

# 국제범죄방지를 위한 UN·국제협력 및 연구(XVI) : 영문저널 International Journal of Criminal Justice 발간사업

조영오·이승진



**KiC**

KOREAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY





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## 제 1 장

국제범죄방지를 위한 UN·국제협력 및 연구(XVI) :  
영문저널 International Journal of Criminal Justice 발간사업

# 서 론

조 영 오





### 제1절 | 영문학술지 발간의 필요성 및 의의

한국형사정책연구원은 그동안 범죄의 실태, 원인 및 그 대책을 체계적이고 종합적으로 연구하는 범죄 및 형사정책 연구의 허브 기관으로서의 역할을 담당하여왔다. 이제는 국내에서의 범죄 및 형사정책 관련 연구의 중심축으로서의 역할을 넘어서 세계적인 범죄 및 형사정책 연구기관으로서의 위상을 다지고자 한다. 이를 위해서는 국내·외 학자들이 범죄 및 형사정책과 관련된 학문적인 교류를 할 수 있는 학술의 장이 필요하다. 이에 한국형사정책연구원에서는 2019년에 개원 30주년을 기념으로 영문학술지인 International Journal of Criminal Justice를 발간하였다. 영문학술지를 통해 국내·외 범죄 및 형사정책 관련 연구자들의 활발한 학문적인 교류가 가능해졌을 뿐만 아니라 국내에서 연구된 많은 범죄 및 형사정책 관련 연구들을 세계에 더욱 효과적으로 소개할 수 있을 것이다. 아울러 연구원에서 주최하는 국제학술회의에서 발표된 우수 논문들에 대해 초청의 글 형태로 받음으로써, 그동안 연구원이 구축해온 국제적인 네트워크를 보다 강화하고 국제협력 관계의 선순환을 이룰 수 있을 것으로 기대된다.

본 영문저널은 범죄 및 형사정책과 관련된 모든 학문 즉, 범죄학을 비롯해 법학, 사회학, 심리학, 교육학 등을 포괄함으로써 범죄 및 형사정책에 관한 다양한 전문지식을 교환하고 있으며, 지난해 창간호를 비롯해 올해 상반기에는 Volume 2(Issue 1)를 발행했고, 하반기에는 Volume 2(Issue2)를 발행했다. 본 영문저널의 최종 목표는 SCOPUS나 SSCI에 등재되는 것이지만 이를 위해서는 상당한 시간이 필요하므로 단기

적인 측면에서는 2022년에 한국연구재단 등재후보지로서의 자격을 갖추고, 그 후 2년은 연구재단등재지로 등재되는 것을 목표로 하고 있다. 이를 위해 해외 학자들의 편집위원 추가, 심사후보자의 DB 구축 및 투고·심사 시스템 구축 등 다각적인 측면에서 노력하고 있다.

## 제2절 | 영문학술지 지속 발간 및 발전 로드맵

### 1. 개요

한국형사정책연구원은 2019년에 개원 30주년을 계기로 영문저널을 창간하였으며 향후 5개년 계획을 수립하였다. 영문저널의 최종 목표는 SSCI나 SCOPUS에 등재되는 것이며 이를 위해 장·단기 발전 로드맵을 수립하였다. 단기적으로는 영문저널을 학진 등재후보지와 학진등재지에 순차적으로 등재하는 것이며 등재되기 위한 조건들에 대해 미리 준비하고 있다. 장기적으로는 영문저널을 SCOPUS나 SSCI에 등재하기 위해 SCOPUS나 SSCI에 저널을 등재한 경험이 있는 기관이나 출판사와 긴밀하게 협의하고 있다.

### 2. 영문저널 5개년 로드맵

한국형사정책연구원 국제협력실은 2019년에 영문저널 창간호를 발간하면서 영문저널 발전 5개년 로드맵을 설정하였다. 창간 후 1년이 지나가는 시점에서 5개년 로드맵의 달성 정도에 대해 점검하고 개선이 필요한 부분은 없는지 검토할 필요성이 있다. 아래 제시된 발전 5개년 로드맵을 보면 연구원은 영문학술지를 2022년에 학진등재후보지로 신청할 계획이기 때문에 이를 위해서 미리 준비하고 있다. 학진등재후보지의 경우 매년 그 기준이 변경되기는 하지만, 올해 기준에 따르면 3년 동안 매년 1회 혹은 2년 동안 매년 2회 발간하는 것으로 되어있다. 이에, 연구원은 2020년과 2021년에는 학술지를 1년에 2회 안정적으로 발간하는 것을 목표로 삼았다. 안정적 발간을

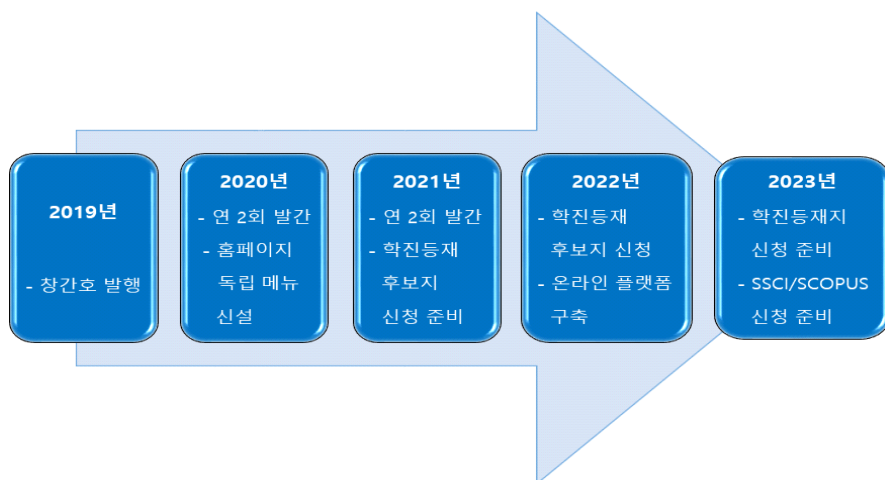
위해서는 영문학술지에 대한 홍보와 원고모집이 충분히 이루어져야 한다. 뒷부분에서 자세히 서술하겠지만 이를 위해 작년 국제포럼에서 기조연설을 한 Robert Sampson과 John Wright의 원고를 초청논문으로 Issue 1과 Issue 2에 각각 실었다. 일반 원고모집을 위해서는 MOU 기관 중 논문투고가 가능한 기관(예를 들면 재미한인범죄학회 회원)을 선별하여 원고를 요청하는 안내메일을 발송하거나 학계에 개인적으로 원고를 요청하는 등의 노력을 하고 있다. 이러한 노력의 결과로 올해의 경우 Issue 1은 초청논문을 비롯해 5개의 논문이 상반기에 발간되었으며, Issue 2의 경우 초청논문을 비롯하여 5개의 논문이 하반기에 발간되었다. 즉, 올해의 경우 1년에 2회 논문을 발간하는 것에 큰 어려움은 없었다.

아울러, 영문학술지 홍보를 위한 한 방편이기도 하고 논문 투고자들과 심사자의 보다 효율적이고 편리한 심사를 위해 온라인 플랫폼을 구축하고 있다. 최종 목표는 독립적인 온라인 플랫폼을 구축하는 것으로 이에 대한 첫 단계로 올해에는 국제협력실에서 추진 중인 다국어홈페이지 개편 사업에서 영문저널을 위한 독립적인 메뉴를 홈페이지에 구성하기로 하였다. 이를 통해 영문저널에 관심 있는 학자 및 실무자들이 보다 손쉽게 영문저널에 대한 정보를 접할 수 있으며, 영문저널을 위한 독립적인 플랫폼 구축을 위한 시범 과정이 될 것이다.

영문학술지 발전 5개년 로드맵에 의하면 2021년에도 연 2회 학술지를 발간하는 것이 가장 중요한 목표이며, 특히 2022년의 학진등재후보지 신청을 위해 보다 체계적으로 준비할 필요성이 있다. 아울러 2021년에는 올해 구축되는 다국어홈페이지에 영문학술지를 위한 독립적인 메뉴를 추가하는 것을 넘어서 영문학술지를 위한 독립적인 온라인 플랫폼을 구축하기 위한 준비도 해야 한다. 독립적인 온라인 플랫폼 구축의 경우 Journal & Article Management System(JAMS)과 같은 시스템을 다국어홈페이지에 연동하는 방법과 Springer와 같은 외국 출판사의 사이트를 사용하는 방법이 있다. 올해 편집위원회의에서 이 부분에 대해 논의를 하였으며, 향후 자문회의 등을 통해 장·단기적으로 영문학술지 온라인 플랫폼 구축에 대한 방향을 결정해야 할 것이다. 2020년과 2021년에 연 2회 발간이 안정적으로 이루어질 경우 2022년에는 학진등재후보지에 신청할 예정이며 2023년부터는 학진등재지, SCOPUS 및 SSCI 등재 신청을 위해 본격적으로 준비할 계획이다.

영문저널의 SSCI 혹은 SCOPUS 등재를 위해 현재 Springer와 그 자격요건 및 준비 사항 등에 대해 협의 중이다. 자격요건에 대해 간략히 서술하면 국제색인 데이터베이스 등재 기준으로는 1차 심사인 예비심사에는 동료연구자의 심사평, 영문초록, 정기적인 발행, 로마자로 표기된 참고문헌 여부, 간행물 윤리규정에 대한 게재 여부 등이 포함되어 있다. 2차 심사인 본 심사는 저널에 대한 정책, 편집, 저널 평판, 정규성, 접근성 등으로 구성되어 있다. 좀 더 세부적으로 서술하면 정책과 관련하여서는 편집 정책과 방향, 동료평가 제도 및 편집인과 저자의 다양성 등이 평가에 포함되어 있고, 편집과 관련하여서는 학술지 목적에 부합하는 정도 및 가독성 등이 포함되어 있으며, 저널 평판과 관련하여서는 학술지 인용도 및 편집인 인용도 등이 평가요인에 포함되어 있다. 정규성과 관련하여서는 저널이 정시에 발행하였는지를 평가하며, 접근성과 관련하여서는 온라인 접근성 및 홈페이지 언어 및 상태 등을 확인하다. 따라서 장기적인 측면에서 영문저널을 위한 홈페이지 제작은 필요조건이며, 위에서 언급한 국제색인 데이터베이스 등재 기준을 충족하기 위해 사전에 전략적인 준비가 필요하다.

» [그림 1-2-1] 영문저널 5개년 로드맵



## 제 2 장

국제범죄방지를 위한 UN·국제협력 및 연구(XVI) :  
영문저널 International Journal of Criminal Justice 발간사업

# 2020년 영문학술지 발간 현황

이 승 진



## 제2장

# 2020년 영문학술지 발간 현황

### 제1절 | 2019년 Volume 1 창간호 출간 과정

#### 1. 영문저널을 위한 구성안

한국형사정책연구원은 영문저널을 출간하면서 출간에 필요한 절차, 양식 및 가이드 라인을 마련하였다. 우선 영문저널을 위한 구성원으로 편집위원회를 구성하였다. 편집위원장 및 편집위원으로 구성되어 있으며, 한국형사정책연구원장을 창간위원(Founding Editor)으로 편집위원장(Editor-in Chief)은 국제협력실장, 편집총괄위원(Managing Editor)은 국제협력실 선임전문원이 그 역할을 담당하기로 정하였고, 국내외 교수진 8인과 4인의 원내 연구진들을 편집위원으로 구성하였다.

영문저널 발간의 보다 현실적이고 구체적인 계획안을 수립하기 위해 타기관 및 경제인문사회연구회 산하 연구기관 중 영문저널을 발간하는 기관에 영문저널 운영 및 편집방식에 대한 자문을 구했다. 이들 기관에 영문저널 제작 배경, 영문저널 운영을 위한 내부조직의 구성 여부, 운영방식, 논문게재 사례금, 논문지원을 위한 온라인 전자논문시스템 존재 여부, 출판과 심사 및 윤리 규칙 사항, peer review에 대한 운영 방침, 총예산 등에 대한 자문을 구했다.

기관별로 편집위원의 수와 심사절차에 있어서 차이가 있긴 하지만, 보편적인 사항은 편집위원의 전공 및 출신 지역이 다양하고, 이들이 투고된 논문을 심사하기 위한 책임자를 심사자로 선정하여 1회 또는 2회에 걸쳐서 심사하는 방식이었다. 자문을 요청한 기관 중에서는 영문저널에 대한 체계가 분명하고 명확하여 저자들의 논문투고

가 상시 이루어지며 투고 시마다 심사가 원활하게 이루어지고 있는 곳도 있었다. 팔목할 만한 사항으로 영문저널을 위해 별도의 홈페이지를 구축하여 논문 접수를 가능케 하고 제2의 구글 스칼라와 같이 논문에 대한 서치를 용이하게 함은 물론, 영문저널에 수록된 논문의 인용횟수, 저자관리 등에 대한 체계적인 데이터베이스가 가능하도록 프로그램을 구축한 연구기관도 있었다.

## 2. 영문저널을 위한 규정 마련

영문저널과 관련된 규정은 크게 심사규정, 투고규정, 출판규정이 있다. 심사규정은 투고된 원고가 내용 및 양식, 영문 작업이 제대로 이루어졌는지를 심사하는 과정으로 투고된 원고를 데스크에서 각주 및 서식 등 제출양식이 제대로 반영되었는지를 판정한 후에 편집위원에게 배분하면, 편집위원은 논문 제목 및 내용을 검토한 후 실무진 및 학계 전문가 3인에게 심사를 의뢰한다. 편집위원이 심사결과를 반영한 심사평을 편집위원장에게 전달하고, 수정이 필요하다고 판단된 논문의 경우 다시 논문의 저자에게 전달된다. 저자의 원고 수정 후 필요에 따라 2차 심사를 하고 심사위원의 최종 의견을 바탕으로 게재 가능 여부를 결정한다. 최종 확정이 나면 한 번 더 감수 및 교정을 하고 출판하게 된다. 심사기준으로는 제목의 중요성, 한국형사정책연구원 영문저널로서의 타당성, 연구의 질을 평가한다.

투고규정의 경우 일반사항과 표, 그림에 대한 양식 및 각주 표기에 관해 서술하고 있다. 총 글자수는 10,000자를 넘지 않고, 서식은 Times New Roman이며 폰트는 12폰트 더블 스페이스를 기본으로 하였다. 이 외에도 공동저자에 대한 표기법과 기여도에 따라 기술할 것을 명시하였다. 또한, 각주 및 인용문의 표기 방법은 전공에 따라 차이가 있음을 고려하여 법학의 경우는 bluebook 스타일로 사회과학의 경우는 APA 스타일과 Chicago 스타일로 나누었다. 이 외에도 공동저자를 병기하는 방법과 외래어 표기법, 단락번호 표기법(로마자, 영어 대문자, 아라비아 숫자, 영어 소문자 순; (I, A, 1, a)), 표와 그림에 대한 양식에 대해 가이드라인에 명시하였다(부록 1 참조).

출판규정으로는 제1장부터 제3장에 걸쳐 일반적인 조항 및 심사, 논문 제출에 관한 내용이 있다. 제1장의 일반적인 조항으로는 출판규정의 목적, 영문저널 출판 목적, 출판 시기, 논문 제출 및 peer review에 관해 설명하고 있다. 한국형사정책연구원의



영문저널인 International Journal of Criminal Justice(IJCJ)는 연간 2회 발간되는 영문 저널로, 범죄방지 및 형사사법 분야에 대한 한국 정부의 정책 기조에 부합하고 정책 입안에 기여하고자 하며, 매년 6월과 12월에 출간할 예정이라는 내용이 주요 골자이다. 제2장은 심사 부분으로 심사목적과 심사과정, 심사 시 고려해야 할 사항, 절차, 2차 심사, 심사결과 안내 및 이에 따른 전반적인 과정을 명시하고 있다. 마지막 제3장에서는 논문 제출에 관한 것으로 제출 시 논문에 기재해야 할 사항과 서식 및 양식, 저자 표기, 사례금, 제출 방법 등에 대해 자세히 설명하고 있다(부록 2 참조).

영문저널 자체의 심사·투고·출판 규정 외에도 연구원 차원에서 간행물과 관련된 원규를 개정하였다. 간행물 출판규정 제2장의 간행물출판위원회 관련 사항에 영문간행물출판위원회에 관한 조항을 추가하였다. 특히, 영문저널의 경우, 전 세계에서 범죄학 및 형사사법을 주제로 한 영어 논문이 투고되기 때문에 심사자의 자격요건이 국문저널과는 차이가 있다. 앞으로 원활한 영문저널의 발행을 위해서는 편집위원회와 심사자 간의 상호관계가 중요하며, 편집위원회와 영문간행물출판위원회의 분업화 및 전문화가 제대로 이루어져야 한다.

### 3. 학술지명 등록, 편집위원회 구성, Call for Papers

국제협력실은 International Journal of Criminal Justice(IJCJ)라는 이름으로 2019년 10월 30일 담당 구청인 서초구청에 잡지등록을 신청하였고, International Journal of Criminal Justice 영문명의 앞글자를 따서 [ijcj@kic.re.kr](mailto:ijcj@kic.re.kr)이라는 영문저널용 이메일 계정을 마련하였다.

영문저널 편집위원회는 상기한 바와 같이 연구원 원장을 창간위원으로, 국제협력실장을 편집위원장으로, 선임전문원을 편집총괄위원으로 시작하였지만, 후에 국제학술팀장이 부편집위원장으로 추가되었다. 편집위원회는 후에 국제색인 데이터베이스 등재를 고려하여 현재 편집위원회 구성 시 미국에서 활동하고 있는 교수를 포함하여, 외국에서 학위를 받은 국내 법학과, 사회학과, 경찰행정학과 교수를 편집위원으로 선정하였으나, 더욱 다양한 국가에서 활동하는 편집위원을 확보하려고 노력하고 있다.

Call for Papers에는 영문저널의 목적과 범위(AIM AND SCOPE)에 대해 명시하고 있다. 본 저널은 범죄방지, 형사사법, 범죄학 및 형법 등과 같은 다양한 주제를 다룬

저널들을 모아 매년 2회 발간할 계획이며, 본 저널을 통해 학계와 실무계 전문가들이 의견을 교환할 수 있는 장이 될 것으로 기대하는 목적도 함께 명시하였다. 출판규정 및 투고규정에 따라 Call for Papers에도 논문저자에 대한 명확한 설명을 밝힐 것과 제출 시 키워드도 기재할 것을 명시하였다.

#### 4. 창간호 발간

International Journal of Criminal Justice 창간호는 2019년 12월에 발간되었다. 창간호에는 창간위원과 편집위원장의 논평(Editorial: Inaugural Issue of International Journal of Criminal Justice)을 비롯해 5편의 논문을 수록하였다. 연구원 개원 30주년을 기념하면서 발간된 International Journal of Criminal Justice는 형사정책 분야의 영문학술저널로, 인권 및 민주주의 수호를 위한 정책마련 및 법률안 제시과정에 객관적인 정보를 제공할 수 있을 만한 증거기반의 연구 논문들을 수록함으로써 국책 연구기관으로써의 역할을 다하고자 한다. 나아가 국내외 관련 분야의 학계 및 실무계 전문가들이 보다 적극적으로 논의할 수 있는 국제적 토론의 장으로써의 역할을 하고자 하는 영문저널의 핵심 목표 및 발간 취지를 논평에 밝혔다. 또한, 본 영문저널은 범죄동향에 대한 지식과 이해도의 수준을 높이고, 학문적 프레임워크와 연구 방법을 활용하여 사법기관 간의 형사법 및 형사정책에 대해 평가하고, 범죄유형의 변화 및 양상에 적절히 대응할 수 있는 형사법 및 형사정책 법률안을 제정하고 수정하기 위한 분석 및 연구를 수행함으로써, 형사사법 시스템과 정책의 효과성을 증진시킬 것이라는 영문저널의 역할에 대해서도 서술하였다. 아울러 영문저널에 대한 지속적인 관심을 당부하면서 글을 맺었다. 논평 원문을 아래에 제시하였다.

#### » [표 2-1-1] 창간호에 수록된 논평(Editorial)

##### Editorial: Inaugural Issue of International Journal of Criminal Justice

In Sup Han, Founding Editor  
Jeongsook Yoon, Editor-in-Chief

We are extremely pleased to write this editorial for the first issue of The International Journal of Criminal Justice. An idea of establishing an internationally renowned, peer-reviewed academic journal in the field of criminal justice has begun in earnest early this year, which

marked the 30th anniversary of the founding of the institute.

This field-defining journal represents the strong commitment of KIC to evidence-based research. We firmly believe that evidence-based research can help support objective, non-partisan, and informed policymaking decisions on policies, legislations and institutions and uphold the universal norms and principles of human rights and democracy. With the orientation, the journal intends to serve as an international platform for actively discussing not only crucial theoretical constructs in the field, but also many practical issues with real-world implications.

The primary research areas of the journal are change of human behaviors, community response, and social system in the field of criminal law, criminology, criminal justice and psychology. We welcome research contributions that achieve: (a) improving knowledge and understanding of the etiology and trends of crime (b) utilizing theoretical frameworks and research methodologies in evaluation of criminal legislations and policies in different jurisdictions and (c) undertaking analysis and research on enacting and amending the criminal codes and legislations in response to changing or evolving crime trends with an eye towards improving the effectiveness of the judicial system and criminal policies. It is hoped that our Editorial Board comprised of a team of international and interdisciplinary team of experts with a wide range of interests and expertise helps attract famed scholars and practitioners from all corners of the world to submit their works for publications.

On a final note, we would like to thank all of those who are involved in helping make this journal a reality. Our special thanks go to the Editorial Committee and Managing Editor, Seung Jin Lee who showed much dedication to preparing editorial rules and policies. We welcome any comments or productive suggestions from readers and experts likewise. Thank you.

형사정책연구원의 영문저널은 발간호마다 초청의 글을 신고자 한다. 연구원에서 개최하는 국제학술회의 및 포럼에서 발표된 기초연설자의 연설문 또는 이를 일부 논문으로 수정하여 영문학술지에 게재함으로써, 이들과의 학술적 네트워크도 더욱 돈독히 할 수 있으며, 이들을 통해 논문투고를 할 수 있는 인적 네트워크의 풀을 확대할 수 있을 것으로도 기대한다.

창간호에 투고된 논문은 총 8편으로, 이 중 2편은 데스크에서 게재 불가 판정을 받았다. 6편의 논문은 편집위원들의 전공분야를 고려하여 편집위원들에게 분배되었고, 편집위원들은 논문 주제를 보고 관련 전문분야로 적합한 3인의 심사자들을 각각 선정하여 약 2주간의 심사결과를 거쳤다. 이 중 1편은 심사자 및 편집위원 최종 심사결과에서 게재 불가 판정을 받았고, 나머지는 게재 가능 판정을 받았지만, 투고 순서 및 영문저널의 분량을 고려하여 4편은 게재하고 1편은 다음 호에 게재하는 것으로 결론지었다.

창간호의 초청글은 2019년 상반기에 개최된 한국형사정책연구원 30주년 유관학회 공동국제학술회의에서 ‘헌법재판을 통해서 본 형사사법과 인간존엄성(Criminal Justice and Human Dignity: A View from the Constitutional Court)’을 주제로 기조 연설을 한 전 헌법재판관의 논문을 게재하였다. 그는 연설문에서 형사사법의 양면성과 인간존엄성을 주제로, 인격의 보존과 관련된 결정으로 양심적 병역거부와 양심의 자유, 사형제와 생명권, 연명치료 중단과 생명권을 들었고, 자기결정권과 관련한 결정으로는 낙태죄와 태아의 생명권과 임신한 여성의 자기결정권, 간통죄와 성적자기결정권, 사생활의 비밀과 자유, 혼인빙자간음죄와 성적자기결정권, 성매매 처벌과 성적자기결정권을 들었다. 또한, 신체적 인격과 관련한 결정으로는 형의 집행 및 수용자 처우, 수사과정에서 조사받는 피의자의 모습을 촬영하도록 허용한 사법경찰의 행위와 피의자의 인격권, 성충동약물치료와 신체의 자유, 사생활의 자유, 자기결정권, 인격권, 전자장치 부착명령과 인격권, 개인정보자기결정권, 사생활의 비밀과 자유, 신상정보 등록·관리와 개인정보자기결정권, 신상정보 공개·고지와 인격권, 개인정보자기결정권, DNA 감식 시료 채취조항, 삭제 조항 및 부칙조항과 신체의 자유, 개인정보자기결정권에 대해 자세히 서술하였다.

그리고 일반논문으로는 ‘Victimization Risk and Immunity of Adolescents in South Korea: Stepwise Non-zero-and zero-inflated Analyses of the Korean Panel Survey’, ‘A Longitudinal Analysis of Sexual Assault Incidents by Race/ Ethnicity’, ‘Insecurity and Avoidance Behavior among Iraqi Women: The Effects of Displacement and Discrimination’, ‘Examining the Factors of Korean Coast Guard officer Job Satisfaction: The Role of Family Harmony’ 등의 4편의 논문을 수록하였다.

» [표 2-1-2] 영문저널 Volume 1(창간호)에 수록된 논문 현황

No.	저자명	소속	제목
1	Yi-su Kim	Former Justice of the Constitutional Court of Korea	Invitation Article: Criminal Justice and Human Dignity in Constitutional Adjudication
2	Seong-min Park	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Victimization Risk and Immunity of Adolescents in South Korea: Stepwise Non-zero-and zero-inflated Analyses of the Korean Panel Survey
	Sinyong Choi		
3	Wesley G. Jennings,	Department of Legal Studies, School of Applied Sciences, The University of Mississippi	A Longitudinal Analysis of Sexual Assault Incidents by Race/Ethnicity
	Ráchael A. Powers,	Department of Criminology, University of South Florida	
	Stephen A. Bishopp	Dallas Police Department	
4	Paul-Philippe Pare	American University of Kurdistan	Insecurity and Avoidance Behavior among Iraqi Women: The Effects of Displacement and Discrimination
	Matthew Logan	Texas State University	
5	Sung Uook Lee	Michigan State University	Examining the Factors of Korean Coast Guard officer Job Satisfaction: The Role of Family Harmony

표지의 경우, 바탕은 은은한 펄이 감도는 은색과 짙은 네이비 색상을 매치하여 학술지로서의 중후함과 멋을 주었다. 또한, 우측 상단에는 영문저널이 발간된 연도 및 월을 기재하여 등재후보지 및 등재지의 요건 중 하나인 '정기적 발행'요소의 근거가 될 수 있도록 하였다. 2019년도의 경우는 창간호여서 Volume 1만 기재하였지만, 2020년부터는 2회 이상 발간되기 때문에, 2020년 발간 기준일 경우는 Volume 2(Issue 1), Volume 2(Issue 2)등 Issue를 함께 적는다. 영문저널은 연속 간행물이기 때문에 ISSN을 발급받았고, 국회도서관과 국립중앙도서관에 각각 납본하였다.

» [그림 2-1-1] 영문저널 Volume 1 창간호 표지



안쪽 페이지 좌측에는 영문저널 조직 구성원인 창간위원과 편집위원장, 편집총괄위원, 편집위원회에 대한 설명과 영문저널의 취지에 대해 간략히 서술하였다.

» [그림 2-1-2] 영문저널 Volume 1 창간호 내지(좌)

## INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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## JOURNAL DESCRIPTION

The primary research areas of the journal are change of human behaviors, community response, and social system in the field of criminal law, criminology, criminal justice and psychology. We welcome research contributions that achieve: (a) improving knowledge and understanding of the etiology and trends of crime (b) utilizing theoretical frameworks and research methodologies in evaluation of criminal legislations and policies in different jurisdictions and (c) undertaking analysis and research on enacting and amending the criminal codes and legislations in response to changing or evolving crime trends with an eye towards improving the effectiveness of the judicial system and criminal policies.

안쪽 페이지 우측에는 표지와 동일하게 본 저널에 수록된 5편의 논문에 대한 논문 제목과 저자명을 서술하였다.

» [그림 2-1-3] 영문저널 Volume 1 창간호 내지(우)



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## 제2절 | 2020년 Volume 2(Issue 1) 논문투고 및 게재 현황

한국형사정책연구원은 2020년부터 영문저널을 상시접수로 변경하여, 더욱 많은 논문이 모집될 수 있도록 하였다. 작년 하반기에서부터 올 상반기까지 투고된 논문은 총 11편이며, 이 중 상반기인 6월 30일에 발간된 2020년 Volume 2(Issue 1)에는 1편의 초청글과 4편의 일반 투고논문이 게재되었다. 상반기 초청글은 2019년 하반기 한국형사정책연구원 국제포럼 기조연설자로 초청되었던 로버트 J 샘슨(Robert J. Sampson) 하버드 대학교 사회학과 교수의 논문이 선정되었다(부록 3 참조). 샘슨 교수는 논문에서 ‘일상의 도시 이동을 기반으로 한 이웃, 도시 그리고 범죄에 대한 네트워크적 접근(A Network Approach to Neighborhoods, Cities, and Crime Based on Everyday Urban Mobility)’을 주제로 하여 우리 이웃 지역의 범죄율이 대부분 이전의 연구에서 제시하듯 단지 그 자체의 환경적 조건뿐 아니라 지역 주민들이 도시의 이동 수단 네트워크를 통해 매일 드나드는 다른 이웃 지역의 여건으로부터도 상당한 영향을 받는다는 사실을 논의하였다. 또한, 도시 내의 사회적 통합이나 연결성은 그 주변 지역들에 대한 일상의 이동성이 어떻게 구조적으로 형성되는지에 의해 결정된다고 제안하였고, 이는 단지 거주민 위주의 분할에 의한 예측 범위를 넘어서 더 정교한 범죄율 예측이 가능하다는 가설로 이어지게 된다고 주장하였다. 이러한 내용을 증명하고자 18개월에 걸쳐 미국의 50개 대도시를 대상으로 이들 도시를 통과하는 이동성 네트워크의 지역 코드 분석을 통해 주변 지역 수준 및 도시 수준 양쪽 모두에서의 새로운 클래스를 정의하여 제시하였는데 이는 400,000여 명의 개인이 소셜 미디어에 게시한 수억 건의 게시물을 기반으로 추정하였다. 폭력 범죄율 예측에 있어 도시 내부뿐 아니라 도시 간의 네트워크를 기반으로 하는 것은 주변 이웃의 영향, 공간 모델 및 범죄의 구조적 이론 등에 대한 새로운 방식을 제시하는 것이었다. 이러한 방식과 이론을 또 다른 새로운 데이터 및 범죄학적 현상에 적용할 것을 제안하였다.

이 외에도 4편의 논문(‘Depression as a Mediator between Negative Interpersonal Relationship and Suicidal Ideation among Korean Adolescents’, ‘Breaking the Cycle of Juvenile Justice: A Review of Juvenile Mental Health Courts’, ‘Remedying

Racial Profiling under the Fourteenth Amendment by Analogizing Batson v. Kentucky and State v. Soto’, ‘An Integrative Explanation of Three Factors for Cyberbullying with Smartphones’)이 게재되었다.

▶▶ [표 2-2-1] 영문저널 Volume 2(Issue 1)에 수록된 논문현황

No.	저자명	소속	제목
1	Robert J. Sampson	Harvard University	A Network Approach to Neighborhoods, Cities, and Crime Based on Everyday Urban Mobility
2	Hyunin Baek	New Mexico State University	Depression as a Mediator between Negative Interpersonal Relationship and Suicidal Ideation among Korean Adolescents
	Sung Uook Lee	Michigan State University	
3	Jaeyong Choi	Angelo State University	Breaking the Cycle of Juvenile Justice: A Review of Juvenile Mental Health Courts
	Randolph D. Hicks		
4	Yunho Yeom	Korean National Police University	Remediying Racial Profiling Under the Fourteenth Amendment By Analogizing Batson V. Kentucky and State V. Soto
5	Seong-Sik Lee	SoongSil University	An Integrative Explanation of Three Factors for Cyberbullying with Smartphones
	Ha Young Jang		
	Cheong Sun Park	Korean National Police University	

발간된 저널은 국문홈페이지 발간물 카테고리 및 영문홈페이지 Publication에 각각 게재되어 있다. 상기한 대로, 2020년부터 발간되는 영문저널의 경우에는 Volume 2 Issue 1과 같이 권, 호가 발간일(June 2020)과 함께 병기되어, 하반기에는 Volume 2 Issue 2(December 2020)로 기재되었다.

» [그림 2-2-1] 영문저널 Volume 2(Issue 1) 표지



» [그림 2-2-2] 영문저널 Volume 2(Issue 1) 내지 목차

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## 제3절 | 2020년 Volume 2(Issue 2) 논문투고 및 게재 현황

하반기 영문저널에는 초청논문 1편과 일반논문 5편이 투고되었다. 초청논문의 경우 2019년 국제포럼에서 기조연설을 한 John Paul Wright 신시네티 범죄학과 교수의 글이다(부록 4 참조). 그는 ‘갈림길이 나타나면 양쪽 모두를 택해라: 최근의 논쟁과 데이터가 우리 분야, 오픈 사이언스 및 앞으로 나아가야 할 방향에 대해 말해주는 것(When You Hit a Fork in the Road, Take It: What the Latest Controversies and Data Tell Us About Our Field, Open Science, and the Way Forward)’을 주제로 한 그의 논문에서 사회 과학이라는 분야에 공통으로 적용되기 쉽지 않은 프로세스 때문에 다른 과학 부문에서 이를 복제하기 어렵고, 그로 인해 오픈 사이언스 운동이 범죄학을 포함한 사회 과학 부문에 아직도 본격적으로 침투하지 못하고 있다고 했다. 불행히도 이 분야에서의 최근의 논쟁은 철저하게 되풀이 가능한 과학적 방식의 추구하고 그 반대 지점에 새로운 발견이나 다소 의문점이 있을 수 있는 연구 전략의 사용 및 사상적으로 동일한 내러티브에 대한 선호 등을 지원하는 징계 인센티브(disciplinary incentive) 간의 간극을 더욱 두드러지게 보여주고 있다. 그러나 오픈 사이언스 운동을 받아들이는 것은 단지 과학의 메커니즘을 바꾸는 것 이상을 의미하는 것으로, 이를 받아들이고 더 나아가 다른 그 무엇보다 진실의 추구를 우선하는 문화부터 변화해야 할 필요가 있다고 논하였다.

5편의 일반투고 논문 중 초청논문을 제외한 나머지 일반 논문 중 12월 말까지 논문심사를 거쳐 게재 가능 판결이 난 논문은 아래와 같다.

» [표 2-3-1] 영문저널 Volume 2(Issue 2)에 수록된 논문현황

No.	저자명	소속	제목
1	John Paul Wright	University of Cincinnati	When You Hit a Fork in the Road, Take It: What the Latest Controversies and Data Tell Us About Our Field, Open Science, and the Way Forward
2	Jeong L. Kim	Mercy College	Effects of Normative and Instrumental Factors on Compliance, Cooperation, and Obedience in South Korea
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3	Kim, Jeonghyeon	Seoul National University	Impact of the Perceived Crime at the Local and National Levels
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4	Seksan Khruakham	Royal Police Cadet Academy	Factors Affecting the Disciplinary Misconduct of Prisoners in Thailand
5	Ji Seun Sohn	Criminal Justice, Dept. of Govern. & Socio. Georgia College & State University	Exploring Factors of Support for Red Light Cameras and Perceived Officer Quality

» [그림 2-3-1] 영문저널 Volume 2(Issue 2) 표지



» [그림 2-3-2] 영문저널 Volume 2(Issue 2) 내지 목차

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## 제 3 장

국제범죄방지를 위한 UN·국제협력 및 연구(XVI) :  
영문저널 International Journal of Criminal Justice 발간사업

# 영문학술지 운영의 체계화

조영오 · 이승진



# 영문학술지 운영의 체계화

### 제1절 | 논문심사 절차 제고

#### 1. 편집위원 확대 및 심사위원 DB 구축

양질의 영문학술지를 유지하기 위해서는 훌륭한 논문이 투고되어야 함은 물론이고, 아울러 연구 경험이 풍부한 심사자들에 의한 통찰력 있는 심사 또한 필수적이다. 현재 연구원에서는 영문학술지인 International Journal of Criminal Justice의 원활한 운영을 위해 편집위원장을 제외한 11명의 편집위원이 있으며, 논문투고 시 편집위원이 3명의 심사위원을 선정하게 되어있다. 작년에 이어 올해 논문심사를 진행하다 보니 편집위원이 추천한 심사위원이 겹치는 경우가 상당히 있어 편집위원을 확대하고 심사위원의 DB를 보다 체계적으로 관리해야 할 필요성이 대두되었다. 특히, 영문학술지의 SCOPUS나 SSCI 등재를 위해서도 보다 많은 해외 학자들을 편집위원과 심사위원으로 추가해야 할 필요성이 있다. 이에 심사위원 DB 구축과 관련하여서는 MOU 기관인 재미한인범죄학회(KOSCA)의 협조를 받아 학회회원 중에 심사위원으로 활동할 연구자들의 명단을 받았다. 편집위원 확대와 관련하여서는 편집위원의 임기가 2년이 되기 때문에 올해에는 편집위원을 변경할 수 없지만, 내년에 편집위원을 확대하기 위하여 편집위원으로 적절한 대상자를 선별하는 중이다. 이를 위해 연구원과 MOU를 맺고 있는 해외 기관, 재미한인범죄학회 및 국내대학에서 종사하는 연구자를 접촉 중이다.

## 2. 논문심사의 상시화 및 Online First Service 제공

2019년 창간호에 대한 논문심사과정에서 제기된 문제점 중의 하나는 논문심사를 진행함에 있어 시간이 넉넉하지 않아 심사자에게는 논문을 심사할 시간을 충분히 제공하지 못하였고, 논문 투고자에게도 논문을 수정할 시간이 촉박하였다. 이러한 문제점을 개선하고자 2020년 Volume 2(Issue 1)부터는 논문을 상시 접수하도록 논문 투고 및 심사 시스템을 변경하였다. 논문을 상시접수하고 심사할 경우 앞에서 언급한 논문심사 및 논문 수정에 충분한 시간을 할애할 수 있다. 시간적으로 여유가 있는 심사자는 논문을 보다 꼼꼼하게 심사할 것이고, 논문 저자는 충분한 시간을 가지고 논문을 수정할 수 있어서 전반적으로 논문의 질이 향상될 수 있을 것이라 기대한다.

이처럼 논문을 상시접수하고 심사할 경우 발생할 수 있는 한 가지 문제점은 논문투고에서 논문게재까지 상대적으로 많은 시간이 소요될 수 있어 논문을 투고하고자 하는 연구자들에게는 불편할 수 있다. 이러한 문제점을 해소하고자 Online First Service를 제공하기로 하였다. Online First Service란 논문심사 절차를 상시적으로 진행하여 논문심사가 끝나고 게재로 확정된 논문의 경우 편집절차도 상시적으로 진행하여 편집절차가 끝난 논문은 책자형식의 논문집으로 발간되기 이전에 연구원 홈페이지에 온라인으로 먼저 제공한 후 절차에 따라 책자형식의 논문집으로 발간하는 시스템이다. 즉, 논문 편집절차가 끝나면 바로 온라인으로 논문을 제공하기 때문에 기존의 논문집 출간 후의 온·오프라인 제공보다 빨리 논문을 독자들에게 제공할 수 있다.

Online First Service와 아울러 논문의 Digital Object Identifier(DOI)를 같이 제공하기로 하였다. DOI는 온·오프라인 상의 정보 및 문서의 고유번호로 DOI가 부여된 논문의 경우는 그 자체로서 고유 정보 및 문서로서의 가치를 갖는다. 이를 위해 연구원 국문학술지 및 연구보고서의 DBpia(디비피아) 배포를 담당하는 업체와 DOI 업무에 대한 계약을 체결하였으며 11월 중에 기존에 출판된 논문과 Volume 2 Issue 2를 위해 편집이 끝난 논문 모두에 대해 DOI를 부여하였다. 기존에 책으로 발간된 논문은 Prefix/약어.년도.권.호.시작페이지에 입각하여 DOI가 부여되었고, online first로 게재된 논문의 경우는 Prefix/약어.년도.권.호.입수된번호(001, 002, 003, ... 00n)로 DOI를 부여하였다. 따라서, 2019년 창간호와 Volume 2 Issue 1은 <http://dx.doi.org/>

10.36889/IJCJ.2019.12.1.4와 같은 양식으로, 최근 논문은 <http://dx.doi.org/10.36889/IJCJ.2020.12.2.2.001>와 같은 양식으로 DOI가 부여되었다.

### 3. 영문학술지 온라인 플랫폼 구축

현재 영문학술지에 투고하기 위해서는 논문심사를 진행하는 담당자에게 이메일로 논문을 투고하고, 심사를 진행하는 담당자는 이메일을 통해 편집위원 및 심사자들과 논문심사를 진행하고 있다. 이러한 시스템상에서는 논문심사 진행 시 번거로움이 있을 뿐만 아니라 논문 투고자는 논문의 진행 상황을 알 수 없다는 불편함이 있다. 이러한 영문학술지 운영상의 번거로움을 해소하고 논문 투고자들의 편리성을 제고하고자 온라인 플랫폼을 구축할 예정이다. 온라인 플랫폼이 구축되면 논문투고 및 논문심사가 온라인상에서 진행되기 때문에 논문 투고자뿐만 아니라 논문 심사자 및 논문심사 진행자에게 많은 편리성을 제공할 수 있을 것으로 기대된다.

영문학술지 온라인 플랫폼 구축을 두 가지 방식으로 진행하려고 계획하였다. 첫 번째 방식은 올해 진행되는 다국어 홈페이지 개편 시 Journal & Article Management System(JAMS)과 같은 온라인 논문투고 및 심사 시스템을 연동시키는 것이다. 두 번째 방식은 영문학술지의 국제적인 위상을 높이고자 국제 논문출판업체인 Springer의 논문투고 및 심사 시스템을 사용하는 것이다. 애초 다국어 홈페이지 개편이 진행됨에 따라 JAMS와 같은 시스템에 연동하고 후에 Springer와 협의하여 Springer 시스템을 사용할 예정이었으나 예산이 확보되지 않아 올해에는 기존 방식대로 논문투고 및 심사를 진행하고 2022년에 독립된 온라인 플랫폼을 구축할 예정이다.

## 제2절 | 학술지 홍보


영문저널은 호당 4~5편의 논문을 게재하고 있으며, 논문 모집 및 배포를 위한 인적 데이터베이스를 마련하여, 다양한 국가에서 다양한 분야 및 주제로 논문을 모집하고자 한다. 영문저널에 대한 홍보는 영문홈페이지 및 SNS에 영문저널 Call for Papers를

노출시킴으로써 영문저널이 상시접수임을 알리고 있다. 이는 상시접수를 통해 영문저널에 투고하고자 하는 이들에게 더욱 많은 기회를 제공하기 위함이다. 기한을 정할 경우, 저자들이 시간적인 제약을 느끼겠지만, 상시접수할 경우 저자들이 논문이 완성되는 시점에 언제든지 자유롭게 투고할 수 있으므로 저자들에게도 시간적인 여유가 있을 것이다. 아울러, 영문저널을 발행하는 연구원 측에서도 심사 및 편집하는 데 시간적인 여유가 있기에 발간 시점을 맞추는 데 있어 좀 더 유연성 있게 발간절차를 진행할 수 있다. 홈페이지 홍보 배너를 클릭하면 Call for Papers와 연동이 되어 있고, 여기에는 영문저널의 목표와 범위를 비롯하여 투고 요령 및 양식, 영문저널의 주제 범위에 대해 명시되어 있다. 본 Call for Papers는 2019년 창간 시점에 맞추어서 외부 전문가 자문회의 및 편집위원회 회의를 거쳐 위원들의 의견을 수렴하여 초안을 작성하였고, 올 초에 일부 수정하여 완성한 것이다.

### 》》 [그림 3-2-1] 홈페이지에 게재된 Call for Papers 내용


## CALL FOR PAPERS

### *International Journal of Criminal Justice*


 **AIM AND SCOPE**

The *International Journal of Criminal Justice (IJCJ)* is a biannual and peer-reviewed journal published by Korean Institute of Criminology (KJC), a national research institute in criminology and legal affairs. The purpose of the journal is to facilitate comprehensive analysis and evidence-based research on crime trends in order to make a contribution to crime prevention and criminal justice policies.

The *IJCJ* will share academic and practical views from home and abroad and play a pivotal role as an international academic arena for criminal justice policies.

 **SUBMISSION DETAILS**

- ✓ Manuscripts should be written in English and should be no more than 10,000 words in MS word.
- ✓ Please provide an abstract which should be no more than 200 words in length and a maximum of 5 key words.
- ✓ All papers should identify all authors and provide their contact information such as phone numbers, full postal addresses, email addresses, affiliations and so on.
- ✓ Authors should ensure that they have written entirely original works, and should not publish manuscripts describing essentially the same research in more than one journal.
- ✓ All authors are getting subscription fee waiver.
- ✓ Honorarium (USD 2,000 or KRW 2,000,000) will be paid when papers are accepted for publication.
- ✓ All manuscripts must be submitted to the managing editor Mrs. Seungjin LEE at [ijcj@kic.re.kr](mailto:ijcj@kic.re.kr). Please refer to the attached Manuscript Guideline pdf and keep the guideline.

 **AREAS**

The *International Journal of Criminal Justice (IJCJ)* invites papers from many different realms of criminology and criminal justice at both regional and global levels. Any issues related to criminology and criminal justice will be welcomed such as:

Community Sanction, Corrections, Corruption & White Collar Crime, Crime Prevention & Protection, Crime Trends, Crime & Deviance, Criminal Investigation, Criminal Law & Policy, Criminal Procedure, Cybercrime, Drug, Terrorism & Organized Crime, Economic & Corporate Crime, Information, Technology & Forensic Science, Juvenile Delinquency, Juvenile Justice, Penology, Police & Policing, Violent Crime.

영문저널은 원고 모집 못지않게 중요한 것이 홍보이기 때문에 연구성과 확산을 위한 배포 계획안을 마련하여, 오프라인으로는 국내 유관기관 약 650여 기관과 해외 UNPNI 기관 및 MOU 체결 46개 기관을 포함한 700여 곳에 영문저널을 배포할 계획이었다. 그러나 코로나로 인해 오프라인으로 발송하는 것에 제약이 많아 오프라인보다는 온라인 홍보에 좀 더 주력하였고, 오프라인을 통한 국외 홍보는 축소하였다. 유럽 국가들의 경우는 우편접수가 불가능하거나 배송까지 시일이 3개월 이상 소요되는 곳도 많아, 효율성을 고려하여, 아시아 국가 중 우편수신이 가능한 일본과 중국, 태국을 포함하여 미주 일부 지역들을 위주로 선별하여 발송하였다. 이미 출간된 논문(International Journal of Criminal Justice Volume 1, Volume 2 Issue 1)은 Crimes and Criminal Justice Policy in Korea 2018 및 Trends and Policies in Criminal Justice No.001, No.002, No.003, No.004와 함께 온라인으로는 국내외 합해서 1600여 기관에 이메일 또는 연구원에서 배포하는 영문홈페이지 e-newsletter에 영문저널 발간 및 게재 논문에 대한 정보를 수록하여 배포하였고, 오프라인으로는 국내외 약 700여 곳에 배포하였다. 발송처는 형사정책연구 배포처를 기준으로 동일하게 배포되었다. 성과물의 종류 및 온·오프라인 배포처 현황은 다음과 같다.

» [표 3-2-1] 영문성과물 종류

No	영문 발간물명	유형	비고
1	International Journal of Criminal Justice	KIC 영문저널	2권 (Volume 1, Volume 2 Issue1)
2	Crimes and Criminal Justice Policy in Korea 2018	'한국의 범죄현상과 형사정책' 영문	1권
3	Trends and Policies in Criminal Justice	'KIC 정책연구보고서' 영문	4권 (No.001, No.002, No.003, No.004)

» [표 3-2-2] 온·오프라인 배포처 현황

배포처		오프라인	온라인
국내	정부 유관기관 (검찰청, 경찰청, 국회 등)	510	880
	학계(교수 등)	45	275
	정부간행물판매센터	20	-
	원내	100	100
국외	PNI/ MOU 기관	11	105
	학계(개인)	-	40
	VFAC 관계자 (학계, 실무 등)	-	163
	기타(방원기관 등)	-	38
총 계		686	1601

» [표 3-2-3] 국외 오프라인 배포처

배포처
• National Institute of Justice (NIJ)
• Georg-August-Universität Göttingen Institute of Criminal Law and Justice
• Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law
• Thailand Institute of Justice
• Renmin Law School
• Institute of Law, CASS
• Southwest University of Political Science and Law
• Graduate School for Law and Politics and Faculty of Law, University of Tokyo
• Chuo University
• Graduate School of Law, Meiji University
• Faculty of Law and Graduate School of Law, Keio University, Japan
총 11 곳

또한, 올해 국제협력실 사업 중 하나로 추진 중인 영문홈페이지 개편 시 영문홈페이지 상에 독립된 영문저널 메뉴를 신설하고자 한다. 올해 독립된 영문저널 투고 및 심사 시스템을 구축할 계획도 마련하기는 하였으나, 보다 안정적으로 영문저널에 대한 홍보 및 운영을 위해 영문홈페이지에 탑재하는 과정을 거친 후에 다음 단계로 진행하는 것으로 일부 계획을 수정하였다. 이를 토대로 후에 논문에 대한 인용횟수



및 저자 활용 빈도 등도 자동으로 업데이트될 수 있도록 제작하여, 체계적이고 전문적인 영문저널 홈페이지를 제작할 예정이다. 현재에는 국문홈페이지와 다국어홈페이지 상단 배너에 아래 그림처럼 게재되어 있고, 클릭할 경우 Call for Papers 화면으로 연결되어 있다.

» [그림 3-2-2] 국·영문 홈페이지를 통한 홍보

한국형사정책연구원  
30주년 기념 홈페이지

Call for Papers  
International Journal of Criminal Justice  
For more information, please Click  
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RESEARCH REPORT  
고정범죄자의 범죄경력 연구  
더보기 + 다운로드 비로그기

형사정책연구  
KOREAN CRIMINOLOGICAL REVIEW  
형사정책연구 2020년 제121호  
더보기 + 다운로드 비로그기

공지사항  
행사안내, 채용정보, 입찰정보, MORE +

* [장제·인문사회연구회] 한국여성정책연구원 원장 초빙	2020-06-19
* CALL FOR PAPERS	2020-05-08
* 2020년 형사정책연구 여름호 논문투고 안내	2020-04-22
* 한국형사정책연구원 영문지널(International Journal of ...)	2020-04-20
* 기획재정부 주관 공공기관 고객만족도 조사 관련 부패행위 신고요청	2020-03-12
* 한국형사정책연구원 글리 재단 공모	2020-02-03
* 2021년도 연구과제 수요조사	2020-01-20

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신규직원 임용장 수여식

연구과제제안  
형사정책수립과 범죄방지과제 제언

온라인 홍보의 하나로 이메일 또는 영문홈페이지 e-newsletter를 통해 유관기관에 홍보 및 온라인 배포를 하였다. 또한, SNS에도 영문저널 출판에 관한 내용을 게재함으로써, 형사사법 분야에 관심 있는 국내외 학계 및 실무 관계자에게 지속적으로 홍보하고 있다.

## 》 [그림 3-2-3] 영문저널 SNS 게재 내용

**KIC**  
Korean Institute of Criminology  
6월 3일 오전 12:58 · 🌐

Call for papers for the upcoming issue of International Journal of Criminal Justice. We cover all areas related to criminal justice!

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**CALL FOR PAPERS**  
*International Journal of Criminal Justice*

**AIM AND SCOPE**  
The *International Journal of Criminal Justice (IJCJ)* is a biannual and peer-reviewed journal published by Korean Institute of Criminology (KIC), a national research institute in criminology and legal affairs. The purpose of the journal is to facilitate comprehensive analysis and evidence-based research on crime trends in order to make a contribution to crime prevention and criminal justice policies.  
The *IJCJ* will share academic and practical views from home and abroad and play a pivotal role as an international academic arena for criminal justice policies.

**SUBMISSION DETAILS**  
• Manuscripts should be written in English and should be no more than 10,000 words in MS word.  
• Please provide an abstract which should be no more than 200 words in length and a maximum of 5 key words.  
• All papers should identify all authors and provide their contact information such as phone numbers, full postal addresses, email addresses, affiliations and so on.  
• Authors should ensure that they have written entirely original works, and should not publish manuscripts describing essentially the same research in more than one journal.  
• All authors are getting subscription fee waiver.  
• Honorarium (USD 2,000 or KRW 2,000,000) will be paid when papers are accepted for publication.  
• All manuscripts must be submitted to the managing editor Mrs. Seungjin LEE at [sjlee@kic.ac.kr](mailto:sjlee@kic.ac.kr). Please refer to the attached Manuscript Guideline pdf and keep the guideline.

**AREAS**  
The international journal of Criminal Justice (*IJCJ*) invites papers from many different realms of criminology and criminal justice at both regional and global levels. Any issues related to criminology and criminal justice will be welcomed such as:  
Community Sanction, Corrections, Corruption & White Collar Crime, Crime Prevention & Protection, Crime Trends, Crime & Deviance, Criminal Investigation, Criminal Law & Policy, Criminal Procedure, Cybercrime, Drug, Terrorism & Organized Crime, Economic & Corporate Crime, Information, Technology & Forensic Science, Juvenile Delinquency, Juvenile Justice, Penology, Police & Policing, Violent Crime.

👍 1

**KIC**  
@kickorea

The Korean Institute of Criminology (KIC) was founded in 1989 as the only national crime and criminal justice research institute in Korea.  
[Translate bio](#)

📍 Seoul, Republic of Korea 🌐 [eng.kic.ac.kr](http://eng.kic.ac.kr) 📅 Born August 5, 1988  
📅 Joined July 2017

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---

**Tweets** Tweets & replies Media Likes

**KIC** @kickorea · Jun 3  
Call for papers for the upcoming issue of International Journal of Criminal Justice. We cover all areas related to criminal justice!

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The *International Journal of Criminal Justice (IJCJ)* is a biannual and peer-reviewed journal published by Korean Institute of Criminology (KIC), a national research institute in criminology and legal affairs. The purpose of the journal is to facilitate comprehensive analysis and evidence-based research on crime trends in order to make a contribution to crime prevention and criminal justice policies.  
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• Manuscripts should be written in English and should be no more than 10,000 words in MS word.  
• Please provide an abstract which should be no more than 200 words in length and a maximum of 5 key words.  
• All papers should identify all authors and provide their contact information such as phone numbers, full postal addresses, email addresses, affiliations and so on.  
• Authors should ensure that they have written entirely original works, and should not publish manuscripts describing essentially the same research in more than one journal.  
• All authors are getting subscription fee waiver.  
• Honorarium (USD 2,000 or KRW 2,000,000) will be paid when papers are accepted for publication.  
• All manuscripts must be submitted to the managing editor Mrs. Seungjin LEE at [sjlee@kic.ac.kr](mailto:sjlee@kic.ac.kr). Please refer to the attached Manuscript Guideline pdf and keep the guideline.

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**KIC** @kickorea · Feb 13  
Are you doing research on Criminal Justice? International Journal of Criminal Justice(IJCJ)'s Call For Papers is now open. Deadline is April 15!#InternationalJournalofCriminalJustice #IJCJ #CallForPapers #Criminology #CriminalLaw #CriminalJustice

**CALL FOR PAPERS**  
*International Journal of Criminal Justice*

**AIM AND SCOPE**  
The *International Journal of Criminal Justice (IJCJ)* is a biannual and peer-reviewed journal published by Korean Institute of Criminology (KIC), a national research institute in criminology and legal affairs. The purpose of the journal is to facilitate comprehensive analysis and evidence-based research on crime trends in order to make a contribution to crime prevention and criminal justice policies.  
The *IJCJ* will share academic and practical views from home and abroad and play a pivotal role as an international academic arena for criminal justice policies.

**SUBMISSION DETAILS**  
• Manuscripts should be written in English and should be no more than 10,000 words in MS word.  
• Please provide an abstract which should be no more than 200 words in length and a maximum of 5 key words.

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**KIC** @kickorea · Feb 13  
What's in the name for KIC's Journal?  
International Journal of Criminal Justice(IJCJ)

Korean Institute of Criminology (KIC) seeks to be world's leading think tank devoted to researching criminal justice policies and building a fair and just society free from crime and catastrophe. We lead to improve public safety and happiness and create safe environments for the global community. We will keep pushing national criminal justice policies grounded in representative and systematic approach on the causes and trends of crime.

**International Journal of Criminal Justice (IJCJ)** reflect the KIC's fundamental research objectives and policy experts to share their academic and practical cooperation.

The International Journal of Criminal Justice (IJCJ) is a biannual English journal published by Korean Institute of Criminology (KIC), a national research institute in criminology and legal affairs. The purpose of the journal is to facilitate comprehensive analysis and evidence-based research on crime trends in order to make a contribution to crime prevention and criminal justice policies.

**IJCJ** will share academic and practical views from home and abroad and play a pivotal role as an international academic forum for criminal justice policies.

It's papers from many different realms of criminology and criminal justice at both regional and global levels.

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**KIC** @kickorea · Apr 22  
For any additional information, please contact with the managing editor at [ijcj@kic.ac.kr](mailto:ijcj@kic.ac.kr) #IJCJ #CriminalJustice #Criminology #CriminalLaw #KIC #KoreanInstituteofCriminology #InternationalJournalofCriminalJustice #CriminalPsychology

**International Journal of Criminal Justice**

For more information, please visit  
<http://www.kic.ac.kr> or <http://eng.kic.ac.kr>

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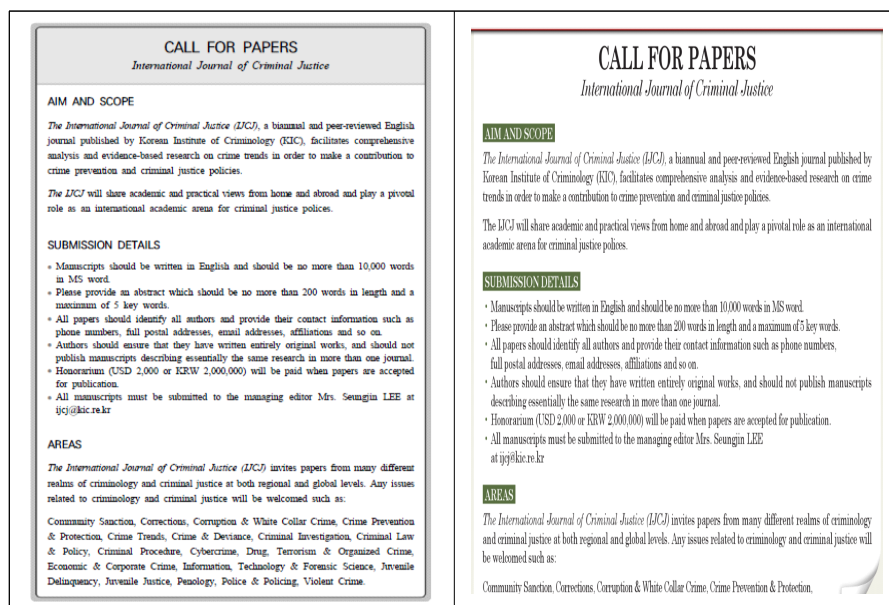
» [그림 3-2-4] 영문홈페이지에서 발송하는 e-newsletter에 게재된 Call for Papers



하반기에는 더욱 적극적으로 홍보 활동을 개진하기 위해, 오프라인 상으로 형사정책연구와 형사정책연구소식 각 뒷면에 영문저널 Call for Papers를 게재하여, 찾아가

는 홍보를 시행하였다. 형사정책연구와 형사정책연구소식은 국내 학술저널과 연구원의 소식을 전하는 소식지의 성격을 가진 출판물로 일부 저자의 경우는 형사정책연구원 영문저널에도 논문을 투고한 바가 있다. 이에, 국제협력실에서는 국문저널 투고자 중 영문저널에도 투고하고자 하는 의향은 있으나, 영문저널에 대한 정보가 없어 투고하지 못하는 경우가 있을 듯하여, 형사정책연구 뒷면에 Call for Papers를 게재하여 영문저널을 알렸다. 또한, 형사정책연구소식도 형사정책연구와 마찬가지로 이에 대한 독자층이 많아서 영문저널에 대한 소식을 전함으로써 더 많은 논문 투고자를 확보하기 위해 노력하였다.

### ▶▶ [그림 3-2-5] 형사정책연구와 형사정책연구소식에 실린 영문저널 Call for Papers



국의 홍보의 하나로는 UNPNI 및 MOU 체결기관의 기관장 및 연구원과 교류협력이 활발한 관계자들에게 영문저널을 알리고 논문투고를 권장하는 내용의 이메일을 영문저널 Guideline(부록 1 참조)과 함께 발송하였다.

» [표 3-2-4] 영문저널 소개 및 논문투고 안내 메일

Dear
The Korean Institute of Criminology invites articles for publication in the International Journal of Criminal Justice.
The KIC invites you to submit articles for publication in the IJCJ, which publishes papers on relevant topics of criminology and criminal justice as we had a MoU on agreements of research collaboration between KIC and _____. It has a biannual periodicity and admits the submission of articles in English.
Any issues related to criminology and criminal justice will be welcomed such as: Community Sanction, Corrections, Corruption & White Collar Crime, Crime Prevention & Protection, Crime Trends, Crime & Deviance, Criminal Investigation, Criminal Law & Policy, Criminal Procedure, Cybercrime, Drug, Terrorism & Organized Crime and Economic & Corporate Crime, Information, Technology & Forensic Science, Juvenile Delinquency, Juvenile Justice, Penology, Police & Policing and Violent Crime.
Articles should be sent to <a href="https://www.eng.kic.re.kr(English)">https://www.eng.kic.re.kr(English)</a> or Managing Editor Mrs. Seungjin LEE, <a href="mailto:ijcj@kic.re.kr">ijcj@kic.re.kr</a> by October, 2020 for publication in the next edition. They will be selected by the IJCJ editorial board through a peer review.
Please find attached file for guidelines of submitting articles.
Again, we kindly request your support to our journal and sincerely invite you to actively engage in our work, so as to share and disseminate your academic and policy insights and promote mutual cooperation.
We are looking forward to receiving your papers.
Thank you for your time.
Best Regards,

» [표 3-2-5] PNI/MOU 기관 중 영문저널 소개 및 논문투고 안내 메일 발송처

	협정체결일	국문 기관명	영문 기관명	기관 홈페이지
1	2019.12.23	페루 법무 인권부	Ministry of Justice and Rights of the Republic of Peru	-
2	2019.11.14	미국 국립 사법연구원	National Institute of Justice(NIJ)	<a href="https://nij.ojp.gov/">https://nij.ojp.gov/</a>
3	2017.12.27	일본 주오대학 법과대학원	Chuo Law School	<a href="https://www.chuo-u.ac.jp/academics/pro_graduateschool/law/">https://www.chuo-u.ac.jp/academics/pro_graduateschool/law/</a>

	협정체결일	국문 기관명	영문 기관명	기관 홈페이지
4	2017.10.17	중국 화동정법대학	East China University of Political Science and Law	<a href="http://www.ecupl.edu.cn/english/main.psp">http://www.ecupl.edu.cn/english/main.psp</a>
5	2017.09.11	일본 동경대학 법학부·대학원 법정치학과	Graduate Schools for Law and Politics and Faculty of Law, the University of Tokyo	<a href="http://www.j.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/">http://www.j.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/</a>
6	2017.07.07	호주국립대학교 규제 및 글로벌 거버넌스 대학	Australian National University School of Regulation and Global Governance	<a href="http://regnet.anu.edu.au/">http://regnet.anu.edu.au/</a>
7	2017.07.06	호주형사정책연구원	Australian Institute of Criminology	<a href="https://aic.gov.au/">https://aic.gov.au/</a>
8	2017.06.21	라울발렌버그 인권 및 인도법연구소	Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law	<a href="https://rwi.lu.se/">https://rwi.lu.se/</a>
9	2016.11.13	태국사법연구원	Thailand Institute of Justice	<a href="http://www.tijthailand.org">www.tijthailand.org</a>
10	2016.07.06	일본 게이오대학 법학부	Faculty of Law and Graduate School of Law, Keio University, Japan	<a href="http://www.law.keio.ac.jp/en/">http://www.law.keio.ac.jp/en/</a>
11	2015.12.01	유엔아시아 극동범죄방지연구소	United Nations Asia and Far East Institute For the Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI)	<a href="http://www.unafei.or.jp">www.unafei.or.jp</a>
12	2015.09.21	중국 흑룡강대 법학원	Law School of Heilongjiang University	<a href="http://www.hlju.edu.cn/">http://www.hlju.edu.cn/</a>
13	2015.08.24	중국형사소송법학연구회	China Association of Criminal Procedure Law	<a href="http://www.criminalprocedurelaw.cn/zh">http://www.criminalprocedurelaw.cn/zh</a>
14	2014.08.15	몬트리올 대학 국제비교범죄학 연구센터	Université de Montréal Centre international de criminologie comparée	<a href="http://www.cicc.umontreal.ca">www.cicc.umontreal.ca</a>

	협정체결일	국문 기관명	영문 기관명	기관 홈페이지
15	2013.09.26	몽골법무대학	Law Enforcement University of Mongolia	<a href="http://english.leu.gov.mn/home.shtml">http://english.leu.gov.mn/home.shtml</a>
16	2013.06.26	중국 요녕대학 법학원	Liaoning University Law School	<a href="http://enweb.lnu.edu.cn/Faculty/College_of_Law.htm">http://enweb.lnu.edu.cn/Faculty/College_of_Law.htm</a>
17	2013.06.19	재미한인 범죄학회	Korean Society of Criminology in America	<a href="https://www.kosca.org/">https://www.kosca.org/</a>
18	2012.08.29	중국 연변대학 법학원	Law School of Yanbian University	<a href="http://www.ybu.edu.cn/">http://www.ybu.edu.cn/</a>
19	2012.06.26	중국 길림대학 법학원	Jilin University School of Law	<a href="http://law.jlu.edu.cn/?ui=english&amp;mod=info&amp;act=list&amp;id=108">http://law.jlu.edu.cn/?ui=english&amp;mod=info&amp;act=list&amp;id=108</a>
20	2012.06.22	중국 무한대학 법학원	School of Law, Wuhan University	<a href="http://www.whu.edu.cn">www.whu.edu.cn</a>
21	2012.01.30	일본 메이지대학 법학대학원	Graduate School of Law, Meiji University	<a href="https://www.meiji.ac.jp/cip/english/graduate/law/index.html">https://www.meiji.ac.jp/cip/english/graduate/law/index.html</a>
22	2011.09.30	독일어권 범죄학회	Kriminologische Gesellschaft	<a href="http://www.kriming.de/drupal">www.kriming.de/drupal</a>
23	2011.09.29	독일 연방 형사청	Bundeskriminalamt	<a href="https://www.bka.de/EN/Home/home_node.html">https://www.bka.de/EN/Home/home_node.html</a>
24	2011.09.22	중국 인민대학 법학원	Renmin University of China Law School	<a href="http://www.law.ruc.edu.cn">www.law.ruc.edu.cn</a>
25	2011.07.01	태국 대검찰청	Office of the Attorney General, Kingdom of Thailand	<a href="http://www.ago.go.th/agoen/function_2.php">www.ago.go.th/agoen/function_2.php</a>
26	2011.05.09	에디오피아 법무부	Ministry of Justice, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	-
27	2011.04.15	탄자니아 대검찰청	Directorate of Public Prosecutions, United Republic of Tanzania	-
28	2010.10.11	태국 법무부	Office of Justice Affairs, Kingdom of Thailand	<a href="https://www.moj.go.th/">https://www.moj.go.th/</a>
29	2010.09.06	독일 범죄예방대회 (DPT)	Deutscher Präventionstag	<a href="http://www.praeventionstag.de/">http://www.praeventionstag.de/</a>
30	2009.12.18	필리핀 초국가범죄대응 특사청	Office of the Special Envoy on Transnational Crime, Philippines	<a href="http://www.osetc.gov.ph/">http://www.osetc.gov.ph/</a>

	협정체결일	국문 기관명	영문 기관명	기관 홈페이지
31	2009.12.08	인도네시아 국가법무청 법·인권국	National Law Development Agency, Department of Law and Human Rights, Republic of Indonesia	<a href="http://www.kemenkumham.go.id">www.kemenkumham.go.id</a>
32	2009.11.16	사이버시큐리티 말레이시아	CyberSecurity Malaysia	<a href="https://www.cybersecurity.my/en/index.html">https://www.cybersecurity.my/en/index.html</a>
33	2009.07.27	유엔마약범죄사무소 동아시아 태평양지역사무소	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific	<a href="http://www.unodc.org/southeastasiaandpacific/">www.unodc.org/southeastasiaandpacific/</a>
34	2009.04.24	독일 괴팅엔대학교 범죄학연구소	Georg-August-Univ ersität Göttingen Institute of Criminal Law and Justice	<a href="https://www.uni-goettingen.de/en/32133.html">https://www.uni-goettingen.de/en/32133.html</a>
35	2008.06.23	베트남公安부 경찰총국	General Department of Police, Ministry of Public Security, Vietnam	<a href="http://en.bocongan.gov.vn/">http://en.bocongan.gov.vn/</a>
36	2007.11.11	사우디아라비아 나이프 아랍보안과학 대학교	Naif Arab University for Security Sciences	<a href="https://nauss.edu.sa/en-us/Pages/default.aspx">https://nauss.edu.sa/en-us/Pages/default.aspx</a>
37	2007.06.14	미국 제리리 범죄학연구소	Jerry Lee Center of Criminology, University of Pennsylvania	<a href="https://crim.sas.upenn.edu/">https://crim.sas.upenn.edu/</a>
38	2007.02.07	독일 막스 플랑크 외국 및 국제형법연구소	Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law	<a href="http://www.iuscrim.mpg.de">www.iuscrim.mpg.de</a>
39	2006.06.19	핀란드 헬싱키연구소 (HEUNI)	European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control	<a href="https://www.heuni.fi/en/">https://www.heuni.fi/en/</a>
40	2006.05.25	중국 서남정법대학	Southwest University of Political Science and Law, China	<a href="http://www.swupl.edu.cn">www.swupl.edu.cn</a>
41	2006.05.23	중국 북경사범대학 형사법률과학연구원	College for Criminal Law Science of Beijing Normal University	<a href="http://www.criminallawbnu.cn/english">http://www.criminallawbnu.cn/english</a>



	협정체결일	국문 기관명	영문 기관명	기관 홈페이지
42	2006.05.22	중국 사회과학원 법학연구소	National Institute of Law, Chinese Academy of Social Science	<a href="http://www.iolaw.org.cn">www.iolaw.org.cn</a>
43	2005.08.02	미국 샘 휴스턴 주립대학교	Sam Houston State University College of Criminal Justice, USA	<a href="https://www.shsu.edu/academics/criminal-justice/">https://www.shsu.edu/academics/criminal-justice/</a>
44	2004.07.19	유엔마약 및 범죄사무소 (UNODC)	UNODC(United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)	<a href="http://www.unodc.org">www.unodc.org</a>
45	2004.02.23	중국 사법부 범죄예방연구소	Institute for Crime Prevention, Ministry of Justice, China	<a href="http://www.legalinfo.gov.cn">www.legalinfo.gov.cn</a>
46	2004.02.23	중국 인민대학 형사법률과학연구 센터	Research Center for Criminal Justice, Renmin University, China	<a href="http://www.criminallaw.com.cn/">http://www.criminallaw.com.cn/</a>

### 제3절 | 편집위원회의 및 자문회의

#### 1. 편집위원회의

국제협력실 실장을 비롯한 영문저널 담당자는 2020년 7월 22일 원내·외 편집위원들과 줌으로 ‘2020년 제1회 편집위원회’를 개최하였다. 이 회의에서 국제학술팀은 영문저널 Volume 2 Issue 1의 진행 상황에 대하여 편집위원들에게 알렸다. 또한, 영문학술지 운영의 체계화를 위해 논문투고 및 심사의 상시화를 위해 Online First Service를 제공하고자 하며, 영문학술지 온라인 플랫폼을 구축할 계획임을 밝혔다. 또한, 한 심사자가 다수의 논문을 심사하는 것을 방지하기 위해 편집위원 확대 및 심사위원 DB를 구축할 계획이며, 이에 편집위원들의 협조를 부탁했다. 편집위원들도 다음과 같은 의견들을 개진하였다. 논의사항으로 ① 법학 논문의 경우, 영어로 논문작성이 어려운 점과 이에 따른 지원이 보완될 필요성이 있음, ② 외국에서는 Webpage에 논문을 게재하고 수정할 수 있어 저자와 에디터와의 원활한 소통이 이뤄질 수 있음.

③ 행정원 또한 명확한 Guideline 구축 필요성 제기, ④ Format 통일이나 명확한 Frame 지정, 인용 방식에 대한 통일성 부여, ⑤ Online 투고 플랫폼을 국내·외로 2가지를 가져갈 때 혼란의 가능성이 있으니 영문저널임을 고려하여 Springer 사용이 타당함, ⑥ 200만 원(해외의 경우 \$2,000)가량의 원고료는 국내·외 연구자들에게 큰 메리트이므로 적극적인 홍보로 게재율을 올려 크게 성장할 가능성 엿보임, ⑦ 게재 후에 수정 과정에서 더욱 원활한 소통의 필요성, ⑧ 법학/범죄학으로 명확한 카테고리 나눌 필요성, ⑨ 법학의 경우 외국 저널은 중복투고가 가능함. 이에 대한 검토 필요, ⑩ 계속해서 영문저널을 게재하여 연속성을 가질 수 있도록 해야 발전의 가능성이 있을 것으로 여겨짐 등이 있었다.

## 2. 자문회의

국제협력실 실장 및 영문저널 담당자는 2020년 8월 10일 육아정책연구소 영문저널 담당자와 육아정책연구소의 영문저널 운영상황에 대한 자문을 듣기 위해 한국형사정책연구원 12층 화상회의실에서 자문회의를 가졌다. 육아정책연구소는 Springer Open을 통해서 투고 및 게재를 진행하고 있으며, 약 866유로(130만원/편)를 지불하고 최소 계약 편수는 20~24편(약 1900만 원 선지급)인 것으로 계약을 체결하였다. 육아정책연구소는 Springer와 계약을 맺은 후 미국의 NIEER(National Institute for Early Education Research)과 공동발간을 하면서 투고된 논문의 절반씩 나누어 심사를 진행하고 있고, 영문저널 출판을 위한 비용은 육아정책연구소에서 지불한다. Editorial Board는 처음부터 외국 학자 위주로 구성하였고 Springer의 지원을 받았다. Springer Open은 free access이고, 육아정책연구소가 지급한 비용으로 영문저널을 관리하며, 심사자 인력풀도 Springer에서 관리하고 있고, 심사자 지정은 저널의 managing editor가 담당한다. 육아정책연구소는 학진등재후보지보다는 SCOPUS 등재를 목표로 영문저널을 진행하였고, 현재 SCOPUS에 등재된 영문저널을 발간하고 있다. 아울러 육아정책연구소는 DJI(독일 청소년연구소)가 visiting editor 역할을 한 special 호를 제작한 경험도 있다. 이 자문회의를 통해 한국형사정책연구원의 영문저널의 로드맵을 보다 구체적으로 세울 수 있는 기회가 되었다.

## 제 4 장

국제범죄방지를 위한 UN·국제협력 및 연구(XVI) :  
영문저널 International Journal of Criminal Justice 발간사업

# 결 론

조 영 오



한국형사정책연구원 영문저널인 International Journal of Criminal Justice는 작년에 연구원 개원 30주년을 계기로 발간되어 올해로 두 번째 해를 맞이하였다. 영문저널은 국내·외 학자들이 학문적인 교류를 할 수 있는 장을 마련해 준다는 점에서 의의가 크다. 2019년 창간 당시 5개년 로드맵을 설정하여 내년까지는 학진등재후보지 신청을 위해 준비하고 있으며, 그 후 학진후보지 신청 및 SCOPUS/SSCI 등재지 신청을 위해 체계적으로 계획을 세워 준비하고 있다. 아울러 투고자, 심사자 및 심사진행자의 편의를 위해 온라인 플랫폼을 구축하고 있으며, 그에 대한 첫 단추로 올해 영문홈페이지에 저널을 위한 별도의 메뉴를 추가할 예정이다.

영문저널 창간호를 발간한 2019년에는 영문저널을 발간하고 있는 기관들의 담당자와 자문회의를 통해 심사규정, 투고규정, 출판규정 등을 마련하였고, 연구원 차원에서는 기존 간행물출판과 관련된 원규를 개정하였다. 아울러, 학술지편집위원을 구성하고 학술지를 등록하였으며 Call for Papers 등 관련 자료들을 마련한 후 5개의 논문을 실은 창간호를 발간하였다. 올해 상반기인 6월 30일에 발간된 Volume 2 Issue 1에는 초청논문으로 2019년 국제포럼에서 기조연설을 한 Robert Sampson의 글을 비롯해 일반 투고논문 4편을 게재했다. 하반기에 발간된 Volume 2 Issue 2에도 초청논문으로는 2019년 국제포럼에서 기조연설을 한 John Wright의 논문을 비롯해 일반논문 4편까지 총 5편을 수록하였다.

그동안 영문학술지 운영 경험에 기초해서 영문학술지의 운영을 보다 체계화할 방안을 몇 가지 제시하였다. 첫째, 편집위원을 확대하고 심사위원 DB를 구축해 논문심사에 보다 다양한 학자들의 참여와 동시에 한 명의 편집위원이나 심사자가 여러 편의 논문을 심사하는 문제점을 해결하고자 한다. 이를 위해 MOU 기관인 재미한인범죄학

회를 비롯해 국내·외 학회 및 연구기관의 협조를 받아 심사위원 DB를 주기적으로 업데이트하고 있으며 편집위원은 내년 개편에 맞추어 확대하고자 한다. 둘째, 논문심사의 상시화, online first service 및 DOI 부여를 통해 심사자와 저자에게 충분한 시간을 제공함과 아울러 게재가 결정된 논문의 경우에는 보다 빨리 독자들이 접할 수 있는 시스템을 구축하기 위해 노력하고 있다. 이를 위해 DOI 업무를 담당하는 기관과 계약을 체결하였고, 그동안 출간된 논문과 앞으로 출간될 논문에 DOI를 부여하였다. 셋째, 논문 투고자, 심사자 및 심사 프로세스 진행자의 편의를 위해 온라인 플랫폼을 단계적으로 구축할 계획이다. 올해에는 새롭게 개편될 영문홈페이지에 저널을 위한 별도의 메뉴를 추가할 예정이며 2022년까지 독립된 온라인 플랫폼을 구축할 예정이다.

학술지 발간만큼이나 홍보가 중요하므로 온라인 및 오프라인을 통해 영문학술지를 홍보하고 있다. 온라인 홍보의 경우 연구원 홈페이지를 비롯해 e-newsletter, SNS 등을 통해 학술지를 홍보하고 있으며 올해 약 1600곳에 홍보하였다. 오프라인 홍보의 경우 형사정책연구와 형사정책연구소식에 홍보하였을 뿐만 아니라 국내외 MOU 체결 기관 약 700곳에 우편을 통해 홍보하였다. 특히, 올해에는 코로나 19로 인해 해외 우편 발송에 어려움이 있어 해외 유관기관의 경우 온라인 홍보를 보다 강화하였다. 또한, 올해 국제협력실의 주력 사업으로 영문홈페이지를 개편 중이기 때문에 개편된 홈페이지에 영문저널에 대한 독립 메뉴를 신설하고자 한다. 이를 통해 영문저널에 대한 홍보를 보다 강화할 수 있고 특히, 논문이 책으로 발간되기 전 온라인상에 먼저 게재하는 online first service를 시행함으로써 현재 완성된 논문을 홈페이지를 통해서 접할 수 있을 것이다. 아울러, 정기적으로 편집위원회와 외부전문가 자문회의를 통해 영문학술지의 발전에 대한 다양한 피드백을 청취하고 있으며 부족한 부분은 수정해 나가고 있다. 앞으로 한국형사정책연구원 영문학술지가 범죄 및 형사정책을 연구하는 국내외 학자들의 연구의 장으로서의 역할을 충실히 할 수 있기를 기대한다.



## 〈부록 1〉

### GUIDELINES FOR MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

#### (1) General Instructions

- Manuscripts should be prepared in no more than 10,000 words in MS word using 12 font of “Times New Roman” and double line spacing.
- Please provide a structured abstract which should be no more than 200 words in length.
- A maximum of 5 key words representing the manuscript should be provided.
- All papers should identify all authors and provide all authors’ contact information such as phone numbers, full postal addresses, email addresses, affiliations and so on.
- The authors should ensure that they have written entirely original works, and should not publish manuscripts describing essentially the same research in more than one journal. Manuscripts with more than one author should display all names in order of their contribution.
- The main body should be divided into the following sections: Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion.
- When foreign languages are needed, the first word of proper nouns, such as names of people and geographical locations, should begin with a capital letter. Abbreviation of names of groups and organizations must be written in all capital letters.

- Please maintain terms, units, names of people, and technology consistently throughout the whole manuscript.
- Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa).

## (2) Tables and Figures

- Please submit tables as editable text and not as images.
- The title and the body of tables and figures should be prepared using 9 font and 8 fonts of "Times New Roman" respectively.
- Use horizontal lines only.
- Tables and figures must be numbered with Arabic numerals. For example:

- |  |
|--|
| a. <Table 1> Summary Statistics<br>b. <Figure 3> Changes in the Debt Ratio |
|--|

- Title of the table is placed immediately above the table, and title of the figure is placed immediately below the figure.
- Note(s) and Source(s) are placed below the table and the figure.

## (3) Citation and Reference Style

- Please comply with the American Psychological Association (APA) or the Bluebook Style in formatting references. For example:

### [1] American Psychological Association (APA) style

- ① Author, A. A., Author, B.B., & Author, C.C. (year of publication).

*Title of work.* Location: Publisher.

- ✓ Bergmann, P. G. (1993). Relativity. In (Vol.26,pp.501-508).  
Chicago:EncyclopediaBritanica.



- ✓ Lauter, P., Scarcelli, T. A., & Alexandrowicz, M. P. (eds.). (1994). *The heath anthology of American literature* (2nd ed. 2 vols.). Lexington: Heath.
  
- ② Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year of publication). Title of chapter. In A. Editor & B. Editor (Eds.), *Title of book* (pages of chapter). Location: Publisher.
  
- ✓ Fontana, A., & Frey, J. (1994). The art of science. In N. Denzin & Y. Lincoln (Eds.), *Handbook of qualitative research*. (pp. 361-376). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
  
- ③ Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title of article. *Title of Periodical*, volume number (issue number), pp-pp.
  
- ✓ Williams, J. (2008). The victims of crime. *Sociology Review*, 17(4), 30-32.
  
- ④ Author, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of thesis (Type of thesis). Institution, Location.
  
- ✓ Ward, I. (1998). Sedimentary history of the Pandora wreck and surrounds (Masters dissertation). James Cook University, Townsville, Australia.
  
- ⑤ Author, A.A. (Date of publication). *Title of website*. Retrieved from <http://www.someaddress.com/full/url/>
  
- ✓ Hispanic men in the corporate world. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.psychek.com/psy/edu.htm>
  
- ✓ National Renewable Energy Laboratory. (2008). Biofuels.

Retrieved from [http://www.nrel.gov/learning/re\\_biofuels.html](http://www.nrel.gov/learning/re_biofuels.html)

[2] Bluebook

- ① Volume No. (if any) NAME OF AUTHOR, TITLE OF THE BOOK pg. cited (Editors/Translators Name, edition cited year).

- ✓ 2 FREDERICK POLLOCK & FREDERIC WILLIAM MAITLAND, THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW 205-06 (2d ed. 1911).
- ✓ CHARLES DICKENS, BLEAK HOUSE 49-55 (Norman Page ed., Penguin Books 1971) (1853).

- ② (For consecutively paginated journals)

Name of Author, *Title of Article*, Journal volume no. ABBREVIATION OF JOURNAL Page on which Article Begins, Page Cited (Year).

- ✓ Charles A. Reich, *The New Property*, 73 YALE L.J. 733, 737-38 (1964).

- ③ (For non-consecutively paginated journals)

Name of Author, *Title of Article*, ABBREVIATION OF JOURNAL, date of issue as appears in the cover, at first page of work, page cited

- ✓ Barbara Ward, *Progress for a Small Planet*, HARV. BUS. REV., Sept.-Oct. 1979, at 89, 90.

- ④ Author' name, *Name of Article/ news report*, ABBRV. OF NAME OF NEWSPAPER, Month Date, Year, at pg. no.

- ✓ Ari L. Goldman, *O'Connor Warns Politicians Risk Excommunication over Abortion*, N.Y. TIMES, June 15, 1990, at A1.

⑤ Name of the Author, *Name of Article*, INSTITUTIONAL OWNER OF  
DOMAIN (Month date, year, time), URL.

- ✓ Eric Posner, *More on Section 7 of the Torture Convention*, THE  
VOLOKH CONSPIRACY (Jan. 29, 2009, 10:04 AM),  
<http://www.volokh.com/posts/1233241458.html>.

〈부록 2〉

REGULATION ON PUBLICATION

Chapter 1 General Provisions

**Article 1 (Purpose)**

The purpose of this Regulation is to prescribe general issues for the publication of the International Journal of Criminal Justice (hereinafter, "IJCJ"), a biannual academic journal.

**Article 2 (Aim of Publication)**

The IJCJ aims to provide theoretical background and policy research for the Korean government pertinent to crime prevention and criminal justice policies.

**Article 3 (Period of Publication)**

The Journal shall be published twice each year on the last day of June and December.

**Article 4 (Paper Submission and Peer Review)**

Submitted papers shall comply with provisions on Paper Submission included in Chapter 3 of this regulation, and their publication in the Journal is determined by the IJCJ Editorial Board pursuant to "Chapter 2: Review" of this regulation.

**Article 5 (Distribution)**

The IJCJ shall be distributed in accordance with the Publication Distribution Standards of the Korean Institute of Criminology (KIC).

Chapter 2 Review

**Article 6 (Purpose of Review)**

This chapter is to provide regulations on the review process of papers submitted for IJCJ publication.

**Article 7 (Progression of Review)**

- ① Prior to the first peer review, a "suitability evaluation" shall be conducted in order to decide whether a submitted paper conforms to the IJCJ's aims and scope. Suitability evaluation shall be carried out by an editorial member with expertise in the submitted paper's field of interest.
- ② Appointment of a reviewer shall be based on discussions among the Board members with expertise in the relevant research field, and a review panel shall be composed of

three or more reviewers within or outside KIC.

③ If a reviewer candidate responds negatively to the request for review, Editor-in-Chief shall select another candidate through discussions with Board members with expertise in the field of interest.

④ The conduct of review shall be reflected in the performance evaluation for the reviewer within the Institute and rewarded by an honorarium for an external reviewer.

#### **Article 8 (Considerations for Review)**

A reviewer evaluates submitted papers on the basis of following considerations:

- ① significance of research;
- ② excellence of research (i.e. originality, distinctiveness, logic, cogency, and so on);
- ③ adequacy and excellence of research methodology;
- ④ utility of research results and their implications;
- ⑤ veracity of source quotations and references;
- ⑥ general issues to improve (expression, typos, quotation, table of context, title, etc.);
- ⑦ the IJCJ's aims to contribute to the establishment of Korea's crime prevention and criminal justice policies.

#### **Article 9 (Procedure)**

- ① Manuscript to review shall be made anonymous before it is forwarded to reviewers.
- ② The review procedure consists of two separate rounds: The first review is conducted in accordance with a IJCJ review form; and the second review examines the revised manuscript reflecting the comments from the first review.
- ③ Reviewers shall rate submitted papers into four categories: "Accept: No revisions needed"; "Accept: Minor revisions needed"; "Major revisions needed: Second review after revision"; and "Reject." They use a given IJCJ review form to prepare a referee report containing their comments on a manuscript's research contents, its style, and recommendations for revision and submit the filled out form to the Board.
- ④ If reviewers decide that a manuscript needs to be revised, the grounds for revision shall be specified on referee reports.
- ⑤ Authors shall submit their revision reports in response to each referee comment with a revised manuscript.

#### **Article 10 (Second Review)**

- ① The Board shall forward referee reports from the first round of the review to the authors. And authors shall submit their revision reports in response to each referee comment with a revised manuscript to the Board within a set period of time.
- ② If an author does not submit a revised manuscript and revision reports within the given time without any specified explanation, it shall be considered a withdrawal of the paper submitted.
- ③ If the receipt of the results of the second review are delayed for over 30 days after the review request to a reviewer, the Board may make the final decision on paper publication based on the reviewer's first referee report as well as the author's revision report and his/her revised manuscript. In this case, the final decision by the Board will be notified to the requested reviewer.
- ④ The second review shall be held once, and if review results from the second round are not decisive enough to conclude discussions on the paper's publication, the Board shall be requested to undertake a final review.

#### **Article 11 (Change of Referees)**

If authors object to the review results, the Editor-in-Chief may request a fourth reviewer to examine the paper, provided that authors submit a written statement of their grounds for the objection which must be accepted as reasonable by the Editor-in-Chief.

#### **Article 12 (Treatment of Review Results)**

- ① A referee report with review results shall not include any of the reviewer's personal information when being sent to the authors.
- ② If a reviewer rates a paper as "Minor revisions needed", authors shall be requested to submit a revised manuscript with revision reports, which will be sent to the reviewer to be examined. After the examination, the reviewer is supposed to present her/his written agreement or disagreement on the revised paper's publication and their grounds for agreement or disagreement using a given form.
- ③ If a reviewer rates a paper as "Major revisions needed: Second review after revision", authors shall be requested to submit a revised manuscript with revision reports, which will be sent to the reviewer for the second review. After the second review, the reviewer is supposed to present her/his written agreement or disagreement on the revised paper's publication and their reasons for agreement/disagreement using the form given.

#### **Article 13 (Completion of Review)**

- ① The Board shall make a final decision on a paper for publication on the IJCJ on the basis of review results from reviewers and the editorial board member concerned.
- ② If it is not possible to publish a final paper on the latest IJCJ issue due to reasons related to the editing process, the paper may be published on the following issue.

#### **Article 14 (Notification of Publication)**

When the Board reaches a decision to publish a paper on the upcoming issue of IJCJ, it shall be notified to the authors concerned within 7 days from the date of final decision.

#### **Article 15 (Certificate of Expectant Publication)**

For papers cleared for publication on the IJCJ, a certificate of expectant publication could be issued at the request of the author

## Chapter 3 Paper Submission

#### **Article 16 (Authorship and Required Documents, Scope of Journal)**

- ① There are no restrictions regarding qualifications of contributors. And the scope of research shall cover a wide range of themes related to crime prevention and criminal justice policies for home and abroad, and manuscripts should be written in English.
- ② The submitted paper should be an original work which has not been published in other publications.
- ③ Authors shall fill out and submit the forms for "Paper Submission" and "Copyright Assignment Agreement" along with the manuscript. In signing the form, it is assumed

that authors have agreed to the submission and that the manuscript is not currently being considered for publication by any other journal.

**Article 17 (Word Limit)**

Manuscripts should be written in English and should be no longer than 10,000 words based on MS-word processor.

**Article 18 (Description of Authors)**

Manuscripts with more than one author should display the authors' names in order of their contribution.

**Article 19 (Manuscript Submission)**

Manuscripts can be submitted throughout the whole year. Manuscripts submitted by the last days of April and October shall be considered as candidate papers for issues published in June and December, respectively.

**Article 20 (Honorarium)**

For the authors of manuscripts cleared for publication by the Board through the review procedure, an honorarium shall be given.

**Article 21 (Submission Method)**

- ① Manuscripts shall be submitted by email (ijcj@kic.re.kr).
- ② Manuscripts should comply with the "Guidelines for Manuscript Preparation" designated by this Regulation.
- ③ Authors' contact information such as phone numbers, addresses, email addresses, and so on should be stated clearly, and submitted manuscripts are not returnable.
- ④ Manuscripts are to be submitted to the IJCJ Editorial Board at KIC.

**Article 22 (Guidelines for Manuscript Preparation)**

Manuscripts should be prepared in accordance with the Guidelines for Manuscript Preparation provided by KIC.

**Article 23 (Supplementary Provision)**

For other matters not provided by this Regulation, the Board's decisions on related matters shall apply.

### 〈부록 3〉

## A Network Approach to Neighborhoods, Cities, and Crime Based on Everyday Urban Mobility

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*Robert J. Sampson, Ph.D.<sup>1)</sup>*

*Henry Ford II Professor of the Social Sciences, Harvard University*

This article presents a theoretical framework grounded in the proposition that a neighborhood's crime rate depends not only on its own conditions, as typically studied, but also the conditions of the neighborhoods to which its residents are connected, through networks of everyday urban mobility. Based on this framework, I highlight three arguments. The first is that even though residents of disadvantaged neighborhoods may travel far and wide, their relative isolation by race and class persists. Second, I argue that mobility-based socioeconomic disadvantage explains neighborhood rates of violence beyond residential-based disadvantage. Third, I argue that a city's degree of social connectedness depends on how uneven and concentrated the networks of everyday mobility are among its neighborhoods, which in turn are hypothesized to predict rates of crime across cities beyond that expected by their residential-based segregation. For evidence, I describe individual-, neighborhood- and city-level research my colleagues and I have conducted to test these propositions using geocoded networks of movement throughout the 50 largest American cities. The results offer a new way of thinking about neighborhood effects, spatial models, and structural theories of crime.

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1) This article is based on Professor Sampson's keynote lecture delivered to the International Forum of the Korean Institute of Criminology, Seoul Korea, on December 6th, 2019.



## Theoretical Motivation

One of the most respected traditions in criminology is the study of variations in crime rates across neighborhoods and cities. In countries around the world, researchers have long examined how the socioeconomic conditions of neighborhoods and cities predict crime rates. My own research on neighborhoods and cities has taken this approach, showing how poverty, inequality, and racial isolation, especially when co-occurring, are strong predictors, and arguably causes, of violence (e.g., Sampson 1985, 2012). But neighborhoods do not exist in social or physical isolation, in large part because of strong patterns of residential spatial segregation, especially in the United States (Massey & Denton 1993). The result is that neighborhoods are often surrounded by other neighborhoods that are socioeconomically similar. These extra-local but proximate spatial processes matter—the socioeconomic conditions of nearby neighborhoods have been shown to be important predictors of violence in a given neighborhood (Morenoff et al 2001, Peterson & Krivo 2010).

The fact that neighborhoods are not isolated islands challenges the implicit assumption of independence typically made in traditional neighborhood-level theories of crime. Although spatial interdependence has been well studied and methods have been adapted to deal with its presence (Hipp & Williams, 2020), in this article I explore the explicit implications of a “higher-order” network perspective motivated by the connections among neighborhoods originating from individual mobility across the metropolis. Cross-neighborhood ties created by everyday mobility are distinct from both internal neighborhood processes and spatial processes induced by proximity to adjacent or nearby neighborhoods.

In *Great American City: Chicago and the Enduring Neighborhood Effect* (Sampson 2012), I started to advance this theoretical view by examining how

individual-level actions created network structures in the city of Chicago through inter-neighborhood residential mobility and city-wide ties among organizational leaders. The idea was that moving from one neighborhood to another creates a tie, as does one leader consulting with another leader in a different community to address a problem, even a problem that is local in nature. A city can be further defined by the extent to which its neighborhoods are structurally tied together through the many connections these actions forge. In this sense, the individual, neighborhood, and city levels are united analytically through neighborhood networks (Sampson, 2012, 312, 323). A growing literature in criminology is examining this “neighborhood network” logic based on urban mobility (e.g., Browning et al 2020, Graif et al 2017, Papachristos & Bastomski 2018). My colleagues and I have recently advanced this line of inquiry further by analyzing large-scale social media data to estimate travel patterns for large populations, examining the everyday movement of residents throughout multiple cities. We use these data to examine hypotheses at the individual, neighborhood, and city levels of analysis. I describe each in turn, beginning with the question of individual urban mobility and neighborhood isolation.<sup>2)</sup>

## Urban Mobility and Neighborhood Isolation

Living in disadvantaged neighborhoods is widely assumed to undermine life chances because residents are isolated from middle-class or “mainstream”

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2) In the spirit of the lecture on which this article is based, I sketch an overview of major findings and make no attempt to provide a comprehensive review of the literature. I refer readers to the original research papers highlighted in this article for further details, including the measurement of key concepts, analytic methods, and results. For an independent and recent review on urban mobility and crime that is comprehensive in nature, see Browning et al. (2020). I would also like to acknowledge the ideas and partial excerpts from Sampson (2019), Sampson and Levy (2020), and Levy, Phillips, and Sampson (2020) that I draw from and extend in this article.

neighborhoods with greater resources and opportunities (Wilson 1987). Concentrated poverty and social isolation are thus hypothesized to lead to higher crime rates in many theories of crime (Sampson & Wilson 1995). Yet, people do not just live in their neighborhoods. Common experience and research from travel diaries verify that over the course of a typical day or week, people often leave their neighborhoods of residence and travel throughout the city (Browning & Soler 2014). Despite this fact, research testing the role of concentrated poverty and social isolation from this “extra local” or neighborhood networks perspective is relatively sparse.

The first goal of our research project, therefore, was to provide a revised conceptualization and test of neighborhood isolation that improves on static measures from census data on home neighborhoods and small-sample studies based on time diaries. To do so, Ryan Wang, Nolan Phillips, Mario Small, and I leveraged fine-grained dynamic data on the everyday movement of residents from over 650 million geocoded Twitter messages (Wang et al 2018). We used machine learning techniques on these large-scale data to estimate the home locations of almost 400,000 residents of America’s 50 largest cities, and in turn we estimated their travel to neighborhoods throughout a city’s entire commuting zone over the course of eighteen months. This strategy expands the argument in *Great American City* by directly estimating inter-neighborhood contact based on everyday travel patterns rather than the much rarer act of changing one’s home neighborhood by moving out.

We found surprisingly high consistency in patterns of travel from residents of neighborhoods of different race and income characteristics in the average travel distances (in meters) and the numbers of unique neighborhoods visited in the metropolitan region. This similarity seems to contradict the logic of Wilson’s (1987) social isolation thesis and the corresponding hypothesis of the constraining effects of concentrated poverty, while supporting theories on the

regularity of urban dwellers' mobility patterns based on a small set of basic urban principles that operate locally (see e.g., González et al 2008).

However, we uncovered notable differences in the race and class composition of the neighborhoods visited. Residents of poor neighborhoods are substantially isolated from contacts with non-poor neighborhoods when they travel. We also found that residents of primarily black and Hispanic neighborhoods—whether poor or not—are far less exposed to either non-poor or white middle-class neighborhoods than residents of primarily white neighborhoods. This result means that race is more important than economic status in shaping the mobility patterns of exposure to non-poor white neighborhoods that command resources, even though there are minimal to no differences in distances traveled and the numbers of neighborhoods visited by race.

### Neighborhood Networks and Crime

My study with Wang and colleagues (2018) established a method for estimating everyday urban mobility, but its focus was on individual patterns of movement across neighborhood types. We were mainly interested in how individuals living in neighborhoods defined by race and class were exposed to other neighborhoods, similarly, defined by race and class. In a series of later papers, we built on this approach to develop network-based measures and test hypotheses at the neighborhood and city levels of analysis. I now provide a brief overview of this approach and our findings at the neighborhood level, and then in the following section of the paper I extend the approach to the next higher unit of analysis, the city.

A long body of research highlights residential disadvantage as an important predictor of neighborhood violent crime (e.g., Peterson & Krivo 2010, Sampson 2012). At the neighborhood-level, Brian Levy, Nolan Phillips, and I set out to

examine how urban mobility flows (by socioeconomic disadvantage) carry consequences for neighborhood rates of violence (Levy et al 2020). To accomplish this goal, we extended Wang et al. (2018) to estimate the extent to which visits outside one's home neighborhood are to disadvantaged neighborhoods in the metropolitan region, as well as the average frequency of visits to one's home neighborhood by residents from other disadvantaged neighborhoods. We used these metrics to introduce a concept we call double disadvantage. Here, a neighborhood is considered doubly disadvantaged if it is poor and either visits mostly poor neighborhoods or disproportionately receives visits from poor neighborhoods. In network terminology, these last two quantities represent disadvantage based on a neighborhood's "outdegree" and "indegree," respectively. Most neighborhood effects research considers a neighborhood to be socioeconomically disadvantaged if it scores highly only on one measured trait, commonly indexed by measures like residential poverty, unemployment, and public assistance receipt. We consider a neighborhood that scores highly on such a residential socioeconomic disadvantage measure, as well as on the two other metrics of mobility-based disadvantage, to be triply disadvantaged.

There are several theoretical reasons to focus on the added value of triple disadvantage in explaining rates of neighborhood violence. Triple disadvantage increases the likelihood of interactions occurring among nonresidents or strangers of similar deprived status, which arguably increases the potential for conflictual interactions, or what Anderson (2000) calls "code breaches," hence increasing the kinds of interpersonal disputes that trigger violence. The ability of a neighborhood to achieve regulatory control also extends beyond these kinds of disputes and even its own institutions, including its ability to marshal crime-preventing resources from municipal and state governments. For example, Light and Thomas (2019) argue that segregation creates a spatial divide that

reduces public investment in and erodes the local regulatory capacity of low-income, majority-black communities. Beyond residential disadvantage, Levy, Phillips, and Sampson (2020) hypothesize that triple neighborhood disadvantage plays an important role in a neighborhood's ability to maintain social control, develop collective efficacy, and access crime-reducing resources. More specifically, the structural connection of a triply disadvantaged neighborhood to other similarly situated neighborhoods would amplify its lack of resources for successful crime control.

Analyzing nearly 32,000 neighborhood and 9,700 homicides in 37 of the largest U.S. cities, Levy et al. (2020) show that triple disadvantage predicts homicide after accounting for known neighborhood correlates of violence (e.g., density, racial and age composition, residential stability), spatial proximity to disadvantage, prior homicides in the neighborhood, and a city's stable characteristics. Not only does triple disadvantage improve explanatory power over traditional measures, Levy et al. (2020) report that it explains a sizable portion of the association between residential neighborhood disadvantage and homicides. For example, we find that mobility-based disadvantage can account for roughly one-fifth of the relationship between residential disadvantage and homicide. Moreover, including indegree disadvantage (the rate of visitation from other disadvantaged neighborhoods), outdegree disadvantage (the rate of visiting other disadvantaged neighborhoods), and the traditional measure of residential disadvantage increases the explanation of neighborhood homicide counts by almost a third more than a model including only residential disadvantage and controls. We also find: "For homicides, indegree disadvantage, or the influx of visitors from other poor neighborhoods, is more salient than outdegree disadvantage. In terms of specific mechanisms, neighborhood drug activity, interpersonal friction, and gun prevalence can explain sizable portions of the association between triple disadvantage and homicides."

There are certainly several limitations to this study. The results I have described are not causal even though we show a substantive and statistically significant relationship between triple neighborhood disadvantage and homicides, controlling for city-level fixed effects, lagged homicides, and a set of theoretically chosen covariates measured with precision. Future research, perhaps using natural experiments that change the nature of interneighborhood mobility, might provide a stronger causal design. We note in the paper that further research is also needed on data sources that can potentially overcome the limitations of social media data, such as cellphone records that capture movement based on GPS position measurement (Browning et al 2020). In the future, for example, if mobility data become publicly available from smartphones or fitness trackers consistently used by many individuals, these could provide added value. This would be especially true if data exist for a representative and non-proprietary sample of people in many neighborhoods. In the meanwhile, in a supplemental analysis, Levy et al. (2020: Appendix) provide a validation test in Houston, which demonstrates that Twitter data offer a close approximation of mobility patterns estimated from cell-phone GPS tracking.

Despite the limitations of social media data and allowing for inevitable measurement error, I would argue that the results of Levy et al. (2020) indicate that the concept of triple disadvantage can be reliably measured and that it has independent explanatory power. At the least it is a novel theoretical concept that can be expanded in future research and tested with other data sources. By highlighting the added value of triple disadvantage beyond residential disadvantage for explaining neighborhood disparities in homicide, this research thus provides fresh evidence and a new theoretical framework for the importance of extra-local conditions in understanding spatial inequality in the U.S.

### City-Level Connectedness

I now turn to an overview of how a neighborhood networks approach sheds light on the connectedness of cities, which in turn has theoretical consequences for crime rates. I begin with the work of Phillips, et al. (2019), who developed two structural measures of mobility-based connectedness for the 50 largest American cities—one based on the equitability, or evenness, of everyday mobility and the other on equality in the dispersion, or concentration, of urban mobility.

Drawing on the same underlying data in Wang et al. (2018) and Levy et al. (2020) but taking a more formal network perspective and ultimately defining measures for a different unit of analysis, Phillips and colleagues (2019) conceptualized a city's connectedness (or "social integration" as the extent to which its neighborhoods are tied to one another by the movement of their residents. Here, the city itself is a network in which neighborhoods are vertices, or nodes, and residents' travels between neighborhoods are edges, or ties (see also Sampson 2012, 311). They developed two formal measures: one based on the degree to which neighborhoods are connected to each of the others in equal proportion and one based on the extent to which travels are concentrated in a handful of receiving neighborhoods, or concentrated mobility. More specifically, the equitable mobility index (EMI, hereafter "equitable mobility") reflects the extent to which residents of each neighborhood in a city travel to all other neighborhoods in that city equally. The concentrated mobility index (CMI, hereafter "concentrated mobility") represents the extent to which residents' travels outside their residential neighborhoods are concentrated in receiving destination neighborhoods. The concentrated mobility for each city is calculated as the Gini coefficient for the distribution of normalized indegree values—the share of all visits in a city that are in each neighborhood—



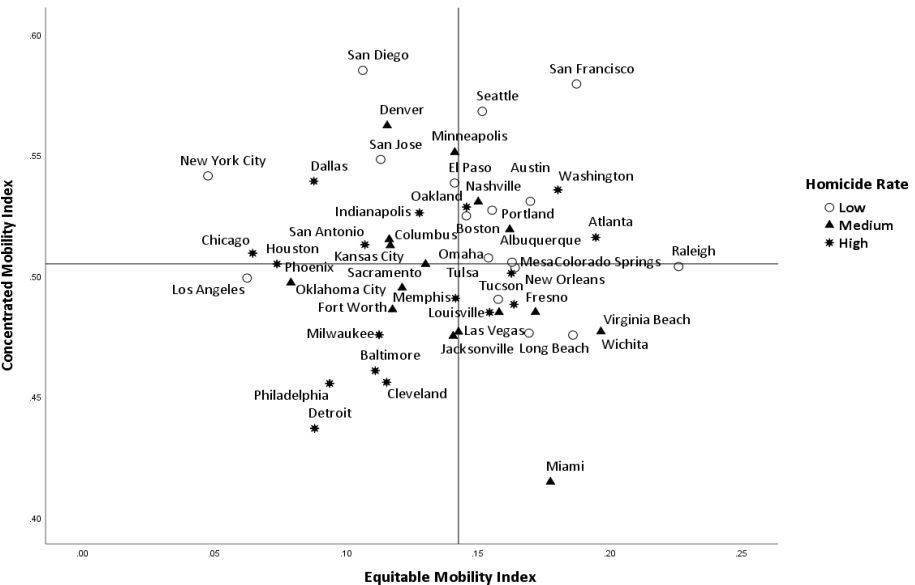
for all neighborhoods in the city. Ranging between 0 and 1, a low value indicates a lack of “hub” connectedness or widely shared public spaces, such as parks, downtown areas, or other places that generate a concentration of visits from residents around the city.

Sampson and Levy (2020) extended this approach to examine whether these two measures of mobility-based disconnectedness are related to violence beyond the expected effects of traditionally measured segregation based on residence. Theoretically, social integration depends on opportunities for contact, no matter how fleeting (Blau 1977, Blau & Schwartz 1984). Opportunities for contact do not guarantee contact—but the absence of opportunities, as indicated by segregated mobility, will undermine an essential precursor of macrosocial integration, in this case of a city. In addition, spatial divisions in everyday contact are likely to reduce the identification or concern that residents in any given neighborhood have for the other neighborhoods of a city, which can translate into reluctance to support investment in public goods such as housing, schools, transportation, and substance-abuse treatment, eroding systems of social control that prevent violence (Sampson 2012).

Figure 1, from Sampson and Levy (2020, 81), visualizes a key result. The figure plots terciles of the homicide rate by equitable mobility and concentrated mobility. The vertical and horizontal lines in the plot area identify median levels of equitable mobility and concentrated mobility. The figure reveals that cities with low levels of equitable mobility and low levels of concentrated mobility—those occupying the lower left corner of the plot—are associated with higher rates of homicide. Essentially, these are cities where many neighborhoods have limited direct mobility ties and relatively few hub neighborhoods and shared public spaces exist. Detroit, Cleveland, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, for example, have low values of both concentrated mobility and equitable mobility, indicating that the mobility network is cleaved, such

that residents there neither travel to the same neighborhoods in large numbers (shared visitation) nor do they travel to many of the neighborhoods in the city overall. As we note (Sampson and Levy, 2020, 82), only one city with a homicide rate in the lowest tercile (Los Angeles) appears in the lower left quadrant of the figure, and its score on concentrated mobility barely falls below the median. Overall, the mean (unlogged) homicide rate of the cities in the lower left corner of Figure 1 is 21.48 per 100,000, which is substantially higher than, in one case more than double, the homicide rates in the other three quadrants (11.50, 10.01, and 11.64, respectively, going in a clockwise direction).

» [Figure 1] City homicide rates (terciles) by equitable and concentrated mobility (raw values). Adapted from Sampson and Levy (2020, 81).



The combination of these measures therefore reveals distinct insights about the nature of a city's structural integration based on mobility and its potential importance for the incidence of violent crime. In the full paper, we also showed that racial residential segregation is negatively correlated with both measures

of mobility-based connectedness and that the negative relationships maintain when education, income segregation, city size, and density are controlled (see also Phillips et al. 2019: Table 2).<sup>3)</sup> Yet, the correlations among residential segregation and mobility-based connectedness are not so strong as to suggest that the measures are duplicative. To further assess the associations of our network-based variables with homicide rates, Sampson and Levy (2020) conducted a multivariable regression analysis. Controlling for racial segregation, education, income segregation, city size, and density, the interaction shown in Figure 1 still obtains. Cities with low levels of equitable mobility and low levels of concentrated mobility are associated with higher rates of homicide.

Like the neighborhood-level analyses, these city-level results have limitations. The results are not causal, and the sample size of cities is very small, at 50. And once again, the Twitter measures contain selection biases and need to be more widely replicated with other data sources, such as cell phone records. I thus consider the results suggestive and would emphasize foremost their theoretical value in generating new research.

### **Toward a Future Research Agenda**

Racial and economic differences in social isolation are notable given recent declines in racial segregation, the increasing diversity of American cities (Firebaugh and Farrell, 2016), and the perception that modern urbanites travel far and wide. As Wang et al. argue (2018), a previously unrecognized form of social isolation is nonetheless occurring, whereby residents of disadvantaged

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3) In another analysis, Candipan et al. (2020) go further to propose a dynamic measure of mobility-based racial segregation—the segregated mobility index (SMI)—that captures the degree to which neighborhoods of given racial compositions are connected to other types of neighborhoods in equal measure. They find that the SMI captures a distinct element of racial segregation, one that it is related to, but not solely a function of, residential segregation.

A city's racial composition also matters—minority group threat, especially in cities with large black populations and a troubled legacy of racial conflict, appears to reduce movement across neighborhoods in ways that produce previously undocumented forms of racial segregation. neighborhoods travel well beyond their home residence and yet their relative isolation and segregation by race and class persist within the wider metropolis. This finding, based on a population that is technologically connected and likely more mobile than the general population, implies that segregation and more generally, social isolation, operate at a higher-order level than typically appreciated or systematically measured by urban scholars. Put differently, racial and economic segregation are manifested not only where people live, but also where they travel throughout a city and to whom they are exposed to by visits from others. The inevitable conclusion is that although the U.S. is becoming increasingly diverse, interactions across race and class groups that ultimately contribute to societal integration (Blau and Schwartz, 1984) are not taking place (Candipan et al 2020).

In this article, I have emphasized research building on this mobility-based approach to advance our understanding of crime rates among neighborhoods and cities. Considering the limitations and considerations above, I view the results of this research project as a kind of “proof of concept.” Indeed, despite the data being limited to geocoded social media data, it is perhaps surprising just how much added value there is in using triple disadvantage and structural connectedness to predict a hard outcome like violence at the neighborhood- and city-level, respectively. Triple neighborhood disadvantage improves our understanding of variation in homicide rates, and the interaction of equitable mobility and the concentration of travel to common areas adds substantially to the prediction of homicide and overall violence across cities, after controlling for racial segregation, economic inequality, and several other

traditional factors. In Sampson and Levy (2020), there is also little evidence that patterns of everyday mobility mediate the influence of residential racial or economic segregation. Both dimensions of the connectedness of cities—one rooted in place of residence, and the other encompassing interneighborhood exposure based on travel throughout the metropolis—are implicated in violence. In this sense, social connectedness is a multi-layered force that yields an enduring higher-order structure (see also Sampson 2012, 375–377), one that is potentially more consequential than original neighborhood-based theories of crime ever anticipated.

An important question is whether patterns of higher-order segregation exist in global cities such as Seoul, London, Mumbai, Shanghai, and São Paulo, and whether or how they are related to crime. My prediction is that neighborhood networks forged by urban mobility have general properties with consequences for the explanation of crime rates even in cities that vary widely in cultures, populations, diversity and other features of urban life. I look forward to future research that can test these ideas and advance the field of criminology further.

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## 〈부록 4〉

When You Hit a Fork in the Road, Take It:  
What the Latest Controversies and Data Tell Us About Our Field,  
Open Science, and the Way Forward

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*John Paul Wright, Ph.D.<sup>4)</sup>*

*School of Criminal Justice University of Cincinnati*

### Introduction

Criminology is perhaps better situated today, more than ever before, to provide answers to thorny policy issues and to make meaningful contributions to science on etiology. We have more Ph.D. programs and thus people trained in the discipline, more datasets from which to draw on and to analyze, more statistical techniques to dazzle readers with, more journals to publish in and consequently, more studies to read and to dissect. Our discipline, once shunned by other fields and disparaged as nothing more than a marginal offshoot of sociology, has by any measure, captured widespread intellectual attention and intellectual legitimacy. Today, criminologists from around the world contribute to an ongoing dialogue about crime, criminality, and the control of wayward behavior. Criminology, it seems, is at the height of its glory and influence.

Given our gains, it may seem odd to sound a warning about our future but that is precisely what I'm going to do. As many businesses have learned, often through insolvency, growth is relatively easy compared to maintaining a

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<sup>4)</sup> This article is based on Professor Wright's keynote lecture delivered to the International Forum of the Korean Institute of Criminology, Seoul Korea, on December 6th, 2019.

competitive edge or expanding further market shares. Examples are all around us of organizations, even academic disciplines, moving leaps and bounds ahead of others only to reach an apex where their decline was ruthlessly sudden or painfully drawn out. In the United States we've recently seen major retail outlets go bankrupt, including the once King of retail, Sears, as well as other perineal giants -- Enron, Compaq, E.F. Hutton, and Bear Stearns. In South Korea, too, the major shipping company Hanjin went bankrupt while the auto manufacturer General Motors Korea, remains on life support. The point, of course, is not that academic disciplines are subject to the same pressures as are major industries but that the arc of success can stop, sometimes suddenly, unless problems that expose the organization to risk can be mitigated or surmounted. Progress, in other words, is not guaranteed.

In this talk I will identify two interrelated risks to our continued expansion. The first is a set of practical or procedural issues that have become institutionalized in our field and in others. Collectively, these issues are embedded in a broader system that criminologists operate in, are affected by, and respond to. This system is rooted in incentives and disincentives that, when aligned, can induce excellent science—science that is accurate, reliable, and replicable. When misaligned, however, the combination of incentives and disincentives can propel us away from rigorous and replicable science and into the land where falsehoods are embraced and touted as obviously correct. Let me suggest that we are not too far off from the latter and that an uncomfortable number of criminologists have already made that transition.

The second risk is one of intellectual culture, that if not addressed and changed will neutralize any gains made by altering the procedural issues I'll identify. Intellectual culture is a nebulous concept but what I'm referring to here is the collective willingness of our discipline to embrace the highest principles of science. Merton (1942), identified four: communism, or the



sharing of ideas, information, and findings; disinterestedness (or objectivity), universalism, and organized skepticism (Macfarlane & Cheng, 2008) . Richard Feynman (1985), the famous physicist, summarized these principles as “a kind of scientific integrity…… that corresponds to a kind of utter honesty” (p. 311). For Feynman, “utter honesty” involved the meticulous reporting of anything that could invalidate your study, as well as embracing contradictory findings that may invalidate your theory (National Academy of Sciences, 1992). Before Merton or Feynman, however, the philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche defined and discussed “intellectual honesty” and, more specifically, “intellectual conscience.” For Nietzsche, the “will to knowledge” involved the scrupulous exercise of logic and judgement in the pursuit of evidence that could, or may not, lead one to a belief. Nietzsche foreshadowed much of what cognitive psychology now tells us about the formation and continuation of beliefs – namely that beliefs that bestow benefits are more likely to be formed independent of evidence, that, as Jenkins (2012, p. 268) states, “our worldview is composed of “untruths” – firmly held beliefs for which our evidence is radically inadequate.” These untruths, Nietzsche argued, and science now confirms, “shape our tendency to form and evaluate new beliefs” (Jenkins, 2012, p.268). Untruths, he thus concluded, are a “condition of life.” Nietzsche would love today’s obsession with “fake news!”

With Nietzsche’s warnings in mind, what happens when researchers embrace untruths, or when entire disciplines “sacralize,” as Jonathan Haidt calls it, broad areas of study—walling them off from inquiry and attacking those who violate the sacred boundaries? What then? And what happens when scholars fail to embrace the highest principles of science, namely transparency, objectivity, and Feynman’s “utter honesty?” What happens when the incentives of our scientific enterprise get misaligned and promote untruths and shoddy science? This is the question of culture I’ll attempt to address as I believe it is far more

pernicious than matters of methodology.

### Issue One: Methods, Mayhem, and Reproducibility

All of us here owe a debt of gratitude to a psychologist named Daryl Bem. Professor Bem, from Cornell University, took eight years, nine experiments, and 1,000 subjects to show that humans were capable of precognition— yes, ESP (extra sensory perception) or knowing the future (Lowery, 2010). According to Bem, the odds that eight of his nine studies could be due to chance were 74 billion to 1. His results were published in the peer reviewed Journal of Personality and Social Psychology.

Bem's work was greeted with skepticism and a flash of dread. Nobody accused Bem of research fraud. His methods were standard experimental science in psychology and his work adhered to the basic precepts of science. Yet there it was: A study comporting to scientific standards showing something physically impossible. The implications were immediately clear: If Bem's study produce results that were not possible, how many other studies, employing equally or more rigorous designs, also produced incorrect results. LeBel and Peters (2011, p. 371) summed up the problem Bem's work posed for psychology:

Bem (2011) deserves praise for his commitment to experimental rigor and the clarity with which he reports procedures and analyses, which generally exceed the standards of MRP (modal research practices) in empirical psychology. That being said, it is precisely because Bem's report is of objectively high quality that it is diagnostic of potential problems with MRP. By using accepted standards for experimental, analytic, and data reporting practices, yet arriving at a fantastic conclusion, Bem has put empirical psychologists in a difficult position: forced to consider either revising beliefs about the fundamental nature of time and causality or revising beliefs about the soundness of MRP.

Perhaps because psychologists make terrible theoretical physicists, most chose to revise their beliefs about the soundness of their scientific practices—practices that often include the use of experimental designs. Hence, the replication crisis was born not out of fraud or malfeasance, although psychology has suffered both, but by the faithful application of the scientific method. The story is rich in irony but there were voices prior to Bem calling for reform. One of those voices was John Ioannidis (2005) who, in a masterpiece of organized skepticism, boldly proclaimed that most published research findings were false. Ioannidis offered six corollaries to guide scholars on the likelihood findings in any one area were true. Consider his corollaries both as setting the stage for future replication efforts and for what they mean for criminology:

- 1: The smaller the studies conducted in a scientific field, the less likely the research findings are to be true;
- 2: The smaller the effect sizes in a scientific field, the less likely the research findings are to be true;
- 3: The greater the number and the lesser the selection of tested relationships in a scientific field, the less likely research findings are to be true;
- 4: The greater the flexibility in designs, definitions, outcomes, and analytical modes in a scientific field, the less likely research findings are to be true;
- 5: The greater the financial and other interests and prejudices in a scientific field, the less likely the research findings are to be true;
- 6: The hotter a scientific field, the less likely the research findings are to be true.

Ioannidis went on to explain that most findings in most research areas were false positives and “may often be simply accurate measures of the prevailing bias” (p. 700). To improve research quality, he suggested larger scale studies aimed at testing major concepts where the pre-study probability was already

high, moving away from null hypothesis testing, and the pre-registration of studies. In other words, address scientific processes and methods. However, he also called for a change in research culture and the “curtailing of prejudices” (p. 701). He then recommended that “...large scale studies with minimal bias should be performed on research findings that are considered relatively established, to see how often they are indeed confirmed.” Perhaps validating Bem’s ESP, Ioannidis presciently forecasted the results, stating unequivocally “I suspect several established “classics” will fail the test.”

The period since Bem’s ESP study has witnessed remarkable scholarly work in the area of replication. Research teams from around the world were mobilized and, guided by Ioannidis’ insights, they keenly decided to attempt to replicate all of the major studies in psychology – studies that have been the core of teaching and research in psychology for decades. And one by one, just as Ioannidis (2005) predicted a decade earlier, they fell.

The first world-wide effort to examine replication of scientific work involved 100 studies published in three psychology journals analyzed by 270 researchers. Results were disappointing. Ninety-seven percent of the original studies reported significant results, but only 36 percent of the replication studies produced significant results; less than 50 percent of original effect sizes fell within the 95 percent replication confidence interval; 38 percent of effects were classified as having replicated, but replication effect sizes were half the magnitude of those initially reported. Studies from social psychology had a higher failure rate, 74 percent, than did studies from cognitive psychology (47 percent) (OSF, 2015). The take home message was clear: Studies that formed the backbone of psychology, many that involved experimental designs, could not be replicated, and those that could had effect sizes much lower in magnitude than originally reported. So not only did studies not replicate, even if they did many were accompanied by effect sizes that made their contribution marginal.

In short order, empirical attention turned to understanding the processes that imperiled replication efforts. Few believed, at least initially, that research fraud was sufficiently pervasive to account for the lack of replication. However, scholars for some time had been warning about the various intentional and unintentional processes researchers engage in that create unreliable findings. Charles Babbage, in 1830, for instance used the analogy of a cook “cooking” data to describe the process of selective reporting of observations. Summarizing the various degrees of freedom exercised by researchers, Simmons, Nelson, and Simonsohn (2011) discussed the “undisclosed flexibility in data collection and analysis,” enjoyed by scholars. Many of the terms quickly entered researcher vernacular, including p-hacking, p-harking, asterisk hunting, and data dredging (see also, Bishop, 2019; Kerr, 1998; Obeauer & Lewandowsky, 2019). Wicherts et al., (2016) followed up and further systematized the various ways researchers can influence reported results, enumerating 34 “degrees of freedom” that can occur throughout the research process.

These degrees of freedom have become better known as Questionable Research Practices (QRP) and involve everything from fraud and fabrication to manipulating data to boost p-levels. Research into QRP’s typically involve the administration of self-report surveys that contain questions specific to individual behavior and individual reports of others behavior. Other studies, however, examine official databases. Research on QRP converge on three replicated findings: First, data fraud and data fabrication appear rare. Official estimates, which are clearly downwardly biased, suggest that fabrication, fraud, and plagiarism affect less than 1 percent of studies (George & Buyse, 2015). Self-report studies also find relatively low rates of serious data fraud, typically between 1 to 2 percent (for fraud) to 7 percent for plagiarism. That said, systematic fraud can go undetected for decades and can involve dozens of published papers. Diedrik Stapel, a Dutch social psychologist who published

130 articles and 24 book chapters, for example, was found to have falsified much of his work—work, I’ll add, that was published in the top journals in the world, such as *Science*. When asked how he was so successful in publishing fraudulent studies, he stated simply “I told reviewers what they wanted to hear.”

Second, the prevalence of less serious QRP, however, is substantial. Here, estimates range from 30 to almost 80 percent of researchers who admit to engaging in at least 1 QRP. John, Loewenstein, & Prelec (2012), for example, surveyed over 2,000 psychologists about their use of QRP. Their results were telling: About 10 percent of psychologists admitted to data fabrication, with large majorities admitting to other questionable practices, such as not reporting all dependent measures (78%), collecting more data after the results were known (72%), selectively reporting studies that worked (67%), and excluding data after knowing the impact of doing so (62%).

Third, when asked about the behavior of their peers, researchers report widespread use of QRP, including outright fraud. Fanelli’s (2009) meta-analysis of QRP research, for example, found that 14 percent of researchers knew of colleagues who had committed serious fraud and 72 percent who engaged in QRP. Similar patterns have been found in studies of Medicine and the health sciences (George & Buyse, 2015; Gerrits, Janse, Mulyanto, van den Berg, Klazinga, & Kringos, 2016).

Of particular concern to social scientists are the practices of p-hacking and of HARKing. P-hacking involves researchers trying various combinations of statistical models until their desired results are achieved. In a sense, the key variable reached the  $p < .05$  threshold which then provides justification for attempted publication. Importantly, however, readers are never told of the efforts engaged in to obtain the published findings.

Studies show that p-hacking is widespread (Head, Holman, Lanfear, Kahn, & Jennions, 2015) and in some ways appears to be standard practice, even

in our field. A lesser known, but equally problematic QRP, is that of HARKing. According to Rubin (2017, p. 2), HARKing refers to “hypothesizing after the results are known.” HARKing involves researchers combing through data conducting various statistical tests until support is found for their hypotheses. If results are contrary to initial hypotheses, however, new post hoc hypotheses are created and then passed off in the research report as original. The reader is thus lead to believe the researcher confirmed their initial hypotheses. HARKing obviously produces significant findings, which journals are more likely to publish, but it also excludes falsification since the hypotheses are always confirmed. Rubin’s summary of studies into self-reported HARKing, shown below, finds that between 27 percent and 58 percent of scholars engage in this behavior, with a mean of 43 percent.

QRP appear to be engaged in with an eye towards achieving statistical significance for parameters of interest. Examination of journal publications has decidedly shown that null effects are rarely reported, especially in the social sciences. Fanelli (2009) studied over 4,600 papers published between 1990 and 2007. In the social sciences, positive results were over twice as likely to be published than were null results—a trend that increased over time from 1990 to 2007. By the end of the study period (2007), over 90 percent of study results found in social science journals were positive. Given standard statistical thresholds, a 90 percent confirmation rate would seem highly unlikely. Clearly, we have either achieved a level of insight into complex social behavior never before known, or our studies and the systems used to vet our studies are biased.

Researchers are not stupid people, but like anyone else they respond to incentives and disincentives that can affect their career. By any measure, publishing articles, especially in high impact journals, has become the metric by which all else is judged. Graduate students hitting the job market now often have a dozen or more publications, compared to just a few publications no

more than 10 years ago. Junior scholars now go up for tenure with 30, even 60 or more publications. And senior faculty can have produced hundreds of publications over their career. Publication, for all intents and purposes, has become the currency by which status is gained, wealth is increased, and value is evaluated. What this has led to is increasing expectations for the rapid accumulation of publications and for continuity in year-to-year publication rates. As our sociological brethren have found, unreasonable standards can cause people to employ alternative strategies to achieve success. The use of QRP thus becomes a rational reaction to careerist demands and, perhaps more importantly, to the demands of publishing outlets—namely that the results reported are novel, statistically significant, and tell a good story (Bishop, 2019; Young, Ioannidis, & Al-Ubaydli, 2008).

Since positive, novel findings are more likely to get published, there are few career incentives for scholars to pursue studies that may produce insignificant results. P-hacking and other QRM may thus be born out of both ignorance of scientific formalism and an accurate assessment of the conditions necessary to achieve success in publication. That said, the expectation of journal editors and reviewers have played a critical role in incentivizing the use of QRP and the resulting lack of reliability in the criminological literature base. To be blunt, I expect most published results in criminology are the product of QRP and that few studies would replicate if such attempts were made. We are no different in this respect than are other disciplines.

The almost exclusive reliance on reaching arbitrary statistical thresholds, combined with the widespread use of QRP, is both a response to and an effect of various publication biases. I've already mention a few of these biases, such as the strong preference for significant and novel findings, but there are others. Editors often have their own views of what constitutes good science, and sometimes these views don't actually mirror good science. And as anyone who



has published can tell you, editors can either kill or smooth the path for a paper to be published simply by selecting specific reviewers. Reviewers, too, sometimes have their own agendas and while I'm certain most attempt to be neutral inquisitors, it is also clear many are not. Peer review is imperfect and subject to many forms of bias. These issues were empirically examined by Gerber and Malhotra (2008), who studied 3 years of publications in the *American Sociological Review*, the *American Journal of Sociology*, and *The Sociological Quarterly*. Using a "caliper test," Gerber and Malhotra found strong evidence of publication bias across all three journals. Indeed, the chance of obtaining the distribution of statistically significant results culled from these journals exceeded 1:15,000 to 1:100,000 depending on the cutoff imposed. Publication bias distorts science by providing a false or misleading picture of scientific findings. Sometimes this distortion creates an illusion of scientific consensus on an issue, while at other times the absence of null results is taken as evidence they don't in fact exist. Either way, science becomes more illusory and misleading and scientific correction becomes less probable (Ioannidis, 2012).

Thus far I've imported much of my critique from research in psychology. A reasonable critic might ask whether we have a replication problem in the social science? A group of 24 scholars attempted to replicate social science experiments published in the journals *Nature* and *Science* between 2010 and 2015 (Camerer et al., 2018). Similar to the earlier OSF study on replication, this research team could only replicate 13 of the 21 original studies, with replication rates ranging from 57 to 67 percent. Effect sizes, too, were approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  of those reported in initial studies. The authors argued that the presence of false positives combined with inflated effect sizes of true positives, contributed to replication failures. Combined, however, the results show that even with randomized experimental trials, from studies published in the top journals in the world, the chance for successful replication was not

much better than a flip of a coin.

## Issue Two: Deliberate Ignorance Betrays Scientific Integrity

The problems I just discussed reflect deviations from the scientific process. Their fix, which I'll propose shortly, unsurprisingly involves changing our methods and research processes to better reflect fidelity to the scientific method. What I wish to discuss now, however, has less to do with method and measurement and more to do with the embrace of scientific principles. The embrace of scientific principles seems, at least to me, to be the precondition for effective reform of our scientific processes. If we cannot embrace the most fundamental of scientific values, or if we embrace them only situationally, then changes in processes will be mute.

Now, too, seems an ideal time to discuss just how well we embrace core scientific values. Criminology, after all, is facing a crisis of legitimacy and, like many such crises, the warning signs have been visible for some time. Take, for example, the current handling of allegations of research impropriety made by a coauthor of a research team—allegations that affect a broad swath of papers published in top ranked journals and allegations that have now spilled outside of the field. Let me emphasize that I have nothing against the authors or other individuals involved in this complex drama. I do not envy any of their experiences. Nonetheless, it is fair to say that every mistake that could be made in handling this issue has been made, and that it is nothing short of astonishing how poorly these allegations have been managed. The comedy of errors has been an embarrassment to our discipline and, unfortunately, it appears as though every effort is being made to either avoid acting on the allegations or to simply sweep them away.

Accusations of research malfeasance, especially of data fabrication, are the most serious that can be leveled at a scholar. The mere accusation has the

ability to forever taint one's career. However, once made two processes should kick into action—both of which are rooted in scientific values. First, in keeping with the highest principles of science, the accused should make every effort to solve the issue by providing access to the data in question. In situations where special conditions apply to the data, such as confidentiality requirements, alternative mechanisms can be arranged. Errors, if made, can be claimed and the scientific record corrected. Second, if the allegations cannot be resolved, innocence must still be presumed and all due process rights protected, but the allegations should still be adjudicated by an impartial panel of experts and the papers in question noted by the journals involved. The adjudicatory process should be guided by the principles of impartiality and objectivity.

Unfortunately, these principles gave way to collective self-interest, where each actor took steps to shield themselves or others or to adjudicate the motives of each other in public. The primary scientific questions concerning the accuracy and reliability of published research results were treated as a tertiary issue of little import. Indeed, the editor of *Criminology* admitted that other “gibberish” had been published in the journal and that nothing was done. Even being charitable, I find it difficult to defend the cavalier disregard for scientific accuracy and integrity. The eventual retraction of four papers, with the potential for others looming on the horizon, did not resolve these issues.

Again, my intention is not to cast aspersions at individual actors but to situate their actions in a broader context of institutional incentives and constraints— incentives and constraints that can easily become misaligned away from the values of science. If we valued transparency, for example, we would be able to examine the processes that led to so many papers being published in top journals without reviewers or editors catching some fairly obvious problems. We would know if the errors were caught and explained away, who reviewed these papers, and whether the reviews were sufficient. In short, we would know

why the papers were accepted for publication by the editors and whether correctable errors were made. An emphasis on the scientific value of transparency would allow answers to these questions. After all, a good faith effort may have been made by all involved.

Transparency, objectivity, and ruthless honesty are guiding scientific values that have proven, over many generations, to lead to better science. Scientific values matter, and like Bishop (2019, p. 3), it is important that we “understand the mechanisms that maintain bad practices in individual humans. Bad science,” she astutely notes, “is usually done because somebody mistook it for good science.” In this case, many people mistook bad science for good and we might want to know why. Perhaps, however, we don’t want to know why and instead wish to remain deliberately ignorant?

Before you dismiss my comment as that of a cynic, know that deliberate ignorance is often times a rational, even desirable, state. Hertwig and Engel (2016), for example, tell us that deliberate ignorance is often preferred because it increases regret avoidance, because it can be performance enhancing, and because it can be used strategically to avoid responsibility and liability. Deliberate ignorance is also often perceived to increase impartiality and to help us maintain a range of preferred beliefs. Deliberate ignorance is, in many ways, a sensible short-term response to information that may be accompanied by psychological and emotional burdens. Not knowing, in other words, excuses our obligation to change in light of new information.

Of course, deliberate ignorance is contrary to the aims of science. Yet here too, I wish to point out that criminology has elected to remain willfully ignorant as a science. As some of you know, much of my work has been in an area called biosocial criminology. It’s an area interested in how human biological variation and functioning affects human conduct. The area is more of a paradigm than a theory so many different methodological designs are employed, often

from disciplines outside of criminology. One design is that of a twin study where standard quantitative genetics models are used to estimate how much variance in a trait or behavior can be attributed to unknown genetic influences, and common or unique environmental influences. Twin studies are used widely across disciplines as diverse as agriculture, to animal breeding, to brain studies, to studies of complex traits. Thousands of twin studies exist and they have yielded important insights into the origins and plasticity of human functioning and disease. Indeed, so consistently replicated are twin studies into human traits and behaviors that today it is common knowledge that all traits and behaviors are heritable, to varying degrees, and that unique environmental experiences account for more variance than do shared environments. These, by the way, are referred to as the Three Laws of Behavioral Genetics (Turkheimer, 2000).

Perhaps I exaggerated slightly when I said behavioral genetic findings were common knowledge. They are common knowledge in many sciences but not in criminology. Despite reams of replicated evidence, criminology has remained defiantly ignorant of research in this area. Let me explain: Name another area in criminology, for example, where journal editors would brag publicly about teaching their students to “hate read” specific scholarly studies, or another area where journals have banned the use of a national dataset because it was often employed by specific researchers, or where journal editors colluded to reject submissions from a specific academic area? You would be hard pressed to find such reactions. However, to better highlight the discipline’s intellectual counter efforts, see if you can name any other area where critics would openly advocate banning research while simultaneously suggesting politically correct ways of discussing specific research findings. Now imagine those efforts were published in our top journal. I am, of course, referring to an exchange we had between Professors Burt and Simmons (2014, 2015; see also, Barnes et

al., 2014 and Wright et al., 2015) in the pages of *Criminology*. Burt and Simmons not only called for banning quantitative genetic models on grounds that they were “fatally flawed.” I will be blunt. Their piece was factually wrong in almost every way imaginable, and had their criticisms been correct, they would have upended decades of research in multiple hard sciences while simultaneously calling into question everything we know about the mathematics of evolution. Their work would have been so revolutionary, they would have earned a Nobel Prize-- had they been correct.

### The Way Forward

Having exhausted my time, and I’m sure your patience, let me quickly outline a few suggestions for reform. While my talk has been critical of our field, I’m also cautiously optimistic. My optimism springs not from a naïve belief that change will be easy but from the belief that change will be hard and challenging, yet worthwhile, and I believe that most criminologists, especially younger criminologists, are interested in change. Other fields, too, have faced these daunting challenges and can they provide us with keen insights into what will most likely work for us, and what will not. Looking at these fields, many are moving to an open science framework. While details vary, the general principle is that every effort is made to make available data and statistical code so that others can easily evaluate and replicate our analytical efforts. Some journals now require data and code to be deposited prior to publication, or for authors to explain why such arrangements are not possible. Other fields have also moved to a system of preregistered studies. Preregistration is an effort to compel scholars to more clearly think about their study design, selection of variables, and planned analytical techniques prior to engaging in the study. Preregistration is designed to reduce QRP and in at least one study has been

shown to dramatically reduce the number of significant associations reported in clinical trials (from 57% prior to 2000, to only 8% after year 2000) (Kaplin & Irvin, 2015).

In their “manifesto for reproducible science,” Munafo et al. (2017) recommend 10 proposals to systematize the collection and reporting of social scientific data. Their recommendations run the gambit from rewarding scholars who participate in open science efforts, to creating and using protocol checklists for data reporting, to engaging in collaborative and team research efforts. If taken seriously, criminology could be improved by embracing these, and similar, practices to make our science more transparent and hopefully more reliable. Yes, retractions may increase but as others have noted, retractions are a sign of a healthy science (Fanelli, 2013). There is little reason why criminology should avoid moving in a similar direction.

Open science, however, is not a cure all for what ails our discipline. In recent years our major organizations and organization presidents have encouraged scholars to engage in political activism. The scholar-activist model they propose couples the passions for social and economic justice to scholarly research efforts. Such language has now been codified in the American Society of Criminology’s Code of Ethics. This is a terrible mistake because it frames the scientific process in terms of providing evidence about favored narratives so as to justify specific policies. Under this scheme, science is highjacked and made slave to the political whims of its masters. As a host of studies show, ideological reasoning impairs logical judgement and reduces the safeguards science offers. In the end, such an approach is guaranteed to delegitimize our science and to divorce our work from reality (Martin, 2015).

Criminology stands at a fork in the road. May I suggest we take the path less traveled, that we embrace Feynman’s “utter honesty” and Nietzsche’s “intellectual conscience,” and that we open our science and confront directly the challenges

that will emerge. Progress, after all, is never guaranteed.

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