INTER-NEWS

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

FROM THE EDITORS

Dear ASC-DIC members,

The countdown to the ASC Annual Meeting is underway, and with it comes one of our favorite opportunities each year: highlighting the recent achievements of our DIC colleagues and friends. In this edition of Inter-News, we showcase accomplishments from the past year, including publications, awards, professional appointments, grants, and other noteworthy milestones. Together, these achievements illustrate the breadth of scholarship and engagement that characterizes our Division and underscores the evergrowing impact of international criminological research around the world.

Whether you are attending the Annual Meeting in person or following from afar, we hope this issue helps you reconnect with colleagues, discover new projects, and appreciate the many ways in which DIC members are shaping the field of international criminology.

We are grateful to everyone who submitted updates and helped make this issue possible. The strength of the Division rests on the engagement, collegiality, and accomplishments of its members, and it is a privilege to showcase the breadth of work taking place across our network.

We wish all members safe travels, meaningful conversations, and a rewarding conference experience and we look forward to seeing many of you soon!

Warm regards,
Gaëtan, Yeonjae, and Kate

INSIDE THE ISSUE

ABOUT THE DIC
NOTE FROM DIC CHAIR
RESEARCH NOTE (VUJOVIC & DERLIC)
RESEARCH NOTE (MI)
RESEARCH NOTE (AHMED)
TEACHING NOTE (KUWORNU)
EXPERIENTIAL NOTE (HAYES & MARTINEZ)
DIC STUDENTS ON THE MARKET
MEMBER SPOTLIGHT
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY
RESEARCH SNAPSHOT
DIVISION ANNOUNCEMENTS & ASC 2026 INTERNATIONAL SESSIONS
2026 DIC AWARD WINNERS
DIC BOARD MEMBERS & COMMITTEES



A Division of the ASC

DIVISION OF **INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY**

ABOUT THE DIC

The Division of International Criminology (DIC) is committed to fostering a forum of personal interaction and exchange of ideas among people involved in international criminology. We welcome educators, researchers, practitioners and students interested in the field of international criminology to join our membership base through the American Society of Criminology.

WHY JOIN US?

- **INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH**

Gain access to *International Criminology.*

- **ACCESS TO INTER-NEWS**

Stay up-to-date with DIC activities.

- **INTERNATIONAL NETWORK**

Connect with global colleagues.



THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY

HOW TO JOIN?

- Must be a member of the ASC to join the DIC.
- $15 (USD) for Student members.
- $30 (USD) for all other members.

Contact Us
asc.dic@gmail.com

@ascdic

https://www.linkedin.com/in/ascdic/

DIC CHAIR'S NOTE

ONE YEAR OF SERVICE, SHARE, AND SUPPORT — MOVING FORWARD TOGETHER



BITNA KIM
SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY

Dear DIC Colleagues and Friends,

As we approach the 2026 American Society of Criminology (ASC) Annual Meeting in Chicago, I find myself reflecting on nearly one year of serving as Chair of the Division of International Criminology (DIC). In my Spring newsletter message, I introduced three guiding principles for my chairship: Service, Share, and Support—the "3S." These principles reflect my belief that DIC is more than an academic division. It is an international community where we connect, exchange knowledge, recognize achievements, and support one another across institutions, countries, and career stages.

Over this year of 2026, I have been encouraged by the dedication of our members and the collective efforts that have translated these principles into meaningful activities. I would especially like to recognize our Executive Board members, who have participated in regular monthly meetings and contributed their time, ideas, and leadership to strengthening the division. I am equally grateful to our award committee chairs and members for their thoughtful work in recognizing scholarly achievements and supporting emerging scholars.

Our Workshop and Membership Committees have organized three virtual workshops, creating opportunities for professional development and scholarly exchange beyond our annual conference. Our Newsletter and Social Media Committees have continued connecting members across the world by sharing research, professional opportunities, and member achievements. I also appreciate the contributions of International Criminology, our division's journal, and the search committee members who worked diligently on the selection of its new editor. These activities are possible because colleagues voluntarily contribute their time and expertise to serve our international community. **To everyone who has contributed, thank you.**

DIC CHAIR'S NOTE CONT.

BUILDING OUR COMMUNITY THROUGH THE 3S — SERVICE, SHARE, SUPPORT

Looking ahead, I am excited to reconnect with many of you at the ASC Annual Meeting in Chicago, November 18–21, 2026. DIC is sponsoring several sessions addressing important international and comparative criminological issues, including cross-national research, global scholarly collaboration, and emerging challenges in crime and justice. I encourage you to attend these sessions, engage with presenters, and support the work of our colleagues and students.

I particularly look forward to our **DIC Awards Presentation and Luncheon on Friday, November 20, from 12:00 to 2:30 PM at Italian Village (71 W. Monroe Street, Chicago)**. This gathering provides an opportunity not only to celebrate our award recipients and their contributions to international criminology, but also to strengthen the relationships that make our division meaningful. Through our "**1+1 Initiative**," I encourage established members to bring or sponsor the luncheon tickets for a graduate student or junior faculty member. Supporting the next generation of international criminologists is one of the most meaningful ways we can invest in our community. I hope members at all career stages will join us to celebrate, connect, and learn from one another.

At the same time, I recognize that attending international conferences is not possible for everyone. Travel restrictions, limited institutional funding, visa challenges, and other professional or personal circumstances continue to create barriers, particularly for students and early-career scholars. Our commitment to Service, Share, and Support must therefore extend well beyond our annual meetings. Through virtual workshops, newsletters, social media, and other collaborative initiatives, we will continue working to make DIC an accessible and welcoming community, regardless of where our members are located.

As we move into the next year, I encourage each of you to remain engaged with DIC, share your research and professional achievements, participate in our activities, and invite your students, mentees, and colleagues to become part of our community. I also welcome your suggestions and ideas about how DIC can better serve its members, facilitate international scholarly exchange, and support colleagues at different career stages.

DIC's strength lies not simply in what we accomplish as a division, but in what we contribute to one another as a community. I look forward to continuing this work with all of you.

Together, through **Service, Share, and Support**, we move DIC forward.

Bitna Kim
Chair, ASC Division of International Criminology

김빛나 Bitna Kim

RESEARCH NOTE (VUJOVIC & DERLIC)

MEASURING REINTEGRATION OVER TIME: LESSONS FROM THE FIRST ONE (I-ONE) PROGRAM



Srdjan Vujovic,
EBD International

Dragana Derlic,
Georgia Southern University



Beyond Recidivism

The limitations of recidivism as the primary measure of successful reintegration are now well established. Recent scholarship recommends looking beyond rearrest, reconviction, or reincarceration and including outcomes related to housing, employment, health and well-being, social relationships, community participation, and desistance (Buck Willison, 2023; Cohen, 2025; National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine [NASEM], 2022). Recidivism remains important for public safety, but it provides only a partial picture of whether a person has established a stable and prosocial life after imprisonment.

The question, therefore, is no longer simply what else should be measured beyond recidivism, but also when particular indicators become meaningful and what kind of support they imply at different stages of reintegration. Building on existing research and lessons from the First One (I-One) individualized reintegration program implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina, we propose a **phase-sensitive approach** (PSA) to reintegration assessment. Its contribution is not the identification of new reintegration outcomes, but the organization of established outcomes according to the phase of reintegration and the changing support needs associated with each phase. The case does not challenge existing theories; rather, it illustrates how they may be operationalized longitudinally. It suggests that reintegration success has different meanings before release, during the first months in the community, during subsequent adjustment, and several years later.

Learning from One Reintegration Trajectory

The I-One program was initiated in 2015 around the reintegration of a young man who had committed a serious violent offense while still a juvenile. At the point when reintegration planning began, professional expectations surrounding the case were highly pessimistic. One assessment communicated to the project team was particularly stark: "When he comes out, either he will kill someone or someone will kill him." (Taken from the I-One project Report, 2015-2025)

RESEARCH NOTE (VUJOVIC & DERLIC) CONT.

MEASURING REINTEGRATION OVER TIME: LESSONS FROM THE FIRST ONE (I-ONE) PROGRAM

The young man had already served most of his custodial sentence and initially accepted the proposed reintegration program primarily because participation provided an opportunity for conditional release. His motivation at the outset was therefore not necessarily an internal commitment to transformation. He was angry, distrustful, and highly frustrated with the institutional system.

The program combined conditional release with independent accommodation outside his previous local environment, intensive social work support, transparent monitoring, structured daily activities, physical activity, education and vocational development, employment preparation, and efforts to reduce exposure to criminogenic social networks.

The experience quickly demonstrated that release itself should not be treated as an indicator of successful reintegration. On his first night outside the institution, the participant experienced severe distress and questioned whether returning to prison might actually be easier. During the early period, concerns also emerged about renewed contact with people associated with potentially criminogenic environments. At that stage, success did not mean employment, financial independence, or identity transformation. Such outcomes were not yet reasonable expectations. Instead, success meant stabilization: remaining safely in the community, establishing routines, accepting support, and gradually learning how to function outside an institution.

As reintegration progressed, the participant's needs also changed. Intensive professional involvement became less necessary, while independent decision-making, education, employment, healthy routines, relationships, and personal responsibility became more important. Approximately ten years later, available follow-up information indicates sustained lawful living, employment, family formation, social stability, and no known return to criminal behavior.

The participant later summarized one component of the intervention in a way that helps explain this progression:

"The most important thing for me was to believe that someone believed in me and wanted to support me, to give me a second chance."
(Taken from the I-One project Report, 2015-2025)

One case cannot demonstrate that the program caused these long-term outcomes, nor can its trajectory be generalized to all people leaving prison. Its value is different: it illustrates how needs, relevant indicators, and the meaning of success changed substantially over time.

RESEARCH NOTE (VUJOVIC & DERLIC) CONT.

MEASURING REINTEGRATION OVER TIME: LESSONS FROM THE FIRST ONE (I-ONE) PROGRAM

Reintegration as a Phase-Sensitive Process

Existing frameworks already provide strong evidence for assessing housing, employment, health, social support, well-being, social integration, and desistance (Buck Willison, 2023; Cohen, 2025; NASEM, 2022). Visher and Travis (2003) similarly conceptualized the transition from prison to community as a longitudinal process influenced by individual circumstances, institutional experience, family, peers, community, and broader social conditions.

The I-One case suggests that these domains should not necessarily be interpreted in the same way at every stage. The indicators may remain the same, while the expected level of achievement and their meaning change over time.

Phase	Central question	Primary need/support	Examples of meaningful indicators
Pre-release: Preparation	Are the person, responsible institutions, and the receiving environment sufficiently prepared for reintegration?	Planning, coordination, removal of immediate barriers	Housing plan; identification documents; understanding of release conditions; service linkages; trusted support; employment/education plan; identified risks and strength anchors
0–3 months: Stabilization	Has sufficient stability been established to continue reintegration safely in the community?	Intensive practical and relational support	Stable accommodation; regular professional contact; daily routine; mental and physical well-being; supervision compliance; management of high-risk contacts; initial engagement in work, education, treatment, mentoring, or structured activities
3–12 months: Adjustment and consolidation	Is an increasingly sustainable and prosocial everyday life developing?	Gradual transfer of responsibility from professionals to the individual	Employment retention; vocational or educational progress; healthier social networks; family relationships; self-efficacy; problem-solving; reduced reliance on intensive professional support
1–5 years and beyond: Sustainable integration	Have positive changes become durable?	Support where required and longer-term outcome assessment	Sustainable livelihood and housing; supportive relationships; meaningful social roles; well-being; future orientation; community participation; progression toward sustained desistance

RESEARCH NOTE (VUJOVIC & DERLIC) CONT.

MEASURING REINTEGRATION OVER TIME: LESSONS FROM THE FIRST ONE (I-ONE) PROGRAM

These periods should be treated as guiding phases, not rigid thresholds. Reintegration trajectories differ considerably. Someone leaving prison after a relatively short sentence and with strong family support may stabilize more quickly than a person who has spent many years institutionalized, has an extensive criminal history, severe substance use problems, limited social support, or significant mental health needs. Consequently, phase sensitivity must always be accompanied by individualization.

Preparation Before Release: Readiness Belongs to More Than the Individual

An important lesson from the case is that reintegration should begin before physical release. However, asking only whether the individual is ready risks attributing responsibility for future success or failure entirely to that person.

A highly motivated person may still leave prison without accommodation, identification documents, employment prospects, access to treatment, or an adequately coordinated institutional support system. Reintegration outcomes are shaped by structural and community conditions as well as individual behavior (NASEM, 2022).

Pre-release assessment should therefore consider three interrelated forms of preparedness:

Individual preparedness includes motivation, health needs, practical skills, understanding of conditions, risks, strengths, social relationships, and realistic goals.

Institutional preparedness concerns whether responsible agencies have coordinated support, clarified responsibilities, and ensured continuity between custody and community services.

Environmental preparedness concerns whether the receiving environment provides realistic access to housing, work or education, supportive relationships, necessary services, and protection from immediate criminogenic pressures.

This approach also changes how reintegration outcomes are interpreted. If a person cannot obtain housing because no suitable housing exists, this should not automatically be recorded as an individual reintegration deficit. Rather, assessment should distinguish between individual-level barriers and institutional or environmental barriers. Doing so helps identify not only whether reintegration is progressing, but also where responsibility for addressing barriers is located.

The First Months: Stabilization Before Transformation

The I-One experience particularly emphasizes the importance of the first post-release period. Expectations during this phase should be realistic. Complete transformation is unlikely to be an appropriate benchmark immediately after a major transition from institutional life.

RESEARCH NOTE (VUJOVIC & DERLIC) CONT.

MEASURING REINTEGRATION OVER TIME: LESSONS FROM THE FIRST ONE (I-ONE) PROGRAM

Housing stability, basic routines, maintaining contact with professionals, avoiding immediate high-risk situations, accessing health or treatment support when necessary, and starting structured activities may constitute significant progress. Cohen (2025) similarly identifies recidivism progression, employment and financial stability, housing security, health and well-being, and social reintegration as five critical elements for measuring reentry success.

The important distinction is temporal. Beginning vocational preparation after two months may represent significant progress; long-term employment retention cannot reasonably be expected at the same point.

The case also suggests that intensive monitoring may function differently depending on how it is implemented. Monitoring experienced primarily as surveillance reproduced some of the dynamics of institutional control that were identified as counterproductive during the early phase of the I-One program. By contrast, monitoring that was transparent, clearly explained, accompanied by practical support, and embedded within a relationship of trust contributed to stabilization and continued progress.

From Stabilization to Sustainable Social Roles

As immediate instability decreases, assessment should increasingly examine whether a sustainable everyday life is developing. Employment retention, educational attainment, healthier relationships, physical and psychological well-being, problem-solving capacity, reduced involvement with criminogenic peers, and increasing independence become more informative.

Over the longer term, the relevant question changes again: Have these developments become durable?

Desistance research is particularly relevant at this stage. Maruna (2001) emphasizes the importance of agency, personal narrative, and the construction of a meaningful future beyond an offending identity. Laub and Sampson (2003) likewise demonstrate the importance of social bonds and conventional roles in long-term life-course trajectories.

Long-term reintegration should therefore not be understood only as the continued absence of a new offense. Becoming and seeing oneself as a worker, parent, partner, student, neighbor, or responsible member of a community may constitute an important part of the process. Measures of prosocial identity, self-efficacy, and future orientation can complement more objective indicators such as housing and employment.

No Single Pathway to Reintegration

A phase-sensitive framework must not become a standardized image of how every person leaving prison is expected to live.

RESEARCH NOTE (VUJOVIC & DERLIC) CONT.

MEASURING REINTEGRATION OVER TIME: LESSONS FROM THE FIRST ONE (I-ONE) PROGRAM

Individuals differ according to age, offense history, seriousness and type of offending, duration of incarceration, previous criminal career, degree of institutionalization, substance use, physical and mental health, family circumstances, victim-related considerations, education, employment history, and the resources available in their community.

Accordingly, the same outcome may have different meanings. Independent housing may be appropriate for one person, while supported accommodation represents a more positive outcome for another. Family reunification may be protective in one case and inappropriate in another. Immediate employment may be central for one person, while health stabilization must take priority for someone else.

A common framework should therefore provide shared domains and assessment principles without prescribing a single pathway to success.

The I-One program also points to the usefulness of identifying what practitioners informally described as "healthy tissue"—existing strengths or protective resources that can serve as anchors for reintegration, including interests, abilities, relationships, motivations, or areas of demonstrated discipline. We refer to these as "strength anchors." In the I-One case, physical activity, willingness to demonstrate competence, education, and later employment provided such anchors. A future assessment framework could systematically identify these strength anchors alongside needs and risks.

What a Phase-Sensitive Framework May Add

The proposed framework does not claim originality in identifying housing, employment, health, relationships, well-being, community integration, or desistance as reintegration outcomes. These dimensions are already established in contemporary literature (Buck Willison, 2023; Cohen, 2025; NASEM, 2022).

Its potential contribution is more specific: to organize these established dimensions according to the phase of reintegration and to link measurement with changing support needs.
Five propositions emerge from the I-One case:

1. Reintegration should be assessed longitudinally rather than at a single endpoint.
2. The meaning of an indicator—and the level of achievement reasonably expected—should be phase-sensitive.
3. Assessment should consider the preparedness of the individual, institutions, and receiving environment.
4. Interpretation should remain individualized according to risks, needs, strengths, criminal trajectories, and available opportunities.
5. Assessment should identify strengths and protective resources alongside risks and needs.

RESEARCH NOTE (VUJOVIC & DERLIC) CONT.

MEASURING REINTEGRATION OVER TIME: LESSONS FROM THE FIRST ONE (I-ONE) PROGRAM

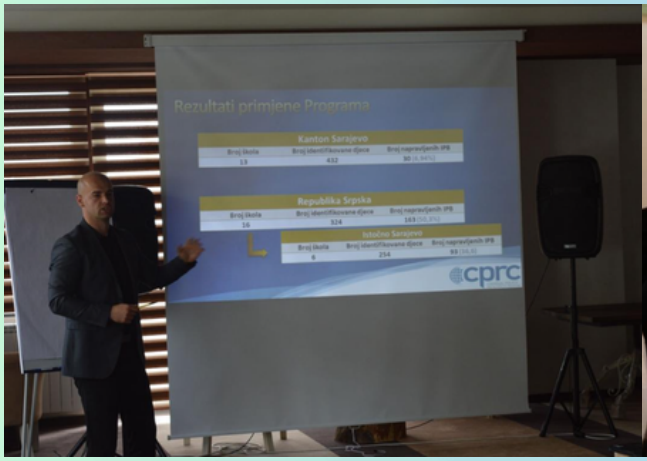
At this stage, this should be understood as a conceptual framework rather than a validated assessment instrument. Further development would require standardized indicators, guidance for professional judgment, input from people with lived experience and practitioners, piloting across different reintegration profiles, and testing of reliability, validity, feasibility, and sensitivity to change.

Conclusion

Existing research provides strong evidence that reintegration cannot be adequately understood through recidivism alone. The I-One case adds a practical observation to this literature: reintegration is not only multidimensional; it is also temporal.

Immediately following release, successful reintegration may mean establishing basic stability. Several months later, it may mean developing routines, competencies, healthier relationships, and increasing independence. Years later, the relevant indicators concern whether these developments have become sustainable and whether the individual has established meaningful social roles and a life increasingly disconnected from offending.

The practical implication is therefore straightforward: what we measure, how we interpret it, and how much support is required should change as reintegration develops. A phase-sensitive approach may therefore provide a more realistic and useful way to understand progress after imprisonment, one that recognizes not only whether reintegration occurs, but how it develops over time.





RESEARCH NOTE (VUJOVIC & DERLIC) CONT.

MEASURING REINTEGRATION OVER TIME: LESSONS FROM THE FIRST ONE (I-ONE) PROGRAM

References

Buck Willison, J. (2023). Measuring Reentry Success Beyond Recidivism. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance. https://nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/Look%20Beyond%20Recidivism_March%2029%202023.pdf

Cohen, R. (2025). Beyond recidivism: Redefining measures to understand reentry success. The Council of State Governments Justice Center. https://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Beyond-Recidivism-Redefining-Measures-to-Understand-Reentry-Success-2.pdf

Criminal Policy Research Center & Centre for Social Work Istočno Novo Sarajevo. (2015–2025). First One (I-One) project records and retrospective follow-up [Unpublished project documentation].

Laub, J. H., & Sampson, R. J. (2003). Shared beginnings, divergent lives: Delinquent boys to age 70. Harvard University Press.

Maruna, S. (2001). Making good: How ex-convicts reform and rebuild their lives. American Psychological Association. https://doi.org/10.1037/10430-000

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. (2022). The limits of recidivism: Measuring success after prison. The National Academies Press. https://doi.org/10.17226/26459

Visher, C. A., & Travis, J. (2003). Transitions from prison to community: Understanding individual pathways. Annual Review of Sociology, 29, 89–113. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.soc.29.010202.095931



RESEARCH NOTE (MI)

MIGRATION AND THE ATTRIBUTION OF CRIME IN SMALL AND MIDSIZED US CITIES

Qiuming (Noah) Mi, University of Alabama



Introduction

Population growth measures a change in the size of a city. Explaining its relationship with crime also requires attention to the composition of the resident population, recent arrivals, and how police and residents interpret local change. A resident born abroad may have lived in the city for decades, while someone born in another U.S. state may have arrived last month. Birthplace, recent migration, and local membership describe different aspects of community life. These distinctions matter when asking whether crime is associated with population change and whom people hold responsible for it.

My proposed mixed-methods study examines these questions in U.S. cities with 50,000 to 250,000 residents, focusing on 2020–2025. It asks whether the shares of residents born in another U.S. state and residents classified as foreign-born have different associations with recorded crime after accounting for population growth and residential mobility. It also asks how police and established residents assign responsibility to newcomers from these groups. Comparing their accounts will help examine whether suspicion centers on foreign birth, recent arrival, or a lack of local ties. This comparison connects research on immigration and crime with the wider process through which communities define who belongs.

Literature Review

Research on rapid community growth identifies a possible mechanism linking population change to social control. Freudenburg (1986) found that a decline in the proportion of residents who knew one another affected the control of deviance in a growing community. His concept of the density of acquaintanceship directs attention to local relationships rather than population size alone. Evidence from Frisco, Texas, shows why growth and crime also need to be examined at different geographic levels. Barton et al. (2024) found no association between rapid growth and changes in crime at the city level, while neighborhood analyses suggested that crime became more concentrated in some areas. Citywide trends and the distribution of crime within a city thus address different questions.

RESEARCH NOTE (MI) CONT.

MIGRATION AND THE ATTRIBUTION OF CRIME IN SMALL AND MIDSIZED US CITIES

Immigration research adds evidence about population composition. Ousey and Kubrin (2018) reviewed studies of the immigration–crime relationship across geographic units and found a weak negative association overall. Results varied with the crime measure, geographic scale, temporal design, and location. Their findings make the choice of population measure and setting part of the substantive question: the association observed in one design need not describe another.

Kubrin and Hipp (2025) examined immigrant heterogeneity across 15,095 census tracts in 346 cities of different sizes. Greater diversity in country of origin was associated with lower property crime, and the relationship with violent crime was nonlinear, with a stronger negative association at high levels of diversity. Language diversity was associated with lower violent crime but higher property crime. These findings distinguish immigrant concentration from the composition of immigrant populations and show why violent and property offenses should be analyzed separately. Because the study estimates neighborhood associations within cities, its findings also invite a separate comparison of demographic composition across cities.

Research on policing shows how newcomers become the subjects of crime explanations. Archbold (2015) interviewed 101 police officers and sheriff's deputies in western North Dakota oil boomtowns. Most personnel attributed increased crime to new residents, and officers reported that established residents also blamed newcomers. Some accounts connected those judgments to gossip, news coverage, and requests for police intervention. The study applies established–outsider relations to explain how longstanding local ties can sustain divisions between residents. Its accounts of residents' views came through police interviews, making direct comparison of police and resident explanations a useful next step.

Zaatut et al. (2025) provide a complementary view through interviews with 81 first- and second-generation Arab residents in an ethnic enclave. Participants described neighborhood problems involving both non-Arab visitors and young Arab men without prior ties to the community. Shared ethnicity therefore did not determine whom they treated as outsiders. The study also found contrasting interpretations of police responsiveness across generations. These findings support asking residents how they define local membership and how they interpret particular incidents, rather than assigning an outsider category in advance.

The gap addressed here concerns how demographic composition and recent arrival enter explanations of crime in smaller cities. Growth research examines community change, immigration research differentiates population characteristics, and qualitative studies show how residents and police interpret crime and belonging. My project brings these questions together within one study. The quantitative component compares population composition and mobility across cities; the qualitative component examines how police and residents invoke those distinctions when assigning blame.

RESEARCH NOTE (MI) CONT.

MIGRATION AND THE ATTRIBUTION OF CRIME IN SMALL AND MIDSIZED US CITIES

Proposed Study

The national component will begin with all incorporated places that had 50,000 to 250,000 residents in the 2020 Census. The analytic sample will include eligible cities with usable crime records. American Community Survey (ACS) estimates will describe the shares of residents born in another U.S. state and classified as foreign-born. The ACS measures of residence one year earlier will describe recent movement from another state, from abroad, and within the same state. Birthplace composition and the origin of recent moves will be analyzed as distinct measures (U.S. Census Bureau, n.d.-a, n.d.-b). A secondary analysis will examine whether the association with crime varies with the origin composition of the foreign-born population.

FBI records will supply offense counts for the 2020–2025 study period, subject to assessment of agency reporting coverage. Violent and property offenses will be modeled separately, using population exposure to account for city size. Population growth, socioeconomic conditions, age structure, and residential mobility will be included when comparing cities. Agency jurisdictions and reporting periods will be reviewed before constructing city totals, including records submitted separately by campus police (Federal Bureau of Investigation, n.d.). The city analysis will establish the demographic and recorded-crime context for the qualitative comparison.

The qualitative component will compare Auburn and Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Interviews will include police officers, established residents who lived in the city before 2020, and foreign-born residents who arrived between 2020 and 2025. Screening will record birthplace, the year of arrival in the city, and previous residence separately. The two university settings will allow examination of how participants distinguish students from other arrivals. Comparing officers' and established residents' accounts of domestic and foreign-born newcomers will examine how they assign blame; interviews with foreign-born newcomers will document police contact and experiences of being suspected.

Interviews will begin with changes participants noticed during 2020–2025 and a particular crime they heard about during that period. Follow-up questions will ask whom they think was involved and what supports that judgment. When participants use terms such as outsiders, students, or newcomers, I will ask whom they mean before introducing questions about birthplace and arrival time. Analysis of local news, police statements, and meeting minutes from 2020–2025 will provide dated accounts of crime attribution. Observations at current public meetings will document how participants describe the earlier changes. Coding will connect the incident discussed, the group blamed, the evidence cited, and the definition of local membership, with comparisons across participant groups and cities.

RESEARCH NOTE (MI) CONT.

MIGRATION AND THE ATTRIBUTION OF CRIME IN SMALL AND MIDSIZED US CITIES

Conclusion

This project examines how birthplace, residential movement, and local ties enter explanations of crime. The national analysis will assess associations between population characteristics and recorded offenses. The case studies will examine how particular people become identified as newcomers or outsiders and what leads police and residents to suspect them. The central question is which aspects of being new to a place enter judgments of responsibility and how those judgments inform requests for police intervention.

References

Archbold, C. A. (2015). Established-outsider relations, crime problems, and policing in oil boomtowns in western North Dakota. Criminology, Criminal Justice, Law & Society, 16(3), 19–40. https://ccjls.scholasticahq.com/article/403-established-outsider-relations-crime-problems-and-policing-in-oil-boomtowns-in-western-north-dakota

Barton, M. S., Njeh, J. N. W., & LaRose, J. (2024). Is boomtown growth associated with crime in suburban areas? Examining the importance of rapid population growth and neighborhood change for crime in Frisco, Texas. American Journal of Criminal Justice, 49(4), 508–530. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12103-024-09762-y

Federal Bureau of Investigation. (n.d.). Crime Data Explorer [Data set]. https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/

Freudenburg, W. R. (1986). The density of acquaintanceship: An overlooked variable in community research? American Journal of Sociology, 92(1), 27–63. https://doi.org/10.1086/228462

Kubrin, C. E., & Hipp, J. R. (2025). Immigration and crime: The role of immigrant heterogeneity. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 62(5), 772–808. https://doi.org/10.1177/00224278251345148

Ousey, G. C., & Kubrin, C. E. (2018). Immigration and crime: Assessing a contentious issue. Annual Review of Criminology, 1, 63–84. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-criminol-032317-092026

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.-a). 2024 ACS 5-year estimates: Geographical mobility in the past year by sex for current residence in the United States (Table B07003) [Data table]. https://api.census.gov/data/2024/acs/acs5/groups/B07003.html

U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.-b). 2024 ACS 5-year estimates: Place of birth by nativity and citizenship status (Table B05002) [Data table]. https://api.census.gov/data/2024/acs/acs5/groups/B05002.html

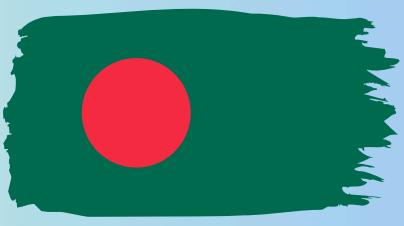
Zaatut, A., Jacobsen, S. K., & Steinman, H. K. (2025). Arab immigrants' perceptions of the police in an ethnic enclave community. Policing: An International Journal, 48(5), 1120–1134. https://doi.org/10.1108/PIJPSM-03-2025-0054

RESEARCH NOTE (AHMED)

BANGLADESH AT ASC!



Pavel Ahmed,
Illinois State University



Introduction

The growth of academic criminology was relatively slower than that of other social science disciplines during the 19th century expansion of social science (Rafter, 2011). Criminology lagged in its expansion compared to similar disciplines. Lawrence Sherman aptly notes that "criminology was born in a crime wave, raised on a crusade against torture and execution, and hibernated for two centuries of speculation" (Sherman, 2005, p. 1). However, modern criminology saw a steady growth in the 20th century (Maguire et al., 2012), both in Europe and in the Americas (see Shahidullah & Hossain, 2017 for details). Later, the globalization of criminology facilitated the expansion of criminology in academia, and other countries embraced this discipline (Hebenton et al., 2013). Specifically, after a UNESCO report in 1957 had called for the establishment of academic criminology worldwide, Asian countries adopted this academic discipline (see Lee & Laidler, 2013).

However, the introduction of criminology as a discipline in Bangladesh did not happen until the beginning of the 21st century. Criminology begun its academic journey in Bangladesh with the establishment of the Criminology and Police Science Department in Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University (CPS-MBSTU, n.d.). Since then, criminology as a discipline has steadily developed in Bangladesh, with the pioneer Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University, the University of Dhaka and the University of Chittagong being the only three public universities offering undergraduate and graduate degrees in criminology. With the development of criminology, these universities have produced multiple scholars who are working and pursuing advanced degrees in Bangladesh and abroad. These scholars have presented their research at the annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology over the years.

BANGLADESH AT ASC!

Bangladeshi Criminology at ASC's Annual Meeting

However, this year marks an important juncture for Bangladeshi criminology, as teachers, students and practitioners will come together to collectively represent the growth of criminology in Bangladesh. Specifically, these scholars will present two complete thematic panels and one roundtable session on Crime, Criminology and Criminal Justice in Bangladesh. Under the Contemporary Crime and Justice Issues in Bangladesh panel, the presenters will assess the state of criminology and justice policy in Bangladesh by exploring trends and patterns in crime, public perceptions of crime and policing, Islamist militancy and counterterrorism, juvenile gangs, and human trafficking. Panelists at the Status and Future Directions of Bangladeshi Criminology: An Evaluation from Global South Perspectives panel will critically examine the epistemological foundations, institutional development, and future directions of criminology in Bangladesh through Global South lenses. They will present their research on the historical development of criminology education and research, the statist orientation of criminological knowledge and its relationship to state power, and the persistence of epistemic colonialism in curriculum, methodology and research agendas. They will also show how gender and ethno-racial issues are represented in the criminology program in Bangladesh. The roundtable session titled 'Understanding Criminology and Criminal Justice Scholarships in the Global South: The Case of Bangladesh' will interrogate how criminology and criminal justice scholarships are imagined, produced, contextualized, and mobilized in the Global South.

These sessions represent a crucial juncture for bringing criminological scholarship from Bangladesh into broader international conversations. They create space to explore the production, institutionalization and status of Criminology in Bangladesh and how Bangladeshi scholars are contributing to criminological debates, providing opportunities for scholars attending this year's annual meeting to engage with and provide critical insights into the evolving field of criminology in Bangladesh.

References

CPS-MBSTU. (n.d.). *Department of Criminology and Police Science, Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University*. Retrieved October 1, 2026, from https://cps.mbstu.ac.bd/

Hebenton, B., Liu, J., & Jou, S. (2013). *Handbook of Asian Criminology*. https://research.manchester.ac.uk/en/publications/handbook-of-asian-criminology/

Lee, M., & Laidler, K. J. (2013). Doing criminology from the periphery: Crime and punishment in Asia. *Theoretical Criminology*, *17*(2), 141–157. https://doi.org/10.1177/1362480613476790

Maguire, M., Morgan, R., & Reiner, R. (Eds.). (2012). *The Oxford Handbook of Criminology*. Oxford University Press.

Rafter, N. (2011). Origins of Criminology. In M. Bosworth & C. Hoyle (Eds.), *What is Criminology?* (p. 0). Oxford University Press. https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199571826.003.0010

Shahidullah, S. M., & Hossain, M. (2017). The Birth of Modern Academic Criminology in Bangladesh: Directions for Future Research and the Growth of the Science of Criminology. In S. M. Shahidullah (Ed.), *Crime, Criminal Justice, and the Evolving Science of Criminology in South Asia: India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh* (pp. 433–477). Palgrave Macmillan UK. https://doi.org/10.1057/978-1-137-50750-1_16

Sherman, L. W. (2005). The Use and Usefulness of Criminology, 1751-2005: Enlightened Justice and Its Failures. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, *600*(1), 115–135.

TEACHING NOTE (KUWORNU)

BRIDGING CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH, PRACTICE, AND POLICY THROUGH ACADEMIC BLOGGING

Selasi Kuwornu,
Florida International University



Goal 16 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals emphasizes building effective and strong institutions that promote peace, justice, and protection of human rights (United Nations, n.d.). I once read an interview with criminologist Eric L. Piza, Professor of Criminology & Criminal Justice at Northeastern University, who observed that access to research promotes social justice, a key feature of Goal 16 (Springer Nature, 2024). I agree. Ideally, research should inform policy action, particularly given the value and reliability of empirical evidence in evaluating programs and guiding criminal justice decisions (Gau, 2018). We do not live in an ideal world, however. How can we, as researchers, help connect practice and policy?

My appreciation of the disconnection deepened when I started graduate school. As a graduate student researcher whose background is a prosecutor from West Africa, one of my biggest surprises was discovering the breadth of research that directly related to prosecutorial decision-making, juvenile justice management, prison policy, effects of punishment, and many other aspects of prosecution practice. Much of this research was not familiar to me as a practitioner. My first question was: How are all these valuable findings reaching practitioners and policymakers?

Graduate education in many countries has long emphasized the importance of making this connection. Many criminology and criminal justice programs, for example, incorporate criminal justice policy analysis as a required course to teach researchers how to communicate findings to practitioners and policymakers through policy papers, reports and newsletters. Yet, peer-reviewed journals remain one of the primary mechanisms through which researchers share their findings and policy recommendations. An example is the Criminology and Public Policy journal of the American Society of Criminology (ASC) which publishes articles and essays that directly connect research and policy.

TEACHING NOTE (KUWORNU) CONT.

BRIDGING CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH, PRACTICE, AND POLICY THROUGH ACADEMIC BLOGGING

Even where researchers produce policy reports, their publication and dissemination through traditional channels do not necessarily mean that the findings will reach the people in a position to act on them. Nor do we know that practitioners and policymakers engage with peer-reviewed literature in the same way that researchers and doctoral students do when conducting research and literature reviews. What we do know is that policymakers have a duty to respond to society's justice concerns, are provided with the power and resources to implement those solutions but sometimes struggle with time, resource and political constraints. It is also fair to state that policymakers, like everyone else, routinely search online for reliable information. They need these findings to augment their ability to carry out their mandates, especially applied research.

There is evidence that policymakers systematically seek empirical backing for their decisions. In the United States, for instance, some criminal justice institutions fund research and collect data relating to their mandates while others employ researchers who conduct studies before programs are implemented or evaluate their outcomes. Others partner with schools and research institutions to conduct research for specific purposes through funded projects. Yet, calls for better incorporation of research into policymaking persist. This is likely because a substantial portion of criminal justice research continue to be produced outside these arrangements.

How then do we bridge the continuing gap between research and practice? A study funded by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) identified several factors that contribute to this gap, including difficulties breaking down complex research findings into usable information, limited engagement or collaboration between researchers and practitioners, and the mismatch between lengthy research processes and comparatively short-term policy timelines (Park, 2018). Research is serious business, but it still needs to be understood. Many people may find that even researchers themselves do not always understand certain kinds of studies because of how they are written. Policymakers and practitioners may need information quickly, in accessible language and without having to work through lengthy and technical discussions that digest decades of previous research.

Academic blogging offers a possible connection. The proliferation of the internet has created opportunities for researchers to share their scholarship outside of the regular conventional outlets. Search engines, social media, professional network dashboards, AI chats and other digital platforms can expose practitioners and policymakers to shared material on academic blogs from research that they might otherwise not encounter, particularly research articles shrouded by paid access, multiple search results pages and well-crafted keywords strategically connected by boolean words. Prior scholarship suggests that academic blogging can serve as a form of knowledge translation (Stevenson et al., 2025; Stoneham & Kite, 2017).

TEACHING NOTE (KUWORNU) CONT.

BRIDGING CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH, PRACTICE, AND POLICY THROUGH ACADEMIC BLOGGING

In this sense, academic blogging not only makes criminology and criminal justice research accessible beyond journal publications and academic conferences but also provides a platform for practitioners and policymakers to learn how research findings covert into concrete implications for practice and policy. Researchers are themselves taught to skim through journal articles to assess their relevance before reading deeper. Articles on academic blogs could potentially provide a similar effect. A practitioner who comes across a concise and accessible discussion of research relevant to their work may subsequently seek out the underlying study. The blog does not replace the journal article but instead provides another pathway to it.

There are other potential benefits of academic blogging. Academic blogs have a wide reach and can stimulate comparative analysis across fields and jurisdictions through collaboration (Stevenson et al., 2025). They can host discussions with other researchers on research projects. Like this newsletter, academic blogs also offer flexibility in form that conventional journals do not. They allow directly referencing events that may be relevant to the study as a way of connecting the research to societal problems. More importantly, they allow researchers to explain the specific context in which their findings should be understood and applied. Consider a blog article featuring research on the use of gang-related intervention programs in detention facilities. The article could explain that the intervention worked for younger juveniles of a certain age range better than older juveniles. For a practitioner or policymaker, this provides a good starting point for understanding the boundaries and applicability of the research. An embedded link and a reference to the original publication could encourage a follow up to the journal article.

Some journals, research universities and professional groups have already embraced this approach, like the blogging platform of the Nordic Research Council for Criminology, but more researchers need to consider its usefulness since accessibility may lead to practitioner and policymaking action. In addition, making research easier to access and read is only a good start. Within blog articles, it is important for researchers to address important limitations even while communicating their practical implications. This way, practitioners who do not read the study beyond the blog will still have all the necessary qualifications in mind if they choose to carry that information forward.

The potential of academic blogging is illustrated by my experience with Criminal Law Blog Ghana, a public-facing platform I created to connect criminal law and practice scholarship with issues arising from Ghana's criminal justice system. The blog was partly triggered by my reaction to the research-to-policy gap that I observed in my first year of doctoral study. The blog gives me the opportunity and platform to communicate complex legal principles and research in accessible language. It also situates scholarly knowledge and theories within existing law and practice, and shows their implications for practitioners and policymakers. Discussions on the blog provide practical implications and safeguards for criminal justice actors on various topics.

TEACHING NOTE (KUWORNU) CONT.

BRIDGING CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH, PRACTICE, AND POLICY THROUGH ACADEMIC BLOGGING

Within its first year, Criminal Law Blog Ghana reached over 10,000 readers across 92 countries, hosted reform contributions from other practitioners including judges and lawyers, and has received positive feedback from both practitioners and policymakers. While reach alone may not establish policy impact, it demonstrates the potential for academic blogging to create another medium of contact between researchers and decision makers.

Just as happens in any form of writing, academic blogging has developed its own writing conventions which researchers must be aware of (Stoneham & Kite, 2017). Researching, while fundamental to this approach, is not enough on its own. Academic bloggers must be conscious of who their audience is, who exactly needs to know about the research, what the research establishes, how it is relevant to the intended reader, the context of its application, and how best to communicate the findings to readers who do not share their research background but still need the information from the work. Such blogs must outline actionable steps the researcher hopes to see their work achieve. The process then moves from the underlying research to contextualization and action.

The value of any research lies in part in its potential to positively impact society, which reflects the attention given to research objectives and broader impact when evaluating research proposals. Peer-reviewed journal publications should remain the main source of research dissemination, but it must not prevent researchers from using other means to engage with those who need their insights to effectively execute their mandates for society's benefit. Researchers who want their research to have impact must make a conscious effort to share their scholarship to the people who make decisions and implement reforms and programs. Academic blogging is affordable, practical and gives the researcher intellectual control over how their findings are translated into policy. A blog may not in itself bridge the gap between research and policy, but it can help make rigorous research more accessible, moving it beyond publication and bringing it closer to practice. In essence, the blog, whether personally or institutionally hosted, becomes another dissemination mechanism that can lead readers back to the underlying scholarship.

References

Gau, J. M. (2018). *Criminal justice policy*. Oxford University Press.

Park, Y. (2018, August 31). *How research is translated to policy and practice in the criminal justice system*. National Institute of Justice. https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/how-research-translated-policy-and-practice-criminal-justice-system

Springer Nature. (2024, January 16). *Breaking barriers: Dr. Eric L. Piza's evolution from an undergrad researcher to open access crusader in crime analysis and policing*.

Stevenson, A., Balloo, K., & Piper, A. (2025). How to do academic blogging. *Public Humanities, 1*, e68. https://doi.org/10.1017/pub.2025.12

Stoneham, M. J., & Kite, J. (2017). Changing the knowledge translation landscape through blogging. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 41*(4), 333–334.

United Nations. (n.d.). *Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions*. https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal16

BLOG

EXPERIENTIAL NOTE (HAYES & MARTINEZ)

TWO CAREER PATHS, ONE SHARED LESSON: REFLECTION FROM THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL

Kelly Martinez,
Sam Houston State University

Zoe Hayes,
Sam Houston State University

From June 1–12, 2026, we had the opportunity to participate in the Vienna International Summer School on Transnational Crime and Justice in Vienna, Austria. The two-week program, delivered by the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), brought together graduate students, early-career professionals, researchers, and practitioners interested in transnational crime and international criminal justice. During the first week, we also attended the 35th Session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), held June 1–5 at the Vienna International Centre. The program included lectures and discussions with international experts, engagement with UN representatives and other professionals, interaction with doctoral students from different countries, and applied activities related to transnational organized crime and criminal justice. We also gained experience with SHERLOC, UNODC's knowledge-management platform for legislation, case law, and other resources related to organized crime and terrorism.

We arrived in Vienna as two doctoral students from Sam Houston State University pursuing the same degree but imagining different careers after graduation. Kelly plans to pursue a traditional academic career centered on research and teaching, while Zoe is interested in an alternative academic career that would allow her to apply research and criminological expertise in policy and practice settings. We expected the Summer School to contribute to these professional goals in different ways. Instead, one of the most important lessons from the experience was discovering how closely our two career paths are connected.

Studying criminology and criminal justice in the United States has provided both of us with extensive training in research, theory, methodology, and the operation of criminal justice institutions. Vienna placed that training within a much broader international environment. During the CCPCJ and the Summer School, we encountered researchers, practitioners, policymakers, civil society representatives, and students examining many of the same problems that we study in the United States, but from different legal systems, institutional settings, and national experiences. The experience reminded us that transnational crime cannot be adequately understood through the perspective of any one country. Just as crime can cross national borders, so too must the exchange of knowledge used to understand and respond to it.

EXPERIENTIAL NOTE (HAYES & MARTINEZ) CONT.

TWO CAREER PATHS, ONE SHARED LESSON: REFLECTION FROM THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL

Our different professional goals influenced what each of us noticed during the program. For Kelly, who plans to pursue an academic career, the experience raised important questions about what it means to produce useful criminological research. Academic training understandably places considerable emphasis on developing research questions, selecting appropriate methods, generating evidence, and communicating findings through scholarly publications. In Vienna, however, interacting with professionals working closer to policy and practice added another set of questions: Who needs this knowledge? How might they use it? What information do practitioners need that researchers are not currently producing?

These questions became particularly apparent while observing discussions involving people working in different institutional settings. A research problem that may appear straightforward in the academic literature can become considerably more complex when questions of implementation, resources, jurisdiction, organizational capacity, political conditions, or international cooperation are introduced. For a future academic, this was an important reminder that the relevance of research can depend not only on methodological quality, but also on whether researchers understand the environments in which their findings may eventually be applied.

The experience also influenced how Kelly thinks about teaching. International criminology can become abstract when students encounter other countries primarily through textbooks, journal articles, or comparative statistics. Hearing directly from people working within international organizations and interacting with students and professionals from different national settings demonstrated the value of bringing those perspectives into the classroom. Future students should be encouraged not simply to ask what research has found, but also to consider where that evidence was generated, whether it travels across national and institutional contexts, and how it might be interpreted by the people responsible for policy and practice.

For Zoe, the Summer School provided an opportunity to examine this relationship from another direction. Her interest in an alternative academic career made the opportunity to observe professionals working across research, policy, international organizations, and practice especially valuable. Doctoral students often become familiar with the traditional academic career trajectory because faculty careers surround us throughout graduate education. Vienna made visible a broader range of ways in which doctoral training can contribute to criminal justice.

Research design, data analysis, scholarly writing, critical evaluation of evidence, and substantive expertise are not confined to universities. International organizations, governmental agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and policy institutions also rely on people who can assess evidence, identify gaps in knowledge, communicate complex findings, and translate research into decisions. Seeing those roles firsthand helped Zoe envision how doctoral training might be used beyond a conventional faculty position.

EXPERIENTIAL NOTE (HAYES & MARTINEZ) CONT.

TWO CAREER PATHS, ONE SHARED LESSON: REFLECTION FROM THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL

At the same time, the experience demonstrated that translation should not be understood as a one-way process in which academics produce knowledge and practitioners simply receive it. Practitioners and professionals possess knowledge that researchers may not have. They understand operational constraints, emerging problems, organizational cultures, implementation challenges, and the populations affected by policies and programs. Their experiences can reveal questions that are missing from academic research and can challenge assumptions that researchers may make when studying criminal justice institutions from outside them.

This realization gradually brought our two professional perspectives together. Although we often attended the same lecture, discussion, or organizational activity with different interests, our conversations afterward repeatedly returned to the relationship between research and practice. Kelly would consider what questions researchers should be asking and how findings could be communicated more effectively. Zoe would consider how those findings might actually be used within organizations or translated into programs and policy. What initially appeared to be two different approaches to criminology increasingly looked like two positions within the same process of producing, interpreting, and applying knowledge.

Our work with and exposure to SHERLOC made this connection especially concrete. Rather than treating legal and research information as an endpoint, SHERLOC demonstrates how knowledge can be organized so that legislation, case law, and other materials become accessible across jurisdictions. Similarly, discussions during the CCPCJ illustrated that responding to transnational crime requires interaction among governments, researchers, international organizations, civil society, and practitioners. These experiences moved the idea of "bridging research and practice" from an abstract principle to something we could observe operating within an international setting. The Summer School curriculum itself emphasized transnational criminal markets, international cooperation, UNTOC and related legal frameworks, data and research methods, and practical work with SHERLOC.

Being U.S.-based doctoral students also made the international exchange particularly valuable. We were repeatedly reminded that familiar criminal justice concepts can take on different meanings when they are considered within different political, legal, cultural, and economic settings. Conversations with participants from other countries exposed us to questions and perspectives we might not have encountered through our regular doctoral training. Rather than assuming that knowledge produced in one setting can simply be transferred elsewhere, international criminology requires attention to context and an openness to learning from researchers and practitioners working within those environments.

EXPERIENTIAL NOTE (HAYES & MARTINEZ) CONT.

TWO CAREER PATHS, ONE SHARED LESSON: REFLECTION FROM THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL

That may be the most enduring lesson we brought home from Vienna. International engagement is not simply an opportunity to learn how another country handles crime. It creates an opportunity to reconsider our own assumptions, recognize the limits of the evidence with which we are familiar, and identify questions that become visible only when multiple perspectives are brought together.

We arrived in Vienna pursuing the same doctoral degree but imagining very different professional futures. We left recognizing that those futures may be less separate than we initially believed. Researchers can provide theory, systematic evidence, and methods for evaluating criminal justice problems, while practitioners and policy professionals contribute institutional knowledge, experience, and insight into how those problems operate in practice. Stronger exchange between these communities can improve both the questions researchers ask and the decisions informed by their findings.

For us, the Vienna International Summer School therefore became more than an international educational experience. It provided an opportunity to reconsider what we hope to contribute as emerging criminologists. Whether our careers ultimately place us primarily inside a university or in a policy or practice environment, both pathways can contribute to a common objective: producing and using criminological knowledge that is internationally informed, responsive to the realities of practice, and capable of contributing to evidence-informed change.

Our two career paths remain different, but Vienna gave us one shared lesson: advancing international criminology requires researchers and practitioners not simply to work alongside one another, but to learn from, question, and inform one another across professional and national boundaries.







DIC STUDENTS ON THE MARKET

SUKANYA BHATTACHARYA, ABD
UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE



Sukanya Bhattacharya (she/her) is a Doctoral Candidate (ABD) at the Department of Sociology, University of Tennessee. Her primary concentration is in Criminology, and her secondary concentration is Women, Gender, and Sexuality studies.

Her dissertation focuses on **the narratives of sexual violence survivors in India**, through the framework of narrative victimology and cultural sociology. Her research explores how women victim-survivors of sexual violence in India react and re-construct their identities in the aftermath of the violence, while navigating the criminal-legal and socio-cultural barriers that stop them from speaking out and pursuing justice.

She is a Graduate Teaching Associate and has been the primary instructor of record for several courses including Social Problems, Sociological Theory, Criminology, Gender and Society. She is one of the 2026 recipients of American Society of Criminology's Ruth D. Peterson Fellowship for Ethnic and Racial Diversity.

DIC STUDENTS ON THE MARKET

GODWIN EGBE, ABD
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI



Godwin Egbe is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Criminal Justice and Legal Studies at the University of Mississippi. He was selected as one of the recipients for the 2026 ASC Ruth D. Peterson Fellowship.

Godwin is currently on the job market, and he seeks a tenure-track assistant professor position. His research focuses on **the intersection of terrorism and cybercrime, policing, victimology, and comparative criminology**. He has approached questions related to these areas using a mixed-method research design. His primary skill set includes advanced quantitative methods, big data analysis, geospatial analysis, and content and thematic analysis.

Selected Publications:

Egbe, G. (2025). Assessing the impact of socioeconomic disparities on criminal behaviors in oil producing communities in Niger Delta Nigeria. Journal of Economic Criminology, 7, 100119.

Boateng, F. D., Pryce, D. K., Egbe, G., & Al Shaalan, S. T. (2025). Factors that Impact Attitudes Toward Terrorist Violence in Iraq. Crime & Delinquency, 00111287251330777.

Boateng, F. D., Dzordzormenyoh, M. K., Egbe, G., & Doumbia, N. Y. (2026). Bystander Intervention in the Ivory Coast: The Role of Personality Traits and Rape Myth Acceptance. Social Sciences, 15(5), 302.

MEMBER SPOTLIGHT

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR MEMBERS!!



Dr. Jennifer C. Gibbs has recently been promoted to full professor at Penn State Harrisburg.

She is now Secretary of the ACJS Police section, is the Associate Editor (under Editor Cathy Marcum) of the Journal of Criminal Justice Education, and was the guest editor for Policing: An International Journal, Special issue: Police and terrorism, violent extremism, and targeted violence (volume 49, issue 5)

Jennifer was awarded a $60,000 grant from the Center for Rural Pennsylvania to study the regionalization of police services.



Dr. Guillermo J. Escaño received the Richard Block Award for Outstanding Dissertation Research, Homicide Research Working Group (2026) for his dissertation:

Macroeconomics, State Action, Civic Trust, and Homicide: The Causes and Consequences of Interpersonal Violence in Latin America

He also received the Drugs and Society Distinguished Scholarly Paper Award, American Sociological Association (August 2026) for his paper published in The British Journal of Criminology

Population-Level Alcohol Consumption and Homicide Rates in Latin America: A Fixed Effects Panel Analysis, 1961–2019



Sukanya Bhattacharya (doctoral candidate at the university of Tennessee, Knoxville is one of the 2026 recipients of the American Society of Criminology's Ruth D. Peterson Fellowship for Racial and Ethnic Diversity.



MEMBER SPOTLIGHT





15TH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Former DIC chair, **Dr. Dawn Beichner-Thomas**, attended the 15th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates from 26 September - 1 October 2026.

The Crime Congress, held every five years, is the world's largest gathering on crime prevention and criminal justice. Additional details about the Crime Congress and the Abu Dhabi Declaration are available at the following link: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/civilsociety/webstory-15th-crime-congress.html

The complete program is available on the UNODC website: https://www.unodc.org/res/crimecongress/events_html/Crime_Congress_Programme.pdf

Dawn Beichner-Thomas was an invited panelist in Workshop 1 - Building Resilient Societies, with a Focus on Protecting Women, Children, and Youth Fostering Engagement, Education and the Culture of Lawfulness and a panelist at The Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice sponsored ancillary meeting, “Civil Society Priorities for Action Beyond the 15th UN Crime Congress.”

She also organized and moderated an ancillary meeting, "Strengthening Victim Support Through Strategic Partnerships," which focused on placing victims' voices at the center of crime prevention and criminal justice. Dr. Laura Iesue, DIC member and assistant professor at Sam Houston State University, was a panelist in the meeting and presented "Building Strategic Partnerships to Strengthen Support for Victims of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence."

Publications:

Barberet, R., Beichner-Thomas, D. & Ranjan, S. (2026). Guest editors’ introduction. Special issue: Feminist approaches to justice at Beijing +30. Contemporary Sociology Monographs, 74(4) 455-468. https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/csia/74/4

Wang, X., Barberet, R., Beichner-Thomas, D., Ranjan, S., & Zhang, J. (2026). Thirty years on: A conversation with Xingjuan Wang, a pioneer of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Contemporary Sociology Monographs, 74(4) 473-487. https://doi.org/10.1177/00113921261445762

Barberet, R., Beichner-Thomas, D. & Ranjan, S. (2026). Beyond victimhood: Feminist criminology and the Beijing Platform’s framing of women in criminal justice. Contemporary Sociology Monographs, 74(4) 560-585. https://doi.org/10.1177/00113921261447601

Beichner-Thomas, D. & Donnelly, C. (2026). “Women’s Prisons, Global” in Janet P. Stamatel (Ed.). The Sage Encyclopedia of Crime and Gender. Sage Publications. https://www.sagepub.com/shop/buy-a-book/the-sage-encyclopedia-of-crime-and-gender-1-290096

VOLUME 74 NUMBER 4 MONOGRAPH

CURRENT SOCIOLOGY MONOGRAPHS

Scan for open access

Special Issue: Feminist Approaches to Justice at Beijing +30

Guest Editors: Rosemary Barberet, Dawn Beichner-Thomas and Sheetal Ranjan

Guest Editors' Introduction, p. 455
Feminist approaches to justice at Beijing +30
Rosemary Barberet, Dawn Beichner-Thomas and Sheetal Ranjan

Articles

Why Beijing+30 matters, p. 469
Soon-Young Yoon

Thirty years on: A conversation with Xingjuan Wang, a pioneer of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, p. 473
Xingjuan Wang, Rosemary Barberet, Dawn Beichner-Thomas, Sheetal Ranjan and Joy Y. Zhang

The need for a sexual safety framework: Deployment-related sexual violence against US servicewomen and implications for the Women, Peace, and Security agenda, p. 488
Stephanie Bonnes

Why the world still fails to end conflict-related sexual violence 30 years after the Beijing Declaration, p. 518
Anouk Noelle Nicklas

Beijing 30+ and the global movement to prevent femicide and feminicide: The United Nations system as a societal level contributor to social change, p. 536
Myrna Dawson, Dana Filipetti and Harleen Sangha

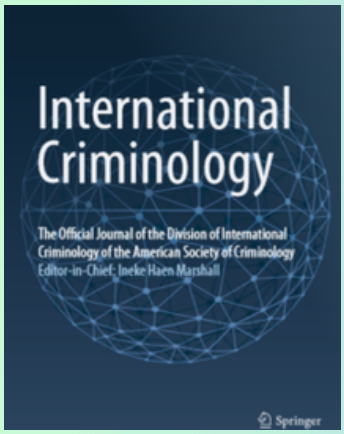
Beyond victimhood: Feminist criminology and the Beijing Platform's framing of women in criminal justice, p. 560
Rosemary Barberet, Dawn Beichner-Thomas and Sheetal Ranjan

From "iron fists" to digital traps: How contemporary legal policies bypass international gender standards, p. 586
Ellen Van Damme and Michelle Lyttle Storrod

The synergies between the Geneva Conventions and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to combat sexual and gender-based violence against women in both times of peace and armed conflict, p. 605
Jelena Pia-Comella

India and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action: Thirty years of rhetoric, reform, and reckoning, p. 627
Sapna K. Sangra

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY







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

Farewell Message

The December 2026 issue of International Criminology will be our last as co-editors of the journal, as Yuliya Zabyelina from the University of Alabama has been selected as the next journal editor. Ineke was the first editor of the journal when it began in 2020 and she built an impressively strong foundation for success. Janet joined her as co-editor in 2024 and in the last three years we have seen the journal grow in number of manuscripts, geographic coverage, and topical breadth. Most importantly, the journal is now indexed in Scopus and will be submitted for consideration in Web of Science soon.

Journal Highlights for 2026

- Number of annual submissions has surpassed 200 for the first time, the majority of which are research articles
- Authors hailed from 56 nations, including 8 African, 11 Asian, and 9 Latin American countries
- Average turnaround time for accepted manuscripts was 4.5 months
- Downloads have nearly doubled from last year
- Two articles that are not Open Access from each issue are available to download for free for two months
- Accepted manuscript types were diversified (research, theoretical perspectives, policy perspectives, methodology, rapid release, and book reviews)
- Two excellent special issues were published:

1. June 2026: International Surveys of Adolescent Delinquency and Victimization Methodological and Substantive Findings from the International Self-Report Delinquency (ISRD) Project, edited by Michael Gottfredson and Mikaela Nielsen
2. December 2026: Community Voices in Violent Contexts: Unwriting and Rewriting Crime through Collaboration and Participatory Research, edited by Matias Aravena Hinojosa and Katalin Parti

We'd like to thank our editorial team for their hard work in making this journal successful, namely our Senior Editors who have provided sage advice for six years (Jay Albanese, Richard Bennett, and Susanne Karstedt), our Associate Editors (Leandro Ayres Franca, Ling Ren, and Marieke Liem), and our Book Editor (Ting Wang). We'd also like to thank the editorial board, reviewers, and DIC members who have supported the journal in various ways. We hope you will continue to support Yuliya's efforts to grow and strengthen the journal by submitting manuscripts, reviewing articles, and promoting the journal among your professional networks. Be sure to follow the journal on social media on X (@intlcriminology), BlueSky (@intlcriminology), and LinkedIn (International Criminology).

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY

YULIYA ZABYELINA, NEW EDITOR

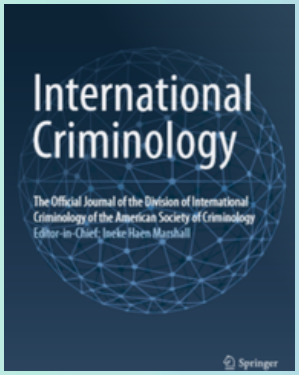


Dear colleagues,

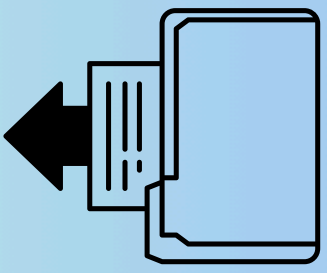
I am delighted to be joining International Criminology as its incoming Editor-in-Chief. I bring more than a decade of experience in international criminology, while my own personal and professional trajectory across countries has shaped my commitment to scholarship that crosses national, disciplinary, and methodological boundaries. The journal provides an important forum for such work, and I am honored to help guide its next chapter.

We welcome submissions in several formats, including original research articles, policy and theoretical perspectives, methodology papers, brief reports addressing timely issues, and book reviews. We are also particularly interested in proposals for special issues that bring together scholars around emerging topics, pressing global challenges, and new directions in criminological research. Please contact me if you would like to discuss or propose a special issue.

I look forward to working with the editorial team, reviewers, authors, and readers to strengthen the journal's global reach and advance rigorous, innovative, and inclusive criminological scholarship.



SUBMIT



CONTACT US AND FOLLOW US ON SOCIAL MEDIA

RESEARCH SNAPSHOT



Publications:

Doré, G. (2026). 24/7 Violence: A Qualitative Analysis of Violent High-Profile Cases in Round-the-Clock French Media. International Criminology, 1-22.

Doré, G., & Riddell, J. R. (2026). Beyond Location: Gender Disparities in the Spatial Distribution of Sexual Offenses in Los Angeles. Crime & Delinquency, 0(0). https://doi.org/10.1177/00111287261466997

Escaño, G. J., McDowall, D., & Pridemore, W. A. (2026). Mano dura v. uneasy peace in El Salvador: Effects of tough-on-crime and gang truce policies in the former murder capital of the world. The British Journal of Criminology, 66(3), 613–631. https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azaf057

Escaño, G. J., & Pridemore, W. A. (2026). The association between anti-cartel military intervention and municipal homicide rates in Mexico, 2000–2022. Journal of Quantitative Criminology. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10940-026-09682-6

Escaño, G. J., & Pridemore, W. A. (2026). When prices rise, so does crime: A time series analysis of the association between inflation and crime in Argentina, 1973–2022. Justice Quarterly, 1–27. https://doi.org/10.1080/07418825.2026.2689398

Gibbs, J. C. (2026). Police and terrorism, violent extremism, and targeted violence. Policing: An International Journal, 49(5), 657-661.

Li, C. K. W. (2026, in press). Why and how do men experience intimate partner violence victimization? An integrated multilevel theoretical framework. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 0(0). https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605261419455

Li, C. K. W. & Maxwell, S. R. (2026, in press). Self-conscious emotions in dating aggression perpetration among college students: A cross-cultural study. Journal of Family Violence.

Li, C. K. W. & Melde, C (2026). "Doing Gender" and Gender Socialization in Crime Prevention and Risk Management: A Randomized Controlled Trial on Social Desirability Bias. Journal of Crime and Justice, 1–23. https://doi.org/10.1080/0735648X.2026.2656759

Melahat Akdemir, **Jennifer C. Gibbs**, Siyu Liu, and Jennifer L. Schally. (Accepted). Officer application of positive psychology principles for police mental health: An exploratory study using PERMA-H. Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology.

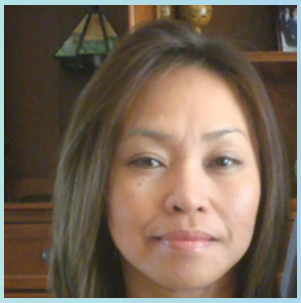
Shaun L. Gabbidon, Jonathan Lee, and **Jennifer C. Gibbs.** (Accepted). Racial and ethnic differences in police trust among self-reported viewers of videos of police violence against Black people: Exploring the explanatory value of basic literacy in Black American history. Race and Justice.

RESEARCH SNAPSHOT

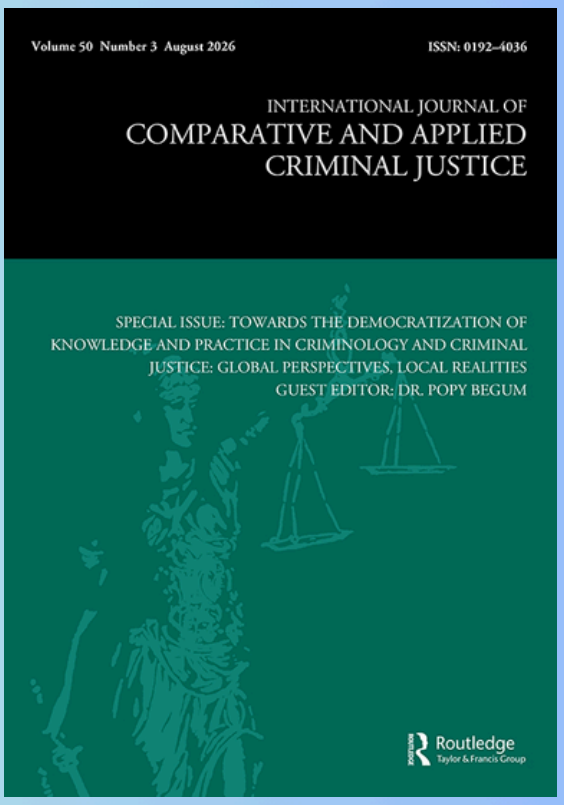
SPECIAL ISSUE:
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE AND APPLIED CRIMINAL JUSTICE



Popy Begum,
Texas A&M University



Sheila Maxwell,
Michigan State University



TOWARDS THE DEMOCRATISATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE: GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES, LOCAL REALITIES

Edited by Dr. Popy Begum, a member of the Division of International Criminology (DIC) who joined the division as an undergraduate student, this special issue of the International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice, titled "Towards the Democratisation of Knowledge and Practice in Criminology and Criminal Justice: Global Perspectives, Local Realities," brings together five contributions that challenge dominant criminological perspectives and advance a more inclusive, globally informed understanding of crime and justice.

The articles examine diverse topics, including youth drug use and desistance in Taiwan, police sexual violence in South Africa, technology-facilitated sexual violence in South Korea, international criminal justice, and domestic violence policy. Collectively, they highlight the importance of context-specific research, methodological diversity, and inclusive approaches to knowledge production and criminal justice practice.

The special issue grew out of conversations at the 2023 American Society of Criminology Workshop organized by the DIC and was developed under the guidance of Dr. Sheila Maxwell, Editor-in-Chief of the International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice.

The full special issue can be accessed here: https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rcac20/50/3

A Division of the ASC

DIVISION OF **INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY**



ABOUT THE DIC

The Division of International Criminology (DIC) is committed to fostering a forum of personal interaction and exchange of ideas among people involved in international criminology. We welcome educators, researchers, practitioners and students interested in the field of international criminology to join our membership base through the American Society of Criminology.

THE "1+1 INITIATIVE"

At the DIC, we believe in active mentorship. We strongly encourage our established members to support our "1+1 Initiative" by bringing or sponsoring a student or junior faculy member to the DIC luncheon. Your support directly strengthens inclusion, accessibility, and opportunity for emerging international criminology scholars.

HOW TO JOIN?

- Must be a member of the ASC to join the DIC.
- $15 (USD) for Student members.
- $30 (USD) for all other members.

DIC @ ITALIAN VILLAGE
ASC CHICAGO

November 20, 2026
12:00 PM – 2:30 PM
71 W. Monroe St.

TICKET REQUIRED

SPACE IS LIMITED

All purchasesmustbe made via the ASC conference registration portal.

Contact Us
asc.dic@gmail.com

@ascdic

https://www.linkedin.com/in/ascdic/

ASC 2026 INTERNATIONAL & COMPARATIVE SESSIONS

Division of International Criminology's DIC-Sponsored Sessions ★

WEDNESDAY, November 18th

★ Science, Technology, and Society: A Comparative Approach
8:00-9:20am • Clark 10, 7th floor

International Perspectives on Gender & Sexuality
8:00-9:20am • Indiana Room, 3rd floor

International Perspectives on Immigration and Crime
9:30-10:50am • Dearborn 2, 7th floor

★ Roundtable – Building Global Bridges: Interdisciplinary Networking for the Global Job Market
11:00-12:20pm • Montrose 3, 7th floor

Institutions of Justice Across Borders: Governance, Accountability, and the Rule of Law in Comparative Perspective
12:30-1:50pm • Honore Ballroom, lobby level

Policing, State Authority, and Social Control
2:00-3:20pm • Salon 9, 3rd floor

★ Understanding Sexual Offenses in Contemporary Japan: Offenders, Victims, Treatment, and Stalking
2:00-3:20pm • Salon 5, 3rd floor

★ Roundtable: Caribbean Resilience: Justice Issues in Times of Natural and Man-Made Disasters
2:00-3:20pm • Sandburg 6, 7th floor

★ Advanced Research Methods in Criminology and Criminal Justice
2:00-3:20pm • Clark 3, 7th floor

Cross-National Testing of Criminological Theories
2:00-3:20pm • Burnham 1, 7th floor

Violence Across the World
2:00-3:20pm • Sandburg 2, 7th floor

Law, Rights, and Criminal Justice Governance
3:30-4:50pm • Madison Room, 3rd floor

The Historical Development of Punishment and Criminal Justice Institutions
3:30-4:50pm • Honore Ballroom, lobby level

Crime, Harm, and Enforcement: Comparative Perspectives on Emerging and Evolving Criminal Justice Challenges
5:00-6:20pm • Dearborn 2, 7th floor

THURSDAY, November 19th

Crime, Social Change, and Disorder
8:00-9:20am • Salon 9, 3rd floor

Gender-Based Violence and Violence Against Vulnerable Populations
8:00-9:20am • Indiana Room, 3rd floor

Roundtable: Crime and Justice in Wartime Ukraine
9:30-10:50am • Montrose 3, 7th floor

★ Roundtable: Serendipity and the Development of Comparative Criminology: Reflections on the U Albany-Nankai University Collaboration and Beyond
11:00-12:20pm • Sandburg 8, 7th floor

Police Supervision, Leadership, and Command
12:30-1:50pm • LaSalle 1, 7th floor

Organized Crime Mobility Across Borders: Mafias, Diasporas, and High-Risk Networks
12:30-1:50pm • Salon 1, 3rd floor

★ Global Perspectives on Knowledge Dissemination in Criminology Studies
12:30-1:50pm • Sandburg 8, 7th floor

★ AI (Mis)Use Among College Students and Police Cadets
2:00-3:20pm • Burnham 1, 7th floor

International Public Opinion Research
3:30-4:50pm • Kimball Room, 3rd floor

International Approaches to Addressing Family and Intimate Partner Violence: Context, Culture, and Critiques
3:30-4:50pm • Salon 5, 3rd floor

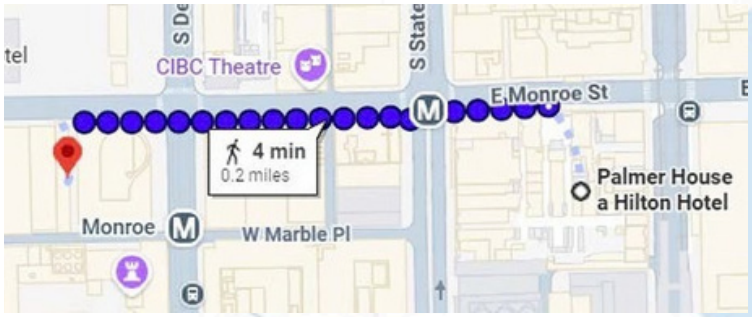


DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

FRIDAY, November 20th

Resisting Criminalization: Protest, Policing, and Power in Comparative Perspective
11:00-12:20pm • Hancock Parlor, 6th floor

★ SOCIAL: Division of International Criminology (DIC): Business Meeting and Awards Luncheon for the Division of International Criminology – Offsite
12:00-1:50pm • Italian Village Restaurants (pre-ticketed event)
71 W Monroe St., Chicago, IL 60603



★ AI in Chinese Policing
12:30-1:50pm • Chicago Room, 5th floor

Moral Laundering and Grey Areas: Deconstructing International Fraud
3:30-4:50pm • Buckingham Room, 5th floor



SATURDAY, November 21st

★ Roundtable: Global Justice in Practice: Cross-National Perspectives on Crime Reporting, Investigation, and Prevention
8:00-9:20am • Montrose 3, 7th floor

★ Lightning Talk: Academia and the United Nations: Managing the Role of Civil Society in an Organization of Governments
8:00-9:20am • Chicago Room, 5th floor

Comparative and Contextual Perspectives on Police Legitimacy
8:00-9:20am • Dearborn 1, 7th floor

Pedagogy Tools in Criminal Justice Education
9:30-10:50am • Clark 5, 7th floor



See you in Chicago

asc
American Society of Criminology

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY 2026 | CHICAGO

BUILDING GLOBAL BRIDGES

Interdisciplinary Networking for the Global Job Market



SPEED NETWORKING ROUNDTABLE

WEDNESDAY

NOVEMBER 18

11:00 AM - 12:20 PM

LOCATION

MONTROSE 3

7TH FLOOR

Meet mentors with international experience and exchange ideas about cross-country collaboration, career opportunities, and presenting research to global audiences.

Brief opening discussion, followed by one hour of structured speed networking

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSANTS

Michelle Fabiani, University of New Haven
Bo Jiang, University of Macau
Lidia Nuño, Texas State University

SESSION CHAIRS

Michele P. Bratina, West Chester University of PA
Chenghui Zhang, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Elizabeth C.M. Carlisle, American University

Sponsored by the Division of International Criminology (DIC) Membership Committee

DIVISION ANNOUNCEMENTS

PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOP
Tuesday November 17th, 1-5pm

WELLBEING IN THE FIELD: NAVIGATING EMOTIONAL, ETHICAL, AND PRACTICAL CHALLENGES IN CRIMINOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

Dear DIC community,

We hope to see many of you at the ASC meeting in Chicago this year.

As some of you might know, Michelle Lyttle Storrod and I have been organizing joint DFC & DIC-sponsored roundtables on researcher wellbeing for several years now, where we discuss challenges and praxis of researcher wellbeing in academia and beyond.

We are very excited to share that this year we will not only host another roundtable, but we will also facilitate a pre-conference workshop on "Wellbeing in the Field: Navigating Emotional, Ethical, and Practical Challenges in Criminological Fieldwork" (Tuesday November 17th, 1-5 PM).

For the past three years, Ellen has delivered these workshops across the US and Europe, preparing researchers at all career stages with the mental and practical tools to navigate challenging fieldwork. Have a look on the website (https://fieldresearchcoaching.com/) or LinkedIn page (https://www.linkedin.com/company/field-research-coaching) to get an idea of what this looks like.

Registrations for the pre-conference workshop are open until the end of October: https://asc41.org/events/asc-annual-meeting-workshops/. Places are limited, so please register ASAP.

Looking forward to seeing you in Chicago!

Ellen Van Damme, PhD & Michelle Lyttle Storrod, PhD



American Society of Criminology

ASC SPONSORED WORKSHOP

Wellbeing in the Field: Navigating Emotional, Ethical, and Practical Challenges in Criminological Fieldwork



Ellen Van Damme



Michelle Lyttle Storrod

NOV 17 (TUESDAY)
1:00 - 5:00 PM

WATER TOWER PARLOR - 6TH FLOOR
PALMER HOUSE HILTON, CHICAGO, IL

REGISTRATION HTTPS://ASC41.ORG/EVENTS/ASC-ANNUAL-MEETING-WORKSHOPS/

Leave Your Mark on DIC!

The DIC Logo Design Competition

The Division of International Criminology has connected scholars, practitioners, and students across borders for decades.

Now we're looking for a new visual identity — and we want it to come from you! Design the logo that will represent the DIC on our website, journal, newsletter, and conference materials for years to come.

Your logo here

Submit your design by Feb. 1st 2027

Open to current DIC members (students welcome)
Vector or 300 dpi PNG, full-color + one-color versions
Include a short design statement (≤150 words)
Prize: $100 + recognition in Inter-News
Submit to asc.dic@gmail.com — subject: DIC Logo Submission

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

ACJS 2027

ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

MAR 30 - APR 3, 2027

ORLANDO, FL

Forging stronger connections between research, education, and practice

ASC 2027

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

NOV 17-20, 2027

DALLAS, TX

Criminology and Justice Policy

EUROCRIM 2027

EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

SEP 15 -18, 2027

SKOPJE, NORTH MACEDONIA

One Conference.
Diverse Perspectives.
Shared Future.

WSC 2027

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

FEB 4 - 6, 2027

SAN DIEGO, CA

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

SCJA 2027

SOUTHERN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION

SEP 21 - 25, 2027

LOUISVILLE, KY

Reducing Opportunities for Crime: Theory, Design, and Practice

SWACJ 2027

SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

OCT 6 - 9, 2027

TULSA, OK

WORLD SOCIETY OF VICTIMOLOGY
Advancing research, services and awareness for victims

ISV 2027

WORLD SOCIETY OF VICTIMOLOGY

JUN 14 - 18, 2027

MONTREAL, CANADA

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM IN MONTREAL

ANZSOC 2027

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

DEC 1 - 3, 2026

ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA

JUSTICE REIMAGINED:
BOLD IDEAS, REAL IMPACT

2026 DIC AWARD WINNERS

Congratulations

to our 2026 Award Recipients!

We cannot wait to celebrate your accomplishments in person at the DIC Awards Luncheon in Chicago! We look forward to presenting your awards, capturing these special moments, and recognizing the remarkable scholarship that advances international criminology.

2026 Outstanding Book Award Winner

Dr. Rebecca Hanson, Associate Professor
Department of Sociology, Criminology, & Law, University of Florida
Center for Latin American Studies

Policing the Revolution: The Transformation of Coercive Power and Venezuela's Security Landscape During Chavismo
(Oxford University Press, 2025)



2026 Outstanding Book Award - Runner-Ups

Dr. Amy Adamczyk, Professor (full)
Department of Sociology, John Jay College of Criminal

Fetal Positions: Understanding Cross-National Public Opinion about Abortion
(Oxford University Press, 2025)

Dr. Martín Hernán Di Marco, Assistant Professor
Institute of Security and Global Affairs, Leiden University, Netherlands

Narratives of Femicide Perpetrators in Latin America: Taking Lives (Palgrave, 2025)

2026 DIC AWARD WINNERS

2026 Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award

Dr. Sanja Kutnjak Ivković, Professor

School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University

2026 Graduate Fellowship for Global Research

Gift Onwuadiamu, PhD Candidate

Department of Sociology & Criminal Justice, University of Delaware

2026 Student Paper Awards



Ali O. Shodunke, PhD Student

Department of Sociology & Criminology, Pennsylvania State University

Deterring or Escalating? Illicit Drug Trade, Law Enforcement, Market Disruption, and National Homicide Rates



Gift Onwuadiamu, PhD Candidate

Department of Sociology & Criminal Justice, University of Delaware

Media Exposure and Trust in the Police in Sub-Saharan Africa: Cross-National Evidence from Nigeria and Kenya

SEE YOU IN *Chicago*

AT THE DIC AWARDS LUNCHEON

ASC DIC BOARD MEMBERS



Bitna Kim, Chair, Sam Houston State University



Marijana Kotlaja, Vice Chair, Justice System Partners



Camille Gibson, Secretary/Treasurer, Prairie View A&M University



Dawn Beichner-Thomas, Immediate Past Chair, Illinois State University



Ivan Y. Sun, Executive Counselor, University of Delaware



Letizia Paoli, Executive Counselor, Leuven Belgium



Yuliya Zabyelina, Executive Counselor, University of Alabama

ASC DIC COMMITTEES

Program Committee

- Camille Gibson, Prairie View A&M University (Chair)

Membership Committee

- Michele P. Bratina, West Chester University, (Chair)
- Camille Gibson, Prairie View A&M University (Liaison)
- Elizabeth Carlisle, American University (Student)
- Chenghui Zhang, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Nomination and Election Committee

- Marijana Kotlaja, Justice System Partners (Chair)

Newsletter Committee

- Gaëtan Doré, Coventry University (Editor)
- Yeonjae Park, University of Louisiana at Lafayette (Associate Editor)
- Kate Wilds, Tarleton State University (Associate Editor)

Social Media Committee

- Vanessa J. Gutiérrez, St. Edward's University (Co-chair)
- Alessa S. Juárez, University of North Texas (Co-chair)

Annual Workshop Committee

- Marijana Kotlaja, Justice System Partners (Chair)
- Daniela Fredes García, University of Maryland (Student)
- Dawn Beichner-Thomas, Illinois State University

Constitution and By-Laws Committee

- Dawn Beichner-Thomas, Illinois State University (Chair)

ASC DIC AWARD COMMITTEES

Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award Committee

- Letizia Paoli, KU Leuven, Belgium (Chair)
- Alida Merlo, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
- Gorazd Meško, University of Maribor
- Jianhong Liu, University of Macau
- Jackie Schneider, Illinois State University

Outstanding Book Award Committee

- Yuliya Zabyelina, University of Alabama (Chair)
- Marina Zaloznaya, Arizona State University
- Jennifer C. Gibbs, Penn State Harrisburg

Student Paper Award Committee

- Valerio Bačak, Rutgers University (Chair)
- Ivan Y. Sun, University of Delaware (Liaison)
- Yang Vincent Liu, Oakland University
- Sebastian Galleguillos, University of Massachusetts Boston

Graduate Student Fellowship Award Committee

- Ivan Y. Sun, University of Delaware (Chair)
- Kayla Freeman, DePaul University
- Laura Iesue, Sam Houston State University



WE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR VOLUNTEERS. PLEASE REACH OUT TO US IF YOU ARE INTERESTED.