateful to the selection committee for their time and careful review of all submissions. I remain committed to upholding the values of this fellowship through rigorous scholarship, active professional engagement, and responsible research practice." – Godwin Egbe

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