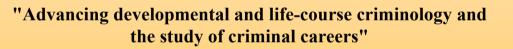
THE DLC CRIMINOLOGIST

A Division of the American Society of Criminology

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The American Society of Criminology Division of Developmental and Life-course Criminology aims to advance developmental and life-course criminology and the study of criminal careers, to bring together ASC members interested in discussing and supporting developmental and lifecourse research in criminology, to facilitate and encourage interaction and dissemination of developmental and life-course research among ASC members, practitioners, funding agencies, policy-making bodies, and other relevant groups, and to organize and promote ASC conference sessions related to issues in developmental and life-course research in criminology.



Highlights

Meet 2022 Award Winners

Read an interview with Professor Alex Piquero

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DLC DIVISION EXECUTIVE BOARD & COMMITTEES

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CHAIR'S WELCOME

Darrick Jolliffe Chair

I hope that you enjoy the summer edition of our newsletter. Hugo S. Gomes and Corrie Williams have worked tirelessly to put together the content of this newsletter and it looks fantastic.

The Division Executive comprises myself as the Chair, Henriette Bergstrom (Vice-Chair), Maria Tcherni-Buzzeo (Secretary/Treasurer), Sonja Siennick (Program Committee), Adam Fine (Nominations) and Walter Forrest (Membership). We have and will continue to meet monthly with the aim of extending the reach of the Division and creating more opportunities for members.

We have tried to keep you up to date with Division developments with regular email updates which have focused on possible Division events and drawing your attention to ASC deadlines. Sonja has done an amazing job in organizing Division panels for the upcoming ASC. Please look for these to attend when the time arrives and consider joining a panel or organising an DLC panel next year. Sonja has also established an exciting new 'Lightning Talk' session in which students or early career researchers can present very short (i.e., 5 min) papers, ideas or concepts in a relaxed and supportive environment.

It is probably not a surprise that, as a result of the pandemic, Division membership has dipped, and we are keen to hear members' ideas about how we might increase membership and foster increased engagement in the Division. We have placed an advertisement for the Division in the upcoming issue of *The Criminologist* so please draw this to the attention of students and scholars. If you have suggestions about how we might come together virtually around particular topics or other suggestions for Division activities, please reach out to members of the Executive Board.

If you want to see your publications appear in the next newsletter, please send them through to the newsletter editors.





SECRETARY'S REPORT

Maria Tcherni-Buzzeo Secretary and Treasurer



Dear DLC members,

This is my first year serving as a Secretary and Treasurer of the Division, and I am still learning the ropes of this new and exciting position (mostly from our Vice Chair Henriette Bergstrom who has held this position before) and figuring out how I can serve you better! All my fellow Executive Board members have been very supportive, and I am amazed at the wealth of knowledge and creativity filling our monthly meetings!

We have been brainstorming various ideas that could be interesting to you, such as a Virtual Social for those DLC members who cannot make it to the ASC conference this year or a possible online mentoring event for DLC scholars in the early stages of their academic careers. At the same time, the lukewarm response we have received made us realize that people may have had enough of the "rich" online-presence-filled life during most of the pandemic. Thus, we have been considering other ways that the Division can be useful to you. For example, we are reinvigorating our social media presence (check out and follow our Facebook and Twitter pages), considering a possible inclusion of *What We Are Reading* section into the future newsletters and emails going out to the DLC members (to highlight the most interesting recently published developmental/life-course research), and planning a joint social event with the BioPsychoSocial Criminology Division on the night of Thursday, Nov 16, 2023 at the ASC conference in Philadelphia.

As you can imagine, the creativity of the Executive Board is severely limited by the availability of funds that come exclusively from yearly membership dues. Walter Forrest has done some sophisticated research on the fluctuations of DLC membership in the recent years to try to pinpoint the reasons for the reductions in membership rolls. We hope that you can do your part as well – encourage your colleagues and students to join!

Thank you and please get in touch with ideas and award nominations for your fellow DLC members!





CALL FOR NOMINATIONS DLC AWARDS 2023

Tara Renae McGee Chair – Awards Committee

The DLC Executive Board considers nominations for four awards each year: The Life-Time Achievement Award, the Early Career Award, the Outstanding Contribution Award, and the Outstanding Student Contribution Award. Nominations are now invited for the 2023 Awards. Developmental and life-course criminology includes criminal career research. Send materials to Tara Renae McGee (t.mcgee@griffith.edu.au), Chair of the DLC Awards Committee, by **July 14, 2023**. Recipients will receive their awards at the ASC meeting in November in Philadelphia.

The Life-time Achievement Award recognizes an individual who has a record of sustained and outstanding contributions to scholarly acknowledge on developmental and life-course criminology. Nominators should send an email specifying the contributions of the nominee to developmental and life-course criminology plus a vita of the nominee. The recipient must also be available to present the "David P. Farrington Annual Lecture" at the annual ASC meeting and submit a manuscript of their lecture to the Editors for publication in the Journal of Life Course and Developmental Criminology.

The Early Career Award recognizes an individual who received a Ph.D. or similar graduate degree no more than four years ago (no earlier than 2019) who has made a significant contribution to scholarly knowledge on developmental and life-course criminology in their early career. Nominators should send an email specifying the contributions of the nominee to developmental and life-course criminology plus a CV of the nominee.

The Outstanding Contribution Award and the Outstanding Student Contribution Award recognize an outstanding DLC book, article, or book chapter published in the previous two years (2021-2022). For the Outstanding Student Contribution Award, the first author must have been an undergraduate or graduate student when the work was submitted for publication. Nominators should submit a copy of the work and a one-page summary of its significance.





REPORT ON THE ASC 2023 PROGRAM

Sonja Siennick Chair

I want to thank this year's DLC program committee—Olivia Choy, Matt Larson, Chelsey Narvey, Jillian Turanovic, and Alex Widdowson—for organizing an exciting set of developmental and life-course criminology-related panels for the upcoming ASC meetings. The panels showcase the true diversity of DLC research topics. Panelists will present new findings on romantic relationships, heart rate, psychopathy, reentry, and structure and context. New this year are two panels featuring emerging scholars in DLC research; these panelists will present on the impact of childhood environments, social reward preferences and desistance, legal reforms and the transition to adulthood, victimization and exposure to violence, and the impacts of partner incarceration. The panel and paper titles appear on the following page.

I look forward to seeing you in Philadelphia in November!





PANELS AND PAPER TITLES

Advancing Research on Romantic Relationships, Crime, & Victimization

- Relationship Instability in Midlife: The Long (H)arm of Youth Violent Victimization Tara Warner
- Relationship Dynamics and Desistance from Crime Peggy C. Giordano, Jennifer E. Copp, Wendy D. Manning, and Monica A. Longmore
- Intimate Partner Violence, Relationship Changes During Incarceration, & Concerns for Reentry Eman Tadros, Katherine A. Durante, and Danielle Slakoff
- On the Implications of Mental Health for Romantic Relationship Outcomes Among Serious Adolescent Offenders Matthew Larson

Heart Rate in Longitudinal Investigations of Antisocial Behavior and the Intergenerational Transmission of Offending

- High Resting Heart Rate Protects Against the Intergenerational Transmission of Antisocial Behavior: A Birth Cohort Study Adrian Raine, Olivia Choy, Thomas Achenbach, and Jianghong Liu
- Lower Paternal Heart Rate is Associated with Increased Offspring Offending Olivia Choy, David P. Farrington, and Adrian Raine
- Resting Heart Rate and Empathy Interacts in Predicting Law Enforcement Involvement – Sofi Oskarsson, Bridget M. Bertoldi, Anneli Andersson, Rebecca Siponen, Shichun Ling, Brittany Evans, Laura Baker, Adrian Raine, Christopher J. Patrick, and Catherine Tuvblad
- Examining the Relationship between Heart Rate and Intrapersonal Aggression/Violence Shichun Ling, Sofi Oskarsson, Anneli Andersson, Catherine Tuvbald, and Henrik Larsson

Psychopathy, Empathy, and Related Constructs

- The Relationship between Schizotypy and Psychopathy: Empathy and Selfishness as the Mediators Bess Yin-Hung Lam and Adrian Raine
- When We Are or Who We Are? Rethinking the Study of Criminal Propensity Across Birth Cohorts – Evan McCuish, Patrick Lussier, and Jen-Li Shen
- Depression, Gender, and Psychopathy: An Examination of their Interaction Nhi Le and Chelsey S. Narvey
- An Examination of Psychopathic Traits on Long Term Offending Frequency amongst Gang Involved Youth Justin Joseph
- Gender differences in the empathy-recidivism relationship Chelsey S. Narvey, Katherine Perez, Kevin T. Wolff, Michael T. Baglivio, and Alex R. Piquero



Reentry and the Life-Course

- Are the Kids Alright? Heterogeneous Outcomes in Emerging Adulthood Among Former Justice System-Involved Teen Parents – Brae C. Young and Kristin M. Lloyd
- Variations in Social Support Among Young Justice Involved Parents – Kristin M. Lloyd and Brae C. Young
- Is One Month Enough? Examining How Long an Incarceration Spell Must be to Affect Post-Release Outcomes – Alex O. Widdowson and Sonja E. Siennick

Structure, Context, and Choice: Advancing Life-Course Criminology

- Costly Signals and Conspicuous Consumption Holly Nguyen
- Contextual Effects on Desistance from Crime Bianca Bersani & Michael Lebron
- A Life Course Perspective on Criminal Continuity and Change: Exploring the Roles of Structural and Family of Origin Factors Jennifer Copp, Peggy Giordano, Wendy Manning, & Monica Longmore
- Overcoming the Odds: Assessing Predictors of Positive and Negative Adult Outcomes among At-Risk Adolescents – Kyle Thomas & Jillian Turanovic

Research from Emerging Scholars in Developmental and Life Course Criminology I

- Not Following the Trajectory: Exploring How Childhood Environments Offset Early Risk for Life-course Persistent Offending – Ryan Motz, J.C. Barnes, Hexuan Liu, and Terrie Moffitt
- Employing a Measure of Social Reward Preferences to Test Identity Theories of Desistance Jennifer O'Neill and Kyle Thomas
- The Life Course, Cumulative Disadvantage, and the Transition to Adulthood: Considering How Drug Law Reform Affects Pathways to Legal System Contact and Consequences for Young Adults – Kathleen Powell

Research from Emerging Scholars in Developmental and Life Course Criminology II

- Assessing the Effects of Childhood Exposure to Violence, Residential Instability, and Parental Incarceration on Adolescent Outcomes – Alyssa Talaugon and Jillian Turanovic
- Vulnerable or Resilient? Female Adjustment Pre- and Post- Partner Incarceration Andrea Hazelwood and Holly Nguyen
- Victimization, Fear of Crime, and the Development of Punitive Attitudes among College Students Laisa Abreu Rivera and Jillian Turanovic



Outstanding Contribution Award (2022)

David Kirk





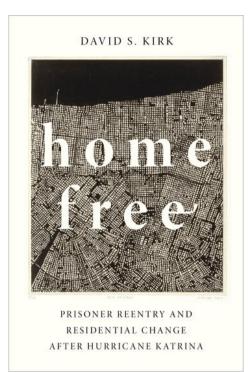
Kirk, David (2020). Home free: Prisoner reentry and residential change after Hurricane Katrina. Oxford University Press, USA.

Biography

David Kirk is Professor in the Department of Sociology and Professorial Fellow of Nuffield College. He is also an affiliate of the Leverhulme Centre for Demographic Science. Kirk received his Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Chicago. Kirk's research agenda is primarily organized around three inter-related themes: the causes and consequences of police misconduct, solutions to criminal recidivism, and the causes and consequences of gun violence. In 2021, Kirk and Robert Sampson successfully fielded a fifth survey wave of the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods, approximately 25 years after the study's inception. Numerous studies of the life course using the PHDCN are in development.



Summary of Home Free



More than 600,000 individuals are released from prison in the United States each year, and more than 40 percent of these individuals will be back in prison within just three years. A likely contributor to the churning of the same individuals in and out of prison is the fact that many released prisoners return home to the same urban environment with the same criminal opportunities and criminal peers that proved so detrimental to their behavior prior to incarceration.

Home Free uses Hurricane Katrina as a natural experiment for examining the question of whether residential relocation away from an old neighborhood can lead to desistance from crime. For many prisoners released soon after Katrina, they could not go back to their old neighborhoods as they normally would have done. Their neighborhoods were devastated by a once-ageneration storm that damaged the vast majority

of housing units in New Orleans. Hurricane Katrina provided a rare opportunity to investigate what happens when individuals move not just a short distance, but to entirely different cities, counties, and social worlds.

Home Free draws upon both quantitative and qualitative evidence to reveal where newly released prisoners resided in the wake of the Katrina, the effect of residential relocation on the likelihood of reincarceration through eight years post-release, and the mechanisms revealing why residential change is so important. In future work, Kirk hopes to apply the evidence from *Home Free* to develop housing programs for individuals released from incarceration.



Early Career Award (2022)

Yeungjeom Lee





Biography

Yeungjeom Lee earned her PhD from the University of Florida and is an assistant professor in Criminology and Criminal Justice Program at the University of Texas at Dallas. Her research interests primarily revolve around developmental life-course criminology, with a specific focus on areas such as juvenile delinquency, victimization, and psychopathy.

Currently, she is working on multiple projects that examine the relationship between substance use and delinquency from a comparative perspective, as well as explore the long-term impact of victimization on problematic behavior among youths.



Summary of Published Work

In a paper published in the Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology, my colleague and I applied general strain theory to psychopathy and examined the combined effects of psychopathic traits (reflecting criminal propensity) and victimization (as a key strain) on violent and property offending. Unlike previous studies testing the same thesis, results provided evidence for the converging effects of both, and yielded support for the recent extension of general strain theory, which has significant theoretical implications.

Lee, Y., & Kim, J. (2022). The converging effects of psychopathic traits and experienced and vicarious victimization of offending: A partial test of Agnew's extension of general strain theory. *Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology*, 8, 253–274.

In another paper (*British Journal of Criminology*), we explored the dynamic interrelationship between delinquency and delinquent peers over time, employing developmental taxonomy and interactional theories. The results of our study revealed heterogeneous developmental patterns of delinquency and peer delinquency that were closely interconnected. Moreover, the findings suggested reciprocal interactions between delinquency and the influence of delinquent peers. This exploration of the dynamic nature of these relationships contributes to the understanding of the underlying processes that shape delinquent behavior.

Kim, J., &. Lee, Y. (Online first). Delinquent peers and delinquency: Findings from a longitudinal study of youth. British Journal of Criminology. https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azad007



CELEBRATING SALIENT LIFE-EVENTS: AN INTERVIEW WITH ALEX PIQUERO, THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS

By Hugo S. Gomes

Professor Alex Piquero has been appointed by President Biden as the Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Alex Piquero has received the DLC Lifetime Achievement Award and is one of the most distinguished developmental criminologists. The DLC division would like to congratulate Alex Piquero for his appointment. In this interview, we wish to provide some insight into his new role and his expectations for the future of BJS and criminological research.

Can you provide our readers, especially the ones outside of the US, a description of what the BJS is?

Sure, the Bureau of Justice Statistics is one of thirteen federal statistical agencies in the United States and the BJS was created by statute in 1979 to collect, analyze, and disseminate statistics on crime and justice issues whether it is about victims or offenders, about police, courts, corrections, whatever is asked of BJS or whatever BJS decides to do. BJS collects original data like the National Crime Victimization Survey which is one of the most popular and famous of all of the BJS products but also obtains information from States and local jurisdictions on matters related to corrections, geo-population, recidivism, police officers census (e.g., how many men and women there are, how big are the agencies around the United States), that is the BJS traditional role. And then it also responds to requests from Congress or executive actions by the President with respect to data collection matters, publication of certain kinds



of statistics, and so on and so forth. If there is an official federal question regarding crime and justice issues, or data and statistics, BJS collects those, analyzes, and disseminates them, but it does not under any circumstance make any policy recommendation or policy suggestions. We basically tabulate the numbers, produce tables, figures, and reports for statistical purposes, and then other people can use the data for relevant decision-making.

As the Director of the BJS, what are your main duties and responsibilities?

I have a lot! I will not list them in order, but I will tell you what they are. The first one is the confidentiality of our data. As any statistical agency whether we are using confidential records, or identifiable records, we have to maintain the confidentiality of those records. Another key responsibility of mine is to ensure the collection, analysis, and dissemination in a timely manner and also in a manner that is relevant for people. We are researchers, we understand standard errors, rearession, and all that stuff, but the rest of the world does not automatically understand that the way you and I do. So, we have to then transform or translate our data in ways that people can understand much easier. Another responsibility I have is the responsibility to Congress, to the President, as the Statistical Official of the entire Department of Justice. The United States Congress passed something called the Evidence Act, which requires every agency to have a Statistical Official. By definition, since I lead the statistical agency of the department of justice, I am by default the Statistical Official. So, if anybody in the department of justice has a statistical question or needs auidance, I can suggest to them a variety of different options: you can run a regression model, you can run an OLS model, or a Logit model, depending upon your dependent variable, and so on and so forth. That is another one of my responsibilities, I have so many more, but I will give you one more. A really important responsibility for me, Hugo, is the development of the scientists in BJS. These are smart scientists, many of them have doctoral degrees in criminal justice, sociology, or political science, and I need to ensure their development not just for BJS but over the course of their careers. They may want to go into academia, or they want to leave the government and go to a policy think tank, or whatever it is. So, there are a lot of responsibilities, but they are all good for the right reasons. To have the ability to lead the BJS is a real honor and a big responsibility. It is important for me to make sure that when I leave BJS, whenever that is, I left it in a place that is better than what it was when I first got there. So, my goal at the end of the day is to make sure that: if people have a question about crime or justice in the United States, they turn to BJS. That is what I want people to do all the time.

What do you think is the most influential piece of work published using BJS data (if possible, the most influential to DLC research)?

The most central one would be the BJS Recidivism and Reentry analysis. It used to be a three-year follow-up, but now the recidivism studies are up to ten years. So, re-entry, recidivism, duration, and desistance. These are key DLC-related issues. I, myself, have used the BJS data to apply DLC concepts in my career publishing on recidivism analysis. We are starting to merge recidivism data with data on education and other matters. So, when you think about the transition back into society, we also think about social bonds, employment, and all those kinds of things. Relative to DLC the recidivism analysis would be the most important one. The other one that people would know BJS about is, of course, the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), but even then, it has very important DLC-related issues about offender-victim overlaps, the characteristics and demographic factors associated with certain kinds of victimization, which is important. When we think about DLC, myself included, we always think about offending; we do not think about victimization over the life-course and the characteristics that are associated with victimization as often as we are with offending, so I think those two are the most important ones.

You are one of the most published researchers in criminology, and you have been repeatedly named at the top of the most cited criminologists. Can you let us know how is your regular work day? Do you have a fixed routine?

That is a very good question. I love what I do. I love theory, I love research, I love data collection, I love data analysis, I love talking about ideas and research questions. So, for me, this is not work in the sense that I really love to do this. I think I had really areat training in araduate school. My main mentor, Ray Paternoster, was very influential in theory as well as a lively early DLC researcher that worked with Dan Nagin and some other people, and I did a lot of work with him in this area. I had really good colleagues in graduate school, two of my closest graduate school friends, Paul Mazerolle and Robert Brame, have also done a lot of DLC research and when we were in grad school Moffitt's 1993 article just came out, Sampson and Laub's book comes out in 93, so we were reading this stuff literally as DLC was growing. Farrington and Loeber have been doing DLC prior to that, but I think really the Gottfredson and Hirschi, Blumstein et al., Moffitt, that late 80's early 90's when I was in undergrad and started graduate school literally started to come alive right around then, and I just happen to be right there in the thick of it. I got immersed quickly and found a love for that because it brought in things from sociology, psychology, political science, geography, criminology, and biology so it was a really exciting time to be in school, to be reading this stuff as it literally came about. Also, over the course of my career, I had the opportunity to work with really good people, a lot of different people, Farrington, Blumstein, Nagin, all of the people that I have looked up to in grad school, I have worked with over my entire life.

I have been successful primarily because of the people I have been able to work with. But, you know, my day starts like everybody else's. When I touch the Word icon it is a white screen, so you have got to sit down and do the work. It's not easy. I remember when I first started, when you start an academic job, you are teaching, you are going on committees, you are working with students, there is a lot of less time, so you have to be good about the time and the people you work with. But I also was fortunate to work with people who are a lot like me and care a lot about the work and we just work really well together. So, I think that is how I have been able to be successful as I was. But I have so much more I want to do. When you do something, if you do it well, you try to answer the first question that you sought to answer in that particular paper or study but it should generate more research questions and more ideas. Back when I was in grad school we did not have Stata, we did not have R, and now everybody who is younger has all of that, so the computational abilities are better now than it was then, and I had it better than my mentors did when they were in grad school, and so the datasets are getting longer which is good because we need lengthy data to follow people over time. The methods, whether they are qualitative or quantitative, whatever it is people decide to do I do not have any strong opinion on one or the other, both are important, they are getting more advanced and you

are bringing in more scholars from different disciplines. I think the field is getting better and better and better. Questions are going to be answerable more and more over time as our datasets get older.

I think one thing that is lacking in DLC, is because a lot of our early datasets were just white men, we don't know a lot about female careers over the life-course, we don't know a lot about blacks or Hispanics, and I am Cuban, we don't know a lot about Hispanics criminal offending over the life-course, we literally don't know much at all. So, as more data sets are collected, and the datasets are expanded upon in terms of collecting more from different demographic groups there will be just more work to do. Whenever I finish my BJS term as Director, I look forward to going back to my academic career and doing all the things that I miss doing now, but I am sure someone else is doing right now so I may not have anything to do when I get back!!

In your previous interview for the DLC newsletter, you advised early career researchers to "Read everything". How do you fit reading into your busy schedule?

Everything, yes! It is not easy, but Francis Cullen, who is a very famous criminologist and Stockholm Prize in Criminology winner last year, once told me very early in my career that he found it helpful to him to write every day for 15 minutes. So, there are always 15 minutes, right? Do you want to use 15 minutes to scroll on social media? Do you want to use 15 minutes to watch something on television? Or do you want to practice writing? And so, I write every day, I find 15 minutes. It could be the worst sentence in the world, the worst paragraph in the world, but writing is a craft, it is a skill because you are not really taught to write in grad school, you are taught to do research and collect data, and we are taught to criticize everything in the world, but we are never taught the painstaking task of writing and how you put an article or an argument together. So, just like I do 15 minutes of writing, I try to read something every day, whether it is an abstract that comes into my box, or the table of contents of a journal, you got to stay informed of what is going on. As you know, criminology it's not just criminology, it is sociology, it is psychology, it is a lot of other disciplines that are doing work in our area. So, I subscribe to all of the tables of contents in as many possible journals as I can. I do not have time to read all of those articles, but I certainly do read all of the tables of contents, because that is my career and, for me at least, I take that very seriously. I do my best to keep up with things.

Something I also found to be very helpful, and I learned this from David Farrington, is David would always send his articles out to people every month. And I started doing the same thing and then what happened was people would send me their articles and I love that. Some people are like "You are really just trying to get into everybody's inbox" and I think "No, we are sharing information because not everybody has the time to go to the library" (no one goes to the library anymore). Nobody has the time to read every single article. I actually really enjoy it when people send me "Hey, I just published this article and thought you might be interested in it." I love that because then I instantly click on that email and the first thing I do is open the attachment and read the abstract. So, I find that to be very helpful, sharing one's work is very important. So that is how I find the time. You got to make the time; you know. You only have certain hours of the day when you can be cognisant and your mind can think, so you got to find the time. Like everything else. I exercise every day for about 70 minutes, every single day. So, I make it a point to make that into my schedule, I do not change it, I am not going to not do it, I work my life around certain things, I prioritize certain things in my life. We control our lives and so, as an academic in a traditional University style setting, you have to produce, and to produce it means you need to read and write, and to do that you need time. Very early in my career, I made sure that I created time blocks to make sure I am not interrupted to do the work I need to do.

[You do realize you are going to receive emails from everyone reading this interview] That is okay! In my mind, when I look back on my career, the thing that has brought me the most joy is seeing younger people succeed. All of the students I mentored who went on to get promoted, or becoming chairs of a department, or win national awards. That to me is the reward. I am invested in them and now I get to see them doing the same thing with their own students. It is extremely rewarding. So, barrage my email box, that is totally fine.

"The Oxford Handbook of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology" you have coedited with Lila Kazemian and David Farrington is a landmark for DLC research. What can you tell us about how was it to collaborate with Lila and David on this great project? How do you think this handbook has been received by the community? Because I really think this is a landmark in our field.

When it comes to Handbooks, everything depends on people saying yes. And everybody wants to say yes, but not everybody has the time. But everybody said yes and everybody delivered what we needed to deliver which is really hard to do because everybody is busy, everybody is a good person and they want to do the best they can. Anything that is good in the book is because of the people who took the time to write the chapters in the book. Working with David and Lila was great, Lila was one of David's students and I have known her since she was in graduate school. I was never a student of David's, but I knew David since I was in grad school. And he was one of the scholars who were very nice to me when I was a grad student. But David took the time to talk with me at conferences. We worked on dozens of articles; we are writing a book now! We are lifelong colleagues, he is a dear friend, and I always went to him for professional advice throughout my career. When you write your proposal to a book publisher you have this idea of what this thing is going to look like, and you do not know, first of all, if it is ever going to get done, you do not know when it is going to come out, and when it comes out it is already outdated because the field moves so fast. I suspect we are going to do one in ten years, just kind of update it because the field accumulates very, very quickly. But I think for someone who is just learning about DLC or wants to say "Hey, I need one thing to tell me everything I need to know", this book gives them the main themes, the main arguments, the main issues, whether its theory, methods, or policy, so it was a lot of fun doing that. But it is a lot more fun when it actually shows up in the mailbox.

What piece of advice would you give to early-career researchers on how to choose their research question?

I do not think I ever chose my area, it just happened. There is something that Laub and Sampson talk about called serendipity, things happen that you have no control over. When you go flying on an airplane, if you are flying alone, you have no control over who is going to sit next to you, so there is this serendipity in life that happens to all of us. And I just happened to be in grad school, and I remember going to the library (that was when people went to the library, there were no PDFs back then) and so Paul Mazerolle and I were walking around the new issues of journals, and Paul picks up the Psychological Review journal and is reading it and goes "Oh, this looks really interesting" and he shows it to me and I am like "That looks really interesting, let's print it out" so we copied it, and we read, and we were like "Oh my god, this is really amazina". So, it just happened that we happened to be in a library, he happened to pick up that journal, and we happened to read that article right when it came out. The topic chose me when I was in grad school. My master's thesis was on deterrence theory because it was what Ray has been studying his entire career, and Moffitt came out just toward the end of my Master's degree, right before I started my doctoral degree. It was just timing, complete serendipity. Lo and behold, I got to know Terrie Moffitt really well, she is a very close friend of mine, and she wrote that paper as an Assistant Professor. But the interesting thing about that paper is that it was actually written in 1991 and was submitted to Criminology and rejected, so it just shows you the weirdness of finding your career path and how the knowledge gets created. This article gets rejected from Criminology and becomes one of the most cited papers of all time and she is an Assistant Professor when she writes the paper. It's pretty wild. She had to split it in half, and the stuff that she wrote on race, ethnicity, and gender ends up being a book chapter in a conference volume a year later, and I thought the book chapter is really important because it really talked about how her theory could be applicable to different demographic groups, which is something Gottfredson and Hirschi, Sampson and Laub, Loeber, Thornberry, etc. were not necessarily talking about. But she was, and so the topic chose me.

[Would you advise someone to specialize or to have a broad look into a field?] | have a very clear answer and that is: broad. It is interesting you asked that, my first academic job was at Temple University in 1996 and one of my senior professors there, when I just started, he said "Alex, are you going to be a specialist, or are you going to be a generalist" and I said, "Well, I kind of like everything, so I think I am going to study as much as I can". There are different schools of thought on that, some people believe one or the other, the people whom I look up to as my mentors, Al Blumstein, Dan Nagin, Jeff Fagan, Ray Paternoster, have written on just about everything. So, for me it might be that I am just so interested, I read something and I am like "Oh, that's interesting, what would I do differently". I think DLC is really what I love, but I am interested in everything in criminology. I would not tell someone what to do or what not to do, I think people will find out over the course of their careers what they want to be known for. David Weisburd brought this up to me, one day he goes "Alex, what are people going to know you for" and I said "Well, I want people to know I am a good scholar", that is what I want people to know me for. I am not saying that there is one approach or the other, for me I would not want to tell someone else what to do in their career, just like I would not like someone telling me what to do in my career. Your passion will guide you to where you need to go and you will find yourself liking some things and you might read something and go "I have no interest in that topic, at all". And there are some things that I read that are just not for me, I will not say them publicly, honestly. But, I think, you let your passions find the work.

Looking forward, what questions would you like to see DLC researchers exploring using the BJS data?

Do more work with our recidivism studies, we have the nature of the offense, we have prior criminal history, we have age, so there are lots of DLC-related questions in our recidivism data. And then the victimization data have never really been used in terms of looking at things over time or characteristics of victims and offenders, so I would like to see them do more of that work.

Finally, is there anything else you would like to add?

I have been very fortunate in my career to have a lot of success, but without my family, my peers, and my wife I would be nowhere, so if anything is good in my career is all due to them.

I am delighted to have interviewed Alex Piquero. This interview was carried out on October 24th 2022, and I am pleased with Alex's immediate availability and generosity. It is a privilege for the DLC community for one of its most distinguished members to be as approachable and genuinely curious about novel ideas and the work of early-career researchers. I sincerely hope readers will enjoy this interview and that Alex's production may inspire us all.

Hugo S. Gomes



MEMBERS' CORNER

Here are David Farrington and Friedrich Losel, the first two chairs of the DLC. David and his wife Sally entertained Friedrich to dinner in their house on February 24, 2023. You can see David's bulging bookshelf on the left!





Here is David Farrington (the first chair of the DLC) with Darrick Jolliffe (the current chair) and Henriette Bergstrom (the current vice-chair) after lunch in Cambridgeshire on March 2, 2023. Darrick was giving a seminar that day at the Institute of Criminology.

WHAT WE ARE READING

A recent paper that may be of interest to fellow DLC scholars, is one from Professor Moffitt's team, led by Stephanie Langevin:

 Langevin, S., Caspi, A., Barnes, J. C., Brennan, G., Poulton, R., Purdy, S. C., Ramrakha, S., Tanksley, P. T., Thorne, P. R., Wilson, G., & Moffitt, T. E. (2022). Life-Course Persistent Antisocial Behavior and Accelerated Biological Aging in a Longitudinal Birth Cohort. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 19(21), 14402. <u>https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph192114402</u>

One of the most interesting and significant findings was that:

"Study members with a history of antisocial behavior had a significantly faster pace of biological aging by midlife, and this was most evident among individuals following the LCP trajectory."

This has important implications for intervention and could be used as evidence for policies and practices that promote an integrated approach to social service delivery that includes health services.

Look out for an interview with Professor Moffitt in the next issue of the newsletter.



JOURNAL REPORT

Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology

The Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology is the official journal of the Division and continues to be a preeminent outlet for high-quality and impactful developmental and life-course criminological research. The impact factor is 2-yr: 2.222 and 5-yr: 2.425. To make sure that this continues to grow we would encourage you to continue to submit manuscripts for the journal and to make sure that you cite the amazing contributions within where relevant.

Developmental and Life-Course Criminology

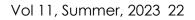
We would like to take this opportunity to thank Simone Castello, our current Managing Editor for her efficient work and ongoing support in maintaining the quality of the Journal. Also, we would like to acknowledge the former Editors, Tara McGee (current Associate Editor) and Paul Mazerolle, and the former Managing Editor Fiona Saunders, for continuing to provide us with the benefit of their knowledge.

It would not be possible to produce the Journal without our Editorial Board and the many thoughtful reviewers. We know it is difficult (impossible?) to find time to review manuscripts, but we are regularly amazed at the positive and collegial reviews that our wonderful reviewers provide. For those of you that have reviewed for the Journal – thank you.

Preparations have been made for the Editorial Board to meet at the ASC meeting in Philadelphia in November. If members have ideas for future special issues and for the general growth of the Journal, please get in touch with us either via email or at the Atlanta meeting.

The Division's Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology publishes four issues a year. Articles can be accessed via the Springer website and are listed below: <u>https://link.springer.com/journal/40865/volumes-and-issues</u>

For members who do not have institutional/library access, you have online/electronic access via your Division membership. Please contact the Division secretary for more information.



To give you a sample of recent papers, we provide links to the recent March issue of the Journal below. These include:

Robert, L., Spaan, P., Blokland, A.A.J. et al. Criminal Careers of Individuals Convicted for a Sexual Offence: An International Comparison. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s40865-023-00225-2</u>

Kim, J., Leban, L., Hong, J.S. et al. Sex Differences in the Overlap Between Bullying Perpetration and Victimization: A Developmental Perspective. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s40865-022-00216-9</u>

Airaksinen, J., Aaltonen, M., Tarkiainen, L. et al. Associations Between Cohabitation, Marriage, and Suspected Crime: A Longitudinal Within-Individual Study. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s40865-022-00219-6</u>

Knox, K.N., TenEyck, M.F. & El Sayed, S.A. The Relationship Between Father Absence and Intimate Partner Violence Victimization and Perpetration: Does Timing Matter? <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s40865-023-00227-0</u>

Wojciechowski, T. Understanding Differential Development of Imbalance as Predictive of Risk for Behavioral Outcomes Among Justice-Involved Youth. https://doi.org/10.1007/s40865-022-00217-8

Craig, J.M., Zettler, H. & Trulson, C.R. Trauma and Violent Misconduct Among Incarcerated Juveniles: The Mediating Role of Mental Health. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s40865-022-00220-z</u>

Skardhamar, T. Late Bloomer Offending Patterns: Towards a Harder Empirical Definition—Commentary on Matsuda et al. (2022). <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s40865-022-00218-7</u>

Welsh, B.C., Zane, S.N., Yohros, A. et al. Cohort Profile: The Cambridge-Somerville Youth Study (CSYS). <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s40865-022-00210-1</u>

To receive alerts for this publication, you can register for updates to the Journal on the Springer website <u>https://link.springer.com/journal/40865</u> (link in the right-hand column).



The Journal seeks to advance knowledge and understanding of developmental dimensions of offending across the life-course. Research that examines current theories, debates, and knowledge gaps within Developmental and Life-Course Criminology is encouraged. The journal welcomes theoretical papers, empirical papers, and papers that explore the translation of developmental and lifecourse research into policy and/or practice. Papers that present original research or explore new directions for examination are also encouraged.

The journal also welcomes all rigorous methodological approaches and orientations. The Journal of Developmental and Life-course Criminology encourages submissions from a broad array of cognate disciplines including but not limited to psychology, statistics, sociology, psychiatry, neuroscience, geography, political science, history, social work, epidemiology, public health, and economics.

The Journal's co-editors-in-chief are Darrick Jolliffe of Royal Holloway University of London, UK, and Manuel Eisner of Cambridge University, UK. The Associate Editors are Alex Piquero, USA; Georgia Zara, Europe; and Tara Renae McGee, Australia. The Editorial Manager of the Journal is Simone Castello and the journal is hosted by Royal Holloway, University of London and the University of Cambridge.

Further information about the journal can be found on the journal's website <u>http://www.springer.com/40865</u> and any queries can be directed to Darrick, Manuel, or Simone at <u>jdlcc@gre.ac.uk</u>

We welcome your submissions!

Darrick Jolliffe and Manuel Eisner





CPP CALL FOR PAPERS FOR SPECIAL ISSUE ON POLICING

Call for Papers for 2024 Special Issue for Criminology & Public Policy

To mark the penultimate issue of their term (Issue 3, 2024), the editors-in-chief of the American Society of Criminology's flagship policy journal *Criminology & Public Policy* announce a Call for Papers for a special issue on cutting edge research on policing practice and policy. The last two decades have been fraught for the policing profession, with police facing internal and external challenges to their public safety and legitimacy mandates. To inform policy, practice, and public dialogue on these issues, the editors seek original, rigorous, and empirical research and evaluation articles that advance knowledge on the following topics:

- patrol and investigative interventions, strategies, tactics, and technologies that police or other organizations use to carry out mandates of public safety and legitimacy
- organizational interventions, strategies, tactics, and technologies intended to improve the policing profession (i.e., training, supervision, recruitment & retention, accountability, management, leadership, safety and wellness, etc.)
- interventions, actions, policies, or practices that mitigate racial, ethnic, and gendered disparities that may arise from policing actions or within the organization
- interventions, actions, policies, practices, or laws that address the use of force or constitutional violations
- mechanisms, strategies, and approaches to institutionalize research into daily policing practices or build receptivity for evidence-based policing
- legislative policies, laws, and actions (local, state, and national) intended to reform policing or counter corruption
- the impact of police unions on policing and policing's mandates
- special populations and concerns that the police respond to, including people with mental illness or substance abuse disorders, the unhoused, victims of sexual violence, and cybercrime

For questions about this call for papers, please contact the Editors-in-Chief Cynthia Lum: <u>clum@gmu.edu</u> or Christopher Koper: <u>ckoper2@gmu.edu</u>

PUBLICATIONS

- Cohn, E.G. and Farrington, D.P. (2023) Improving citation analysis: Taking account of order of authors and number of different articles in which a scholar is cited. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, in press.
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- Orlando, M.S. and Farrington, D.P. (2023) Desistance from crime of young offenders in Argentina: A qualitative study. International Criminology, in press.
- Raffan Gowar, B., Farrington, D.P. and Ttofi, M.M. (2023) Measuring the costs of crime using the willingness-to-pay method. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health*, 33, 97-105.
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ABOUT THE DLC DIVISION

Our Mission

- To facilitate and encourage interaction and dissemination of developmental and life- course research among ASC members, practitioners, funding agencies, policy-making bodies, and other relevant groups, and
- To organize and promote ASC conference sessions related to issues in developmental and life-course research in criminology.

The Division of Developmental and Life-course Criminology was established in November 2012 and had their first meeting at the 2012 American Society of Criminology (ASC) conference in Chicago. The Division was established by David Farrington and Tara Renae McGee. We welcome current members and those interested in joining the Division to attend our meetings at the annual ASC conference. See http://www.asc41.com. Our Life-time Achievement Awards and Early Career Awards are presented at the ASC meetings. The aims of the Division of Developmental and Life-course Criminology are:

- To advance developmental and life-course criminology and the study of criminal careers,
- To bring together ASC members interested in discussing and supporting developmental and life-course research in criminology,
- To facilitate and encourage interaction and dissemination of developmental and life- course research among ASC members, practitioners, funding agencies, policy-making bodies, and other relevant groups, and
- To organize and promote ASC conference sessions related to issues in developmental and life-course research in criminology.

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