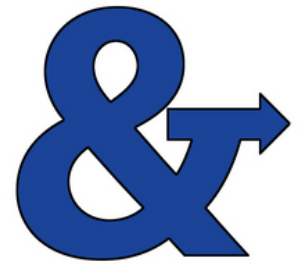# DPOP
NEWSLETTER
FALL 2023

ASC DIVISION OF
Public Opinion & Policy

Chair's Welcome

We have made it through our second year as a Division, and we are continuing to thrive. As we continue to grow and evolve, DPOP has reached some major milestones this year. For example, we successfully held our first elections. As such, three of our founding Executive Board members—Justin T. Pickett, Francis T. Cullen, and Kevin H. Wozniak—will hand the reins over to our new Board members this year—Alexander L. Burton, Shichun Ling, and Jason R. Silver. Sean Patrick Roche will move from his role as an Executive Counselor intot the Vice Chair position.

Furthermore, the 2023 ASC meeting promises to be exciting for the Division. Not only will our Outreach Table with our daily polls be back, but we also will honor two DPOP members with awards—Brandon Applegate with the Inaugural Distinguished Scholar Award and Colleen Berryessa with the Young Scholar Award at our General Membership Meeting on Friday, November 17. We also have secured sponsorship for the Doctoral Student Survey Award and will be able to present that to a student at the 2024 ASC meeting. Finally, we will hold our second annual DPOP Social on Wednesday, November 15 at Strangelove's from 7:00 pm - 8:30 pm.

As I look over the past two years, I am honored and awed by the commitment and the support each one of you have shown to DPOP. As we move into our third year, I am excited about the future of the DPOP and the great things we will accomplish. Hope to see you all in Philly!

Cheryl Lero Jonson

In this Edition:

The Response Rate Test: Nonresponse Bias and the Future of Survey Research in Criminology and Criminal Justice

Justin T. Pickett, University at Albany
Francis T. Cullen, University of Cincinnati
Shawn D. Bushway, University at Albany
Ted Chiricos, Florida State University
Geoffrey Alpert, University of South Carolina

There is a disciplinary assumption in our field that surveys with low response rates produce biased estimates, which leads to the use of simple rules for judging the quality of survey data (Pickett, 2017). Surveys with "low" response rates fail this "response rate test" and become difficult to publish. Most of our research methods texts list these rules: e.g., "A response rate below 60% is a disaster, and even a 70% response rate is not much more than minimally acceptable" (Bachman and Schutt, 2014: 216). Editors embrace this view, and often reject out of hand any study failing to reach this conventional standard.

From this perspective, there is a real crisis for survey research in our field; even the best-funded surveys administered by leading research institutions regularly fail to achieve response rates this high. For example, the response rate for the 2016 General Social Survey (GSS) was only 61%. The response rate in the Seattle Neighborhoods and Crime survey was around 51% (Matsueda, 2010). Response rates to the American National Election Studies (ANES) have ranged from as low as 1% to a high of about 50% in recent years. At enrollment, the response rate in the Pathways to Desistance Study was 67% (Mulvey, Schubert and Piquero, 2014: 9). The response rates of most conventional surveys undertaken by criminological researchers via phone or the internet are even lower.

In our view, this crisis is both real and imagined. Response rates are indeed declining, but it is less clear that this development is a major source of nonresponse bias. We argue that our field's use of response rate rules in evaluating scholarship is based more on disciplinary custom than on survey science. In this paper, we describe the long-term downward trend in response rates and address confusion about nonresponse bias and its relation to response rates. We discuss each of these issues in turn below.

The Long Downward Trend in Response Rates

Tourangeau (2017:803) explained in his recent address to the American Association of Public Opinion Research that "the survey and polling business is in crisis … response rates have been falling for more than 30 years … Even high-quality face-to-face surveys rarely reach a 70 percent response rate these days." Responses have declined for all survey modes; even major surveys like the Current Population Survey and the National Crime Victimization Survey have experienced notable declines in response rates (Tourangeau and Plewes, 2013). Response rates in typical telephone surveys have fallen below 10 percent (Keeter et al., 2017). Web surveys now represent the "prevailing type of survey data collection," and have many advantages for increasing data quality, such as reducing social desirability bias, interviewer bias, and coding errors (Callegaro, Manfreda, and Vehovar, 2015: 4). However, they tend to have the lowest response rates, which are also declining (Tourangeau, Conrad, and Couper, 2013).

Nonresponse Bias and its Relation to Response Rates

Nonresponse bias is a form of confounding or endogenous selection bias that results when 1) there is some level of nonresponse, and 2) the propensity to respond (R) is correlated with the survey variable(s) of interest (Y), either because they share a common cause (Z, where (R←Z→Y), or Y causes R (Y→R) (Elwert and Winship, 2014; Groves and Peytcheva, 2008). When Y and R are associated (spuriously or causally), the amount of resulting bias will depend on both the magnitude of that association and the extent of nonresponse. Theoretically, then, we would expect an inverse relationship between response rates and nonresponse bias. This is the theoretical relationship that motivates the use of response rate rules to judge survey data quality.

Empirically, the relationship between response rates and nonresponse bias exists at both the estimate- and survey-level (Tourangeau, 2017), but is much weaker than most criminologists likely suppose (Groves and Peytcheva, 2008; Holbrook et al., 2008). Research examining bias in univariate statistics has shown that response rates are "a poor predictor of the absolute relative response bias"(Groves and Peytcheva, 2008: 174), challenging "the assumptions that response rates are a key indicator of survey data quality and that efforts to increase response rates will necessarily be worth the expense" (Holbrook et al., 2008: 528).

To make this point tangible, we obtained Groves and Peytcheva's (2008) meta-analytic data, which contains information about nonresponse bias in 959 univariate estimates from 59 studies with diverse topics and target populations (e.g., US national population, physicians, university students, company customers). There are two measures of noneresponse bias in the data, absolute relbias and absolute differences; the latter is only available for 804 estimates in 44 studies. We estimated a series of bivariate regression models at both the estimate and study level predicting each measure of nonresponse bias with response rates. Table 1 presents these results. At the estimate level, response rates explain between 4% and 8% of the variation in nonresponse bias, depending on the measure used; at the study level, explained variance for mean bias ranges from 0% to 26%, depending on the measure and weighting procedure. Most of the variation in nonresponse bias is within studies.

Moreover, these correlations say little about the magnitude of bias. Although bias can be large in some circumstances, most existing "models relating response propensities to bias … suggest that bias will, in most cases, be low on average" (Tourangeau, 2017: 812). Nonresponse bias is likely to be largest when surveys focus on topics (e.g., voting, volunteering) that are correlated with nondemographic predictors of individuals' response propensities, such as altruism or sense of civic obligation (Tourangeau, 2017).

Most criminological studies focus on relationships between variables rather than univariate estimates. There is less research examining nonresponse bias in relationships between variables, but the evidence that exists suggests that nonresponse bias has smaller effects on relationships than univariate statistics (Abraham, Helms, and Presser, 2009; Kano et al., 2008; Goudy, 1976; Martikainen et al., 2007). Blair and Zinkhan (2006: 5) explain that "if a relationship is observed across the full range of the related variables, the measurement of the extent to which the two variables covary is likely to be relatively accurate even if sampling is disproportionate at different levels of the variables" (see also Blair,Czaja, and Blair, 2013). Amaya and Presser (2017) analyzed surveys where a large amount of nonresponse bias would be expected based on the topic—social activities and roles—and found that "nonresponse

Table 1. Bivariate Regression Models Predicting Two Measures of Nonresponse Bias With the Response Rate at the Estimate and Study Level

Variable	N	Coef.	95% CI Low	95% CI High	R^2
Estimate-Level Models					
RR → absolute relbias	959	−.141***	−.188	−.094	.035
RR → absolute difference	804	−.046***	−.058	−.034	.080
Study-Level Models (Unweighted)					
RR → mean absolute relbias	59	−.094	−.233	.046	.031
RR → mean absolute relbias^{EO}	57	−.101	−.203	.002	.065
RR → mean absolute difference	44	−.001	−.077	.074	.000
RR → mean absolute difference^{EO}	43	−.035	−.074	.005	.060
Study-Level Models (Weighted by the Number of Estimates in Study)					
RR → mean absolute relbias	59	−.143**	−.236	−.049	.140
RR → mean absolute relbias^{EO}	57	−.142**	−.230	−.055	.161
RR → mean absolute difference	44	−.046***	−.070	−.022	.168
RR → mean absolute difference^{EO}	43	−.049***	−.072	−.027	.258
Study-Level Models (Weighted by the Study Sample Size)					
RR → mean absolute relbias	59	−.190***	−.293	−.087	.193
RR → mean absolute relbias^{EO}	57	−.124**	−.198	−.050	.171
RR → mean absolute difference	44	−.011	−.044	.022	.008
RR → mean absolute difference^{EO}	43	−.021	−.048	.006	.043

NOTES: absolute relbias = 100*|(respondent estimate − true parameter)/true parameter|; absolute difference = |respondent estimate − true parameter|. The absolute difference score is calculated for percentage estimates only. Studies 39 and 54 are outliers in the study-level real bias models, study 54 is an outlier in the absolute difference models. ^{EO} = excluding outliers.

*p < .05; **p < .01; ***p < .001 (two-tailed).

bias was widespread and often large on univariate estimates, but was usually small in multivariate models and typically did not alter the inferences drawn from such models" (p. 1). Heggestad et al. (2015) likewise demonstrated that "there would generally need to be a strong relationship between the propensity to respond and a study variable [i.e., r > .40] for there to be bias of at least .05 between study variables." Phrased in familiar terms, the correlation between response propensity and a study variable would have to be much greater than the effect of self-control on crime (Pratt and Cullen, 2000) to substantially bias relationships between variables, which is highly unlikely.

Four Consequences of Using Response Rates as Indicators of Data Quality

1. Large File Drawers Containing Unbiased Studies

The existence of an inverse correlation between response rates and nonresponse bias means that publishing only studies that achieve high response rates will tend to reduce the impact of nonresponse bias on the literature. However, the magnitude of this correlation directly determines the effectiveness of response rate rules for identifying biased studies. Because the correlation is weak, these rules will always have a very high error rate. Many studies rejected for having low response rates will actually contain estimates with little or no nonresponse bias, while some studies published because they have high response rates will contain very biased estimates. Put differently, the weak correlation between response rates and nonresponse bias means that "response rates lack both validity and reliability as a proxy measure of nonresponse bias" (Davern, 2013: 905).

2. Unsound Research Practices

Response rate rules, by providing an easy heuristic for assessing survey data quality, can lead to the nonsensical situation where authors, reviewers, and editors exhibit a de facto preference for nonprobability samples over probability samples. As Blair and Zinkhan, 2006: 4) observe, "it is common for nonprobability samples to produce higher response rates than probability samples, not because the nonprobability samples are truly less exposed to sample bias but rather because the sample has been limited to convenient participants." The problem is that some leading journals "reject manuscripts based on low response rates, even

while allowing research that is not based on probability sampling" (Peytcheva, 2013: 89). We have certainly seen evidence of this in our field.

3. Overreliance on Secondary Data

Kleck and colleagues (2006: 149) examined the methods used in articles published in seven of our field's leading journals. They noted their "most striking finding concerns the data gathering methods used in this field. Survey research [primary and secondary] dominates the field of criminology and criminal justice." Nearly half of all articles relied on survey data. However, in the present context of declining survey participation, response rate rules pose an increasingly insurmountable obstacle to publishing original survey research in our journals. One probable outcome is that more and more students and senior researchers will turn to the same existing secondary data sources, downloadable off ICPSR or other data archives, to test and "advance" criminological theories. These secondary data sources often have samples from very different time periods (e.g., before Facebook, smartphones), raising questions about the generalizability of findings, and outdated or crude measures of theoretical constructs. As important, because they are existing, secondary survey data rarely include variables capable of probing new policy issues in detail or testing new theoretical models. Ironically, many commonly used secondary data sets derive from surveys with low response rates (see above).

4. Lower External Validity of Findings

There are three routes to generalization in academic research: 1) theory, 2) sampling, and 3) replication (Blair, Czaja, and Blair, 2013). Using response rate rules helps somewhat for ensuring #2, but undermines #1 and #3. First, as noted above, original survey research is often indispensable for efforts to test new theories or improve existing theories, but it is prone to low response rates. In turn, rejecting studies with low response rates undermines theory development. Second, replication rates are very low in our field—around 2% (McNeeley and Warner, 2015). Currently, there is a movement in many disciplines to encourage replications. Such an effort will fail in our field if scholars have to wait for a highly funded survey, such as the GSS or ANES, that can at best approach a "minimally acceptable" response rate to include the necessary survey questions.

Conclusion

We are not claiming that response rates are irrelevant or that their decline is of no consequence. What is being proposed, however, is that criminologists, together with researchers across disciplines who conduct surveys, should no longer rely on simplistic response rate rules to evaluate the quality of research, including in the editorial process. The available science suggests that low response rates—a condition that is increasingly likely to mark most social science research—should not disqualify academic studies from publication. In the least, criminologists should join in the ongoing research agenda to examine closely sources of survey bias,including that contributed by levels of response rates.

We close by offering the following recommendations for reporting and evaluating nonresponse in survey research. First, researchers should provide information about the survey invitation process (e.g., stated sponsor, information provided to respondents about topic) to help readers judge the likelihood that nonresponse may be associated with substantive survey variables. For example, a survey explicitly sponsored by the National Rifle Association (NRA) on attitudes toward gun control seems likely to have nonignorable

nonresponse, as attitudes about guns, and thus views about the NRA, will likely drive participation decisions. Second, where possible researchers should provide correlation statistics between key study variables and survey nonresponse. Third, researchers should anticipate larger nonresponse bias in estimates for variables that are strongly related to individuals' felt sense of civic obligation, which is known to influence survey participation (Tourangeau, 2017). Fourth, editors and reviewers should view nonresponse bias as more of a concern for studies seeking to estimate univariate prevalence estimates than for correlational or "causal" research (Blair et al., 2015).

This article was reprinted from:

Pickett, J. T., Cullen, F. T., Bushway, S. D., Chiricos,, T., & Alpert, G. (2018). The response rate test: Nonresponse bias and the future of survey research in criminology and criminal justice. *The Criminologist, 43*(5), 7–11.

References

Amaya, Ashley, and Stanley Presser. 2017. Nonresponse bias for univariate and multivariate estimates of social activities. *Public Opinion Quarterl*y 81:1-36.

Bachman, Ronet, and Russell K. Schutt. 2014. *The practice of research in criminology and criminal justice* (5th edition). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Blair, Edward, and George M. Zinkhan. 2006. Nonresponse and generalizability in academic research. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science 34*:4-7.

Blair, Johnny, Ronald F. Czaja, and Edward A. Blair. 2015. *Designing surveys*: *A guide to decisions and procedures* (3rd edition). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Callegaro, Mario, Katja L. Manfreda, and Vasja Vehovar. 2015. *Web survey methodology*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Davern, Michael. 2013. Nonresponse rates are a problematic indicator of nonresponse bias in survey research. *Health Services Research 48*:905-12.

Elwert, Felix and Christopher Winship. 2014. Endogenous selection bias: The problem of conditioning on a collider variable. *Annual Review of Sociology 40*:31-53.

Goudy, Willis J. 1976. Nonresponse effects on relationships between variables. *Public Opinion Quarterly 40*:360-69.

Groves, Robert M., and Emilia Peytcheva. 2008. The impact of nonresponse rates on nonresponse bias. *Public Opinion Quarterly 72*: 167-189.

Heggestad, Eric D., Steven Rogelberg, Adrian Goh, and Frederick L. Oswald. 2015. Considering the effects of nonresponse on correlations between survey variables: A simulation study to provide context to evaluate survey results. *Journal of Personnel Psychology 14*:91-103.

Holbrook, Allyson L., Jon A. Krosnick, and Alison Pfent. 2008. The causes and consequences of response rates in surveys by the news media and government contractor survey research firms. In *Advances in telephone survey methodology*, eds. James M. Lepkowski, Clyde Tucker, J. Michael Brick, Edith de Leeuw, Lilli Japec, Paul J. Lavrakas, Michael W. Link, and Robert L. Sangster. New York: Wiley.

Kano, Megumi, Todd Franke, Abdelmonem A. Afifi, and Linda B. Bourque. 2008. Adequacy of reporting results of school surveys and nonresponse effects: A review of the literature and a case study. *Educational Researcher 8*:480-90.

Keeter, Scott, Nick Hatley, Courtney Kennedy, and Arnold Lau. 2017. *What low response rates mean for telephone surveys*. Washington DC: Pew Research Center

Kleck, Gary, Jongyeon Tark, and Jon J. Bellows. 2006. What methods are most frequently used in research in criminology and criminal justice? Journal of Criminal Justice 34:147-52.

Martikainen, Pekka, Mikko Laaksonen, Kustaa Piha, and Tea Lallukka. 2007. Does survey non- response bias the association between occupational social class and health? *Scandinavian journal of Public Health 35*:212-15.

Matsueda, Ross L. 2010. *Seattle Neighborhoods and Crime Survey, 2002-2003: User guide*. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research.

McNeeley, Susan, and Jessica J. Warner. 2015. Replication in criminology: A necessary practice. *European Journal of Criminology 12*:581-97.

Mulvey, Edward P., Carol A. Schubert, and Alex Piquero. 2014. Pathways to Desistance—Final Technical Report.
Peytchev, Andy. 2013. Consequences of survey nonresponse. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 645*: 88-111.

Pratt, Travis C., and Cullen, Francis T. 2000. The empirical status of Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime: A meta-analysis. *Criminology 38*: 931-964.

Pickett, Justin T. 2017. Methodological myths and the role of appeals in criminal justice journals: The case of response rates. *ACJS Today 41*:61-69.

Schouten, Barry, Fannie Coben, and Jelke Bethlehem. 2009. Indicators for the representativeness of survey response. Survey Methodology 35:101-113.

Tourangeau, Roger. 2017. Presidential Address: Paradoxes of nonresponse. *Public Opinion Quarterly 81*:803-14.

Tourangeau, Roger, and Thomas J. Plews. 2013. *Nonresponse in social surveys: A research agenda.* Washington, DC: The National Academic Press.

Tourangeau, Roger, Frederick G. Conrad, and Mick P. Couper. 2013. *The science of web surveys*. New York: Oxford University Press.
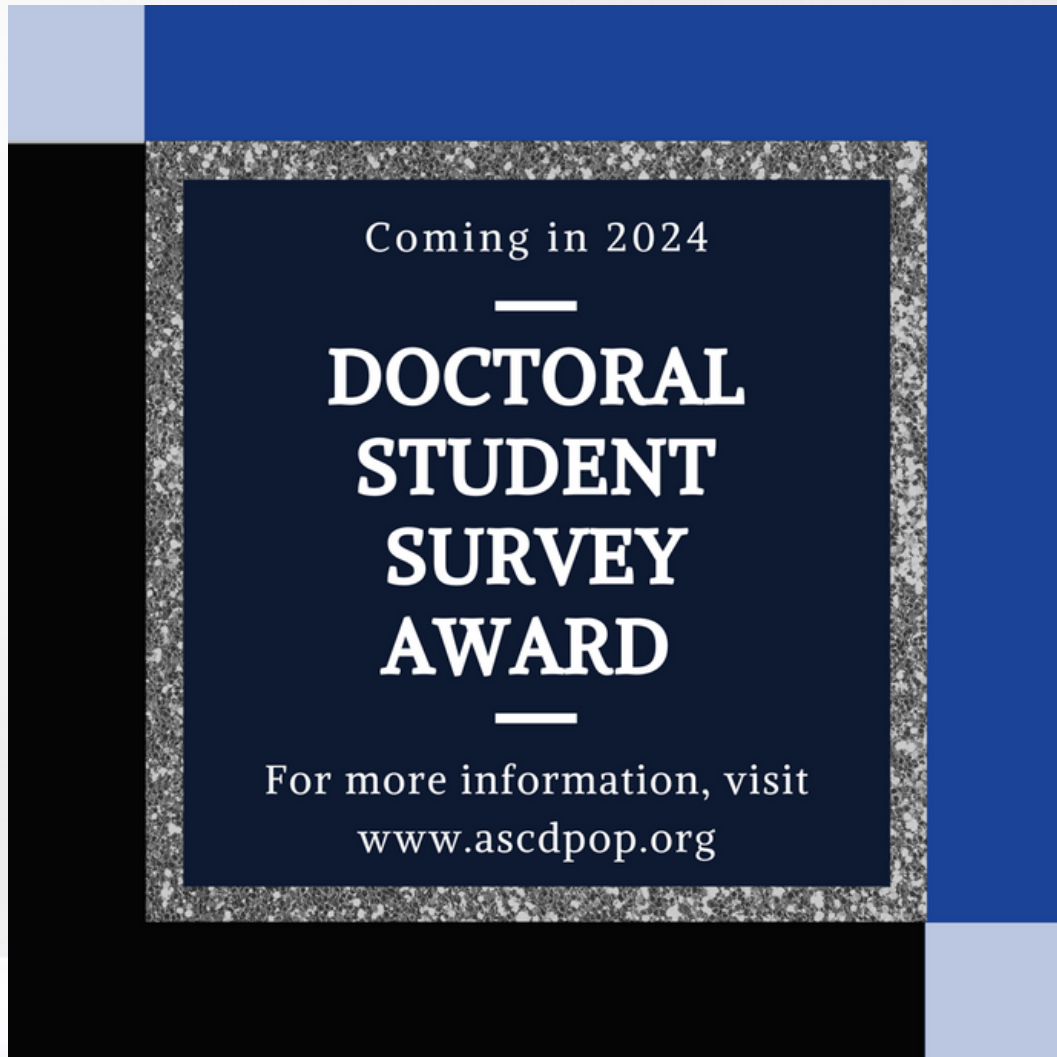
2023 Award Winners

2023 Young Scholar Award Winner Colleen Berryessa

2023 WINNER OF THE

Young Scholar Award

Dr. Colleen Berryessa
Rutgers School of Criminal Justice

2023 WINNER OF THE

DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR AWARD

Dr. Brandon K. Applegate
University of South Carolina

2023 Distinguished Scholar Award Winner Brandon Applegate

New 2024 Award

Coming in 2024

—

DOCTORAL STUDENT SURVEY AWARD

—

For more information, visit
www.ascdpop.org

Sponsored By:

University of
CINCINNATI
SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

**Crime and Justice
Public Opinion Lab
at the
University of Cincinnati**

Thank You to Our Outgoing Executive Board Members

THANK YOU
for your service on the

JUSTIN T.
PICKETT

KEVIN H.
WOZNIAK

FRANCIS T.
CULLEN

ASC DIVISION OF
Public Opinion & Policy *Executive Board*

WELCOME
to our new Executive Board Members

SEAN PATRICK ROCHE
Vice Chair

ALEXANDER L. BURTON
Executive Counselor

JASON R. SILVER
Executive Counselor

SHICHUN LING
Executive Counselor

ASC DIVISION OF
Public Opinion & Policy

On Ballot for
2025-2026
ASC President

Natasha Frost

Thank You to Our Sponsors

THANK YOU TO OUR DPOP SPONSORS

GOLD-LEVEL SPONSORS

SILVER-LEVEL SPONSORS

BRONZE-LEVEL SPONSORS

O|N
SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

PVAM
PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY

TEXAS STATE
SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY

Sponsor Spotlights

GOLD LEVEL SPONSOR:
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT OMAHA

FACULTY SPOTLIGHT
TERESA C. KULIG, PHD

Teresa is currently studying public opinion on responses to human trafficking, including how the justice system and service providers should respond to victims, traffickers, and people who buy sex.

Find Teresa's other public opinion research in *Victims & Offenders*, *Justice Evaluation Journal*, *Journal of Criminology*, and *Deviant Behavior*.

@TCKULIG

@UNOSCCJ

GOLD LEVEL SPONSOR:
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT OMAHA

FACULTY SPOTLIGHT
ERIN M. KEARNS, PHD

Erin uses both survey and experimental methods to probe public perceptions of terrorism, awareness of terrorism prevention efforts, and views on CJ responses to address terrorism.

Check out her book, *Tortured Logic: Why Some Americans Support the Use of Torture in Counterterrorism*, with Joseph K. Young.

@KEARNSERINM

@UNOSCCJ

GOLD LEVEL SPONSOR:
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT OMAHA

STUDENT SPOTLIGHT
BRENNA DUNLAP, MA
& TREY BUSSEY, MA

Brenna and Trey are currently conducting research on public opinion of the role of police in society and beliefs about how policing has changed since recent critical events.

They are also studying whether message framing influences public attitudes toward policing strategies and reforms.

BRENNA: @B_DUNLAP4   TREY: @BUSSEY3P

@UNOSCCJ

ASC DIVISION OF
Public Opinion & Policy

BECOME A SPONSOR OF THE DIVISION OF PUBLIC OPINION & POLICY

G — GOLD LEVEL $500+

S — SILVER LEVEL $250-$499

B — BRONZE LEVEL $100-$249

O — DONOR-SPECIFIED AMOUNT

For more information, contact Leah Butler
butlerlh@ucmail.uc.edu

News Around DPOP

Publications

Brady, C., & Graham, A. (2023). Perceived rehabilitation across types of justice-involved individuals: An experiment. *American Journal of Criminal Justice.* Advance online publication. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12103-023-09738-4

Butler, L. C., Cullen, F. T., & Burton, V. S., Jr. (2023). Racial attitudes and belief in redeemability: Most Whites believe justice-involved Black people can change. *Criminology, 61*(2), 316-353. https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9125.12331

Cullen, F. T., Lee, H., Hannan, K. R., & Butler, L. C. (2023). Beyond mass imprisonment: A new era of U.S. correctional reform. In E. M. Guzik-Makaruk, K. Laskowska, & W. Filipkowski (Eds.), *Current problems of the penal law and criminology: Liber amicorum in honour of Professor Emil W. Pływaczewski on the occasion of His 70th Birthday* (Vol. 9, pp. 107–116). Prokuratura Krajowa.

Cullen, F. T., Pickett, J. T., & Jonson, C. L. (2023). The end of mass imprisonment: Opportunities for reform. In K. M. Budd, D. C. Lane, G. W. Muschert, & J. A. Smith (Eds.), *Beyond bars: A path forward from 50 years of mass incarceration in the United States* (SSSP Agenda for Social Justice, pp. 95-105). Policy Press.

Hannan, K. R., Cullen, F. T., Graham, A., Jonson, C. L., Pickett, J. T., Haner, M., & Sloan, M. M. (2023). Public support for Second Look Sentencing: Is there a Shawshank Redemption effect? *Criminology & Public Policy, 22*(2), 263-292. https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9133.12616

Navarro, J. C., & Hansen, M. A. (2023.). 'Please don't be too nice': The role of political ideology in the approval of police use of force. *Policing: An International Journal.* Advance online publication. https://doi.org/10.1108/PIJPSM-03-2023-0035

To have your news included in the Spring 2024 newsletter, look for the call for news email or go to https://ascdpop.org/contact-us-2

Public Opinion Quarterly

Special Issue Call for Papers
Qualitative Research: Advancing the Social & Behavioral Sciences
Due December 4, 2024

Public Opinion Quarterly invites papers for a cross-disciplinary special issue on qualitative public opinion and social research, including qualitative-only designs and mixed methods designs where qualitative research forms the dominant component. The emphasis of this special issue is on articles that further the use of qualitative methods to inform and empirically advance substantive issues in the social and behavioral sciences. The special issue will be published in 2025. We seek submissions that utilize qualitative (or qualitative-dominant) research to study substantive issues including, but not limited, to:

• Hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations
• Healthcare-related attitudes and behavior
• Diversity, equity, and inclusion
• Elections, voting behavior, and other political issues
• Online behavior and social media
• Social and civic communication

Additionally, that highlight the novel contributions of particular qualitative methods to the study of public opinion and social research are welcomed. Submissions should not only demonstrate the important contribution that qualitative methods make to advancing knowledge but also discuss the quality elements of the research design, including scope (e.g., sample design and sampling), data gathering (e.g., construct validity, bias, nonresponse), and analysis (e.g., data format and tools, procedures, inter- or intra-coder reliability). In the interest of transparency and transferability, successful submissions will include data collection instrument(s), coding protocols, and other details of the research design and its implementation that would enable another scholar to conduct similar research in a different context, as required by Public Opinion Quarterly's authorship guidelines.

Submitted manuscripts will be reviewed by the editorial team on three overriding factors: the demonstration of an important contribution attributed to a qualitative approach, the quality principles employed in the research design and implementation, and the level of transparency. The deadline for manuscript submissions is December 4, 2023. First round decisions will be made by March 4, 2024 and authors of manuscripts accepted for final publication will be notified by November 11, 2024. Public Opinion Quarterly's "Author Guidelines" provide general instructions and information on the review process. Note that original article submissions should not exceed 6,500 words of text and notes, excluding figures, tables, references, and appendices.

Please submit papers online through Manuscript Central and include "special qualitative issue" in your cover letter.

If you have any questions, please contact Margaret Roller at rmr@rollerresearch.com and/or Zachary Smith at ZSmith@cdc.gov.

ASC DIVISION OF
Public Opinion & Policy

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15

- 8:00am-9:20am – Advancing Knowledge and Understanding Around the Pretrial Process (Room 303, 3rd Floor)
- 8:00am-9:20am – The Causes and Consequences of Prison and Sentencing Reform in the U.S. States (Franklin Hall 2, 4th Floor)
- 8:00am-9:20am – Lightning Talk: Activism and Social Change (Room 401, 4th Floor)
- 8:00am-9:20am – Current Issues in Capital Punishment (Room 502, 5th Floor)

- 9:30am-10:50am – Roundtable: DFC Conversations: Scholarship as Activism (Conference Suite II, 3rd Floor)
- 9:30am-10:50am – Policy Panel: Recreational Marijuana Legalization in New Jersey: Examining Public Opinion, Policy Change, and Crime Impacts (Franklin Hall 7, 4th Floor)
- 9:30am-10:50am – Security, Crime Prevention, and Public Attitudes: An International Perspective (Room 303, 3rd Floor)
- 9:30am-10:50am – The "You Haven't Seen What?" Podcast discusses Se7en (1995) (Room 306, 3rd Floor)
- 9:30am-10:50am – Public Views on Social Movements and Reparations (Room 402, 4th Floor)
- 9:30am-10:50am – Exploring the Correlates of Public Opinion about Crime and Justice (Room 409, 4th Floor)
- 9:30am-10:50am – Experiences of Fear and Victimization Across Ethnicity and Race (Room 410, 4th Floor)
- 9:30am-10:50am – Fears of Crime and Victimization Among Vulnerable Populations (Room 413, 4th Floor)
- 9:30am-10:50am – The Pedagogical Benefits of Connecting Students to Communities and Criminal Justice System-Impacted Persons (Room 414, 4th Floor)
- 9:30am-10:50am – Reactions to Innovative Prevention, Harm Reduction, and Rehabilitation Strategies (Room 501, 5th Floor)
- 9:30am-10:50am – Reimagining the Future of Criminology through an Activist Criminology Lens (Salon B, 5th Floor)

- 11:00am-12:20pm – The (Mis)Representation of Queer Lives in True Crime: LGBTQ People as Perpetrators (Session 1 of 3) (Franklin Hall 10, 4th Floor)
- 11:00am-12:20pm – Protective Circumstances, Behaviors, and Interventions (Franklin Hall 6, 4th Floor)
- 11:00am-12:20pm – Young Adults' Perspectives on Crime, Criminal Justice, and Social Control (Room 407, 4th Floor)
- 11:00am-12:20pm – Understanding Fear of Victimization and Work-related Stress (Room 413, 4th Floor)
- 11:00am-12:20pm – Author Meets Critics: The Politics of Innocence: How Wrongful Convictions Shape Public Opinion (Room 415, 4th Floor)

- 12:30pm-1:50pm – Identity-Based Positionality and Attitudes towards Surveillance and the Justice System (Room 406, 4th Floor)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15

- 2:00pm-3:20pm – Roundtable: Attitudes and Perceptions in Criminological Research (Room 302, 3rd Floor)
- 2:00pm-3:20pm – Fear of Crime Across Community Contexts (Room 502, 5th Floor)
- 2:00pm-3:20pm – Analyzing Public Dissatisfaction with Social, Economic, and Political Elites (Franklin Hall 10, 4th Floor)
- 2:00pm-3:20pm – Police Procedural Justice Attitudes and Behaviors (Room 413, 4th Floor)
- 2:00pm-3:20pm – Policing the Nation's Overdose Crisis: Assessing the Responses from Naloxone to Deflection and Safer Injection (Salon L, 5th Floor)

- 3:30pm-4:50pm – Firearm Policies, Public Perceptions, and Public Policy (Room 404, 4th Floor)
- 3:30pm-4:50pm – Cybercrime, Privacy, and Surveillance (Franklin Hall 2, 4th Floor)
- 3:30pm-4:50pm – Understanding Criminal Justice Professionals' Motivations, Attitudes Toward Reforms, and Secondary Trauma on the Job (Room 414, 4th Floor)
- 3:30pm-4:50pm – Contemporary Challenges for Law Enforcement: School Safety, Protests, and the Covid-19 Pandemic (Room 303, 3rd Floor)

- 5:00pm-6:20pm – Public Compliance and Support for Law Enforcement (Salon C, 5th Floor)
- 5:00pm-6:20pm – Public Opinions on COVID-19 and the Criminal Justice System (Franklin Hall 1, 4th Floor)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16

- 8:00am-9:20am – Innovative Approaches to Studying and Evaluating Drug Policy (Franklin Hall 11, 4th Floor)
- 8:00am-9:20am – Capitol Insurrection: An Empirical Approach to the Events of January 6th (Franklin Hall 9, 4th Floor)
- 8:00am-9:20am – Public Opinion about the Police and Policing Reform (Room 306, 3rd Floor)
- 8:00am-9:20am – Roundtable: Clearing Criminal Records: The Why and How of It (Room 307, 3rd Floor)
- 8:00am-9:20am – Policy Impacts on Neighborhood Crime (Room 408, 4th Floor)
- 8:00am-9:20am – Policy Evaluation Throughout the Criminal Justice System: What Works at Which Stage? (Room 414, 4th Floor)
- 8:00am-9:20am – Failure to Appear in Court: Scope of the Issue and Promising Practices to Encourage Appearance (Salon B, 5th Floor)

- 9:30am-10:50am – Assessing COVID-19 Period Effects on Public Punitiveness (Franklin Hall 13, 4th Floor)

- 11:00am-12:20pm – Building on Ray Paternoster's Contributions : Advances in Deterrence, Offender Choice, Death Penalty Research and Policy (Franklin Hall 11, 4th Floor)
- 11:00am-12:20pm – Driving Forces: Daylight, Discretion, and Deterrence in Traffic Stop Research (Room 402, 4th Floor)
- 11:00am-12:20pm – Identifying, Reporting, and Preventing Extremism: Necessary Actors and Public Perceptions of Extremism (Room 410, 4th Floor)

- 12:30pm-1:50pm – Presidential Panel: 50th Anniversary of Mass Incarceration (Grand Ballroom Salon H, 5th Floor)
- 12:30pm-1:50pm – Victimization: Perceptions and Politics (Room 401, 4th Floor)
- 12:30pm-1:50pm – Author Meets Critics: Teaching Fear: How We Learn to Fear Crime and Why It Matters (Room 502, 5th Floor)

- 2:00pm-3:20pm – Community and School Safety: Meanings and Methods for Enhancing Feelings of Safety (Franklin Hall 5, 4th Floor)
- 2:00pm-3:20pm – Public Opinion about Controversial Issues in Justice Reform: Bail, Debt, and Mental Health Courts (Room 501, 5th Floor)

- 3:30pm-4:50pm – Views from the Inside: Understanding the Perceptions and Attitudes of Actors Within the Criminal Justice System (Room 412, 4th Floor)
- 3:30pm-4:50pm – Fears of Sex Offenders and Human Trafficking (Room 414, 4th Floor)
- 3:30pm-4:50pm – Public Opinion about Felony Stigma, Redeemability, and Returning Citizens' Reentry Process (Room 501, 5th Floor)

- 5:00pm-6:20pm – Police Perceptions of Self- and Audience-Legitimacy (Franklin Hall 8, 4th Floor)
- 5:00pm-6:20pm – Ideology, Attitudes, Place and Justice (Room 406, 4th Floor)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16

POSTER SESSION I – 6:00 pm-7:00 pm (Grand Ballroom Salon F, 5th Floor)

- A Closer Look at Caribbean College Students' Perceptions of Violence, Belief and Attitudes Towards Crime
- Challenging Perception: The Police Perspective of Community Interaction with Law Enforcement
- Fear of Crime and School Resource Officers
- AAPI Perceptions of Police in the Age of COVID-19 Hate Crimes
- Fear of Mass Shootings Among College Employees: A Multisite Comparison
- Crime-Related Media & Perceptions of the Criminal Justice System
- Gun Control Attitudes and Racism: NRA Members versus Non-Members
- Does Political Orientation Affect the Perception of Punishment Level?
- Assessing the Impact of Interior Immigration Enforcement on Police Legitimacy
- Bail Reform and the Media: Analysis of Coverage and Potential Impacts on Public Perceptions
- Formerly Incarcerated Individuals' Perceptions of New Criminal Background Check Dating App Policies

POSTER SESSION II – 7:15pm to 8:15pm (Grand Ballroom Salon F, 5th Floor)

- Perceptual Biases of Ex-Convicts and Employment Discrimination
- Punitive Dissonance: How Social Proximity Shapes Punishment Preferences
- Police Citizen Interactions: Use of Force and Perceived Police Propriety
- Violence Exposure, Future Orientation and Perceptions of Police in Predicting Gun Use in Black Juveniles
- Public Perception of Recidivism Risk of Released Correctional Inmates in Japan
- Perceptions of Police Legitimacy Predict Color-Blind Racism Beyond Empathy and Just-World Beliefs
- Public Support for Universal Second Look Sentencing
- The Relationship between Social Media Consumption and Fear of Violent Crime
- Public Support for Artificial Intelligence in Policing: Applying Process-Based and Instrumental Models of Police Legitimacy
- The Influence of Media Consumption on Perception of the Defund the Police Movement
- The Perception Of Society Towards Government Involvement In Wrongful Convictions
- Strategic Morals: How Listeners Approach Ethical Concerns In True Crime Podcasts
- Perceptions of Progressive Criminal Justice Policies and the Link to Justice Education
- The Media's Effect on the Stigma Surrounding Safe Consumption Sites in Philadelphia
- Marijuana Legalization In New Jersey: Early Impacts on Community-Level Crime and Beliefs
- Racial Socialization and Attitudes toward Black Lives Matter: A Quantitative Analysis

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17

- 8:00am-9:20am – Psychology, Bias, and Decision-making in Courts (Franklin Hall 1, 4th Floor)
- 8:00am-9:20am – History and Justice Reform: Sustaining Transformation through Reckoning (Franklin Hall 2, 4th Floor)
- 8:00am-9:20am – Media Construction of Mass Shooters and/or Terrorists (Room 403, 4th Floor)

- 9:30am-10:50am – Roundtable: Contemporary Issues in Crime Media (Room 310, 3rd Floor)
- 9:30am-10:50am – Experimental Investigations of Factors that Influence Public Opinion about Crime and Justice (Room 409, 4th Floor)
- 9:30am-10:50am – Theoretical Advances in Deterrence and Rational Choice Theories (Room 411, 4th Floor)

- 11:00am-12:20pm – Views of Police and Citizens Interactions (Room 410, 4th Floor)

- 12:30pm-1:50pm – Perceptions and Attitudes of Correctional Officer and Staff (Franklin Hall 5, 4th Floor)
- 12:30pm-1:50pm – How Civilians' Experiences as Victims or Witnesses of Crimes Impact Attitudes and Behaviors (Room 306, 3rd Floor)
- 12:30pm-1:50pm – Media Portrayal of Victims, Perpetrators, and Criminal Legal System Issues (Room 405, 4th Floor)
- 12:30pm-1:50pm – Media Construction of Criminal Justice-related Issues (Room 406, 4th Floor)

- 2:00pm-3:20pm – Insights from Abroad: Public Opinion about Crime and Justice in Diverse National Contexts (Salon L, 5th Floor)

- 3:30pm-4:50pm – Beyond Blaming Women: Identity Factors Affecting Rape Myth Acceptance and Victim Blaming Attitudes (Franklin Hall 4, 4th Floor)
- 3:30pm-4:50pm – Domestic Violence, Stalking, and the Media (Room 404, 4th Floor)
- 3:30pm-4:50pm – Guns and Other Weapons: Attitudes, Trafficking, and Prevention (Room 410, 4th Floor)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18

- 8:00am-9:20am – Juvenile Delinquent to Returning Citizen: Narratives of Identity and Lived Experience from Incarceration to Post-Carceration (Franklin Hall 1, 4th Floor)
- 8:00am-9:20am – Values, Beliefs, and Perceptions in Crime and Criminal Justice: Exploring Implications for Policy and Practice (Franklin Hall 4, 4th Floor)
- 8:00am-9:20am – Discourse of Social Movements or Deviant Cultures? (Room 303, 3rd Floor)
- 8:00am-9:20am – Threats to Public Officials and Political Violence (Room 304, 3rd Floor)

- 9:30am-10:50am – Nuance in Public Opinion: Gauging Support for Specific Policies and Practices in the Criminal Justice System (Franklin Hall 3, 4th Floor)

- 11:00am-12:20pm – Improving Police-Resident Relations: A (Mostly) Baltimore Study (Franklin Hall 12, 4th Floor)
- 11:00am-12:20pm – The Criminal Legal System in Fictional Crime Dramas (Room 406, 4th Floor)
- 11:00am-12:20pm – Media and Policing: Effects and Consequences (Room 407, 4th Floor)

Thank You to Our 2023 Committee Members

AWARDS - Justin T. Pickett, Chair

Matthew J. Dolliver, *The University of Alabama*
Omeed Ilchi, *Purdue University Northwest*
Angela Jones, *Texas State University*
Robert Lytle, *University of Arkansas at Little Rock*
Kelly Socia, University of Massachusetts Lowell

COMMUNICATIONS - Leah C. Butler, Chair

Cassandra Atkin-Plunk, *Florida Atlantic University*
Colleen Berryessa, *Rutgers University*
Jaclyn Schildkraut, *Regional Gun Violence Research Consortium , Rockefeller Institute of Government*

CONSTITUTION/BY-LAWS - Justin T. Pickett, Chair

Madison Gerdes, *Northeastern University*
Ráchael Powers, *University of South Florida*

NOMINATIONS - Sean Patrick Roche, Chair

Riane Bolin, *Radford University*
Erin Kearns, *University of Nebraska at Omaha*
Jodi Lane, *University of Florida*
Michelle Protas, *University of Cincinnati*

PUBLICATIONS - Francis T. Cullen, Chair

Karen Armenta Rojas, *University of North Dakota*
Ashley Balavender*, Rutgers University*
John Navarro, *Sam Houston State University*

PROGRAM - Kevin H. Wozniak, Chair

Andrew Baranauskas*, SUNY Brockport*
Adam Dunbar*, University of Nevada-Reno*
Danielle Fenimore, *Police Executive Research Forum*
Jason Silver, *Rutgers University*
Meridith Spencer*, Fisher College*

Join Us for the Second Annual DPOP Social

WEDNESDAY

NOVEMBER 15

YOU ARE INVITED

TO THE

DPOP SOCIAL

7:00 PM - 8:30 PM

STRANGELOVE'S

216 S 11th St, Philadelphia, PA 19107

ASC DIVISION OF

Public Opinion & Policy