

ACJS TODAY

OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

The Effects of Juvenile Sex Offender Registration

Alexis Stern, Sean Darling-Hammond, Anthony Petrosino, and Sarah Guckenburg *

In the early 1990s, 13 states were maintaining sex offender registries, but only one (Washington) required registration for juvenile sex offenders (Felver & Lieb, 1991). This all changed over the next 10 years. First, the 1994 Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Registration Act established guidelines for state sex offender registries, and additional legislation passed by Congress in 1996 and 1997 led to creation of a national sex offender registry. In 2006, the federal Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 mandated states to extend registration and related requirements to youth under the age of 18 who were convicted of sexual offenses in adult court and to juveniles who were adjudicated delinquent of certain sexual offenses committed at ages 14 and older (Pittman & Nguyen, 2011). As of 2015, sex offender registration and notification (SORNA) systems existed in every state, and 41 states applied these systems to youth who had been adjudicated as juveniles (Lobanov-Rostovsky, 2015).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Effects of Juvenile Sex Offender Registry	1
ACJS 2020 Conference Information	14
Juveniles and Miranda Rights: To Waive or Not to Waive?	15
Crime & Justice Research Alliance	20
Washington Update	27
A Review of "Stop & Frisk: The Use and Abuse of a Controversial Policing Tactic	28
ACJS & The United Nations	34
Announcements	36
ACJS Award Winners	41
ACJS 2019-2020 Executive Board	43

However, the variation across states in implementing juvenile sex offender registration is considerable. For example, the list of registerable offenses, length and frequency of registration, and public sharing of juvenile registrants' information varies widely by state (U.S. Department of Justice, 2015). In some jurisdictions, the information on these registries is kept confidential and is accessible to some members of law enforcement only; in other cases, it is made available online to members of the public as well as to law enforcement (Trivits & Reppucci, 2002). Several states either combine juvenile and adult sex offenders in a single registry or place juvenile sex offenders on an adult sex offender registry when they turn 18. In some states, juveniles can have their information removed from their state registry once they are adults (Bumby, Gilligan, & Talbot, 2006). Publicly accessible registries often make no distinctions based on the nature of the offense or the age at which it was committed, with children as young as 8 years old included in some registries (Pittman, 2013).

The reach of juvenile sex offender registration cannot be fully understood without considering three other policies. First, as mentioned above, state laws typically mandate that local law enforcement notify communities of the presence of registered sexual offenders. Information about juvenile offenders can be shared online in 30 states (Lobanov-Rostovsky, 2015), and law enforcement may also send out fliers, hold meetings, or take other action to draw the

public's attention to registered sex offenders living or working in the area, whether those offenders are adults or juveniles. This practice, referred to as "public notification" or "community notification," is intended to give members of the public the knowledge they need to protect themselves from sexual predators in their area (Petrosino & Petrosino, 1999).

Second, sex offender registration requirements for juveniles and adults alike come with the threat of criminal penalties for those who fail to register as specified by state law. Most "failure-to-register" laws are based on the assumption that offenders who fail to register as required are intentionally avoiding registration in order to "to seek out new victims and avoid discovery" (Levenson, Sandler, & Freeman, 2012, p. 1). In states where offenders are charged registration fees, nonpayment can also be considered failure to register. These registration requirements vary from state to state, but failure to meet them often comes with serious consequences, including felony convictions and prison time (Pittman, 2013).

Last, in many states registered sex offenders, including juveniles, are subject to state laws restricting their housing, employment, and daily activities. These restrictions typically include prohibitions on visiting, living, or working in or near locations determined by the state to be frequented by minors or other vulnerable individuals, including an offender's own siblings or children. These restrictions also vary considerably by state. In some cases, youth

placed on sex offender registries are prohibited from attending school because of a perceived risk of victimizing classmates (Pittman, 2013).

Crime prevention and control is the rationale for implementing juvenile sex offender registration. The underlying policy theory is that registration and notification would help law enforcement keep track of juvenile sex offenders and empower the community with knowledge about their whereabouts so they can take steps to protect themselves, particularly their children. The counterargument, however, is that juvenile sex offender registration treats the underage offender the same as the adult sex offender, stigmatizes and socially isolates the juvenile, and inhibits chances at successful rehabilitation. There is also an argument that the entire registration process is expensive and results in little or no crime control benefit.

Whether juvenile sex offender registration is an evidence-based practice requires a careful examination of the research evidence (Petrosino & Boruch, 2014). In this paper, we review the research on the consequences of registration for juvenile sex offenders and their families, the effects of juvenile registration on public safety, and the costs of implementing juvenile sex offender registration.

Methodology

The goal of this review is to summarize available research findings to help policymakers make a more research-informed decision about juvenile sex offender registration. To that end, the

authors conducted a literature review guided by the question, “What does the empirical research say about the impact of juvenile sexual offender registration on juvenile sexual offenders, their families, and their communities?” and supplemented by interviews with individuals with relevant expertise.

We included literature published or made publicly available between 1990 and 2018. Our searches focused on research conducted in the United States. Our strategies to find studies included searches of the websites for the U.S. Department of Justice and for specialized centers, including the National Juvenile Justice Network, and then electronic bibliographic and full-text databases, such as Education Resource Information Center (ERIC), PsycARTICLES, PsycBOOKS, eBook Collection (EBSCOhost), Criminal Justice Abstracts and National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). Our searches used the following query terms: (“juvenile sex* offen*” OR “youth sex* offen*” AND “regist*”), (“youth registr*”), (juvenile registr*), (“youth sex* offender registr*), and (“juvenile sex* offender registr*). We also conducted a Google Scholar search and reviewed hits for any unpublished literature.

The literature review was supplemented by telephone interviews with nine individuals who have relevant expertise, including researchers studying the effects of juvenile sex offender registration, advocates against juvenile sex offender registration, government

officials, and a public defender who has worked with juvenile sex offenders. The interviews were guided by the following questions:

- How effective is juvenile sex offender registration in achieving its intended goals?
- What are the challenges and costs involved in implementing juvenile sex offender registration?
- Is there research to support juvenile sex offender registration?
- What research needs to be done in the future?

While improved public safety is typically cited as the intended purpose of extending sex offender registration and related policies (e.g., failure-to-register laws, public-notification laws) to juveniles, few studies have directly evaluated the impact of juvenile sex offender registration on the incidence of sex offenses, on law enforcement activities, or on interactions between registered juvenile sex offenders and the justice system. The following section discusses the empirical research that has been conducted in this area, supplementing that discussion both with information from studies of adult sex offender registration and studies of perceptions of the positive and negative impact of registration policies on public safety goals and results from expert interviews.

Results

Number of Registered Juvenile Sex Offenders

Inconsistencies in states' collection and management of registry data (and juvenile sex offender data, in particular) make it difficult to know how many youth offenders have been impacted by juvenile sex offender registration and related policies. The best public estimate of the total number of all registered sex offenders in the United States and its territories comes from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). Following its most recent bi-annual survey of U.S. jurisdictions, NCMEC (2016) estimated that there were over 800,000 registered sex offenders. Unfortunately, this estimate provides no information about the proportion of registrants who were juveniles (i.e., under 18 years old) or the proportion of offenders who were first required to register based on a sex crime committed when they were a juvenile.

Experts interviewed as part of this review shared their own estimates of the number of currently registered juvenile sex offenders. One expert reported that the U.S. Marshals Service completed some preliminary unpublished research on the number of individuals on U.S. registries as of December 2015. That research used data from the FBI's National Sex Offender Registry, which includes information for approximately 850,000 offenders. The analyses found that 2,400 of those individuals were currently under the age of 18 and 35,000 had been under the age of 18

at the time they were added to the registry. Another interviewee, an advocate for the elimination of juvenile sex offender registration, said that advocacy groups such as Human Rights Watch have assumed that there could be hundreds of thousands of sex offenders on U.S. registries due to crimes they committed as juveniles.

*General Deterrent Effects of Juvenile Sex Offender
Registration Policies*

We located two studies evaluating the deterrent effect of registration policies on first-time juvenile sex offenses. The first study used juvenile justice data for 26,574 boys ages 14 to 17 who had been charged with sex crimes in South Carolina in the period 1991 through 2004. South Carolina implemented its sex offender registry in 1995 and its public notification law for sex offenders went into effect in 1999. The researchers found that there is “no evidence” that either policy (i.e., registration alone or registration with notification) had a general deterrent effect among juveniles in South Carolina (Letourneau, Bandyopadhyay, Armstrong, & Sinha, 2010, p. 565).

The second study (Letourneau et al., 2018) looked at monthly averages for numbers of reports of sex crimes by minors from six states¹ before and after policy shifts to include juveniles on registries. An autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA)

interrupted time-series analysis found “no significant changes in the likelihood of reports for first-time sexual offenses or of charges or adjudications for first-time sexual offenses between pre- and post-implementation periods for any of the six states,” suggesting that “registration policies” had “no general deterrent effect” (Letourneau et al., 2018, pp. 23–24). This finding held despite wide variety in the policies implemented in the six states suggesting that none of the combinations of characteristics represented by any of the six policies yielded a deterrent effect.

We also identified one study that assessed the extent to which juvenile sex crime rates were impacted by juvenile sex offender registration and notification (JSORN) enactment in Idaho, South Carolina, Utah, and Virginia (thus providing a lens into overall deterrent effects for first time and repeat offenders, collectively). There, Sandler, Letourneau, Vandiver, and Shields (2017) reviewed over 200 months of data in each state and determined that there was no statistically significant change in the number of juveniles reported monthly for sex crimes in any of the four states after JSORN enactment.

*Effects of Juvenile Sex Offender Registration
Policies on Court Dispositions for Juveniles Who
Commit Sex Offenses*

Two studies using juvenile justice data from South Carolina explore the unintended effects of the

¹ The six states reviewed were Idaho, Maryland, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, and Virginia.

state's juvenile sex offender registration policy (and associated notification policy) on the disposition outcomes of juvenile sex offender cases brought to family court. The first study (Letourneau, Bandyopadhyay, Sinha & Armstrong, 2009a) analyzed data on prosecutors' decisions and disposition outcomes for 18,068 males charged with felony-level sexual, assault, and robbery offenses from 1990 through 2004. The study found that after implementation of South Carolina's juvenile sex offender registration policy in 1995, there was a significant drop (40%) in the likelihood that prosecutors would choose to bring felony-level sexual offense charges against juveniles. The study authors posit that this shift cannot be explained by other policy changes that occurred at the same time. Based on the findings of this study, they suggest that, in some cases, prosecutors may be choosing to reduce the charges against juvenile sex offenders to prevent the offenders from being registered under South Carolina's strict sex offender laws, which may have negative effects on a young person's social emotional outcomes as well as future employment and housing prospects.

The second study (Letourneau, Armstrong, Bandyopadhyay, & Sinha, 2012) analyzed data on prosecutors' decisions and on disposition outcomes for 19,215 males charged with sexual, assault, or robbery offenses from 1990 through 2004. The authors reported a significant increase in plea bargains

in juvenile sex offense cases following implementation of South Carolina's juvenile sex offender registration policy in 1995, with another significant increase after the state's public-notification law went into effect in 1999. The study authors suggest that youth charged with sex offenses may increasingly be taking plea bargains that reduce their charges from sexual to nonsexual offenses to avoid being required to register as sex offenders in South Carolina. This interpretation is also supported by anecdotal evidence from our interviews. For example, one expert agreed that the threat of registration encourages people to take plea deals to keep from being registered, but the interviewee added that, "no plea negotiations are going to happen for rapists [or other dangerous offenders]."

Data analyzed by Calley (2008) also supports the conclusions drawn by Letourneau et al. in the 2012 study. Based on analysis of 175 juvenile sex offender cases in the state of Michigan, the author found that most initial charges fell into the most serious category of sex crimes, but that most offenders ultimately pled guilty to less-serious crimes (e.g., gross indecency rather than rape). One result of pleading guilty to lesser charges is that most juvenile sex offenders in the sample were then not eligible for county-funded treatment programs, which, in that jurisdiction, were only offered to individuals convicted of more serious crimes (Calley, 2008). Our review did not find research examining the recidivism

rates for juvenile offenders whose charges are reduced or who plead guilty to nonregisterable crimes.

These three studies highlight an unintended consequence of registration policies. Juveniles who have committed sexual offenses but are ultimately found by the courts (through plea bargain or reduced charges) to have committed nonsexual crimes will receive neither court-ordered supervision nor appropriate treatment services (Letourneau, Bandyopadhyay, Sinha, & Armstrong, 2009a). Given that prior reviews have reported that treatment can reduce the recidivism risk among juvenile sex offenders (e.g., Reitzel & Carbonell, 2006), this could result in sex offending juveniles not getting the very treatment they may need.

Effects of Juvenile Sex Offender Registration Policies on the Sexual and Nonsexual Recidivism of Specific Youth

Of the studies evaluating the impacts of juvenile sex offender registries and registration policies on specific youth, none identified by this review indicates an effect on public safety. For example, a study by Batastini, Hunt, Present-Koller, and DeMatteo (2011) used data from 108 out-patient male youth in Western Pennsylvania to assess whether sexual re-offense rates varied between juvenile sex offenders who were required to register (62% of the sample) and those who did not meet criteria for registration (38% of the sample) as determined by the offense-based tier classification

system outlined in the federal Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006. The study found no statistically significant difference in recidivism between the two groups, with the researchers concluding that offense type is not predictive of recidivism risk among juvenile sex offenders and that registration in states that employ an offense-based tier classification system is therefore unlikely to be associated with reduced rates of sexual recidivism.

Research by Letourneau and Armstrong (2008) supports this conclusion. Their analysis finds that, in a subsample of 111 matched pairs of registered and nonregistered South Carolina juvenile sex offenders with an extremely low recidivism rate overall (2 incidents among 222 individuals) over four years, registered youth were no more likely to commit sex crimes than their nonregistered counterparts. However, the study found that the registered youth—as well as minority youth in the sample—were more likely than nonregistered youth to have been subsequently adjudicated for minor nonsex offenses. The study's authors suggest that these apparent disparities may be due to increased contacts with law enforcement for registered youth rather than from an actual difference in recidivism between the two groups. In another study of 1,275 South Carolina youth, Letourneau, Bandyopadhyay, Sinha, and Armstrong (2009b) also found no significant difference in the risk of sexual recidivism, an outcome measured by later adjudication for sexual offenses,

between registered and nonregistered juvenile sex offenders. However, it did find that registered youth were statistically more likely than nonregistered youth in the sample to be charged with “other” offenses, further supporting what the study’s authors call a “surveillance” effect (Letourneau et al., 2009b, p. 161).

Caldwell and Dickinson (2009) also assessed the relationship between registration and recidivism for 172 juveniles adjudicated delinquent of a sexual offense. Their study found that registration was not associated with a lower likelihood of offenders committing future sex offenses and that registered juvenile sex offenders scored lower on assessments of their future risk for committing sex offenses compared to nonregistered juvenile sex offenders. Finally, Letourneau et al. (2018) analyzed data from Oregon and found, in preliminary analyses, that “Oregon’s juvenile registration policy is not associated with sexual or nonsexual violent recidivism,” meaning the recidivism rate did not materially change after the policy was implemented (Letourneau et al., 2018, p. 13).

While Caldwell (2016) and Letourneau et al. (2018) argue that juvenile registration policies have not impacted juvenile recidivism rates for sexual offenses, Caldwell (2016, p. 419) notes that, based on his review of 106 juvenile sex offender studies conducted from 1938 to 2014, “there has been a real decline in sexually inappropriate and assaultive

behavior in adolescents in recent decades.” The base rates for sex offending have declined from 10% in the 1990s to 2.5% in the 2010s. However, Caldwell (2016) maintains that there is no indication that this decrease resulted from registration policies.

Effects of Juvenile Sex Offender Registration

Policies on Law Enforcement

The management of registries and the accompanying administrative tasks and supervision of offenders could be imposing significant financial costs and other resource burdens on local and state law enforcement. In 2008, at a point when 36 states already had juvenile sex offender registries, the Juvenile Policy Institute compiled information on the anticipated first-year cost of implementation compared with the amount of money that these states risked losing from the federal government if they were found to be noncompliant. In all cases, the expected financial cost of implementation far outweighed the cost of noncompliance. While registry-related costs were expected to significantly decrease after the first year of implementation, states estimated that some associated expenses would continue. Belzer (2015) reports that government’s costs of implementing juvenile sex offender registration include added salaries for police, defense attorneys, prosecutors, and court personnel who will interact with youth offenders around trial, probation, ongoing monitoring, updating information, and supervision as a result of registration requirements and related restrictions.

Development and maintenance of juvenile sex offender registries could also stretch the capacity of a system's existing human resources. One study (Henderson, 2015) documented practitioner concerns about whether law enforcement, under pressure to supervise a growing pool of sex offenders, would be able to dedicate the time and attention to accurately track registered offender behaviors given the lack of funding attached to SORNA. Another study, conducted by the Government Accountability Office (2013), similarly described the trade-off that law enforcement faces in dedicating scarce resources to monitoring a registrant population, only some of whom will commit further nonsexual offenses and even fewer who will sexually offend. In states implementing mandatory juvenile registration, the policy could therefore undermine the goal of improving public safety by drawing limited law enforcement resources away from monitoring the highest risk sexual and nonsexual offenders.

Unintended Outcomes of Juvenile Sex Offender

Registration for Youth and Families

Research has begun to address if and how registration harms juvenile sex offenders and their families. For example, while registered juveniles are typically able to attend school, those whose records are made public due to community-notification policies may experience significant harassment and stigma (Comartin, Kernsmith, & Miles, 2010; Pittman, 2013). Family members of youth registrants also describe negative effects on registrants' self-

esteem, mental health, and shared finances (Comartin, Kernsmith, & Miles, 2010). A 2013 report by Pittman, based on interviews with over 200 juveniles who had been on sex offender registries, describes how these youth and their families may be subject to various types of harassment and violence by vigilantes. Furthermore, juvenile sex offenders and their families often have trouble finding places to live and, if other children are in the home, must sometimes live apart (Pittman, 2013). Experts caution that being labeled as a "sexual offender" unnecessarily puts children and youth at risk of long-term negative effects (Chaffin, 2008). One expert interviewed for this review suggested that assigning this label can retraumatize youth offenders who were themselves victims of sexual abuse.

Letourneau et al. (2018) attempted to assess collateral consequences by comparing survey data from 178 boys receiving treatment for inappropriate or harmful sexual behavior who were not subjected to registration requirements to 73 boys who were subjected to registration requirements. Among the 73 "registered" boys, 19 were also subjected to community notifications. They found that the 73 registered boys reported more problems and fewer strengths related to mental health, peer relationships, and experiences with safety and victimization; and had significantly more severe suicidal cognitions. Specifically, the boys had statistically significantly ($p<.05$) more negative scores on Strengths and

Difficulties Questionnaires (SDQs), which measure challenges with depression, anxiety, inattention, hyperactivity, etc. They were four times more likely to have attempted suicide in the past 30 days and five times more likely to have been approached by an adult for sex in the past year (the latter representing a statistically significant difference). Unexpectedly, registered boys indicated having greater average levels of perceived social support than unregistered boys and hypothesized that this difference might reflect efforts by family members and others to mitigate the harmful effects of registration.

Harris, Walfield, Shields, and Letourneau (2016) surveyed 265 U.S. based members of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (ATSA) to discern collateral consequences of juvenile sex offender registration and community notification. They found that these providers believed youth subjected to registration were likely to experience a whole range of negative collateral consequences, with 92.8% saying such youth would be more likely to feel shame or embarrassment, 83% saying youth would be more likely to feel hopeless, 69% saying such youth would feel mistreated by the criminal justice system, 62% saying they would likely switch schools, and 59% saying they might not attend at all. More than half (56%) reported that youths subjected to registration would be more likely to live in a group home setting. However, only 18% of providers reported that registration would lead to recidivism.

When asked about the consequences of community notification, statistically significantly larger percentages of providers indicated that youth would experience *each* negative collateral consequence. The authors thus concluded that providers believe the negative collateral consequences of both registration and notification are substantial, with the latter being even more so.

Conclusion

Research on juvenile sex offender registration as a policy and as an intervention remains extremely limited. The paucity of research reflects the fact that juvenile sex offender registration policies have only existed for 20 years. However, based on our review of existing research published over that time period, the argument for juvenile sex offender registration is not supported (Chaffin, 2008; Tabachnik & Klein, 2011; Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice, 2009; Carter, 2011). Whether we examine public safety, unintended consequences, costs or potential harm, the available research supports a reexamination of juvenile sex offender registration and notification policies.

This conclusion from the research is supported by others. For example, in public comments submitted in response to the Department of Justice's planned release of revised Supplemental Guidelines for Juvenile Registration Under the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (2016, p. 1), 16 leading researchers write that "juvenile registration

policies fail to improve public safety, have unintended effects on the juvenile justice process, and harm youth and their families.”

Our expert interviews yielded an agenda for future research into juvenile sex offender registration policies. This agenda includes: (1) conducting empirical research to further investigate the unintended consequences of registration on juveniles and their families, particularly as to whether it does present a barrier to effective treatment; (2) studies that examine actual fiscal costs and safety benefits of juvenile sex offender registration policies; and (3) further research to identifying effective strategies for preventing juvenile sex offenses and handling specific offenders.

References

- Batastini, A. B., Hunt, E., Present-Koller, J., & DeMatteo, D. (2011). Federal standards for community registration of juvenile sex offenders: An evaluation of risk prediction and future implications. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 17(3), 451–474. doi:10.1037/a0023637
- Belzer, R.B. (2015). *The costs and benefits of including juveniles of sex offender registries*. R-Street Institute Policy Study–No. 41.
- Bumby, K., Gilligan, L., & Talbot, T. (2006). The effective management of juvenile sex offenders in the community: A training curriculum. *Center for Sex Offender Management*. Retrieved from http://www.csom.org/train/juvenile/7/7_4.htm
- Caldwell, M. F. (2016). Quantifying the decline in juvenile sexual recidivism rates. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 22(4), 414–426. doi:10.1037/law0000094
- Caldwell, M. F., & Dickinson, C. (2009). Sex offender registration and recidivism risk in juvenile sexual offenders. *Behavioral Sciences & The Law*, 27(6), 941–956. doi:10.1002/bsl.907
- Calley, N. G. (2008). Juvenile sex offenders and sex offender legislation: Unintended consequences. *Federal Probation*, 72(3), 37–41.
- Carter, M. M. (2011). *20 strategies for advancing sex offender management in your jurisdiction*. Silver Spring, MD: Center for Sex Offender Management. Retrieved from http://www.csom.org/pubs/twenty_strategies.pdf.
- Chaffin, M. (2008). Our minds are made up—don't confuse us with the facts: Commentary on policies concerning children with sexual behavior problems and juvenile sex offenders. *Child Maltreatment*, 13(2), 110–121. doi:10.1177/1077559508314510
- Comartin, E. B., Kernsmith, P. D., & Miles, B. W. (2010). Family experiences of young adult sex offender registration. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 19(2), 204–225. doi:10.1080/10538711003627207
- Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice. (2009). *Annual report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.
- Felver, B. E. M., & Lieb, R. (1991). *Juvenile sex offender registration in Washington state: Implementation and initial compliance, 1991*. Olympia, WA: Community Protection Research Project, Washington State Institute for Public Policy.
- Government Accountability Office. (2013). *Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act: Jurisdictions face challenges to implementing the Act, and stakeholders report positive and negative effects* (GAO-13-211). Washington, DC: GAO.
- Harris, A. J., Walfield, S. M., Shields, R. T., & Letourneau, E. J. (2016). Collateral consequences and effectiveness of sex offender registration and notification: Results from a survey of treatment providers. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal Of Research & Treatment*, 28(8), 770–790. doi:10.1177/1079063215574004
- Henderson, J. S. (2015). *Estimating the impacts of SORNA in Pennsylvania: The potential consequences of including juveniles* (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from Temple University Libraries.
- Letourneau, E. J., & Armstrong, K. S. (2008). Recidivism rates for registered and nonregistered juvenile sexual offenders. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 20(4), 393–408. doi:10.1177/1079063208324661
- Letourneau, E. J., Armstrong, K. S., Bandyopadhyay, D., & Sinha, D. (2012). Sex offender registration and notification policy increases

- juvenile plea bargains. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 25(2), 189–207. doi:10.1177/1079063212455667
- Letourneau, E. J., Bandyopadhyay, D., Sinha, D., & Armstrong, K. (2009a). Effects of sex offender registration policies on juvenile justice decision making. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 21(2), 149–165. doi:10.1177/1079063208328678
- Letourneau, E. J., Bandyopadhyay, D., Sinha, D., & Armstrong, K. S. (2009b). The influence of sex offender registration on juvenile sexual recidivism. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 20(2), 136–153. doi:10.1177/0887403408327917
- Letourneau, E. J., Bandyopadhyay, D., Armstrong, K. S., & Sinha, D. (2010). Do sex offender registration and notification requirements deter juvenile sex crimes? *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 37(5), 553–569. doi:10.1177/0093854810363562
- Letourneau, E. J. et al. (2016, June 7). *Comments on the supplemental guidelines for juvenile registration under the SORNA* [Letter]. Received by L. C. deBaca. Retrieved from [http://www.njjn.org/uploads/digital-library/Experts%20Respond%20to%20SORNA%20Proposed%20Guidelines_Final\[8\].pdf](http://www.njjn.org/uploads/digital-library/Experts%20Respond%20to%20SORNA%20Proposed%20Guidelines_Final[8].pdf).
- Letourneau, E. J., Harris, A. J., Shields, R. T., Walfield, S. M., Ruzicka, A. E., Buckman, C., ... & Nair, R. (2018). Effects of juvenile sex offender registration on adolescent well-being: An empirical examination. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 24(1), 105–117.
- Levenson, J. S., Sandler, J. C., & Freeman, N. J. (2012). Failure-to-register laws and public safety: An examination of risk factors and sex offense recidivism. *Law and Human Behavior*, 36(6), 555–565. doi:10.1037/b0000002
- Lobanov-Rostovsky, C. (2015). *Registration and notification for juveniles who commit sexual offenses*. Washington, DC: Sex Offender Management, Assessment and Planning Initiative, U.S. Department of Justice. Retrieved from https://www.smart.gov/SOMAPI/sec2/ch6_registration.html
- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. (2016). *Map of registered sex offenders in the United States*. Retrieved from http://www.missingkids.org/en_US/documents/Sex_Offenders_Map.pdf
- Petrosino, A., & Boruch, R. (2014) Evidence-based policy in crime and justice. In G. Bruinsma & D. Weisburd (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of criminology and criminal justice*. New York, NY: Springer.
- Petrosino, A. J., & Petrosino, C. (1999). The public safety potential of Megan's Law in Massachusetts: An assessment from a sample of criminal sexual psychopaths. *Crime and Delinquency*, 45(1), 140–158.
- Pittman, N. (2013). *Raised on the registry: The irreparable harm of placing children on sex offender registries in the US*. New York: Human Rights Watch.
- Pittman, N., & Nguyen, Q. (2011). *Snapshot of juvenile sex offender registration and notification laws: A survey of the United States*. Philadelphia: Defender Association of Philadelphia.
- Reitzel, L. R., & Carbonell, J. L. (2006). The effectiveness of sexual offender treatment for juveniles as measured by recidivism: A meta-analysis. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 18(4), 401–421.
- Sandler, J. C., Letourneau, E. L., Vandiver, D. M., & Shields, R. T. (2017). Juvenile sexual crime reporting rates are not influenced by juvenile sex offender registration policies. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 23(2), 131–140.
- Tabachnik, J., & Klein, A. (2011). *A reasoned approach: Reshaping sex offender policy to prevent child sexual abuse*. Retrieved from <http://www.atsa.com/pdfs/Policy/AReasonedApproach.pdf>
- Trivits, L. C., & Reppucci, N. D. (2002). Application of Megan's law to juveniles. *American Psychologist*, 57(9), 690–704. doi:10.1037//0003-066x.57.9.690
- U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Sexual Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking. (2015). *Sex offender registration and notification in the United States: Current case law and issues*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved from http://www.smart.gov/caselaw/handbook_dec2015.pdf

* Coauthor bios on next page



Alexis Stern is a Research Associate with the WestEd Justice & Prevention Research Center. She supports a range of school climate, school safety, and juvenile justice projects.



Sean Darling-Hammond is a researcher with the Justice & Prevention Research Center at WestEd, and a PhD student at UC Berkeley's Goldman School of Public Policy. He is licensed to practice law in California and Washington DC, and spent five years serving as the Director of Research at a mission driven political consulting firm.



Anthony Petrosino is Director of the WestEd Justice & Prevention Research Center. He also serves as Associate Director of the Health & Justice Program at WestEd, and Senior Research Fellow at George Mason University's Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy.



Sarah Guckenburg is a Senior Research Associate with the WestEd Justice & Prevention Research Center. She works on a variety of research and evaluation projects focusing on juvenile justice, violence prevention, behavioral health, teen pregnancy, school safety, and other public health issues.

ACJS 2020 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

"Exploring Justice: From Local to Global"

March 24-28, 2020
San Antonio Marriott Rivercenter Hotel
San Antonio, Texas

Host Hotel:
San Antonio Marriott Rivercenter Hotel
101 Bowie Street
San Antonio, Texas 78205
Phone: (210) 223 - 1000



Photo courtesy of San Antonio Marriott Rivercenter Hotel

For more information, please visit:

<https://www.acjs.org/page/Overview2020AM>

Juveniles and *Miranda* Rights: To Waive or Not to Waive?

Andrea R. Coleman

Disclaimer: This article does not reflect the views of any agency or organization.

Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Andrea R. Coleman, 3426 Memphis Lane, Bowie, Maryland 20715. Email: Coleman0200@aol.com

Introduction

Miranda v. Arizona (1966), one of the most significant precedents in American jurisprudence, required police to advise suspects of their Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination, the right to legal counsel during interrogations, and the right to remain silent. *Miranda* also guaranteed the right to an attorney if suspects cannot afford one, that the court can use any statements suspects make against them, and that suspects may assert these rights at any time. Police also had to demonstrate not only that suspects understood these rights, but also show, if suspects waived their rights, they knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily did so. Although *Miranda* applied to adults, constitutional questions regarding juveniles' capacity to waive their rights became more prevalent. For example, in *Gallegos v. Colorado* (1962), the Supreme Court ruled police could not compare a 14-year-old to an adult due to lack of knowledge and comprehension of admission during an interrogation. *In re Gault* (1967), another precedent-setting case, extended constitutional protections to juveniles such

as right to counsel, to cross-examine witnesses, and to receive formal notice of written charges. Though *Gault* did not explicitly address juveniles' *Miranda* rights, it required they must be allowed to seek counsel before they waived them.

Fare v. Michael C (1979) extended *Miranda*, requiring "the totality of the circumstances" test to evaluate whether juveniles under the age of 15 could knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waive their rights. Recently, the Supreme Court ruled in *J. D. B. v. North Carolina* (2011) police must consider age when conducting a custodial school interrogation, compelling them to inform juveniles of their *Miranda* rights. These rulings showed how the Supreme Court addressed whether juveniles could knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waive their *Miranda* rights during police interrogations under certain conditions, due to their cognitive and intellectual capacity. In addition to the Supreme Court rulings, the literature examined juveniles' susceptibility to self-incrimination, which includes providing false confessions. For instance, to elicit confessions during interrogations, police use various methods, such as minimization, maximization, and the Reid Technique (Kassin, 1997; Kassin & McNaul, 1991; Meyer & Reppucci, 2007; Feld, 2013). Although the Supreme Court continues to issue rulings and the literature adequately examined juveniles' capacity to waive their *Miranda* rights in different circumstances, there are several gaps in the research. Thus, this article will

briefly review the literature and conclude by identifying the gaps and recommending further study.

***Miranda* Rights and Juvenile Waivers**

Grisso and Pomicter's (1977) seminal research found more juveniles waived their *Miranda* rights during interrogations, particularly against self-incrimination (e.g., 9% to 11% overall and 14% to 22% in certain demographic groups), compared to adults (e.g., 40% refused to waive their rights). Grisso's (1981) subsequent research was the first to examine juveniles' comprehension of *Miranda* rights, as juveniles aged 14 and younger were less likely to understand them compared to their older peers. Grisso et al. (2003) also questioned 1,400 youths (i.e., those with no prior police contact) and juveniles (i.e., those with prior police contact) on different hypothetical interrogation situations. The questions offered several options to choose from, such as confessing or denying an offense or refusing to speak. The results showed about 50% of 11- to 13-year-olds and 45% of 14- to 15-year-olds confessed, which was comparable to Grisso's (1981) study. Grisso et al. (2003) also determined lower cognition and intellectual capacity strongly correlated with juveniles understanding their *Miranda* rights.

Relatedly, Kahn, Zapf, and Cooper (2004) found juveniles' readability of *Miranda* rights, using various measurement scales, was lower. Citing Kahn et al.'s (2004) readability results, Roger et al. (2008) also concluded complex vocabulary and legal terms might further challenge juveniles' comprehension of

the importance of *Miranda*'s constitutional protections. Further, although police provided additional information in some jurisdictions (e.g., termination of the pre-interrogation and the right to have a parent or guardian present), it significantly increased the length of the *Miranda* warnings and placed a greater responsibility on juveniles to understand them.

Expanding Grisso and Pomicter (1977), Grisso (1981), and Grisso et al.'s (2003) findings, Kassin and Kiechel's (1996) false confession model compared the likelihood that pre-teens, older teens, and young adults would confess to causing a computer to crash and lose important data, which did not occur. Like Grisso (1981) and Grisso et al. (2003), Kassin and Kiechel (1996) found pre-teens and younger teens were more likely to take responsibility for crashing the computer and admit to hypothetical offenses. Similarly, Feld (2013) suggested older juveniles familiar with interrogations were less likely to waive their *Miranda* rights even if they did not fully understand them because they processed the information better compared to their younger peers. To illustrate, Redlich et al. (2004) interviewed a juvenile who recounted his interrogation when he was younger, stating in part, "So, basically [the police officer]...separated all of us, read us our rights...which I understand those more now, but at the time I had no clue what that stuff meant...they don't explain your rights at all, they just read them. Then,

they just started questioning me, so obviously I answered their questions” (p. 119).

Although the literature examined how age and cognitive and intellectual capacity impacted juveniles’ ability to waive their *Miranda* rights, it largely neglected analysis of race and ethnicity and geographical location. For example, Feld (2013) found no statistically significant relationship between waivers and juveniles’ race and ethnicity, as 93% of white (non-Hispanic) juveniles in rural, suburban, and urban Minnesota waived compared to 92% of African Americans and 95% of other races. Juveniles from rural and suburban areas were also more likely to waive their *Miranda* rights, and police to elicit confessions, due to less formalized juvenile justice systems, parental pressure to “tell the truth,” and stronger community bonds, compared to urban areas where the system is more formalized, there are weaker community bonds and an emphasis on due process. While Feld (2013) examined interrogations in rural, suburban, and urban Minnesota counties, Clear (2014) analyzed videotaped interrogations and data from the Northwest, South, Midwest, and the West. In part, Clear’s (2014) findings suggested interrogation outcomes varied, including full confessions, partially incriminating admissions, and denials of guilt. Juveniles also frequently submitted to questioning without a parent or attorney present.

When obtaining confessions, police used standard interrogation methods such as minimization, maximization, and the Reid Technique. Minimization

mitigated the offense and lessened the strength of evidence, allowing police to act sympathetic and make statements like “I’ll respect you a lot more for telling the truth than lying to me,” “I know you are a good person in a bad situation,” or “I know you want to help.” On the contrary, maximization exaggerated the strength of the evidence and utilized “strong arm” approaches like intimidation, veiled threats, and “trickery and deception” (e.g., telling suspects there was an eyewitness, or they have fingerprints on the weapons; Feld, 2013, p. 135; Kassin, 1997; Kassin & McNaul, 1991). Relatedly, false confessions and admissions to inaccurate statements were often a juvenile’s reaction to police threatening they would be in more trouble if they did not confess to an alleged offense (Krzewinski, 2003).

The Reid Technique instructed police to begin questioning with the Behavior Analysis Interview (BAI) consisting of 15 questions analyzing verbal and nonverbal responses, to determine the suspect’s truthfulness or deceptiveness. Deceptive nonverbal behaviors included “gaze aversion,” unnatural body postures, and self-manipulations such as touching and scratching. Deceptive verbal behaviors included “noncontracted” denials (e.g., “No I did not” or “I swear”), lack of confidence, and delayed responses. Based on the responses, police then applied coercive and deceptive tactics to get a confession (Redlich et al., 2004, pp. 108–109; Meyer & Reppucci, 2007, p. 760; Feld, 2013).

Discussion

Although several precedent-setting Supreme Court cases specified the conditions under which juveniles could not knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waive their *Miranda* rights, including their cognitive and intellectual capabilities and susceptibility to falsely confessing, and the literature empirically supported the rulings, there are several gaps in the research. As noted above, the literature mostly did not examine the interrogations' geographical location. Where juveniles live is imperative due to the greater likelihood those in rural and suburban areas waive their *Miranda* rights and confess due to parental pressure and a less formalized juvenile justice system, whereas juvenile justice processing in urban areas is more formal due to the higher volume of youth, fewer communal bonds, and an emphasis on due process.

Additionally, future research should examine whether there are any differences in *Miranda* waivers by race and ethnicity. Although Feld (2013) found no statistically significant differences for waivers by race and ethnicity or geography, the research provided a foundation for more investigation as these results may differ in more racially and ethnically diverse states and across regions. Based on past and recent cases, the Supreme Court will more than likely have to decide again whether juveniles' decisions to waive or not waive their *Miranda* rights was knowing, intelligent, and voluntary. For practical significance, police will have to balance using interrogation

methods to investigate offenses while advising and ensuring juveniles understand their *Miranda* rights.

References

- Bonnie, R. J., Johnson, R. L., Chemers, B. M., & Schuck, J. (Eds.). (2013). *Reforming juvenile justice: A developmental approach*. Washington, DC: National Academies Press.
- Cleary, H. (2014). Police interviewing and interrogation of juvenile suspects: A descriptive examination of actual cases. *Law and Human Behavior*, 38(3), 271.
- Fare v. Michael C., 442 U.S. 707 (1979).
- Feld, B. C. (2006). Juveniles' competence to exercise *Miranda* rights: An empirical study of policy and practice. *Minn. L. Rev.*, 91, 26.
- Feld, B. C. (2013). *Kids, cops, and confessions: Inside the interrogation room*. New York, NY: NYU Press.
- Grisso, T. (1981). *Juveniles' waiver of rights: Legal and psychological competence* (Vol. 3). New York, NY: Plenum.
- Grisso, T., & Pomicter, C. (1977). Interrogation of juveniles: An empirical study of procedures, safeguards, and rights waiver. *Law and Human Behavior*, 1(4), 321.
- Grisso, T., Steinberg, L., Woolard, J., Cauffman, E., Scott, E., Graham, S., ... & Schwartz, R. (2003). Juveniles' competence to stand trial: A comparison of adolescents' and adults' capacities as trial defendants. *Law and Human Behavior*, 27(4), 333.
- In re Gault, 387 U.S. 1, 87 S. Ct. 1428, 18 L. Ed. 2d 527 (1967).
- J. D. B. v. North Carolina, 564 U.S. 261 (2011).
- Kahn, R., Zapf, P. A., & Cooper, V. G. (2006). Readability of *Miranda* warnings and waivers: Implications for evaluating *Miranda* comprehension. *Law & Psychol. Rev.*, 30, 119.
- Kassin, S. M. (1997). The psychology of confession evidence. *American Psychologist*, 52(3), 221.
- Kassin, S. M., & Kiechel, K. L. (1996). The social psychology of false confessions: Compliance, internalization, and confabulation. *Psychological Science*, 7(3), 125–128.
- Kassin, S. M., & McNall, K. (1991). Police interrogations and confessions. *Law and Human Behavior*, 15(3), 233–251.
- Kassin, S. M., & Norwick, R. J. (2003). Why people waive their *Miranda* rights: The power of innocence. *Law and Human Behavior*, 28(2), 211.

- Krzewinski, L. M. (2003). But I didn't do it: Protecting the rights of juveniles during interrogation. *BC Third World Law Journal*, 22, 355.
- Meyer, J. R., & Reppucci, N. D. (2007). Police practices and perceptions regarding juvenile interrogation and interrogative suggestibility. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 25(6), 757–780.
- Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436, 86 S. Ct. 1602, 16 L. Ed. 2d 694 (1966).
- Redlich, A. D., & Goodman, G. S. (2003). Taking responsibility for an act not committed: The influence of age and suggestibility. *Law and Human Behavior*, 27(2), 141.
- Redlich, A. D., Silverman, M., Chen, J., & Steiner, H. (2004). The police interrogation of children and adolescents. In *Interrogations, confessions, and entrapment* (pp. 107–125). New York, NY: Springer US.
- Rogers, R., Hazelwood, L. L., Sewell, K. W., Shuman, D. W., & Blackwood, H. L. (2008). The comprehensibility and content of juvenile Miranda warnings. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 14(1), 63.



Andrea R. Coleman, Ph.D., has nearly twenty years' experience working in criminal and juvenile justice systems managing local, state, and federal initiatives. Dr. Coleman earned her Doctor of Philosophy in Criminal Justice with a concentration in Juvenile Justice from Nova Southeastern University and is a member of Phi Kappa Phi and Alpha Phi Sigma honor societies. As ARC Research Associates' Principal Researcher, she recently conducted a correlational explanatory design to determine if a relationship existed between the location of juvenile arrests and racial and ethnic minorities' juvenile arrests in a Southern metropolitan county.



CRIME & JUSTICE RESEARCH ALLIANCE

Board Members

Peter Wood, PhD (Chair)
Professor of Sociology and
Criminology
Eastern Michigan University

Anthony Peguero, PhD (Vice-
Chair)
Associate Professor of Sociology
at Virginia Tech

Paul Elam, PhD
President
Public Policy Associates

Natasha Frost, PhD
Professor of Criminology and
Criminal Justice
Northeastern University

Marlyn Jones, PhD
Professor of Criminal Justice
California State University,
Sacramento

Charis Kubrin, PhD
Professor of Criminology, Law and
Society
University of California, Irvine

Dave Myers, PhD
Professor and Director of the
Criminal Justice PhD Program
University of New Haven

Jodi Lane, PhD
Professor of Criminology and Law
University of Florida

Nancy La Vigne, PhD
(Past Chair 2015-2017, Ex-Officio)
Director, Justice Policy Center
The Urban Institute

John Worrall, PhD (Ex-Officio)
Professor of Criminology
University of Texas at Dallas

Chris Eskridge, PhD (Ex-Officio)
Professor of Criminology
University of Nebraska

Date: March 19, 2019

TO: Members of the ACJS Executive Board

FROM: Peter B. Wood, Chair, CJRA

RE: ACJS Annual Meeting Report

The Crime & Justice Research Alliance (CJRA:

<http://crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org>) represents a decade of planning and development, with support from the past ten consecutive presidents and executive boards of ACJS and ASC. CJRA aims to a) promote criminology and criminal justice research published in journals of both associations; b) emphasize the relevance of the research conducted by members of our respective associations to criminal justice policy development at the local, state, and federal levels; and c) make the case for federal funding and access to data in support of such research.

Public-facing documents on CJRA state that the Alliance "...communicates with the criminal justice research and academic communities about legislative, appropriations and policy developments in Washington, DC" and "...assists policymakers across the political spectrum by summarizing published scholarly articles and identifying expert witnesses to speak to Committees, Members of Congress and Justice Department officials." Importantly, CJRA is a non-partisan entity and resource to reporters covering crime and justice as well as both political parties.

History and Structure of CJRA

In 2009, ACJS and ASC began a partnership called the Criminology and Criminal Justice Policy Coalition (CCJPC). The two organizations pooled resources to contract The Raben Group in Washington, D.C. to assist in developing contacts with key legislators and staff involved in criminal justice policy development, and further the dissemination of evidence-based research. The CCJPC consisted of four members appointed by ACJS and four members appointed by ASC. For several years, it organized visits by ACJS and ASC members to D.C. to urge legislators and their staffs to increase crime and justice funding. The coalition also conducted several congressional briefings on issues related to policing and corrections.

In 2013, the CCJPC was renamed the Joint Oversight Committee (JOC) with a new charge from ACJS and ASC—to develop a more formal and permanent mechanism to represent the interests of ACJS and ASC in the crime and justice policy arena. The JOC included four members appointed by ACJS and four members appointed by ASC.

www.crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org



With the blessing of both organizations, members of the JOC worked to conceive and design what is now the Crime & Justice Research Alliance.

Established as a partnership between ACJS and ASC in late 2014, in 2015 CJRA retained The Brimley Group (a Washington, D.C.-based government relations consulting firm) and arranged for the development of the CJRA website (by FP1 Strategies). Shortly thereafter, the CJRA website was launched as a centralized resource of authoritative experts and scholarly studies, to provide policymakers, practitioners and the public direct access to relevant research on crime and criminal justice issues by ACJS and ASC scholars. Its purpose is to establish and promote CJRA's identity and the field of criminology by providing "...objective research to inform legislators in criminal justice policy and appropriation decisions as well as reporters covering criminal justice topics in the news."

Through a competitive process, a panel of CJRA board members vetted finalists and Caitlin Kizielewicz, of KIZCOMM, LLC, was hired in November 2015 as the CJRA media relations and communications consultant. Caitlin and Liliana Coronado, the Brimley Group representative, work in close partnership to elevate CJRA and the knowledge, expertise, and interests of ACJS and ASC members. Liliana conducts regular outreach to congressional staff, with a focus on appropriations and justice committees; drafts letters in support of research funding from CJRA to key legislators and committee members, and takes the lead in local arrangements for the "Ask a Criminologist" series of Hill briefings in partnership with the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA). The Hill briefing in May 2018, "Understanding Increases in Homicide Rates: How the Opioid Epidemic and Police-Community Relations Impact Homicides" was very well attended, and provided an opportunity for Congressional staff and key stakeholders to engage directly with CJRA experts.

CJRA is governed by an eight-member board that consists of four appointees from each of the two associations, ACJS and ASC. Each appointee serves a three-year term, and the chair and deputy chair alternate between an ACJS and an ASC appointee every three years. Recently, both associations appointed CJRA board members who serve other leadership roles, such as treasurer and policy committee members, to enhance communications and understanding of CJRA and bring information back to association leadership. Ex-officio members include the executive directors of ACJS and ASC, and the immediate past chair of CJRA.

www.crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org



CRIME & JUSTICE RESEARCH ALLIANCE

What has the CJRA accomplished in 2018?

CJRA efforts focus on two specific areas—a) government relations and the legislative policy arena, and b) media relations and publicity of policy-relevant research published in the four major ACJS and ASC journals (*Justice Quarterly*, *Justice Evaluation Journal*, *Criminology*, and *Criminology & Public Policy*). More than 120 subject area experts featured in the CJRA Expert Directory are available for interviews or expert testimony (both ACJS and ASC have developed protocols to review applicants for expert status, who are then featured in the CJRA expert directory). To be impactful, engagement by CJRA's media and government relations consultants—and a growing web presence—is critical and affords the Alliance credibility and access. CJRA's website is organized around main topic areas, featured experts, recent news, research by experts, and documents and communications related to policy outreach efforts to inform target audiences and support the media relations and government relations functions of CJRA.

Government Relations in 2018

It is a key aim of the Alliance to inform policymakers of relevant research and to advocate for sustained or improved levels of federal funding and access to crime and justice data. Liliana Coronado (The Brimley Group) has led CJRA efforts in this regard.

During 2018:

- CJRA secured the release of more than 50 missing data tables that had been deleted from the FBI's 2016 Crime in the United States (CIUS) report by conducting outreach to members of Congress and securing a letter from five Senators to the Department of Justice. CJRA assisted members of Congress with formulating questions about the missing tables at a House Judiciary Committee hearing with FBI Director Wray. After hearing of CJRA efforts to restore the tables—the deletion of which generated widespread concern from crime and justice scholars and practitioners—Director Wray agreed to do so. The missing tables were restored in the 2017 CIUS (released in October 2018). Continuing to make this crime and victim data available to scholars, practitioners, and the public is critical to our understanding of trends and patterns of crime—particularly homicide and domestic violence—and the development of law enforcement priorities and policies.
- CJRA efforts helped secure a \$2 million increase for BJS and NIJ each in the House Commerce-Justice-Science Appropriations FY19 bill, with BJS receiving \$50 million and NIJ receiving \$44 million. While the House levels were not signed into law due to budgetary constraints, an increased offset for research will maintain level funding for NIJ and BJS under the FY 19 Omnibus. Since CJRA began advocating for increased resources, funding for NIJ and BJS has increased

www.crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org



CRIME & JUSTICE RESEARCH ALLIANCE

over the last three fiscal years by nearly 20%. Robust support for our primary Federal law and justice agencies—particularly those that support research and development of evidence-based policy—is crucial to ensure that we learn the best ways to address crime and justice in our communities.

- CJRA helped secure removal of a provision of the FIRST STEP Act that would have eliminated the National Institute of Corrections, which provides much-needed training and technical assistance to correctional officers across the nation. The United States imprisons 25% of the world's prisoners—more than two million are behind bars and another five million are under some form of correctional supervision. Continuing education for those who manage the largest prison system on Earth and who work with these offenders is important because well over 90% of these prisoners will be released back into our communities.
- CJRA presented its third annual “Ask a Criminologist” briefing in May 2018, attended by numerous Congressional staff. With more than 72,000 overdose-related deaths in the United States in 2017 (more than three times the number of reported homicides, and more than all Americans killed in the Vietnam War), opioid-related crime has become a serious problem in many U.S. communities. Held on Capitol Hill, the briefing (co-sponsored by COSSA and widely promoted through outreach to DC media) examined the connection between the opioid epidemic, police/community relations, and violent crime/homicide. It prompted Senator Schatz’ office to draft legislative text for additional research on opioids and homicides, which the Senator plans to include in upcoming legislation.
- Upon a request from ASC leadership, in June 2018 CJRA released a [fact sheet](#) with links to the most current peer-reviewed work on the association between immigration and crime to provide legislators and journalists with evidence-based research findings without political considerations. Development of immigration policy should be informed by the most accurate, peer-reviewed research available, which we are able to provide.
- The charter for the DOJ Science Advisory Board expired in December 2018. Members of ACJS and ASC have served on the SAB to provide guidance on DOJ research priorities. CJRA engaged Capitol Hill champions who signed a letter to DOJ urging renewal of the SAB charter. DOJ has declined to renew the SAB charter. CJRA is currently working with COSSA and the Center for American Progress on legislation to codify the SAB, and with Hill champions to develop language for possible inclusion in legislative vehicle to renew the SAB.

www.crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org



CRIME & JUSTICE RESEARCH ALLIANCE

- Assisted with ASC Division on Women and Crime first ever Congressional briefing in October 2018, conducted outreach to Congressional staff, agency staff, and members of Congress to promote the DWC briefing.
- Assisted Cynthia Lum with the Congressional briefing led by the Center for Evidence Based Crime Policy at George Mason University in April 2018.
- Currently planning the 2019 CJRA “Ask a Criminologist” Congressional briefing on the general topic of Immigration and Crime for May/June 2019 on Capitol Hill

Media and Communication Relations in 2018

A primary objective of CJRA is to promote scholarship and expertise generated by ACJS and ASC members—who represent our leading resource. CJRA communications consultant, Caitlin Kizielewicz of KIZCOMM, LLC, works to implement strategies to enhance and elevate the CJRA brand to the media and the public. She offers media training in the CJRA Media Training Workshop offered at ACJS and ASC annual meetings, which experiences high demand from ACJS and ASC members, and which has filled to capacity within hours of being announced. Over the past year, the Alliance has secured nearly 200 interview opportunities with national and local media outlets and has established on-going relationships with a deep bench of reporters covering crime and criminal justice topics. In February 2016, Caitlin began to distribute a monthly CJRA newsletter, which reaches policymakers, reporters and other target audiences. She has also built, maintained, and grown CJRA’s Twitter presence with more than 3,200 followers.

In 2018, she launched more than a dozen research campaigns that featured forthcoming research articles in ACJS and ASC journals. Caitlin maintains the CJRA expert directory comprised of more than 120 experts. A large portion of her job involves expert relations, which includes updating biographies, managing incoming inquiries and providing additional support to Alliance experts. She has summarized more than 250 research articles to provide abstracts on the CJRA website and maintains the latest news and updates on the site. Caitlin is constantly monitoring the news – anticipating which topics might be of most interest to reporters as well as responding to timely issues breaking in the news. Identifying the most relevant research and authoritative experts on the topics, Caitlin works with reporters to ensure the opinions and information in today’s news coverage is based on sound research and expertise.

During 2018, media and communications activities include:

- Continued to augment a growing expert directory of more than 120 CJRA experts and associated downloadable research products

www.crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org



CRIME & JUSTICE RESEARCH ALLIANCE

- Created more than 250 research summaries featuring work by ACJS and ASC experts on the CJRA expert directory to highlight key findings by experts
- Facilitated media interviews with 64 CJRA experts (44 members of ASC and 18 members of ACJS, 37 of whom had two or more interviews)
- Secured a list of nearly 50 reporters who request research updates from CJRA
- Secured 199 requests for interviews from reporters, 177 secured interviews, 107 articles in print media featuring ACJS and ASC experts
- Launched 13 research campaigns that featured 2018 research articles from ACJS and ASC journals (six articles from *Justice Quarterly*, two articles from *Justice Evaluation Journal*)
- Created a social media presence with more than 3,200 followers with a 39% increase in Twitter followers since February 2018
- Developed and distributed a monthly newsletter to nearly 900 subscribers (not including ACJS and ASC members)—securing an average open rate of 31%
- Formed relationships with publishers (Taylor & Francis and Wiley & Sons) and editors of four academic journals (*Justice Quarterly*, *Justice Evaluation Journal*, *Criminology*, *Criminology & Public Policy*,) to streamline publicity
- Finalized the update of the CJRA website to serve as the go-to source for authoritative experts and relevant research on crime and criminal justice topics
- Conducted media training workshops for members at the 2018 ACJS and 2018 ASC annual meetings; received a 98% excellent rating from participants
- Coordinated with the CJRA government relations consultant Liliana Coronado to promote events, briefings, and conferences organized by ACJS and ASC members, including the April 2018 congressional briefing by the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy (Cynthia Lum and George Mason University) and the October 2018 congressional briefing by the ASC Division on Women and Crime (Sheetal Ranjan and ASC)
- In June, on request by ASC leadership, CJRA developed and distributed the “Immigration and Crime” one-pager that presented information and links to research by ACJS and ASC experts. The 2018 *Criminology* article by Miller and Light achieved the highest Altmetric score (1452 as of 10/29/18) of any *Criminology* article in history--the next highest score was 186 for a 2009 article
- The top three most downloaded *Justice Quarterly* articles in 2018 were promoted thru CJRA research campaigns, as were *JQ*’s top three Altmetric-scoring articles in 2018
- The top two most downloaded *Justice Evaluation Journal* articles in 2018 were promoted thru CJRA research campaigns, as was *JEJ*’s top Altmetric-scoring article in 2018

www.crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org



CRIME & JUSTICE RESEARCH ALLIANCE

These accomplishments in government and media/communications affairs lay a strong foundation, and CJRA is hitting its stride after three years of concerted infrastructure creation, growth, and development. CJRA now has a demonstrable impact on legislative policy, federal funding of crime and justice research, and access to crime and justice data. And CJRA promotion of research by ACJS and ASC scholars and experts has resulted in increased downloads and Altmetric scores associated with journal articles CJRA has promoted, which raises the profile and relevance of our members' research.

To continue to grow CJRA's recognition and reach among policymakers and the general public, it is critical that CJRA maintains its efforts in media and government relations activities moving forward. Full support of these activities from ACJS and ASC is essential to the ongoing success of the Alliance, particularly its impact in elevating evidence-based research in the crime and justice arena and increased federal funding for future research in this space. The efforts of CJRA and its consultants could not be more critical given the absence of evidence that has begun to pervade political discourse, and recent and impending threats to federal funding and access to data under the current administration.

CJRA welcomes any questions you may have and invites you to engage with us as a board, and/or with individual board members, to seek clarification or detail.

Please visit our website at: <http://crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org>

Current CJRA board members:

Peter Wood (ACJS, Chair)
Paul Elam (ACJS)
David Myers (ACJS)
Marlyn Jones (ACJS)
Anthony Peguero (ASC, Vice Chair)
Charis Kubrin (ASC)
Natasha Frost (ASC)
Jodi Lane (ASC)

Ex Officio Members:

Nancy La Vigne (Past Chair, ASC)
John Worrall (ACJS Executive Director)
Chris Eskridge (ASC Executive Director)

Past CJRA board members:

Rick Rosenfeld
Christy Visser
Cynthia Lum
Dan Mears
Jocelyn Pollock
Ed Maguire
L. Edward Day
Laura Dugan
Charles Wellford

www.crimeandjusticeresearchalliance.org

Washington Update

Liliana Coronado

The Brimley Group and Crime & Justice Research Alliance

The appropriations process for Fiscal Year 2020 continues. Attorney General Barr testified before the House and Senate Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittees about the budget for the Department of Justice. In addition to a letter spearheaded by members of Congress, numerous groups submitted letters urging appropriators to fully fund the First Step Act, which is an item to watch later this spring when proposed numbers are released.

Shortly after the NIJ held listening sessions regarding the development and implementation of the risk assessment tool that was called for in the First Step Act, the Department of Justice announced that they selected the Hudson Institute to host the Independent Review Committee. Members of the Committee also were announced, including Faye S. Taxman at George Mason University and John Wetzel, Secretary of Corrections for Pennsylvania. Members of the House Judiciary Committee sent an oversight letter, also shortly before the selection of the Independent Review Committee, inquiring about implementation of the First Step Act. In addition, some members of Congress have issued statements praising the selection of the Hudson Institute, while others have expressed concerns about the selection process. The good time credit fix has not been implemented yet, but the Department of Justice has indicated that it will begin recalculating good time beginning on July 19, 2019.

In addition, concerns have been raised by advocacy groups, as well as members of Congress, about the Office of Personnel Management's proposal to require applicants for federal jobs to disclose their participation in criminal diversion programs. A coalition has spearheaded a letter and numerous organizations have sent individual letters voicing concerns and opposition.

Book Review: White, Michael D. and Fradella, Henry F. (2016). *Stop and Frisk: The Use and Abuse of a Controversial Policing Tactic*. New York: New York University Press. ISBN: 9781479835881. 253 pages. \$30.00.

John M. Chambers

Note: This book review will appear in a forthcoming issue of *Theory in Action*. Permission was granted to publish the review in *ACJS Today*.

Stop and Frisk: The Use and Abuse of a Controversial Policing Tactic is an in-depth analysis of the police practice known as “Stop, Question, Frisk (SQF),” commonly referred to as the “Terry stop,” stemming from the landmark 1968 U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Terry v. Ohio*. The book begins with a brief introduction into the *Terry v. Ohio* case, as well as the 2013 federal district ruling in *Floyd v. City of New York*, and is strategically placed in a sort of “how this all began and where it got us” condensed timeline. The authors then delve into a detailed history of SQF, highlight its controversies and implications, then follow with a strategy for improving the use of SQF and suggest its role in the future of policing. The book is a combined effort between author Michael D. White and Henry F. Fradella, and one chapter contains a contribution from Weston Morrow. An epilogue concludes the book, which provides updates from a report issued as

a result of the *Floyd* decision, followed by extensive notes, references, and index sections.

The authors begin *Stop and Frisk* by examining the use and abuse of SQF policing tactics implemented by the New York Police Department in the late 1980s. This practice continued for the next two decades, primarily under the Giuliani and Bloomberg mayoral administrations. The authors contend that the implementation of SQF policing was in response to spikes in violent crime that occurred in New York City and in collaboration with the “broken window” method of crime control (see Kelling & Wilson, 1982). According to the authors, this aggressive style of order-maintenance policing revolves around the idea that if no one repairs the proverbial broken window, then other things will start to break, as it is believed that no one cares enough, ultimately resulting in a breakdown of social order. *Stop and Frisk* provides a compelling argument that this overly aggressive use of SQF stops, or Terry stops, resulted in more harm (souring of community relations) than good (crime reduction) and furthermore led to the violation of thousands of people’s Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights. The authors argue that Terry stops harken back to the 19th-century slave patrols and are disproportionately used in modern times against minorities and low-income citizens. Fortunately, not all hope is lost in *Stop and Frisk*, as the book implies that careful, strategic planning of SQFs coupled with

well-trained, nondisparaging officers and implemented in a legitimate, accepted crime control method can produce results unobjectionable to all involved stakeholders. The authors' analysis of SQF's historical context, combined with their strategies of both police officer selection and training, and incorporating Terry stops into modern crime control programs, show a promising future for transforming a once-volatile police practice into an effective crime reduction tool.

The U.S. Supreme Court likely had good intentions with the 1968 *Terry v. Ohio* decision to reduce the burden of proof to reasonable suspicion in the name of police officer safety. According to Officer McFadden's testimony in the above case, no Fourth Amendment violation occurred when he stopped and frisked two suspects, which led to the discovery of two firearms and resulted in their arrests. The authors propose, however, that McFadden's testimony during the suppression hearing did not match his original report and insinuate in the book that his real suspicions for stopping the men were racially motivated. Whether McFadden was racially profiling the men is debatable, but what is not easily countered are the statistics *Stop and Frisk* reveals regarding the SQF practices of the NYPD. The authors provide compelling research that the use of SQF tactics in NYC are disparaging to minorities and predominantly yield misdemeanor charges when

arrests are made. Additionally, this aggressive tactic significantly damages public perceptions of police officers and degrades relations. Other studies of the NYPD during this timeframe show remarkably similar findings. The NYPD conducted 4.4 million stops between the years of 2004–2012; of these, 80% involved African American or Hispanic people, although they represented only 53% of the population (Simmons, 2014). Of these millions of stops, 88% resulted in no further law enforcement action; additionally, African Americans were 14% more likely to have force used against them by police than were Caucasians. What stands clear when studying the NYPD's use of SQF tactics is that many law-abiding citizens experienced unnecessary violence at the hands of police, especially those who were in most need of police protection. Finally, many minority citizens believed the police were imposing a socially stigmatizing "racial tax" on them, and when surveyed by the VERA Institute of Justice, only 15% of urban New York City residents believed the police were honest (Simmons, 2014).

Despite the great length the authors go to defining SQF as an abused police tactic, what is lacking is accountability on behalf of prosecutors. Investigative research into NYC prosecutors shows that only one prosecutor from the Bronx questioned the legality of SQF tactics, while the others remained "sidelined" (Green, 2017). This is an important phenomenon as prosecutors are public officials and

the chief elected law enforcement officers of their district, able to investigate and charge police officers who execute Terry stops in a criminal manner that violates citizen's constitutional rights (Green, 2017). In addition, prosecutors have the ability to decline unlawful charges brought about by police misconduct. While the authors of *Stop and Frisk* are not overly critical of police conduct, they do provide strong recommendations for improving police performance.

Perhaps the most engaging portion of the book occurs in Chapter 5, in which the authors call for a more careful selection of police personnel. They argue that an intense screening process should take place to flag specific officers who are likely to be unfit for police work. A similar screening process should be used to identify potential officers who are competent and beneficial to the department as a whole. *Stop and Frisk* also illustrates that there are both professional and nonprofessional police officers, the latter being further subdivided into distinct categories (enforcers, reciprocators, avoiders) based on the officer's composition of passion and perspective. The authors call for more realistic and effective training that begins at the academy, is reinforced during field training, and continues throughout in-service education to promote professional policing. Additionally, the training should be designed around the needs and problems of the community in which the officer will

be serving, to achieve the proper ratio of passion and perspective. Finally, there is a call for supervisors and administration to clearly define department policy and hold officers accountable for their behaviors, including the use of an independent auditor who provides external, third-party oversight.

The *Floyd v. City of New York* decision also called for the use of independent monitors and recommended the implementation of body-worn cameras by police (Simmons, 2014), another suggestion given in *Stop and Frisk*. To successfully screen police applicants, it must be clear what characteristics should be flagged as potential disqualifiers. A study of 711 police applicants (426 of whom were hired) in Minnesota and Kansas who were all administered the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF) revealed characteristics that were prevalent among officers who had become problematic (Tarescavage et al., 2015). The MMPI-2-RF scores of officers who had been involuntary discharged or who received Internal Affairs complaints or Civilian Review Authority complaints were compared to the scores of officers who were not problematic. The research showed a strong correlation between officers who scored high in the fields of Thought Dysfunction (THD) and/or Behavioral-Externalizing Dysfunction Domains (BXD) and officers who were classified "supervisor would not hire again" (Tarescavage et al., 2015). High THD scores

correlated with such behavior as using excessive force, deceptiveness, and use of inappropriate language, while high BXD scores correlated with frequently sustained complaints and recommendation for psychologist evaluation (Tarescavage et al., 2015). By using evidence-based screening tools, such as the MMPI-2-RF, police departments may realize a decline in unfit and oppressive officers. As previously mentioned, prosecutors also play a significant role in police behavior, and the ABA Criminal Justice Standards recommends district attorneys provide law enforcement officers with legal advice regarding best policing practices (Green, 2017).

Problem-oriented policing (POP) is a crime reduction method that utilizes community resources and targets underlying problems to alleviate the crime and disorder plaguing the objective area (Weisburd, Telep, Hinkle, & Eck, 2010). *Stop and Frisk* identifies POP as an important part of 21st-century law enforcement and a method of crime control that can greatly benefit from the limited and targeted use of SQF tactics. The book cites the city of Boston using SQF as an enforcement tool in conjunction with POP to reduce violent crime by 20% (p. 164). By limiting SQF practices to measured and purposeful targeted usage, racial disparagement can be minimized or eliminated, unlike the widespread use that occurred in New York City. An analysis of 45 POP studies showed a decrease in

crime (44.45% on average, 32.49% average when weighted for population differences) in 43 of the studies (Weisburd et al., 2010). Likewise, indirect results showed reductions in fear among citizens, increase in probation terms completion, and increased confidence in police (Weisburd et al., 2010). Had the NYPD administration used discretionary SQF tactics combined with a POP program, it is likely they would have realized the same reduction in crime without the racial tension. *Stop and Frisk* proposes that the diminishing crime rates of NYC did not occur due to SQF but due to other crime control methods being used at the time throughout the country. Additionally, the authors claim that the NYPD self-reported violent crime statistics did not correspond with the FBI's *Uniform Crime Report* statistics from the same timeframe, suggesting falsified reporting. Hot spot policing utilizes crime mapping to construct a place-based strategy of allocating police resources and is believed by some criminologists to be the real reason for crime reduction in New York over the last two decades (Lazzati & Menichini, 2015). Again, *Stop and Frisk* identifies hot spot policing as a crucial element of 21st-century crime fighting and suggests that it, too, can be combined with targeted SQF tactics. By utilizing offender-focused strategies, SQF can be more precisely aimed at problem people, again avoiding widespread usage resulting in tensions among low-income or minority populations.

The authors cite the use of this practice in Los Angeles with the creation of chronic offender bulletins, detailing fugitives and the hot spots they frequent. Although some critics accuse hot spot policing of merely causing crime displacement, research has contrarily shown a spillover effect of crime reduction occurs when police resources are reallocated from an improved area to nearby neighborhoods (Lazzati & Menichini, 2015).

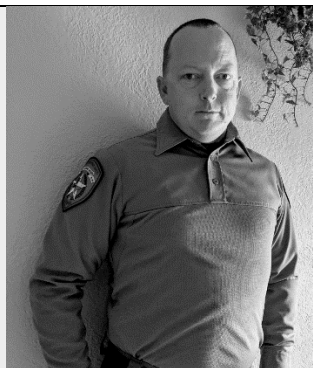
Stop and Frisk: The Use and Abuse of a Controversial Policing Tactic is a valuable resource for law enforcement strategy implementation. The book details the sometimes dark history of stop, question, and frisk tactics and also offers improvements for police officer performance and suggests that there is a place for this controversial yet effective law enforcement tool in the 21st century, when appropriately applied. Recently, the U.S. president has called for the reinstatement of stop and frisk police tactics to combat the high violent crime rate in the city of Chicago (Riechmann & Tarm, 2018). This declaration received harsh, critical responses—and rightfully so. As the book points out, the Chicago Police Department recently attempted an SQF program that ended with a report from the

American Civil Liberties Union criticizing the practice for its racial profiling and disproportionate enforcement among minority populations.

It is imperative that any police department, regardless of size or location, strategically plan the implementation of SQF or face the disasters of racial tension and civil rights violations. Law enforcement administration must ensure they have clearly defined policies for SQF stops, that all contacts are documented appropriately, body-worn cameras are implemented, and that they have the most competent, trained, and unbiased officers available. Additionally, SQF tactics must be used in conjunction with, not in place of, evidence-based and research-proven crime control methods such as problem-oriented policing or hot spot policing. These are the lessons taught in *Stop and Frisk*, hard learned lessons over decades of widespread racial disparity and dwindling confidence in police officers. The treatment of citizens by police must be fair, neutral, and respectful if law enforcement hopes to remain legitimate. Although the book is not without flaws, it serves as a strong foundation for eliminating the human consequences of aggressive, unconstitutional police practices and seeks to achieve procedural justice.

References

- Floyd, et al. v. City of New York, et al., 959 F. Supp. 2d 540 (2013).
- Green, B. A. (2017). Urban policing and public policy: The prosecutor's role. *Georgia Law Review*, 51, 1180–1208.
- Kelling, G. L., & Wilson, J. Q. (1982). Broken windows: The police and neighborhood safety. *Atlantic Monthly*, 249, 29–38.
- Lazzati, N., & Menichini, A. (2015). Hot spot policing: A study of place-based strategies for crime prevention. *Southern Economic Journal*, 82, 893–913.
- Riechmann, D., & Tarm, M. (2018, October 9). Trump calls on Chicago to embrace stop-and-frisk policing. Retrieved March 22, 2019 from <https://www.apnews.com/015e2e6ba3e44119a5c79beb99d2cf81>
- Simmons, K. (2014). The legacy of stop and frisk: Addressing the vestiges of a violent police culture. *Wake Forest Law Review*, 49, 849–871.
- Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1 (1968).
- Tarescavage, A. M., Fischler, G. L., Cappel, B. M., Hill, D. O., David, C. M., & Ben-Porath, Y. S. (2015). Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory 2 Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF) predictors of police officer problem behavior and collateral self-report test scores. *Psychological Assessment*, 27, 125–137.
- Weisburd, D., Telep, C., Hinkle, J. C., & Eck, J. (2010). Is problem-oriented policing effective in reducing crime and disorder? *Criminology & Public Policy*, 9, 139–172.



John "Marc" Chambers is a graduate student at Lamar University completing his Master's of Science degree in Criminal Justice. He received a Bachelor's of Science degree in Criminal Justice from Lamar University, Summa Cum Laude. Chambers has been a commissioned peace officer with the Texas Department of Public Safety since 2011.

ACJS and the United Nations: Thank You, Janice Joseph

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences has had special consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council since 1983. This makes ACJS one of the oldest non-governmental organizations with that status and positions us as a key and respected player in United Nations activities directed toward crime prevention and criminal justice.

From about 2005 through 2018, responsibility for negotiating our way through the maze of UN regulations, activities, opportunities, and events fell to Janice Joseph. Janice's service to ACJS, which is widely known and greatly appreciated, has included her serving as the 47th ACJS President and twice as chair of the Minorities and Women Section. Less widely known is the role Janice served as the ACJS United Nations Non-Governmental Organization (UN NGO) representative. As the incoming ACJS UN NGO representative, I would like to take a few moments to highlight Janice's efforts during the past 15 years and to express our organization's appreciation for those efforts.

ACJS Interaction with the UN

Although several organization units in the UN may have responsibility for crime-related topics, the UN's principal policymaking body in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice is the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ). The CCPCJ, which meets annually at the UN Office in Vienna, Austria, seeks to improve international action to combat national and transnational crime, provides a forum for exchanging information, and identifies priorities for combating crime.

As part of the CCPCJ, non-government organizations such as ACJS that hold consultative status can be accredited to participate in the commission sessions as observers. In that status, NGOs can organize side events, special events, and panel discussions on topics relevant to the CCPCJ themes. During her tenure as UN NGO representative, Janice successfully involved ACJS in several such events and provided opportunities for ACJS to influence the discussion on key crime and justice issues. In doing so, she also raised awareness of ACJS among UN administration and staff. The respect these people have for Janice, and by extension for ACJS, is significant and apparent.

In addition to the annual CCPCJ, the UN holds every five years the Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Janice took the lead in organizing an ACJS-sponsored panel at these prestigious events in 2010 (San Salvador, Brazil), in 2015 (Doha, Qatar), and for the upcoming 2020 Congress (Kyoto, Japan). ACJS members interested in participating on the panel submitted proposals, which were reviewed by a committee that recommended specific papers for approval by the ACJS Executive Board for presentation.

One of Janice's innovations was to have the selected participants present their paper at the ACJS meeting preceding the Congress. The goal was to provide authors with feedback regarding the presentation so they can make any necessary adjustments prior to the Congress. For example, in Baltimore this year the panelists for the 2020 Congress in Kyoto provided a trial-run of their paper, and it is clear that ACJS will once again be represented by thoughtful, relevant, and cogent presentations at a world event.

Formalizing the ACJS UN NGO Role

Possibly her most long-lasting contribution related to the ACJS link with the UN will be the policy Janice encouraged the Executive Board to create and adopt as part of ACJS Policies 101.07. Realizing the need to formalize the position of our representation at the United Nations, Janice actively and effectively advocated for identification and recognition of the duties and responsibilities of the ACJS UN NGO representative. In addition, recognizing the difficulty a novice would have in understanding the procedures and etiquette associated with serving as the UN NGO representative, Janice encouraged the creation of the position of NGO Alternate Representative. The Executive Board agreed, and since 2014, ACJS Policies stipulate that the Executive Board will appoint an alternate representative to serve a 4-year term while she or he shadows and learns from the UN NGO representative. The intent is for the alternate to then transition into a four-year term as the UN NGO representative. The wisdom of this approach is apparent to me, as I have served as the alternate during the last four years. Having Janice as my mentor and guide through the labyrinth of UN protocol and reports will mean that ACJS has a representative with knowledge and appreciation of the duties and responsibilities necessary to continue the positive association ACJS has with the UN.

On behalf of Yuliya Zabyelina (the incoming alternate representative) and myself, I would like to thank Janice Joseph for the leadership and dedication she has provided while representing ACJS at the United Nations. I hope that other ACJS members will join us in expressing our appreciation.

Philip L. Reichel

ACJS UN NGO Representative (2019-2023)

Emeritus Professor, University of Northern Colorado

Associate Professor, California University of Pennsylvania



Call for Nominations
Academy Awards

To be presented at the
2020 ACJS Awards Ceremony
Marriott Rivercenter/Marriott Riverwalk Hotel
San Antonio, TX

2020 ACJS Awards – Nominations Deadline – August 15, 2019

Bruce Smith Sr. Award
Academy Fellow Award
Academy Founder's Award
Outstanding Book Award
The William L. Simon/Routledge Outstanding Paper Award
The Michael C. Braswell/Routledge Outstanding Dissertation Award
ACJS Minority Mentorship Grant Award
Academy New Scholar Award
Outstanding Mentor Awards
Donal MacNamara Award
Academy Leadership and Innovation Award

**SAGE Junior Faculty Professional Development Teaching Awards and
Ken Peak Innovations in Teaching Award–
Nominations Deadline – October 15, 2019**

***Award descriptions, nominations criteria, and submission information are
available in the “Awards” Section of the ACJS website at www.acjs.org.***

Bryan Lee Miller
ACJS Awards Committee Chair
Georgia Southern University
bryanmiller@georgiasouthern.edu



CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The ACJS Nominations and Elections Committee is soliciting nominations for the following Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences offices: Second Vice President, Treasurer, Trustee-At-Large, Region Two Trustee, and Region Three Trustee. All candidates for office must be regular ACJS members in good standing. The individuals who are elected will take office at the Friday 2020 ACJS Executive Board Meeting.

The person elected to the office of Second Vice President will have a four-year term of office on the ACJS Executive Board and will hold the offices of Second Vice President, First Vice President, President, and Immediate Past President in turn. The persons elected to the office of Treasurer and Trustee-at-Large will have a three-year term. The person elected to a Regional Trustee position will have a three-year term. Only current ACJS Regular members holding professional employment affiliation in the Region and having been a member of the respective regional association for at least one full year immediately prior to being nominated or petitioning may run for the respective Trustee position. Region Two includes the states Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia; and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Region Three includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; and the Canadian Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Individuals seeking ACJS office may achieve candidacy by either petition or nomination. Individuals who use the petition process automatically secure candidacy, as long as the petitions are deemed to meet the minimum number of signatures required. Individuals who are nominated for office shall compete for placement on the slate via review by the Nominations and Elections Committee, which will make a recommendation to the ACJS Executive Board regarding the final slate of candidates.

Those nominating individuals for ACJS office are expected to contact the nominee to ensure that the nominee is willing to run for the office in question. An ACJS member seeking an office via petition must obtain seventy-five (75) signatures of Regular ACJS members in good standing. The petition must state the name and complete address of the candidate, e-mail address, home and office phone numbers, and the office the candidate is seeking. To facilitate verification, the petition must also include the clearly printed name, signature, and institutional affiliation or address of each ACJS member signing it and the signature date. More than one petition form may be submitted on behalf of a specific candidate.

Nomination Forms Must Be **Postmarked** By July 1, 2019. The Nomination Form can be found on the ACJS website at: <http://www.acjs.org/page/FormsPolicyManual>

Petition Forms Must Be **Received** No Later Than June 15, 2019. The Petition Form can be found on the ACJS website at: <http://www.acjs.org/page/FormsPolicyManual>

Mail all nominations and petitions to:

Faith Lutze, Chair
ACJS Nominations and Elections Committee
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences
7339 Hanover Parkway, Suite A
Greenbelt, MD 20770

Address any questions to the Committee by contacting Dr. Lutze at lutze@wsu.edu.

As per ACJS Policy 303.01, the following rank-ordered criteria will be used by the Nominations and Elections Committee in making recommendations to the ACJS Executive Board regarding the final slate of candidates.

1. *Dependability, demonstrated experience, record of accomplishments.*
2. *Demonstrable service to the Academy.*
3. *Demonstrable record of scholarship or contributions to the field of criminal justice.*

ACJS Policy 104.01 states its goal of inclusivity. ACJS seeks to provide opportunities for all its members to participate in the business of the Academy, including policy and decision-making.

NOTE: *The final slate of candidates approved by the ACJS Executive Board will be asked to complete a Candidate's Information Form. This document will include length of ACJS membership, previous service for ACJS, previous service to other criminal justice organizations, major publications, and a candidate's statement.*



ACJS Seeking Committee Volunteers for 2020-2021

Cassia Spohn, incoming ACJS 1st Vice President, is actively seeking Committee volunteers to serve during her presidency, March 2020 – March 2021. If you are interested in learning more about how to be actively involved in service to ACJS, contact Cassia at cassia.spohn@asu.edu to volunteer. Every attempt will be made to place ACJS members who volunteer on a standing or *ad hoc* Committee.

Committee membership is limited to ACJS members. The composition of all committees will be as diverse as possible with regard to gender, race, region, and length of Academy membership.

Every year, ACJS needs volunteers for the Academy's Standing Committees. Committee volunteers usually serve for one year, beginning with the Friday of the Annual Meeting after the Executive Board meets. Appointments to the following ACJS Standing Committees are for one year, unless otherwise stated:

- **Academic Review** (Members serve three-year terms)
- **Affirmative Action** (Open membership)
- **Assessment** (Open to three new members who serve three-year terms)
- **Awards** (Open membership)
- **Business, Finance, and Audit** (Open to one person from the ACJS membership selected by the 2nd Vice President)
- **Committee on National Criminal Justice Month** (Open membership)
- **Constitution and By-Laws** (Open to three new members selected by the 2nd Vice President and serve three-year terms)
- **Ethics** (Members are nominated by the Trustees-At-Large and appointed by the ACJS Executive Board and serve three-year terms)
- **Membership** (Open membership)
- **Nominations and Elections** (Members are appointed by the Immediate Past President)
- **Program**
- **Public Policy** (Open membership)
- **Student Affairs** (Open membership)
- **Crime and Justice Research Alliance (CJRA)** (Open to two members at large appointed by the 1st Vice President)

*The success of ACJS depends on having a dedicated cadre of volunteers.
Committee membership is an excellent way to make a
difference in the future of ACJS.*



CRIMINOLOGY GRADUATE STUDY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

Graduate study in Criminology at the University of Miami offers three different degree programs.

Master of Science (MS) in Criminology and Criminal Justice

- Terminal degree for criminal justice professionals or those seeking to enter the field
- Flexible program in terms of specialization and completion tracks
- Interdisciplinary in focus as students take some electives from across UM's outstanding schools and colleges

Graduate Certificate in Criminology and Criminal Justice

- 15 credits
- Provides training in the fundamentals of the criminal justice system, criminological theory, and research methods and statistics
- For criminal justice professionals seeking a degree to enhance knowledge and career development and for those with degrees in other areas who seek in-depth training in criminology and criminal justice.



Master of Arts (MA) / Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in Sociology with a concentration in Criminology

- Geared for individuals who wish to enter research intensive or academic positions
- Traditional research oriented Ph.D. program (MA earned along the way)
- Three major areas of focus: Criminology, Medical Sociology, and Race, Ethnicity and Immigration

Please see our websites for additional details and information about our three programs.

- Master of Science (MS) and Graduate Certificate:
www.as.miami.edu/sociology/graduate-programs/mscriminology/
- Master of Arts (MA) / Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in Sociology with a concentration in Criminology:
www.as.miami.edu/sociology/graduate-programs/

Criminology Core Faculty

Olena Antonaccio Criminological theory, juvenile delinquency, cross-national research, survey research, cybercrime

Roger G. Dunham Police decision-making, police use of force, racial profiling by police, juvenile delinquency, deviance theories

Amie L. Nielsen Violence, immigration, race and ethnicity

Kathryn Nowotny Health disparities, correctional health & health care, drug use & abuse, mental health

Marisa Kei Omori Racial stratification within criminal justice institutions, courts and sentencing, drug use and drug policy, research methods

Nick Petersen Law & society, racial stratification, geography and criminal justice, research methods, statistics

Affiliated Faculty

Michael French Health economics, economics of crime, program evaluation, substance abuse research, risky behaviors, econometrics

Robert J. Johnson Mental health, life course, aging, deviance, LGBTQ Studies, terrorism

Jan Sokol-Katz Drug abuse, juvenile delinquency, deviance, sociology of sport

Contact us at (305)284-6158 or email us at nielsen@miami.edu

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY



2020 Annual Conference Phoenix, Arizona

February 6th – 8th, 2020

[The Camby](#)
An Autograph Collection Hotel
2401 East Camelback Road
Phoenix, AZ 85016
(602) 468-0700

People wishing to present at the conference will be able to submit proposals through our online [abstract submission system](#) between August 1st and October 4th, 2019.

PANEL TOPICS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> COURTS AND JUDICIAL PROCESSES
(INCLUDING SENTENCING) | <input type="checkbox"/> JUVENILE JUSTICE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CORRECTIONS | <input type="checkbox"/> LEGAL ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE
(CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, & EVIDENCE) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CRIME ANALYSIS
(INCLUDING GEOGRAPHY & CRIME AND SOCIAL
NETWORKS & CRIME) | <input type="checkbox"/> ORGANIZED CRIME & GANGS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY | <input type="checkbox"/> PEACEMAKING CRIMINOLOGY |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CYBERCRIME | <input type="checkbox"/> POLICING |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DRUGS/SUBSTANCE ABUSE & CRIME | <input type="checkbox"/> SEX CRIMES |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FORENSIC SCIENCE | <input type="checkbox"/> TEACHING
(PEDAGOGY & ASSESSMENT IN JUSTICE EDUCATION) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GENDER, SEXUALITY, & CRIME | <input type="checkbox"/> TERRORISM |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> WHITE COLLAR CRIME |

***All proposals must be electronically submitted through the WSC's online Abstract Submission System
<http://westerncriminology.org/conference-3/abstract-submission-gateway/>
between August 1st and October 4th, 2019.***

In deciding the most appropriate topic area for your abstract, think about the main focus of your paper or presentation and how it might fit within a panel organized around a larger topical theme. For example, if your paper examines both race and juvenile issues, think about whether you would like to be placed on a panel with other papers discussing race issues or other papers dealing with juvenile issues and then submit it to the topic area in which you think it fits best.

All presenters are asked to submit an abstract of 1,100 characters or fewer to only one of the panel topics listed above. In addition to the abstract, please include the name, mailing address, email address, and phone number for all authors on the submission for the participant directory.

Please note that all presenters are required to preregister and prepay the nonrefundable conference fees no later than Monday, January 6, 2020. Failure to do so will result in presentations being removed from the final program.

ACJS AWARD WINNERS

Award winners photographed with Faith Lutz, ACJS President, & George Higgins, Awards Chair



Alex Piquero

Bruce Smith Sr. Award



Amy Bach

Leadership & Innovation Award



Cody Telep

New Scholar Award



Howard Henderson

Minority Mentorship Grant Award



Forrest Rodgers

Ken Peak Innovations in Teaching Award



Lori Burrington

McNamara Award



Kimberly Collica-Cox

Ken Peak Innovations in Teaching Award



J. Harrison Watts, Ling Ren & Martin Schwartz

Outstanding Mentors



Lorenzo Boyd

Founders Awards



Lone Star College

National Criminal Justice



Robert Peacock

**Michael C Braswell/Routledge
Outstanding Dissertation Award**



Robert Worley

**ACJS Historical Mini-Grant
Award**



Saint Louis University

**National Criminal Justice
Month Program of the Year**



University of Nebraska-Ohama

**National Criminal Justice Month
Community Engagement Award**



Shaun Gabbidon

Academy Fellow Award



Sylvia Piatkowska & Andreas
Hovermann

**William L Simon Routledge
Outstanding Paper Award**



National Criminal Justice

Month Awards



Brenda Rowe

**Dorothy Bracey & Janice
Joseph Minority & Women
New Scholar Award**



PASSING OF THE GAVEL. Faith Lutz & Prabha Unnithan

ACJS EXECUTIVE BOARD 2019 – 2020

President

Prabha Unnithan
Colorado State University
Department of Sociology
200 West Lake Street
Fort Collins, CO 80523
970-491-6615
prabha.unnithan@colostate.edu

1st Vice President

Cassia Spohn
School of Criminology and Criminal Justice
Arizona State University
411 N. Central Ave, Suite 600
Phoenix, AZ 85004
602-496-2334
cassia.spohn@asu.edu

2nd Vice President

Heather L. Pfeifer
University of Baltimore
1420 North Charles Street
Baltimore, MD 21201
410-837-5292
hpfeifer@ubalt.edu

Immediate Past President

Faith Lutz
Washington State University
Criminal Justice Program
P.O. Box 644872
Pullman, WA 99164
509-335-2272
lutz@mail.wsu.edu

Treasurer

Marlyn J. Jones
California State University, Sacramento
6000 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95819-6085
916-278-7048
marlyn@csus.edu

Secretary

Erin A. Orrick
Department of Criminal Justice &
Criminology
Sam Houston State University
Box 2296
Huntsville, TX 77341
936-294-3643
eorrick@shsu.edu

Trustees-At-Large:

Ashley Blackburn
Department of Criminal Justice
University of Houston – Downtown
One Main Street, C-340M
Houston, TX 77002
713-222-5326
blackburna@uhd.edu

Lorenzo M. Boyd.
Henry C. Lee College of Criminal Justice
and Forensic Sciences
University of New Haven
300 Boston Post Rd.
West Haven, CT 06516
203-931-2988
LBoyd@newhaven.edu

Anthony A. Peguero
Virginia Tech
Department of Sociology
560 McBryde Hall (0137)
225 Stanger Street
Blacksburg, VA 24060
540-231-2549
anthony.peguero@vt.edu

Regional Trustees:

Region 1—Northeast

Cassandra L. Reyes
Department of Criminal Justice
West Chester University of Pennsylvania
512 Business and Public Management
Center
50 Sharpless Street
West Chester, PA 19383
610-436-2529
creyes@wcupa.edu

Region 2—Southern

Leah Daigle
Georgia State University
Department of Criminal Justice and
Criminology
140 Decatur Street
1227 Urban Life Building
Atlanta, GA 30303
404-413-1037
ldaigle@gsu.edu

Region 3—Midwest

Victoria Simpson Beck
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh
Department of Criminal Justice
421 Clow Faculty, 800 Algoma Blvd.
Oshkosh, WI 54901-8655
920-424-7094 - Office
beckv@uwosh.edu

Region 4—Southwest

Christine Nix
University of Mary Harden Baylor
Criminal Justice Program
UMHB Box 8014, 900 College Street
Belton, TX 76513
254-295-5513
christine.nix@umhb.edu

Region 5—Western

Stephanie Lipson Mizrahi
Division of Criminal Justice
Alpine Hall 107
California State University, Sacramento
Sacramento, CA 95819
916-824-9444
smizrahi@csus.edu

National Office Staff:

Executive Director

John L. Worrall
University of Texas at Dallas
800 West Campbell Road, GR 31
Richardson, TX 75080
972-883-4893
acjsexecutivedirector@acjs.org

Executive Director Emeritus

Mittie D. Southerland
1525 State Route 2151
Melber, KY 42069
270-674-5697
270-674-6097 (fax)

Association Manager

Cathy L. Barth
P.O. Box 960
Greenbelt, MD 20768-0960
301-446-6300
800-757-2257
301-446-2819 (fax)
manager@acjs.org

Assistant Association Manager

Letiscia Perrin
P.O. Box 960
Greenbelt, MD 20768-0960
301-446-6300
800-757-2257
301-446-2819 (fax)
assistantassocmgr@acjs.org

ACJS Today

Editor: **David Myers, PhD**
 Professor and PhD Program Director
 University of New Haven
 300 Boston Post Rd. West Haven, CT
 06516
 Phone: 203.479.4883
dmyers@newhaven.edu

Historian: **Mitchel P. Roth, PhD**
 Sam Houston State University
 College of Criminal Justice
 P.O. Box 2296
 Huntsville, TX 77341
 Phone: 936.294.1649
icc_mpr@shsu.edu

ACJS National Office

Executive Director: John L. Worrall
worrall@utdallas.edu

Association Manager: Cathy L. Barth
manager@acjs.org

Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences
 P. O. Box 960
 Greenbelt, Maryland 20770

Office Location:
 7339 Hanover Parkway, Suite A
 Greenbelt, MD 20768-0960
 Tel.: (301) 446-6300; (800) 757-ACJS (2257)
 Fax: (301) 446-2819
 Website: <http://www.acjs.org>

ACJS Today Publication Schedule

January
 March
 May
 September
 November

Copyright © 2017 by the Academy of Criminal
 Justice Sciences. All rights reserved. Distributed
 to all current members of ACJS.

Submission Deadlines

December 15th
 February 15th
 April 15th
 August 15th
 October 15th

*The editor will use his discretion to accept, reject or
 postpone manuscripts.*

Article Guidelines

Articles may vary in writing style (i.e., tone) and length. Articles should be relevant to the field of criminal justice, criminology, law, sociology, or related curriculum and interesting to our readership. Please include your name, affiliation, and e-mail address, which will be used as your biographical information. **Submission of an article to the editor of *ACJS Today* implies that the article has not been published elsewhere nor is it currently under submission to another publication.**